3.18 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples training for health-related disciplines

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in tertiary education for health-related disciplines

Data sources

Data for this measure come from the Australian Government Department of Education, Science and Training's Higher Education Student Statistics Collection and the National Centre for Vocational Education Research collection.

DEEWR Higher Education Student Statistics Collection

The Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) is the responsible agency for the Higher Education Statistics Collection, which includes information from higher education institutions such as universities and colleges of advanced education. This data collection contains statistics relating to students enrolled in higher education courses between 1 January and 31 December of each year in each Australian higher education provider.

Although universities design and produce their own enrolment forms, DEEWR has provided institutions with suggested wording for questions relating to Indigenous status (ABS 2003).

Higher education data could not be provided by remoteness area because DEEWR does not collect information on where a student comes from. Postcode of home location is often used as a substitute, but it is a poor measure because many students report the campus postcode as their postcode of home location. Using this variable results in participation rates incorrectly biased towards major cities at the expense of regional and remote areas because most campuses are in major cities.

National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) collection

The NCVER is Australia's main provider of vocational education and training (VET) sector research and statistics. VET is a national system designed to give workers the skills for particular occupations and industries. The VET sector includes providers that receive public VET funding, such as technical and further education organisations, higher education institutions, other government providers (for example, agricultural colleges), community education providers, government-funded private registered training organisations, schools funded through government allocations for VET, and all other Commonwealth and state recurrent and specific-purpose funded VET, regardless of the location of the training organisation.

Analyses

Higher education sector enrolments

Data on Indigenous student enrolments in higher education university health-related courses are available from DEEWR (formally DEST). Data for 2006 by age group is presented in Tables 3.18.1 and 3.18.2, and Figures 3.18.1 and 3.18.2.

- In 2006 there were 8,835 Indigenous students aged 15 years and over enrolled in higher education health-related courses. This was equivalent to an age specific rate of 17.6 per 1,000. There were 724,490 non-Indigenous students of the same age range who were enrolled in health-related higher education courses, an age specific rate of 35.9 per 1,000 (Table 3.18.1; Figures 3.18.1a and b).
- The largest percentage of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous students out of the total number of student enrolments in health-related courses were in the 15–24 year age group (39% and 60%, respectively). However a greater number of Indigenous students enrolled in health-related higher education courses at an older age compared with non-Indigenous students (Table 3.18.1).
- In 2006, enrolments in higher education health-related courses were significantly higher per 1,000 in non-Indigenous persons than Indigenous within the 15–24 year age group. These rates decreased with age most steeply for non-Indigenous students, while the age-specific rates of Indigenous students enrolled in health-related courses were between 34 and 22 per 1,000 across age groups 15–24 to 45–54 years. Enrolment rates in university health-related courses were higher among Indigenous students than among non-Indigenous students aged 35 years and over (Figure 3.18.2).

Data on the number of Indigenous students in university health-related courses by type of course are available from the Higher Education Student Statistics Collection. Data for the number of Indigenous students in university health-related courses in 2008 are presented in Table 3.18.2 and by state and territory in Figure 3.18.3 and Table 3.18.3.

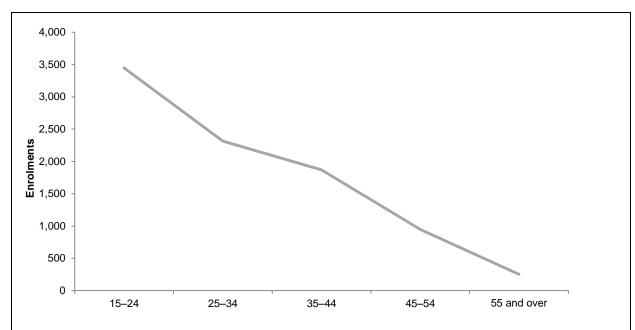
- In 2008, 1,120 Indigenous students were studying university health-related courses, which was equal to a rate of 35 per 10,000. The rate difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students studying undergraduate health-related courses was equal to 14.7 per 10,000 (Table 3.18.2).
- The most common course of health-related studies for both Indigenous and other students was nursing (18.2 and 22.9 per 10,000, respectively), followed by public health courses for Indigenous and rehabilitation therapies and medical studies for other students.
- The largest proportion of Indigenous students studying university health-related courses was in the Northern Territory where 11% (177) of all students were Indigenous, followed by Queensland where 1.5% (314) of students in health-related course were Indigenous (Table 3.18.3; Figure 3.18.3).

