

**Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
(SEIFA) of Administrative Health
Districts and Urban Centres/Localities in the
Northern Territory**

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Summary

A measure of the socio-economic condition of different regions within Australia has been an area of substantial interest for many years and a number of socio-economic measures have been developed and used for various purposes. Where it has been possible, the ABS has produced and disseminated Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) values since the 1971 census, using the areas defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). This has included the presentation of data on Urban Centres/Localities.

The distribution of index scores are generally similar across the states, however the Northern Territory is distinctive for having the greater proportion of Collection Districts (CDs) with low SEIFA values (ABS, 2003). This observation is highlighted in this report in which the greater proportion of CDs with lower SEIFA values are in remote and very remote areas. There are also isolated CDs within Urban Centres with very low SEIFA values. The lower SEIFA CDs are characterised by a lower CD population and/or higher proportion of people with low socio-economic background.

In the Northern Territory, the Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) is administered across seven health districts, which are Darwin Urban, Darwin Rural, Katherine, East Arnhem, Barkly, Alice Springs Urban and Alice Springs Rural. In 2001, 54.0% of the Northern Territory population lived in the Darwin Urban health district and this included 38.4% of the total number of NT CDs. Alice Springs Urban health district had 13.6% of the total NT population and 10.6% of total NT CDs. The remaining health districts cover the remote and very remote areas and included 32.4% of the total NT population. The distribution of average SEIFA values at the health districts level varies depending upon socio-economic characteristics of the population in each of the CD. The main observations are:

- The East Arnhem, Alice Springs Rural, Darwin Rural, Barkly and Katherine districts have lower SEIFA values than the Northern Territory and Australian average. Relatively, East Arnhem district is the most disadvantaged district followed by Alice Springs Rural, Darwin Rural, Katherine and Barkly.
- The CDs with lower SEIFA values are correlated with the higher proportion of Indigenous population and characterised by low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and relatively unskilled occupations.
- There are also some urban CDs with lower SEIFA values, which indicate a high concentration of people with low socio-economic status reside in those CDs.
- In regional and remote areas, some of the CDs show extremely high SEIFA values and are characterised by a high level of economic activities such as mining (CD of Alyangula in East Arnhem district) or tourism (CD of Yulara in Alice Springs Rural).

There are a number of identified shortcomings in the SEIFA values. One of the major problems in the NT is “completeness”. In the NT, nearly 36% of remote CDs do not have SEIFA values, a problem compounded by the majority of the NT population with low socio-economic background living in remote areas. This shortcoming has limited the wide application of SEIFA values across the Northern Territory.

It is generally recognised that there is a need for further work to improve SEIFA and its application. This paper is compiled as a background paper to provide an overview of the application of SEIFA in the Northern Territory. The paper is both an information paper and a basis for further discussion on the increased application of SEIFA in the NT.

1 Introduction

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing provides information on a broad range of demographic and social aspects of the Australian population and includes nearly fifty questions of specific social and economic interest. People using census data are often interested not just in these nearly fifty items taken one at a time, but also in an overview of related items. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses various statistical techniques to provide summary information and the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas 2001 (SEIFA 2001) is one type of summary measure produced by the ABS based on 2001 Census data.

The SEIFA can be used by a wide range of public and private sector organisations to plan services and product delivery. The index values can be used to target areas for health and community services spending and to check whether disadvantaged population areas are being allocated appropriate funds (ABS, 2003).

This paper describes four summary measures, or indexes, derived from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing to measure different aspects of socio-economic conditions. These indexes are then applied to both the Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) administrative health districts and to Urban Centres/Localities in the Northern Territory.

1.1 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

There are four indexes developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The four SEIFA index scores are available for a range of Census geographic areas from the Australian Standard Geographic Classification System (ASGC) 2001. Geographic areas used from the ASGC 2001 are:

- Collection District (CD);
- Statistical Local Area (SLA);
- Statistical Subdivision (SSD);
- Statistical Division (SD);
- State/Territory (S/T); and
- Local Government Area (LGA).

In this report, the index scores for the DHCS administrative health districts are calculated by taking simple average of SEIFA values at Collection District (CD) level. The use of a simple average and population-weighted average to aggregate the indexes is discussed in more detail in the *Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas* (ABS, 2001a).

The four SEIFA indexes are (ABS 2003):

- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage;
- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage;
- Index of Economic Resources; and
- Index of Education and Occupation.

These indexes show where the affluent (as opposed to just high income earning) live; where disadvantaged (as opposed to the unemployed) live; and where the highly skilled and educated (as opposed to the tertiary educated people) live.

All the indexes have been constructed so that relatively disadvantaged areas have low index values. The description of these indexes presented below is extracted from the ABS Information Paper *Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas* (ABS, 2003).

1.1.1 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage rather than measure specific aspects of disadvantage.

High scores on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage occur when the area has few families of low income and few people with little training and in unskilled occupations. Low scores on the index occur when the area has many low income families and people with little training and in unskilled occupations. It is important to understand that a high score reflects lack of disadvantage rather than high advantage, a subtly different concept.

To maintain consistency with the other indexes, the higher an area's index value for the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, the less disadvantaged that area is compared with other areas. For example, an area that has a Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage Index value of 1200 is less disadvantaged than an area with an index value of 900.

1.1.2 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage

A higher score on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage indicates that an area has attributes such as a relatively high proportion of people with high incomes or a skilled workforce. It also means an area has a low proportion of people with low incomes and relatively few unskilled people in the workforce. Conversely, a low score on the index indicates that an area has a higher proportion of individuals with low incomes, more employees in unskilled occupations and a low proportion of people with high incomes or in skilled occupations.

1.1.3 Index of Economic Resources

The Index of Economic Resources reflects the profile of the economic resources of families within the areas. The census variables, which are summarised by this index, reflect the income and expenditure of families, such as income and rent. Additionally, variables that reflect wealth, such as dwelling size, are also included. The income variables are specified by family structure, since this affects disposable income.

A higher score on the Index of Economic Resources indicates that the area has a higher proportion of families on high income, a lower proportion of low income families, and more households living in large houses i.e. four or more bedrooms. A low score indicates the area has a relatively high proportion of households on low incomes and living in small dwellings.

1.1.4 Index of Education and Occupation

The Index of Education and Occupation is designed to reflect the educational and occupational structure of communities. The education variables in this index show either the level of qualification achieved or whether further education is being undertaken.

The occupation variables classify the workforce into the major groups of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) and the unemployed. This index does not include any income variables.

An area with a high score on this index would have a high concentration of people with higher education qualifications or undergoing further education and a high percentage of people employed in more skilled occupations. A low score indicates an area with concentrations of people with low educational attainment, people employed in unskilled occupations or the unemployed.

1.2 Limitations of SEIFA

Of the total 489 CDs in Northern Territory, the SEIFA values are available for 337, or 69% of all CDs. This is a consequence of the exclusion of certain CDs, either with a very low population or a low proportion of people responding to selected census questions. Specific criteria for exclusion are listed in Table 1.1 and are:

- CDs with population smaller than or equal to 10.
- CDs with five people or fewer employed.
- CDs in which 70% or more of people did not respond to at least one of the census questions on family income (FINF), occupation (OCCP), labour force status (LFSP), type of educational institute and qualification.
- CDs where more than 20% of dwellings are non-private.
- Offshore and migratory CDs.

Table 1.1 Number of excluded CDs in SEIFA, Northern Territory 2001

Requirement	No. CDs
Population = 0	58
Population >0 and <=10	10
Employed persons 0 and <= 5	101
Family Income not stated >=70%	3
Occupation not stated >=70%	1
Type of educational institution attending not stated >=70%	4
Level of education not stated >=70%	4
Off-shore & Migratory CDs	8
Total number of CDs excluded*	152

*One CD can fulfill a number of criteria; hence total will not give exact the total number of CDs excluded

SEIFA values are not available for the following Urban Centres/Localities: Angurugu, Belyuen, Beswick, Cooina, Daguragu-Kalkaringi, Gulin Gulin-Weemol, Hermannsburg, Kintore, Lajamanu, Minjilang, Ngukurr, Palumpa and Peppimenarti.

1.3 Administrative Health Districts and Urban Centres/Localities

The Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) is administered across seven districts. These districts are: Darwin Urban, Darwin Rural, Katherine, East Arnhem, Barkly, Alice Springs Urban, and Alice Springs Rural.

ABS Collection Districts (CDs) can be grouped together to form defined areas according to population criteria. The resulting areas are known as Urban Centres or Localities. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1000 or more people while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as urban while those in Localities are classified as rural. Each Urban Centre and Locality has a clearly defined boundary and comprises one or more whole CDs (ABS, 2001c).

In 2001, there were 62 Urban Centres and Localities in the Northern Territory. Of these, there were 15 Urban Centres where the population is more than 1000 persons. The remaining 47 Localities have population ranges from 200 to 1000 persons. In the Northern Territory, the SEIFA indexes are derived for 56 of the 62 Urban Centres and Localities. A full listing of SEIFA indices for these selected 56 Urban Centres and Localities is provided in Appendices 1 to 4 of this report.

1.3.1 Darwin Urban District

Darwin Urban District has an area of 3122 sq. km, and covers Darwin, Palmerston and Litchfield Shire. The Darwin Urban district contains 189 CDs, five Urban Centres/Localities, 39 ABS Statistical Local Area (SLA) and three Statistical Sub Divisions (SSD- Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield Shire) (see Map 1).

The Darwin Urban district includes the following community health centres: Casuarina, Palmerston, Nightcliff and Karama (Child Health Service).

1.3.2 Darwin Rural District

Darwin Rural District covers an area of 123,053 sq. km and includes 44 CDs and 11 Urban Centres/Localities. The district is a subset of seven SLAs or four SSDs.

Darwin Rural district includes 16 health centres at Adelaide River, Batchelor, Belyuen (Delissaville), Jabiru, Gunbalanya (Oenpelli), Maningrida, Milikapiti (Snake Bay), Minjilang (Croker Island), Nauiyu Nambiyu (Daly River), Nganmarriyanga (Palumpa), Nguuu (Bathurst Island), Peppimenarti, Pirlangimpi (Garden Point), Wadeye (Port Keats), Waruwi (Goulburn Island), and Woodykupildiya.

1.3.3 Katherine District

Katherine District comprises 67 CDs, seven Urban Centres/Localities, six SLAs or three SSDs. It covers an area of 344,957 sq. km.

Katherine District includes 22 health service outlets: Katherine (Katherine Hospital), Amanbidji (Kildurk), Barunga (Bamyili), Binjari, Borroloola, Bulla Camp, Daguragu (Wattie Creek), Gulin Gulin (Bulman), Jilkmingga (Duck Creek), Kalkarindji (Wave Hill), Lajamanu (Hooker Creek), Mataranka, Manyallaluk (Eva Valley), Minyerri (Hodgson Downs), Ngukurr (Roper River), Pine Creek, Robinson River, Timber Creek, Urapunga, Wugularr (Beswick) and Yarralin.

1.3.4 East Arnhem District

East Arnhem District comprises 41 CDs, nine Urban Centres/Localities, three SLAs or one SSD. It covers an area of 40,376 sq. km, including Groote Eylandt and Bickerton Island.

East Arnhem District is serviced by 13 health service outlets: Nhulunbuy (Gove District Hospital), Alyangula, Angurugu, Bickerton Island (Milyakburra), Galiwinku (Elcho Island), Gapuwiyak (Lake Evella), Gunyangara (Marn Garr), Laynhapuy (Layna), Milingimbi, Numbulwar, Ramingining, Umbakumba, and Yirrkala.

1.3.5 Barkly District

Barkly District comprises 23 CDs, three Urban Centres/Localities, four SLAs or two SSDs. It covers an area of 294,640 sq. km.