Table 3.18.1: Higher education university health-related course enrolments by age group and Indigenous status, 2006

		Indigenous			Non-Indigenous	
Age group	No.	Per cent	Age specific rate (number per 1,000)	No.	Per cent	Age specific rate (number per 1,000)
15–24	3,448	39.0	33.8	434,174	59.9	155.9
25–34	2,316	26.2	31.6	152,624	21.1	54.1
35–44	1,870	21.2	29.6	82,338	11.4	27.5
45–54	948	10.7	22.2	43,169	6.0	15.3
55 and over	253	2.9	6.9	12,185	1.7	2.5
Total 15 and over	8,835	100	17.6	724,490	100	35.9

Note: Excludes people under 14 years of age and those with unknown age.

Source: AIHW analysis of DEEWR Higher Education Student Statistics Collection.



Note: Excludes people under 14 years of age and those with unknown age.

Figure 3.18.1a: Higher education university health-related course enrolments by age group, Indigenous people, 2006

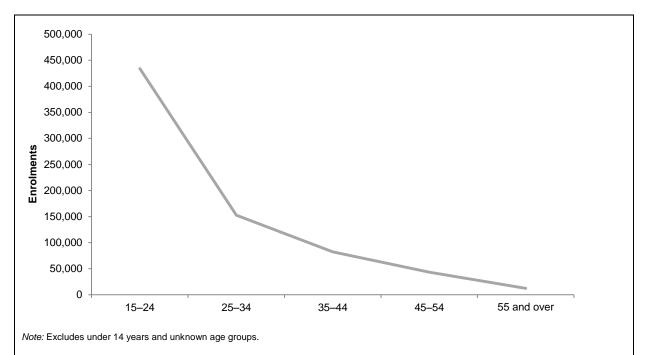


Figure 3.18.1b: Higher education university health-related course enrolments by age group, non-Indigenous people, 2006

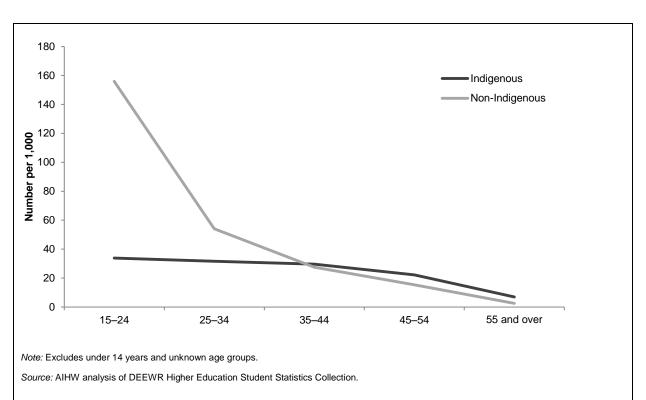


Figure 3.18.2: Higher education university health-related course enrolments by Indigenous status and age group, per 1,000 population, 2006

Table 3.18.2: Undergraduate domestic students^(a) enrolled in health-related courses^(b), Indigenous and Other students, 2008

	Indige	enous	Other st	tudents		
Course	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(c)	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(c)	Rate difference ^(d)	
Nursing	582	18.2	32,225	22.9	4.7	
Public health	298	9.3	4,188	3.0	-6.3	
Indigenous health	142	4.4	27	0.0	-4.4	
Other public health	156	4.9	4,180	3.0	-1.9	
Medical studies	128	4.0	12,037	8.6	4.6	
Rehabilitation therapies	73	2.3	12,200	8.7	6.4	
Dental studies	20	0.6	2,310	1.6	1.0	
Pharmacy	9	0.3	4,634	3.3	3.0	
Radiography	n.p.	0.3	1,874	1.3	1.1	
Optical science	n.p.	0.1	545	0.4	0.3	
Total	1,120	35.0	69,833	49.6	14.7	

⁽a) The data takes into account the coding of combined courses to two fields of education. As a consequence, counting both fields of education for combined courses means that the totals may be less than the sum of detailed fields of education.