Barkly District serviced by eight health centres: Tennant Creek (Tennant Creek Hospital), Ali-Curung (Murray Downs), Barkly Mobile, Canteen Creek (Orwaitilla), Elliott, Epenarra (Wutunurrurru), McLaren Creek (Mungkarta) and Marlinja.

1.3.6 Alice Springs Urban District

Alice Springs Urban District comprises 53 CDs, two Urban Centres/Localities, six SLAs or one SSD. It covers an area of 349 sq. km.

Alice Springs Urban District is serviced by two health service outlets: Alice Springs Community Care Centre and Alice Springs Hospital.

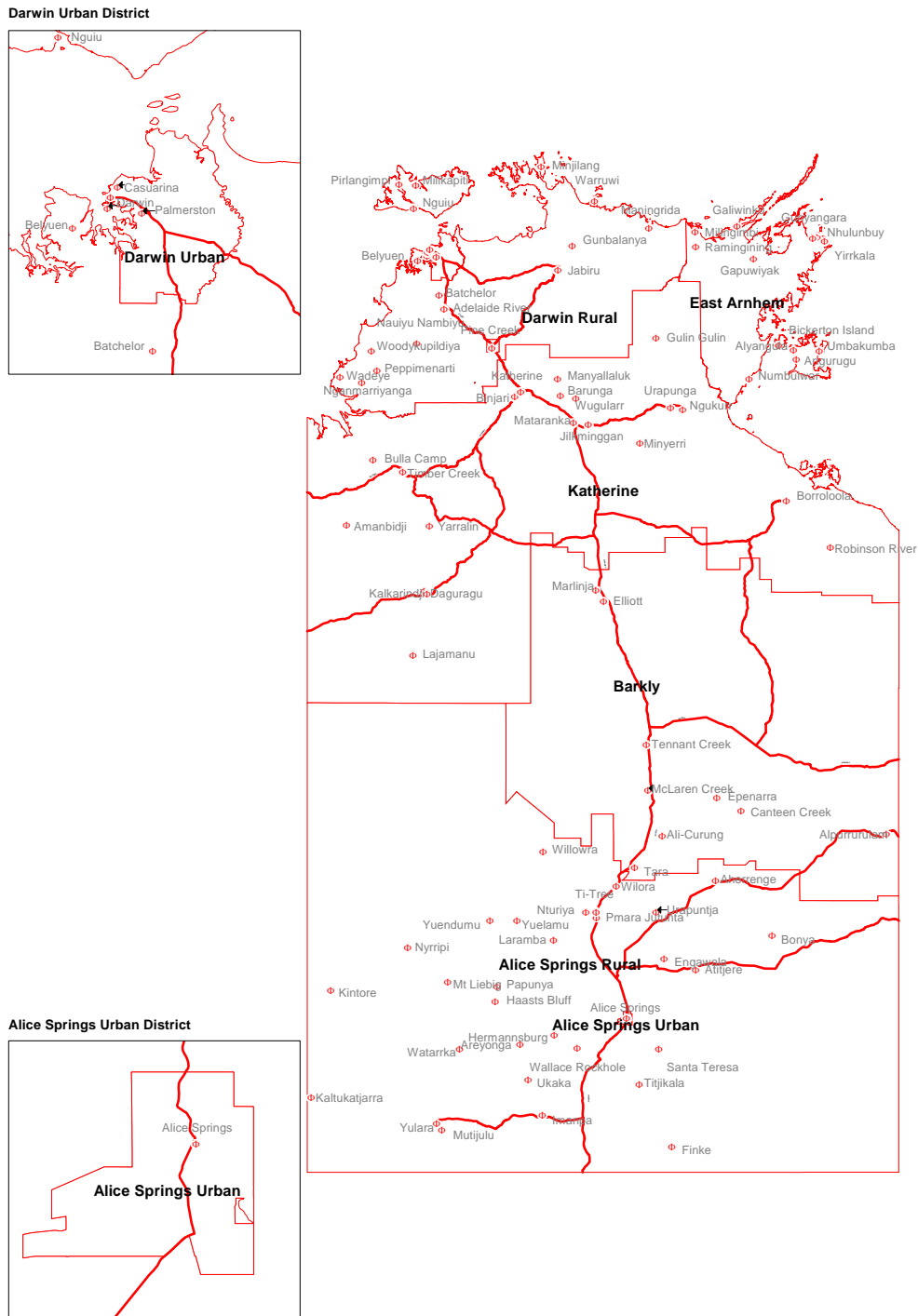
1.3.7 Alice Springs Rural District

Alice Springs Rural District comprises 64 CDs, 10 Urban Centres/Localities, four SLAs or two SSDs. It covers an area of 545,707 sq. km.

The Alpurrurulam community is part of Alice Springs Rural District even though it is spatially located in the Barkly district. The ABS characteristics for Alpurrurulam community are contained within a point CD (CD 7031207) and can be readily included as part of the Alice Springs Rural District

Alice Springs Rural District serviced by 32 health centres: Aherrenge (Ampilatwatja), Alpurrurulam (Lake Nash), Amunturrngu (Mt Liebig), Aputula (Finke), Atitjere (Harts Range), Bonya, Engawala (Alcoota), Ikuntji (Haasts Bluff), Imanpa (Mt Ebenezer), Kaltukatjarra (Docker River), Laramba (Napperby), Ltyentye Apurte (Santa Teresa), Mutijulu (Ayers Rock), Ntaria (Hermannsburg), Nturiya (Ti Tree Station), Nyrripi, Papunya, Pmara Jutunta (6 mile), Tara (Neutral Junction), Ti-Tree, Titjikala (Maryvale), Ukaka, Urapuntja (Utopia), Areyonga (Utju), Wallace Rockhole, Kintore (Walungurru /Pintupi Homelands), Watarrka (Kings Canyon), Wilora (Stirling), Willowra (Wirliyatjarrayi), Yulara, Yuelamu (Mt Allan) and Yuendumu.

Map 1: Administrative Health Districts, Northern Territory.



2 SEIFA by Administrative Health District

The distributions of index scores vary across the health districts. The most noticeable differences were observed in index of disadvantage and index of economic resources. Table 2.1 compares the Relative Socio-Economic Indices for the seven health districts of Northern Territory. The East Arnhem, Alice Springs Rural, Darwin Rural, Barkly and Katherine districts have lower SEIFA values than the Northern Territory and Australian average. East Arnhem district is the most disadvantaged district followed by Alice Springs Rural, Darwin Rural, Katherine and Barkly.

Table 2.1 Summary of the CD SEIFA Index Values by Health District, 2001

Administrative Health Districts	SEIFA Index of Disadvantage			SEIFA Index of Advantage/Disadvantage			SEIFA Index of Economic Resources			SEIFA Index of Education and Occupation		
	Min	Max	Mean*	Min	Max	Mean*	Min	Max	Mean*	Min	Max	Mean*
East Arnhem	339	1077	664	733	1121	908	777	1175	951	734	1087	885
Alice Springs Rural	414	1074	712	787	1080	900	742	1096	872	765	1070	939
Darwin Rural	391	1048	811	705	1126	917	734	1157	897	687	1064	944
Barkly	660	1010	818	820	1036	908	750	1059	888	830	1057	933
Katherine	412	1071	830	696	1109	928	738	1152	949	712	1081	921
Darwin Urban	254	1136	995	597	1202	1037	754	1285	1063	565	1154	1018
Alice Springs Urban	238	1126	952	620	1207	1018	727	1218	1040	594	1140	997
NT Total	238	1136	903	597	1207	987	727	1285	1002	565	1154	980
Aus . Average			1000			1000			1000			1000

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

* Average Index values

It is noticeable that some of the CDs in Darwin and Alice Springs Urban Districts have a minimum CD SEIFA values at the lowest end of the CD SEIFA range, and are substantially below the Northern Territory and Australian average values.

2.1.1 *The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage by Administrative Health District*

This index is a general measure of disadvantage only.

Table 2.2 presents health district disadvantage index scores calculated by taking the simple average at CD level. The Estimated Resident Population for the year 2001 was presented in the table to capture the proportion of population who are living in each of health districts.

East Arnhem district shows the lowest scores followed by Alice Springs Rural, Katherine, Darwin Rural and Barkly areas. The Alice Springs and Darwin Urban districts have relatively higher scores that reflects lack of disadvantage rather than high advantage (see figure 2.1).

Table 2.2 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSED) by Health District

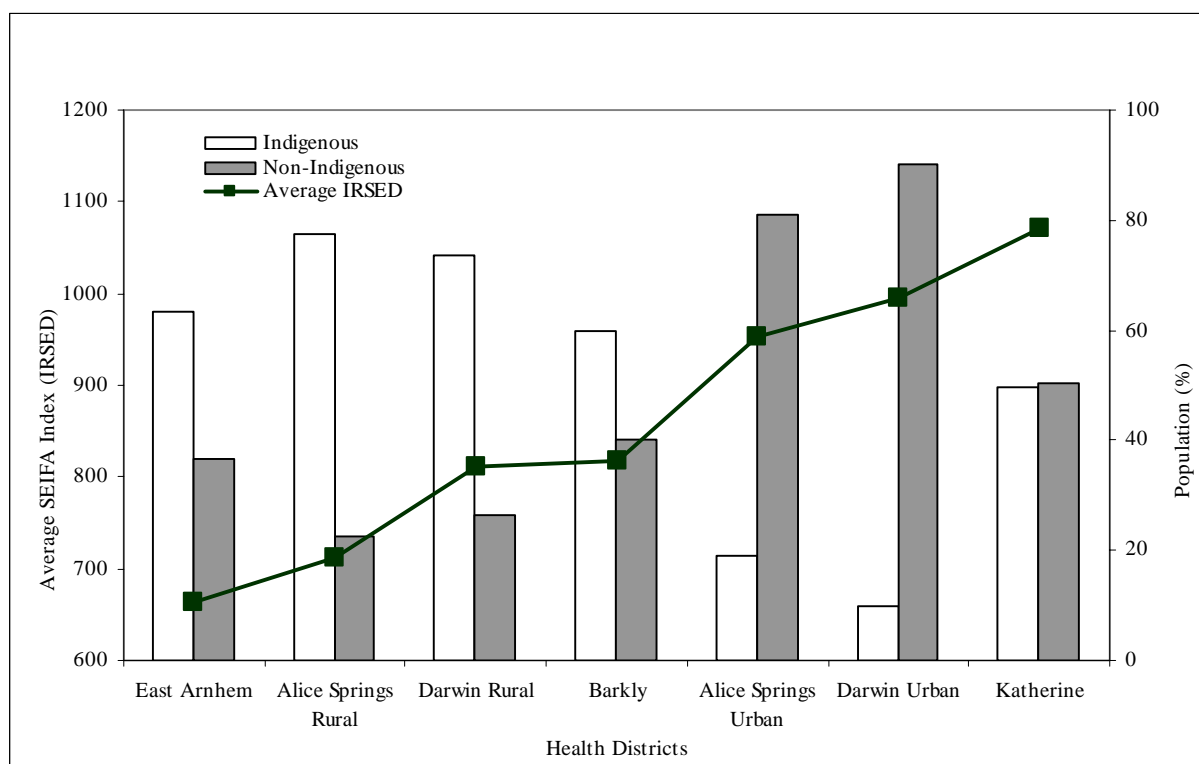
Health District	SEIFA Index of Disadvantage			Estimated Resident Population [#] , 2001		
	Min	Max	Mean [*]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
East Arnhem District	339	1077	664	8836 (64.4%)	5108 (36.6%)	13,944 (100%)
Alice Springs Rural District	414	1074	712	9715 (77.5%)	2819 (22.5%)	12,534 (100%)
Darwin Rural District	391	1048	811	10,130 (73.5%)	3650 (26.5%)	13,780 (100%)
Barkly District	660	1010	818	3283 (60.0%)	2197 (40.0%)	5480 (100%)
Katherine District	412	1071	830	9079 (49.5%)	9246 (50.5%)	18,325 (100%)
Darwin Urban District	254	1136	995	10,687 (10.0%)	96,155 (90.0%)	106,842 (100%)
Alice Springs Urban District	238	1126	952	5145 (19.2%)	21,718 (80.8%)	26,863 (100%)
NT Average	238	1136	903	56,875 (28.8%)	140,893 (71.2%)	197,768 (100%)

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

* Average Index values

Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data)

Figure 2.1 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSED) by Health District



Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

Average Index values

Generally the districts with higher proportion of Indigenous people have lower SEIFA values than the health districts with larger proportion of non-Indigenous persons. This clearly indicates that the disadvantaged Indigenous population living in those districts contributes to the lower level SEIFA values.

2.1.2 The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage-Disadvantage by Health Administrative District

This index includes variables measuring both advantage and disadvantage. Table 2.3 presents health district Advantage/Disadvantage index scores calculated by taking the simple average at CD level.

Table 2.3 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage/Advantage by Health District

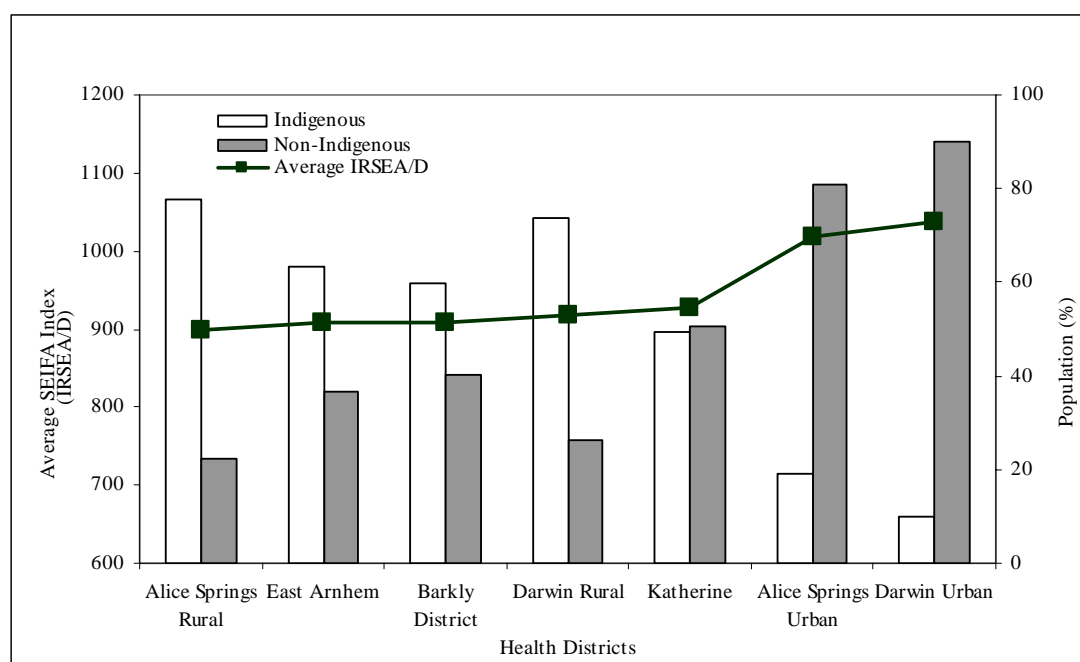
Health District	SEIFA Index of Advantage/Disadvantage			Estimated Resident Population [#] , 2001		
	Min	Max	Mean [*]	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
East Arnhem District	733	1121	908	8836 (64.4%)	5108 (36.6%)	13,944 (100%)
Alice Springs Rural District	787	1080	900	9715 (77.5%)	2819 (22.5%)	12,534 (100%)
Darwin Rural District	705	1126	917	10,130 (73.5%)	3650 (26.5%)	13,780 (100%)
Barkly District	820	1036	908	3283 (60.0%)	2197 (40.0%)	5480 (100%)
Katherine District	696	1109	928	9079 (49.5%)	9246 (50.5%)	18,325 (100%)
Darwin Urban District	597	1202	1037	10,687 (10.0%)	96,155 (90.0%)	106,842 (100%)
Alice Springs Urban District	620	1207	1018	5145 (19.2%)	21,718 (80.8%)	26,863 (100%)
NT Average	597	1207	997	56,875 (28.8%)	140,893 (71.2%)	197,768 (100%)

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

^{*} Average Index values

[#] Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data)

Figure 2.2 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage by Health District



Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

Average Index values

East Arnhem, Barkly, Katherine and Darwin Rural districts show relatively low scores on the index, as a result of higher proportion of individuals with low incomes, more employees in unskilled occupations and a low proportion of people with high incomes or in skilled occupations. In contrast, Alice Springs and Darwin Urban districts' higher values indicate each of these areas have a higher proportion of people with high incomes or a skilled workforce. It also means an area has a lower proportion of people with low incomes and relatively few unskilled people in the workforce.

2.1.3 The Index of Economic Resources by Health Administrative District

This index only includes variables measuring economic disadvantage.

The Table 2.4 presents health district economic disadvantage scores calculated by taking the simple average at CD level, using data from the 2001 census.

Table 2.4 Index of Economic Resources by Health District

Health District	SEIFA Index of Economic Resources			Estimated Resident Population [#] , 2001		
	Min	Max	Mean*	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
East Arnhem District	777	1175	951	8836 (64.4%)	5108 (36.6%)	13,944 (100%)
Alice Springs Rural District	742	1096	872	9715 (77.5%)	2819 (22.5%)	12,534 (100%)
Darwin Rural District	734	1157	897	10,130 (73.5%)	3650 (26.5%)	13,780 (100%)
Barkly District	750	1059	888	3283 (60.0%)	2197 (40.0%)	5480 (100%)
Katherine District	738	1152	949	9079 (49.5%)	9246 (50.5%)	18,325 (100%)
Darwin Urban District	754	1285	1063	10,687 (10.0%)	96,155 (90.0%)	106,842 (100%)
Alice Springs Urban District	727	1218	1040	5145 (19.2%)	21,718 (80.8%)	26,863 (100%)
NT Average	727	1285	1002	56,875 (28.8%)	140,893 (71.2%)	197,768 (100%)

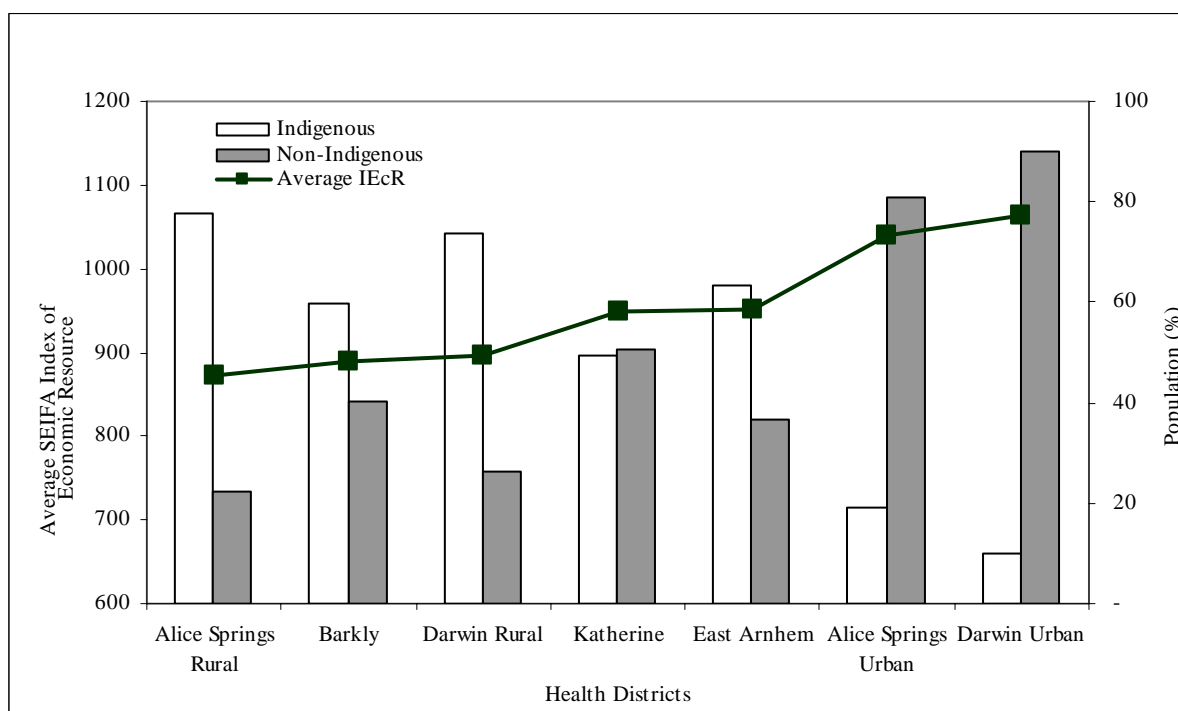
Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

* Average Index values

Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data)

Alice Springs Rural, Darwin Rural, East Arnhem, Katherine and Barkly districts each have a relatively lower score, which indicates the area has a relatively high proportion of households on low incomes and living in small dwellings. By contrast, Darwin Urban and Alice Springs Urban have relatively higher scores on the Index of Economic Resources indicating that those areas have a higher proportion of families on high income, a lower proportion of low income families and more households living in larger houses with four or more bedrooms.

Figure 2.3 Index of Relative Economic Resource by Health District



Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)
Average Index values

2.1.4 The Index of Education-Occupation by Health Administrative District

This index only includes variables measuring the educational and occupational aspects of advantage/disadvantage. Table 2.5 presents health district Index of Education-Occupation disadvantage scores calculated by taking the average at CD level, using population counts from the 2001 census.

Table 2.5 Index of Education-Occupation by Health District

Health District	SEIFA Index of Education-Occupation			Estimated Resident Population [#] , 2001		
	Min	Max	Mean*	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
East Arnhem District	734	1087	885	8836 (64.4%)	5108 (36.6%)	13,944 (100%)
Alice Springs Rural District	765	1070	939	9715 (77.5%)	2819 (22.5%)	12,534 (100%)
Darwin Rural District	687	1064	944	10,130 (73.5%)	3650 (26.5%)	13,780 (100%)
Barkly District	830	1057	933	3283 (60.0%)	2197 (40.0%)	5480 (100%)
Katherine District	712	1081	921	9079 (49.5%)	9246 (50.5%)	18,325 (100%)
Darwin Urban District	565	1154	1018	10,687 (10.0%)	96,155 (90.0%)	106,842 (100%)
Alice Springs Urban District	594	1140	997	5145 (19.2%)	21,718 (80.8%)	26,863 (100%)
NT Average	565	1154	980	56,875 (28.8%)	140,893 (71.2%)	197,768 (100%)

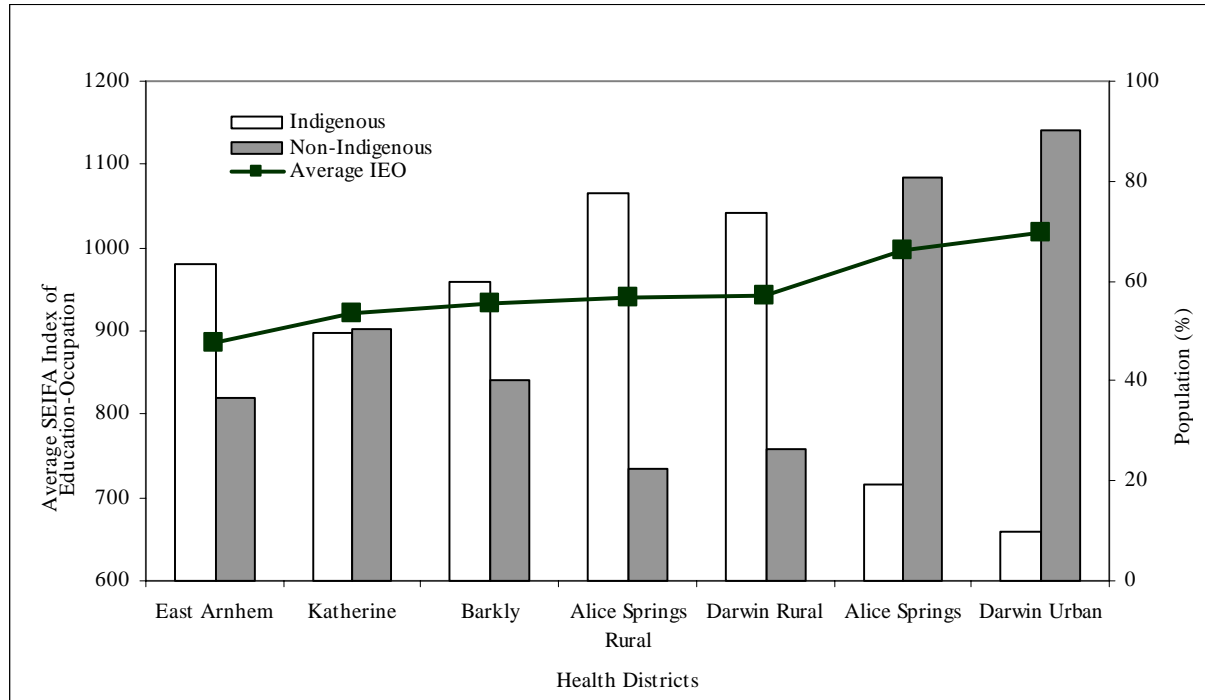
Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

* Average Index values

[#] Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data)

Lower index values for East Arnhem, Katherine, Darwin Rural and Barkly districts indicate relatively higher concentrations of either people with low educational attainment, people employed in unskilled occupations, or the unemployed. Whereas, Darwin and Alice Springs Urban districts have a higher concentrations of people with higher education qualifications or undergoing further education, with a higher percentage of people employed in more skilled occupations.

Figure 2.4 Index of Education-Occupation by Health District



Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)
Average Index values

3 SEIFA by Urban Centres /Localities

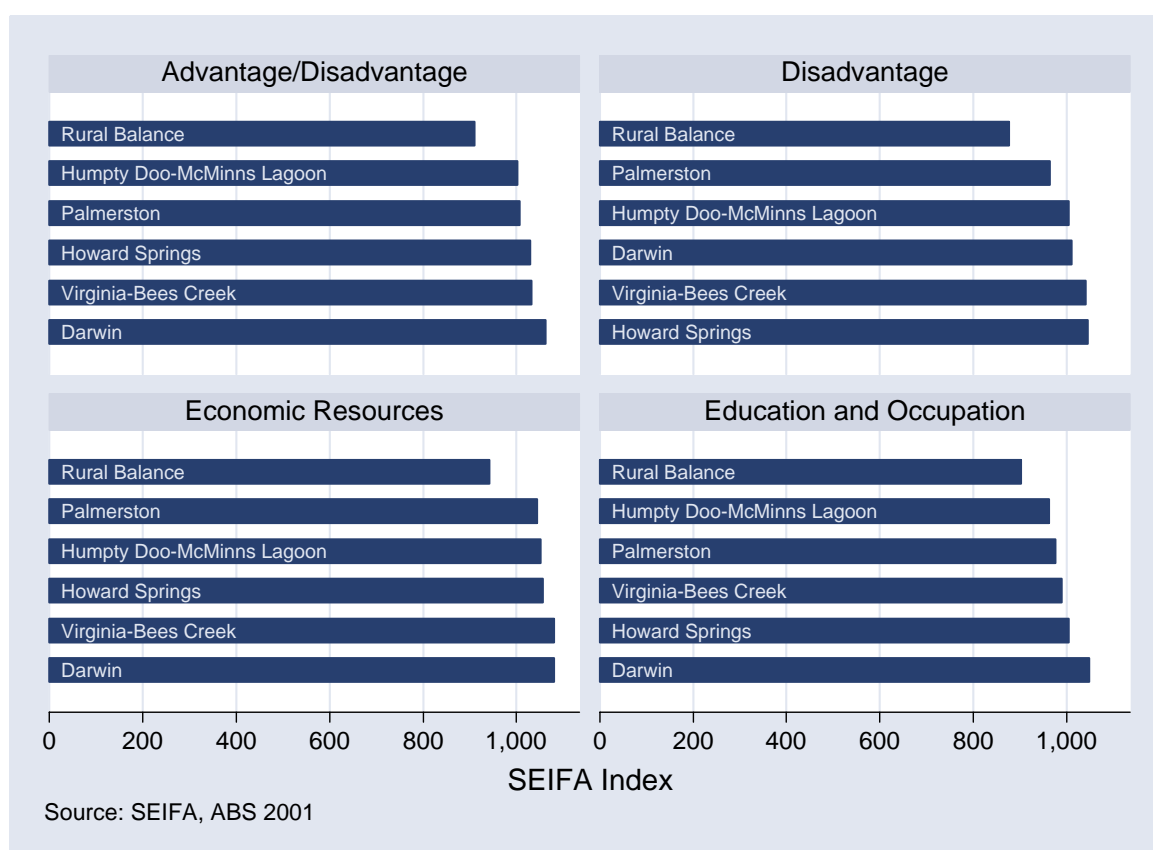
The distributions of index scores vary across the Urban Centres/Localities. The most noticeable differences are those in the index of disadvantage and the index of economic resources. Most Urban Centres and mining towns have relatively higher SEIFA values, compared with Localities situated in remote areas of Northern Territory.

3.1 Darwin Urban District

The Figure 3.1 presents SEIFA values for Urban Centres/Localities of the Darwin Urban administrative health district.

Figure 3.1 SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Darwin Urban District

(Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Index of Advantage/Disadvantage and Disadvantage, Index of Economic Resources and Education & Occupation)



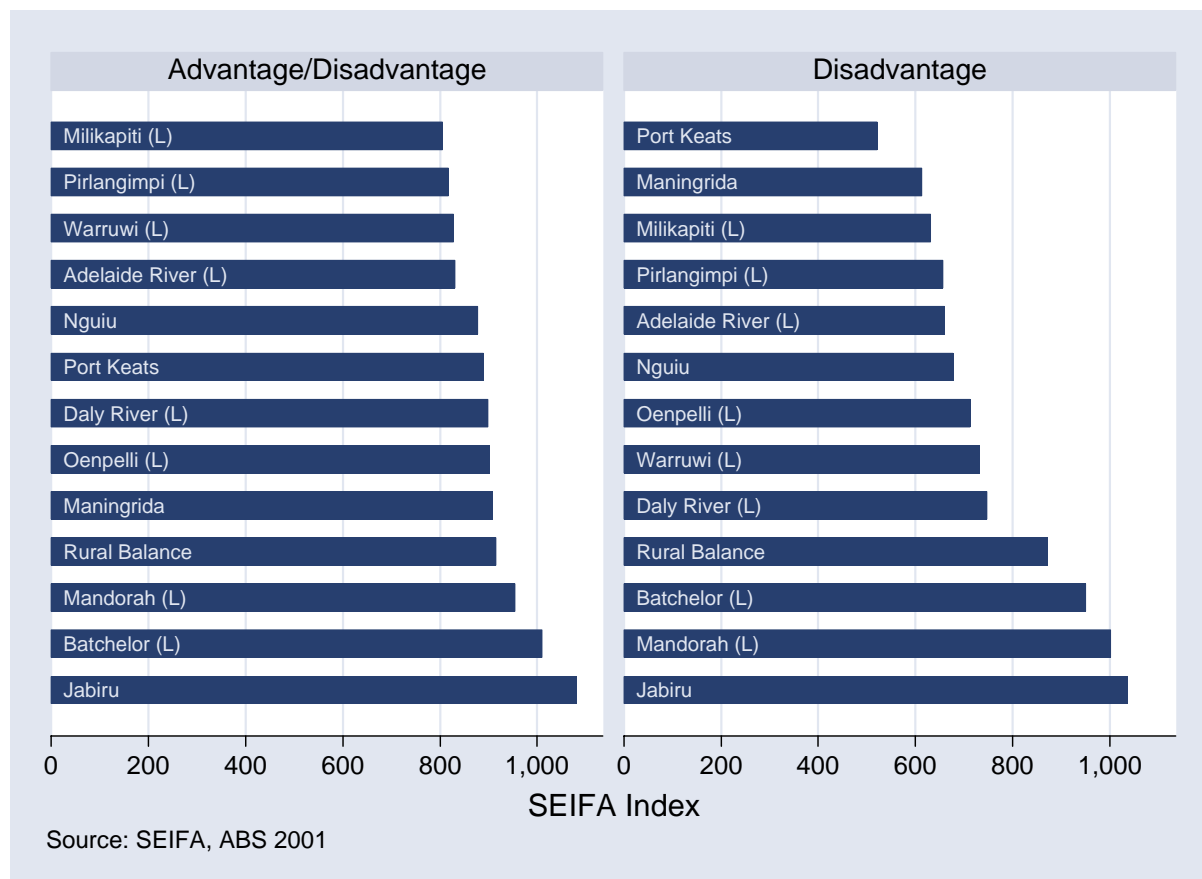
Overall, the average SEIFA values for the Rural Balance and Palmerston show lower scores than other population centres, which indicate a greater proportion of low-income families and people with little training and in unskilled employment.

By comparison, Darwin and Virginia-Bees Creek have a relatively high index scores that reflects lack of disadvantage rather than high advantage. For the Index of Education-Occupation, Howard Springs and Darwin has relatively higher values, which indicates relatively higher proportion of either people with high educational attainment and/or people employed in skilled occupations than rest of the Urban Centres and Localities.

3.2 Darwin Rural District

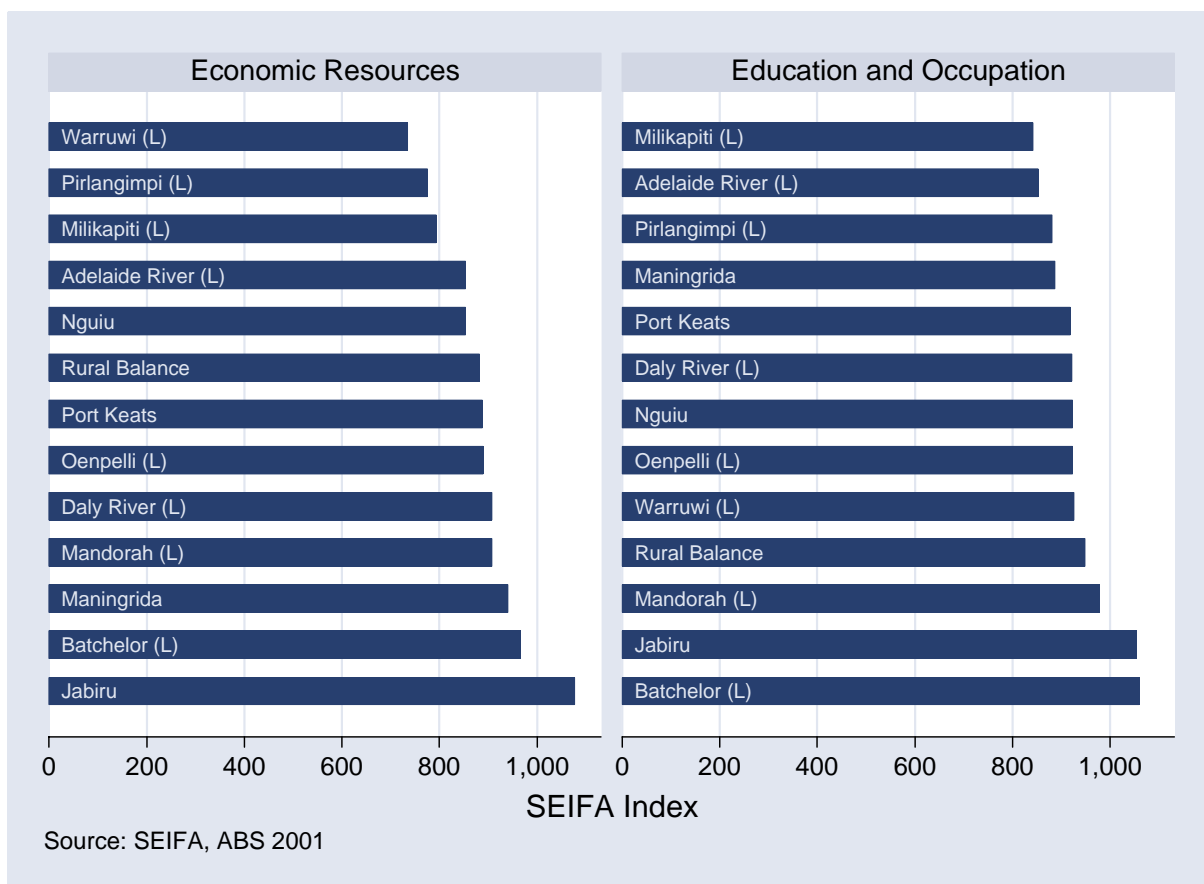
Figures 3.2a and 3.2b demonstrate the SEIFA scores for Urban Centres and Localities in the Darwin Rural health district. The Urban Centres/Localities such as Jabiru, Mandorah (L) and Batchelor (L) show relatively higher scores with greater concentration of relatively high-income families and people with skilled occupations. By contrast, localities such as Port Keats, Maningrida, Milikapiti (L), Pirlangimpi (L) have relatively low scores that reflect lack of advantage rather than high disadvantage.

Figure 3.2a SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Darwin Rural District
(Index of Advantage/Disadvantage and Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage)



The Index of Economic Resources at Jabiru shows highest value in Darwin Rural district which reflects a higher proportion of families on high income and a lower proportion of low-income families. Similarly, the higher values of Index of Education-Occupation in Batchelor (L) indicates relatively higher concentrations of either people with high educational attainment, people employed in skilled occupations or the employed than rest of the localities.

Figure 3.2b SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Darwin Rural District
(Index of Economic Resources and Education & Occupation)



3.3 Alice Springs Rural District

Within the Alice Springs Rural district, Yulara has higher SEIFA values than the other Localities. Localities such as Alpurrurulam (L), Kaltukatjara (Docker River) (L), Yuendumu (L), Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L), Titjikala (L), Willowra (L) and Nyrripi (L) show relatively low SEIFA values, which indicate greater disadvantage than rest of localities in Alice Springs Rural district.

Figure 3.3a SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Alice Springs Rural District
(Index of Advantage/Disadvantage and Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage)

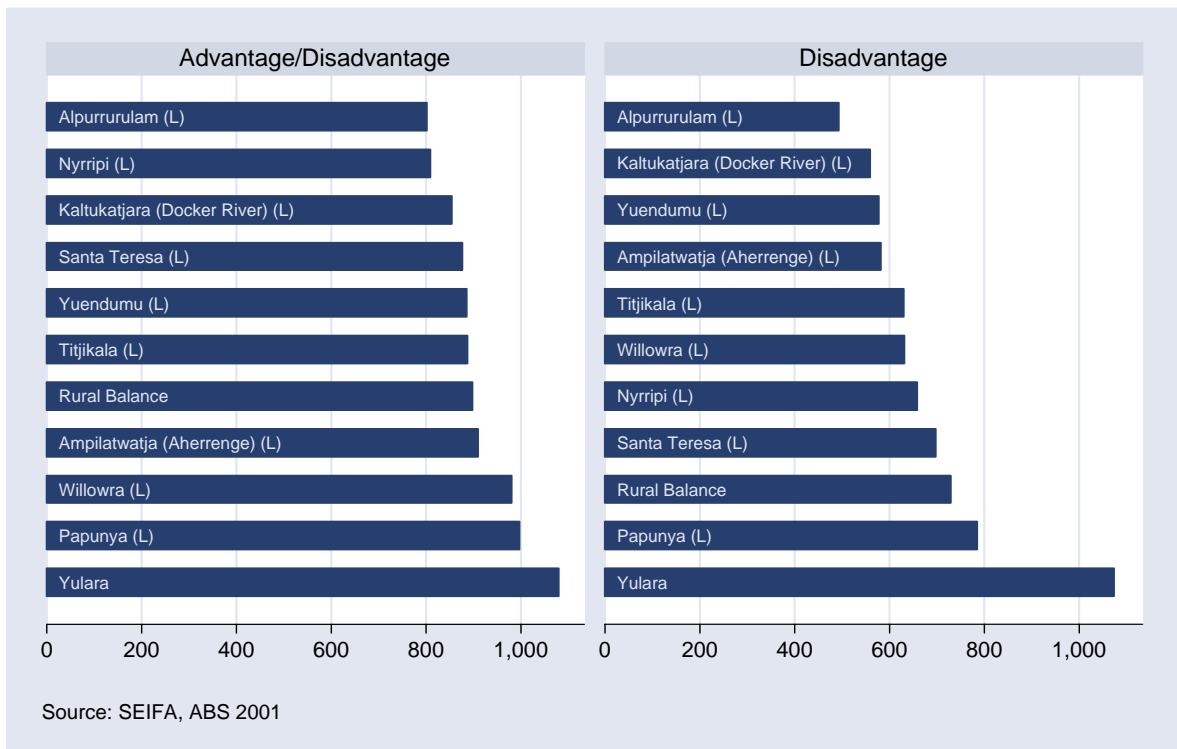
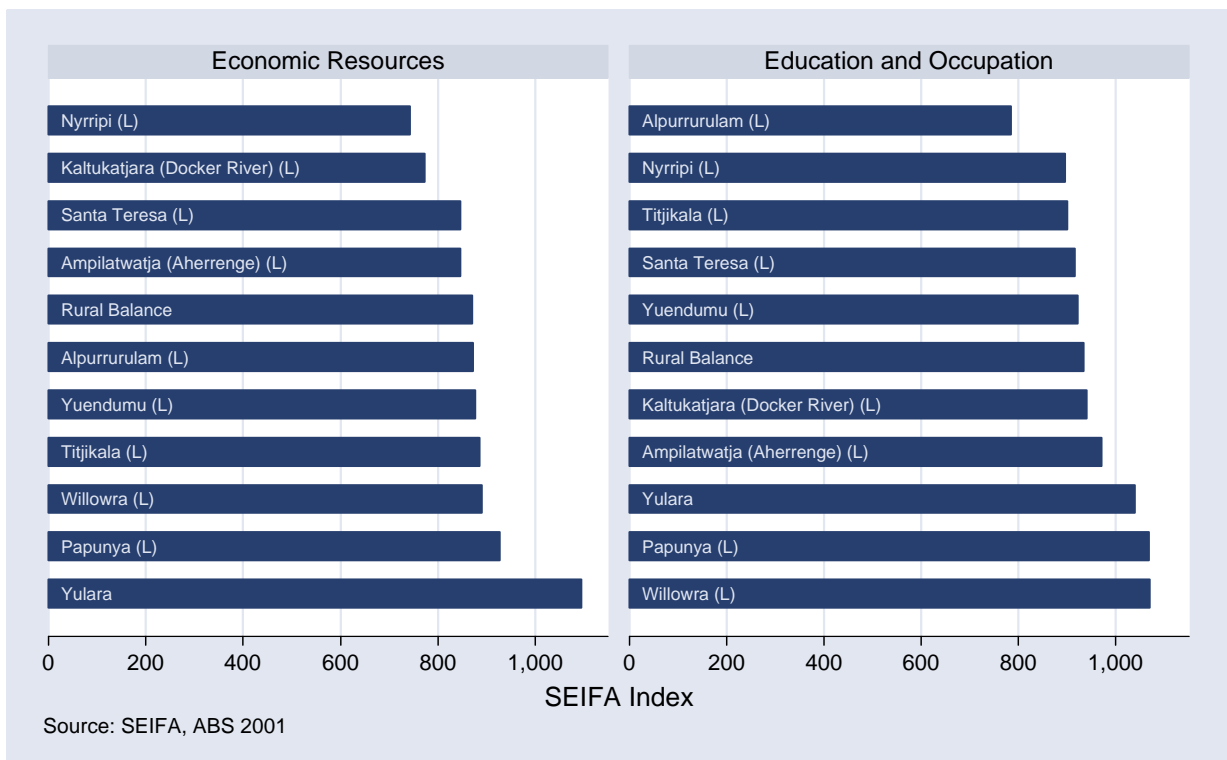


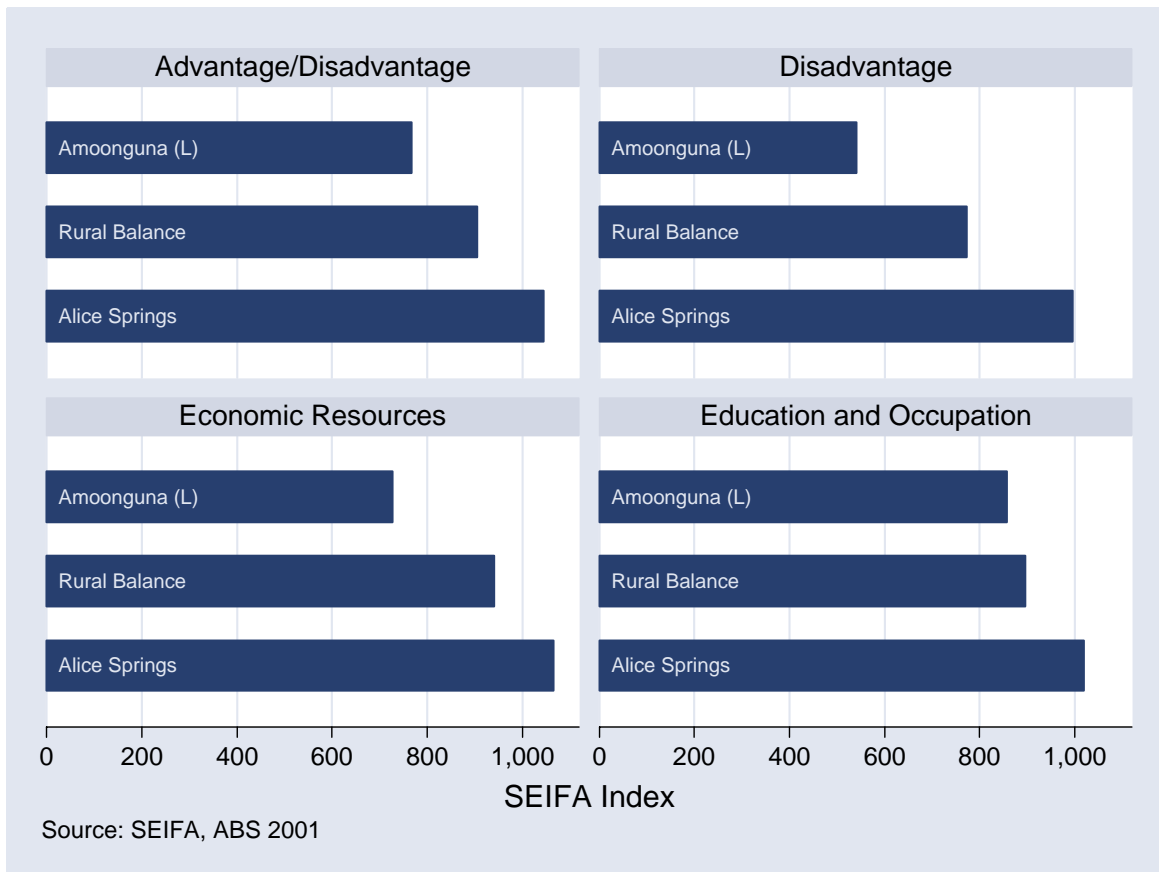
Figure 3.3b SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Alice Springs Rural District
(Index of Economic Resources and Education & Occupation)



3.4 Alice Springs Urban District

Alice Springs Urban health district includes Alice Springs, the Locality of Amoonguna and the surrounding area collated as Rural Balance. The SEIFA values for the three areas are shown in Figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4 SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Alice Springs Urban
(Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Index of Advantage/Disadvantage and Disadvantage, Index of Economic Resources and Education & Occupation)

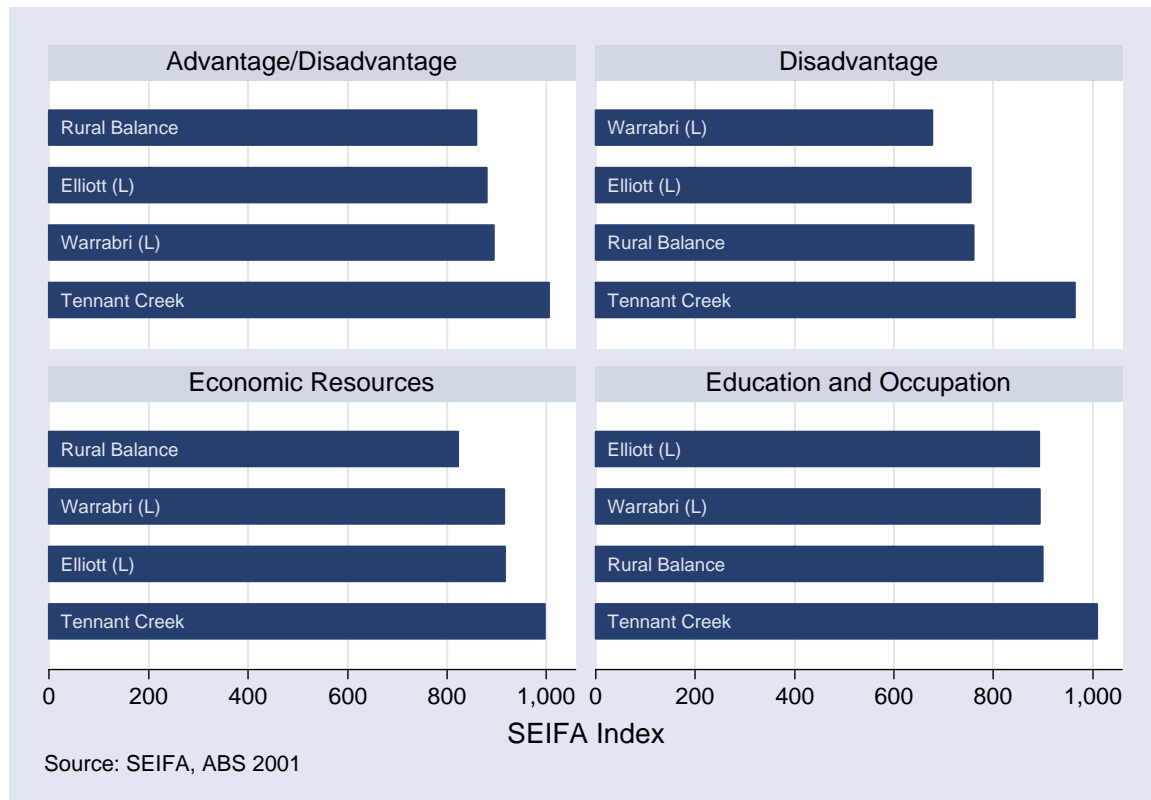


3.5 Barkly District

In the Barkly health district, Tennant Creek is relatively more advantaged than the four other areas with SEIFA scores. As for other districts the difference is a reflection of the a higher proportion of either people with high income, educational attainment and/or people employed in skilled occupations, or a higher proportion of employed than rest of the Urban Centres and Localities (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5 SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Barkly Distric

(Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Index of Advantage/Disadvantage and Disadvantage, Index of Economic Resources and Education & Occupation)



3.6 East Arnhem District

Using SEIFA scores, East Arnhem district is the most disadvantaged district in the Northern Territory. Apart from the Urban Centres/Localities of Nhulunbuy and Alyangula, the remote communities are relatively more disadvantaged than the rest of the communities in the Northern Territory (Figure 3.6a and Figure 3.6b).

Figure 3.6a SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in East Arnhem District
(Index of Advantage/Disadvantage and Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage)

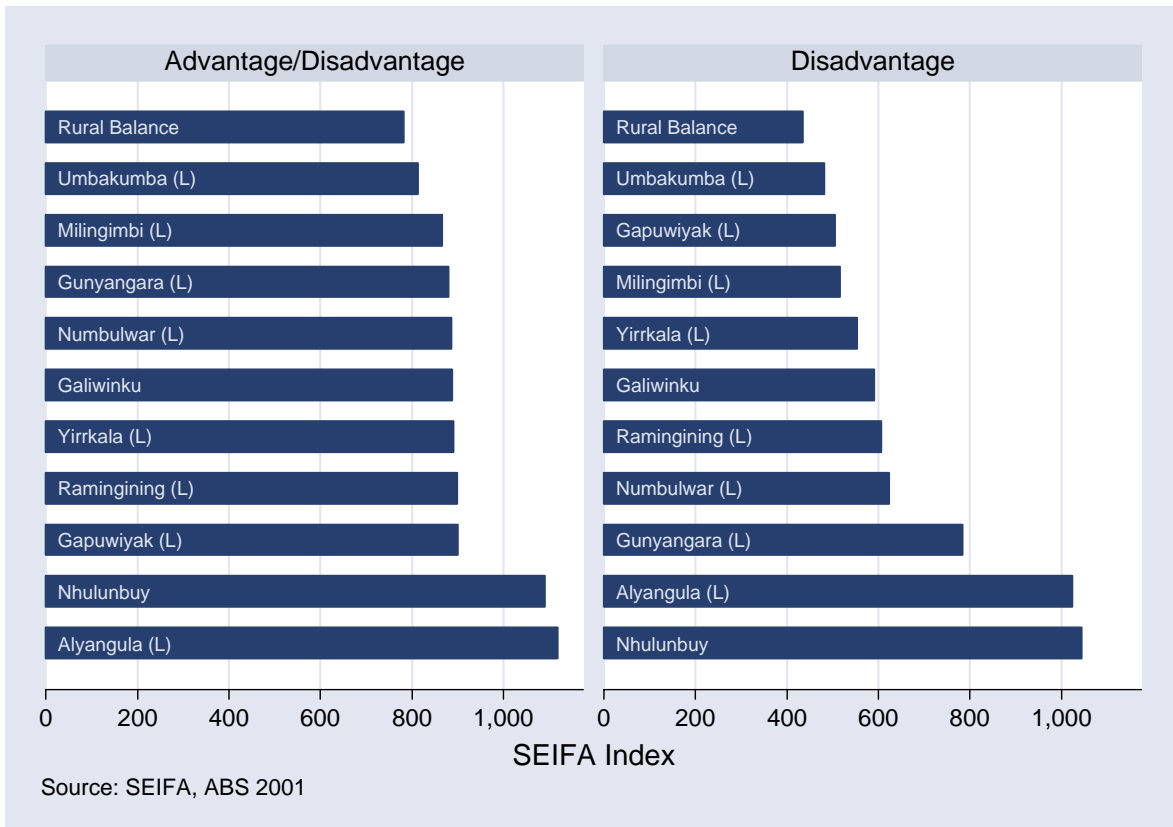
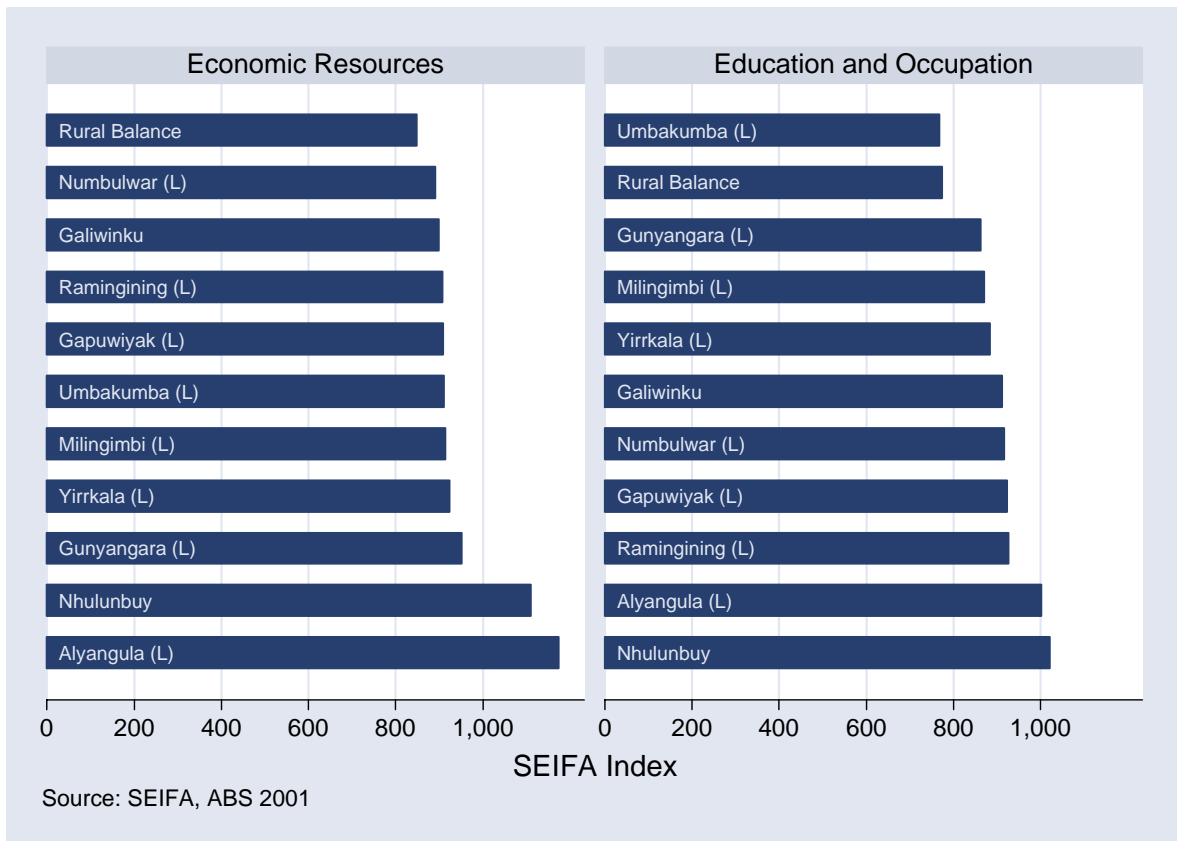


Figure 3.6b SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in East Arnhem District
(Index of Economic Resources and Education & Occupation)

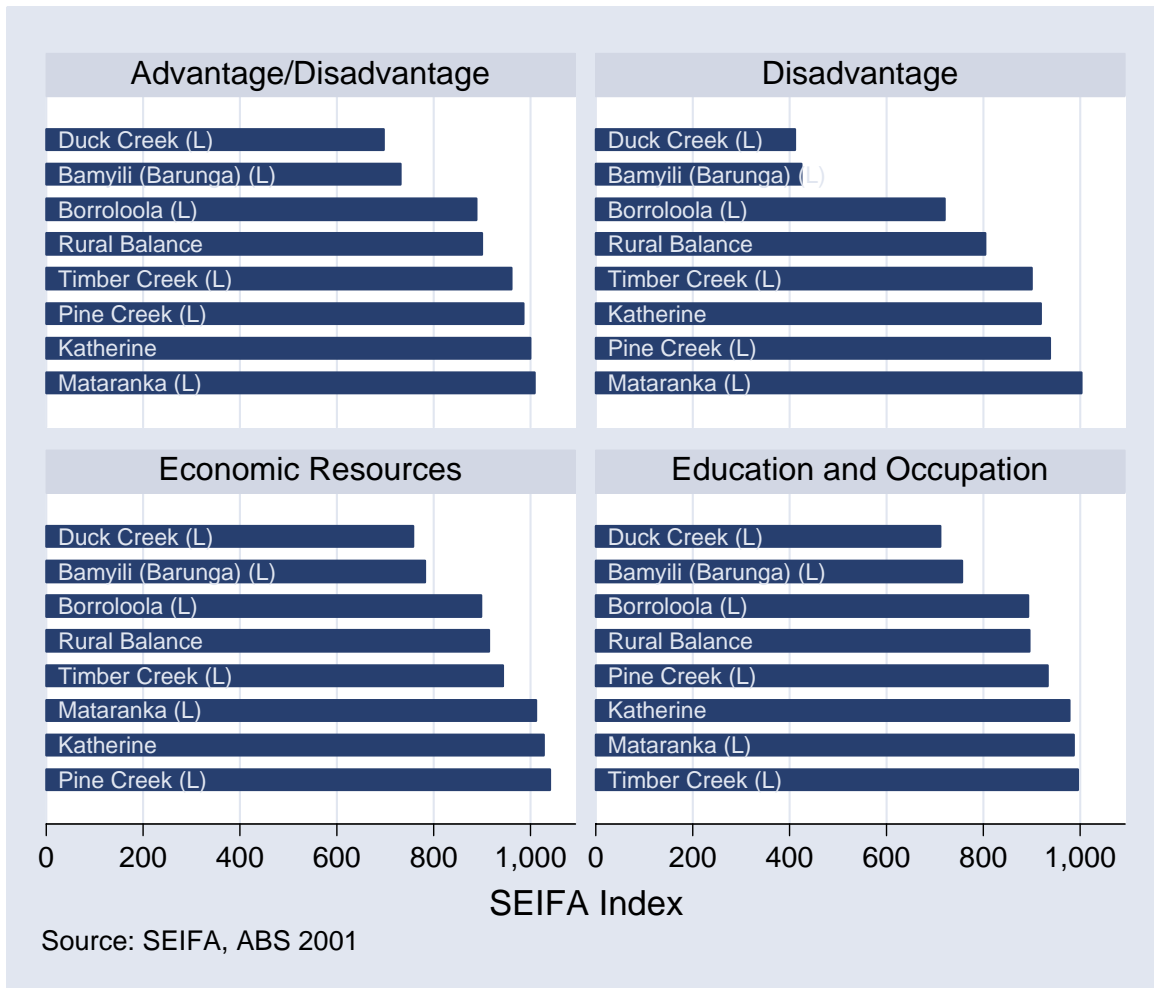


3.7 Katherine District

The Localities of Duck Creek and Barunga have consistently the lowest SEIFA values for Urban Centres/Localities in the Katherine health district (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 SEIFA by Urban Centres/Localities in Katherine District

(Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Index of Advantage/Disadvantage and Disadvantage, Index of Economic Resources and Education & Occupation)



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Appendix 1

Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSED), by Urban Centre/Localities and Population #, 2001

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage								
Health District	UCL_Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
ALICE SPRING RURAL	Alpurrurulam(L)	493	493	493	377	20	95%	5%
	Kaltukatjara(Docker River)	560	560	560	281	29	91%	9%
	Yuendumu(L)	578	578	578	645	93	87%	13%
	Ampilatwatja(Aherrenge)(L)	582	582	582	257	28	90%	10%
	Titjikala(L)	631	631	631	212	21	91%	9%
	Willowra(L)	631	631	631	354	18	95%	5%
	Nyrripi(L)	659	659	659	267	11	96%	4%
	SantaTeresa(L)	698	698	698	537	52	91%	9%
	Rural Balance	414	1051	729	3770	935	80%	20%
	Papunya(L)	786	786	786	265	30	90%	10%
Yulara	1074	1074	1074	37	1223	3%	97%	
ALICE SPRING URBAN	Amoonguna	542	542	542	271	-	100%	0%
	Alice Spring Urban Balance	279	1065	773	623	1738	26%	74%
	Alice Springs	238	1126	995	3416	19,159	15%	85%
BARKLY	Elliott(L)	754	754	754	292	76	79%	21%
	Warrabri(L)	677	677	677	513	29	95%	5%
	Rural Balance	660	864	760	936	436	68%	32%
	Tennant Creek	894	1010	964	677	1649	29%	71%
DARWIN RURAL	Port Keats	521	521	521	1137	111	91%	9%
	Maningrida	614	614	614	1606	187	90%	10%
	Milikapiti(L)	632	632	632	444	54	89%	11%
	Pirlangimpi(L)	657	657	657	356	34	91%	9%
	Adelaide River(L)	391	929	660	74	149	33%	67%
	Nguiu	678	678	678	1359	78	95%	5%
	Oenpelli(L)	712	712	712	843	97	90%	10%
	Warrui (L)	731	731	731	358	18	95%	5%
	Daly River(L)	525	970	748	377	154	71%	29%
	Darwin Rural Balance	461	1005	872	552	1101	33%	67%
	Batchelor(L)	951	951	951	261	275	49%	51%
	Mandorah(L)	1001	1001	1001	16	222	7%	93%
Jabiru	1016	1048	1037	244	937	21%	79%	
DARWIN URBAN	Rural Balance	254	1088	877	482	3177	13%	87%
	Palmerston	791	1089	965	2598	19,290	12%	88%
	Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	924	1058	1005	378	5123	7%	93%
	Darwin	437	1136	1011	6387	60,257	10%	90%
	Virginia-Bees Creek	1002	1068	1041	134	2359	5%	95%
	Howard Springs	1012	1070	1046	232	3141	7%	93%
EAST ARNHAM	Rural Balance	339	571	435	1352	60	96%	4%
	Umbakumba(L)	482	482	482	387	4	99%	1%
	Gapuwiyak	505	505	505	669	67	91%	9%
	Milingimbi(L)	516	516	516	1037	68	94%	6%
	Yirrkala(L)	553	553	553	547	149	79%	21%
	Galiwinku	591	591	591	1511	114	93%	7%
	Ramingining(L)	607	607	607	614	49	93%	7%
	Numbulwar(L)	623	623	623	715	58	92%	8%
	Gunyangara(L)	785	785	785	177	92	66%	34%
	Alyangula(L)	1024	1024	1024	142	914	13%	87%
Nhulunbuy	981	1077	1044	293	3507	8%	92%	

SEIFA in the Northern Territory

Health District	UCL_Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
KATHERINE	Bamyili (Barunga)(L)	425	425	425	349	17	95%	5%
	Borrooloola(I)	721	721	721	629	195	76%	24%
	Rural Balance	456	1071	804	1276	3238	28%	72%
	Timber Creek(L)	900	900	900	88	110	44%	56%
	Katherine	444	1034	919	1703	4530	27%	73%
	Pine Creek(L)	938	938	938	65	327	17%	83%
	Mataranka(L)	1003	1003	1003	35	180	16%	84%

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data) for CDs for which SEIFA values are available.

Appendix 2

Relative Socio-Economic Advantage\Disadvantage by Urban Centre/Localities and Population #, 2001

Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage\ Disadvantage								
Health District	UCL_Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
ALICE SPRINGS RURAL	Alpurrurulam (L)	801	801	801	377	20	95%	5%
	Nyrripi (L)	808	808	808	267	11	96%	4%
	Kaltukatjara (Docke River) (L)	854	854	854	281	29	91%	9%
	Santa Teresa (L)	876	876	876	537	52	91%	9%
	Yuendumu (L)	886	886	886	645	93	87%	13%
	Titjikala (L)	886	886	886	212	21	91%	9%
	Rural Balance	787	1001	897	3770	935	80%	20%
	Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L)	909	909	909	257	28	90%	10%
	Willowra (L)	980	980	980	354	18	95%	5%
	Papunya (L)	996	996	996	265	30	90%	10%
Yulara	1080	1080	1080	37	1223	3%	97%	
ALICE SPRING URBAN	Amoonguna (L)	768	768	768	271	-	100%	0%
	Rural Balance	623	1056	905	623	1738	26%	74%
	Alice Springs	620	1207	1046	3416	19,159	15%	85%
BARKLY	Rural Balance	820	944	859	936	436	68%	32%
	Elliott (L)	880	880	880	292	76	79%	21%
	Warrabri (L)	894	894	894	513	29	95%	5%
	Tennant Creek	960	1036	1005	677	1649	29%	71%
DARWIN RURAL	Milikapiti (L)	805	805	805	444	54	89%	11%
	Pirlangimpi (L)	818	818	818	356	34	91%	9%
	Warruwi (L)	828	828	828	358	18	95%	5%
	Adelaide River (L)	705	958	831	74	149	33%	67%
	Nguiu	877	877	877	1359	78	95%	5%
	Port Keats	889	889	889	1137	111	91%	9%
	Daly River (L)	844	953	899	377	154	71%	29%
	Oenpelli (L)	901	901	901	843	97	90%	10%
	Maningrida	907	907	907	1606	187	90%	10%
	Rural Balance	776	991	915	552	1101	33%	67%
	Mandorah (L)	954	954	954	16	222	7%	93%
	Batchelor (L)	1009	1009	1009	261	275	49%	51%
	Jabiru	1004	1126	1081	244	937	21%	79%
DARWIN URBAN	Rural Balance	597	1109	911	482	3177	13%	87%
	Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	957	1051	1003	378	5123	7%	93%
	Palmerston	896	1127	1007	2598	19,290	12%	88%
	Howard Springs	982	1071	1030	232	3141	7%	93%
	Virginia-Bees Creek	1002	1097	1033	134	2359	5%	95%
	Darwin	708	1202	1063	6387	60,257	10%	90%
EAST ARNHEM	Rural Balance	733	812	781	1352	60	96%	4%
	Umbakumba (L)	813	813	813	387	4	99%	1%
	Milingimbi (L)	865	865	865	1037	68	94%	6%
	Gunyangara (L)	880	880	880	177	92	66%	34%
	Numbulwar (L)	886	886	886	715	58	92%	8%
	Galiwinku	888	888	888	1511	114	93%	7%
	Yirrkala (L)	891	891	891	547	149	79%	21%
	Ramingining (L)	899	899	899	614	49	93%	7%
	Gapuwiyak (L)	900	900	900	669	67	91%	9%
	Nhulunbuy	1046	1121	1091	293	3507	8%	92%
	Alyangula (L)	1119	1119	1119	142	914	13%	87%

SEIFA in the Northern Territory

Health District	UCL_Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
KATHERINE	Duck Creek (L)	696	696	696	244	5	98%	2%
	Bamyili (Barunga) (L)	732	732	732	349	17	95%	5%
	Borroloola (L)	888	888	888	629	195	76%	24%
	Rural Balance	742	1109	899	1276	3238	28%	72%
	Timber Creek (L)	960	960	960	88	110	44%	56%
	Pine Creek (L)	985	985	985	65	327	17%	83%
	Katherine	718	1103	1000	1703	4530	27%	73%
Mataranka (L)	1008	1008	1008	35	180	16%	84%	

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

* Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data) for CDs for which SEIFA values are available.

Appendix 3

Index of Relative Economic Resources by Urban Centre/Localities and Population[#], 2001

Index of Relative Economic Resources								
Health District	UCL_Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
ALICE SPRING RURAL	Nyrripi (L)	742	742	742	267	11	96%	4%
	Kaltukatjara (Docker River) (L)	773	773	773	281	29	91%	9%
	Santa Teresa (L)	846	846	846	537	52	91%	9%
	Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L)	847	847	847	257	28	90%	10%
	Rural Balance	793	982	870	3770	935	80%	20%
	Alpurrurulam (L)	872	872	872	377	20	95%	5%
	Yuendumu (L)	877	877	877	645	93	87%	13%
	Titjikala (L)	887	887	887	212	21	91%	9%
	Willowra (L)	891	891	891	354	18	95%	5%
	Papunya (L)	927	927	927	265	30	90%	10%
Yulara	1096	1096	1096	37	1223	3%	97%	
ALICE SPRING URBAN	Amoonguna (L)	727	727	727	271	0	100%	0%
	Rural Balance	746	1084	941	623	1738	26%	74%
	Alice Springs	727	1218	1067	3416	19,159	15%	85%
BARKLY	Rural Balance	750	867	822	936	436	68%	32%
	Elliott (L)	916	916	916	292	76	79%	21%
	Tennant Creek	945	1059	996	677	1649	29%	71%
	Waruwi (L)	734	734	734	358	18	95%	5%
DARWIN RURAL	Pirlangimpi (L)	776	776	776	356	34	91%	9%
	Milikapiti (L)	794	794	794	444	54	89%	11%
	Adelaide River (L)	824	884	854	74	149	33%	67%
	Nguiu	854	854	854	1359	78	95%	5%
	Rural Balance	795	958	882	552	1101	33%	67%
	Port Keats	888	888	888	1137	111	91%	9%
	Oenpelli (L)	889	889	889	843	97	90%	10%
	Daly River (L)	868	945	907	377	154	71%	29%
	Mandorah (L)	907	907	907	16	222	7%	93%
	Warrabri (L)	915	915	915	513	29	95%	5%
	Maningrida	941	941	941	1606	187	90%	10%
DARWIN URBAN	Batchelor (L)	966	966	966	261	275	49%	51%
	Jabiru	945	1157	1078	244	937	21%	79%
	Rural Balance	754	1131	942	482	3177	13%	87%
	Palmerston	923	1195	1045	2598	19,290	12%	88%
	Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	975	1104	1052	378	5123	7%	93%
	Howard Springs	995	1123	1056	232	3141	7%	93%
	Virginia-Bees Creek	1032	1153	1081	134	2359	5%	95%
Darwin	796	1285	1081	6387	60,257	10%	90%	
EAST ARNHEM	Rural Balance	777	917	848	1352	60	96%	4%
	Numbulwar (L)	890	890	890	715	58	92%	8%
	Galiwinku	900	900	900	1511	114	93%	7%
	Ramingining (L)	908	908	908	614	49	93%	7%
	Gapuwiyak (L)	909	909	909	669	67	91%	9%
	Umbakumba (L)	911	911	911	387	4	99%	1%
	Milingimbi (L)	915	915	915	1037	68	94%	6%
	Yirrkala (L)	923	923	923	547	149	79%	21%
	Gunyangara (L)	951	951	951	177	92	66%	34%
	Nhulunbuy	1066	1140	1110	293	3507	8%	92%
Alyangula (L)	1175	1175	1175	142	914	13%	87%	

SEIFA in the Northern Territory

Health District	UCL_Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
KATHERINE	Duck Creek (L)	757	757	757	244	5	98%	2%
	Bamyili (Barunga) (L)	783	783	783	349	17	95%	5%
	Borroloola (L)	898	898	898	629	195	76%	24%
	Rural Balance	740	1152	914	1276	3238	28%	72%
	Timber Creek (L)	943	943	943	88	110	44%	56%
	Mataranka (L)	1011	1011	1011	35	180	16%	84%
	Katherine	738	1115	1027	1703	4530	27%	73%
	Pine Creek (L)	1041	1041	1041	65	327	17%	83%

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data) for CDs for which SEIFA values are available.

Appendix 4

Index of Education and Occupation by Urban Centre/Localities and Population #, 2001

Index of Education and Occupation								
Health District	UCL Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
ALICE SPRING RURAL	Alpurrulam (L)	784	784	784	377	20	95%	5%
	Nyrripi (L)	896	896	896	267	11	96%	4%
	Titjikala (L)	901	901	901	212	21	91%	9%
	Santa Teresa (L)	916	916	916	537	52	91%	9%
	Yuendumu (L)	922	922	922	645	93	87%	13%
	Rural Balance	765	1052	935	3770	935	80%	20%
	Kaltukatjara (Docker River) (L)	940	940	940	281	29	91%	9%
	Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L)	971	971	971	257	28	90%	10%
	Yulara	1040	1040	1040	37	1223	3%	97%
ALICE SPRING URBAN	Papunya (L)	1068	1068	1068	265	30	90%	10%
	Willowra (L)	1070	1070	1070	354	18	95%	5%
	Amoonguna (L)	857	857	857	271	0	100%	0%
	Rural Balance	610	1015	896	623	1738	26%	74%
	Alice Springs	594	1140	1019	3416	19,159	15%	85%
BARKLY	Elliott (L)	892	892	892	292	76	79%	21%
	Warrabri (L)	894	894	894	513	29	95%	5%
	Rural Balance	830	1057	900	936	436	68%	32%
	Tennant Creek	978	1034	1009	677	1649	29%	71%
	Milikapiti (L)	842	842	842	444	54	89%	11%
DARWIN RURAL	Adelaide River (L)	687	1016	852	74	149	33%	67%
	Pirlangimpi (L)	881	881	881	356	34	91%	9%
	Maningrida	887	887	887	1606	187	90%	10%
	Port Keats	918	918	918	1137	111	91%	9%
	Daly River (L)	877	966	922	377	154	71%	29%
	Nguiu	923	923	923	1359	78	95%	5%
	Oenpelli (L)	923	923	923	843	97	90%	10%
	Warruwi (L)	927	927	927	358	18	95%	5%
	Rural Balance	763	1064	949	552	1101	33%	67%
	Mandorah (L)	979	979	979	16	222	7%	93%
	Jabiru	1048	1064	1054	244	937	21%	79%
	Batchelor (L)	1060	1060	1060	261	275	49%	51%
DARWIN URBAN	Rural Balance	565	1068	902	482	3177	13%	87%
	Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	928	1015	963	378	5123	7%	93%
	Palmerston	895	1069	976	2598	19,290	12%	88%
	Virginia-Bees Creek	967	1045	990	134	2359	5%	95%
	Howard Springs	983	1028	1004	232	3141	7%	93%
	Darwin	676	1154	1048	6387	60,257	10%	90%
EAST ARNHEM	Umbakumba (L)	768	768	768	387	4	99%	1%
	Rural Balance	734	830	774	1352	60	96%	4%
	Gunyangara (L)	862	862	862	177	92	66%	34%
	Milingimbi (L)	870	870	870	1037	68	94%	6%
	Yirrkala (L)	884	884	884	547	149	79%	21%
	Galiwinku	911	911	911	1511	114	93%	7%
	Numbulwar (L)	917	917	917	715	58	92%	8%
	Gapuwiyak (L)	923	923	923	669	67	91%	9%
	Ramingining (L)	926	926	926	614	49	93%	7%
	Alyangula (L)	1002	1002	1002	142	914	13%	87%
	Nhulunbuy	992	1087	1021	293	3507	8%	92%

SEIFA in the Northern Territory

Health District	UCL Name	Min	Max	Mean	Indigenous Persons	Non-Indigenous Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)	Non-Indigenous Persons (%)
KATHERINE	Duck Creek (L)	712	712	712	244	5	98%	2%
	Bamyili (Barunga) (L)	757	757	757	349	17	95%	5%
	Borroloola (L)	893	893	893	629	195	76%	24%
	Rural Balance	748	1034	896	1276	3238	28%	72%
	Pine Creek (L)	933	933	933	65	327	17%	83%
	Katherine	760	1081	979	1703	4530	27%	73%
	Mataranka (L)	988	988	988	35	180	16%	84%
	Timber Creek (L)	996	996	996	88	110	44%	56%

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

* Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data) for CDs for which SEIFA values are available.

Appendix 5a

Number of Collection Districts (CDs) by Status of SEIFA Values, Health Districts – Northern Territory.

Health Districts	CDs with SEIFA Value	CDs without SEIFA Value			Total CDs	CDs with SEIFA Value	CDs without SEIFA Value			Total CDs
		Pop>0	Pop=0	Total			Pop>0	Pop=0	Total	
East Arnhem	21	14	6	20	41	51%	34%	15%	49%	100%
Alice Springs Rural	34	20	10	30	64	53%	31%	16%	47%	100%
Darwin Rural	25	14	5	19	44	57%	32%	11%	43%	100%
Barkly	16	5	2	7	23	70%	22%	9%	30%	100%
Katherine	37	18	12	30	67	55%	27%	18%	45%	100%
Darwin Urban	163	7	19	26	189	86%	4%	10%	14%	100%
Alice Springs Urban	41	9	3	12	53	77%	17%	6%	23%	100%
Offshore and migratory	-	7	1	8	8	-	88%	22%	100%	100%
Northern Territory	337	94	58	152	489	69%	19%	12%	31%	100%

Source: SEIFA, 2001 (ABS Cat No: 2033.7.30.001 v1.1)

Appendix 5b

Estimated Resident Population # (2001) by Status of SEIFA Values, Health Districts – Northern Territory.

HD_Name	CD POPULATION WITH NO SEIFA INDEX		CD POPULATION WITH SEIFA INDEX		TOTAL POPULATION		
	<i>Indigenous Person</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous Person</i>	<i>Indigenous Person</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous Person</i>	<i>Indigenous Person</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous Person</i>	<i>Total Persons</i>
Alice Springs Rural	2713 (22%)	359 (3%)	7002 (56%)	2460 (20%)	9715 (78%)	2819 (22%)	12,534 (100%)
Alice Springs Urban	835 (3%)	821 (3%)	4310 (16%)	20,897 (78%)	5145 (19%)	21,718 (81%)	26,863 (100%)
Barkly	865 (16%)	7 (0%)	2418 (44%)	2190 (40%)	3283 (60%)	2197 (40%)	5480 (100%)
Darwin Rural	2503 (18%)	233 (2%)	7627 (55%)	3417 (25%)	10,130 (74%)	3650 (26%)	13,780 (100%)
Darwin Urban	476 (0%)	2808 (3%)	10,211 (10%)	93,347 (87%)	10,687 (10%)	96,155 (90%)	106,842 (100%)
East Arnhem	1392 (10%)	26 (0%)	7444 (53%)	5082 (36%)	8836 (63%)	5108 (37%)	13,944 (100%)
Katherine	4690 (26%)	644 (4%)	4389 (24%)	8602 (47%)	9079 (50%)	9246 (50%)	18,325 (100%)
Northern Territory	13,474 (7%)	4898 (2%)	43,401 (22%)	135,995 (69%)	56,875 (29%)	140,893 (71%)	197,768 (100%)

Based on Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001 by Age, Sex and Indigenous Status (Revised, ABS Unpublished Data)

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