Note: Data for 2008 are preliminary.

Source: AIHW analysis of DEEWR Higher Education Student Statistics Collection.

Table 3.18.3: Proportion and number of university students enrolled in health-related^(a) courses who were Indigenous, by state/territory, 2008^{(b)(c)}

State/territory (d)	Indigenous students	Non-Indigenous students	Total students	Indigenous students as a proportion of jurisdiction total
New South Wales	441	30,056	30,497	1.4
Victoria	158	25,589	25,747	0.6
Queensland	314	20,619	20,933	1.5
Western Australia	175	14,071	14,246	1.2
South Australia	100	11,312	11,412	0.9
Tasmania	29	2,465	2,494	1.2
Northern Territory	177	1,429	1,606	11.0
Australian Capital Territory	11	1,077	1,088	1.0
Australia	23	4,369	4,392	0.5
Total	1,428	110,987	112,415	1.3

⁽a) Medical studies, nursing, pharmacy, dental studies, optical science, public health, radiography, rehabilitation therapies.

⁽b) Medical studies, nursing, pharmacy, dental studies, optical science, public health, radiography, rehabilitation therapies.

⁽c) Using the 2008 Australian population aged 15–64 years.

⁽d) Rate difference is Other students rate minus the Indigenous rate.

⁽b) Includes domestic and international students.

⁽c) Includes enrolments in all courses.

⁽d) State/territory classification is based on state of institution.

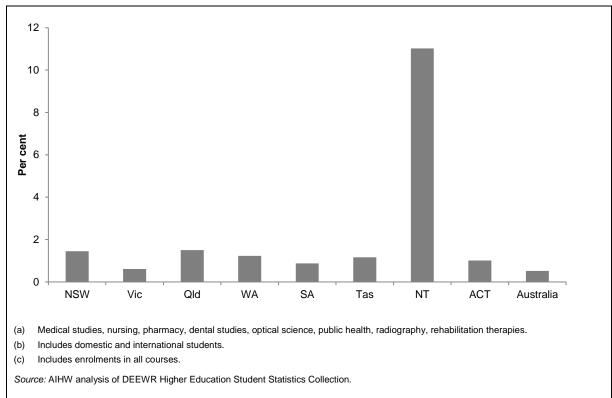


Figure 3.18.3: Proportion of university students enrolled in health-related courses $^{(a)}$ who were Indigenous, by state/territory, $2008^{(b)(c)}$

Higher education sector completions

Data on the completion rate of undergraduate Indigenous student in health-related courses are available from DEEWR and the Higher Education Student Statistics Collection. Data for 2008 are presented in Tables 3.18.4, 3.18.5, 3.18.6, and Figures 3.18.4a, 3.18.4b, 3.18.5 and Figure 3.18.7.

- In 2008, according to Higher Education Student Statistics data, 152 Indigenous students (4.7 per 10,000 students) completed undergraduate health-related courses while 14,449 or 10.3 per 10,000 non-Indigenous students completed these studies. The rate difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous completing undergraduate health-related courses was 5.5 per 10,000 (Table 3.18.4).
- The most common type of health-related course that Indigenous undergraduate students had completed in 2008 was nursing (71 completed) followed by public health (47 completed) (Table 3.18.4).
- About 1.6% (1,120) of all undergraduate students enrolled in health-related courses in 2008 was Indigenous. Only 1% of undergraduate students who completed a healthrelated course in 2008 were of Indigenous origin (Table 3.18.5).
- Approximately 87% of students who completed Indigenous health in 2008 were Indigenous. The next highest was public health where approximately 7% of students who completed this course in 2008 were Indigenous (Table 3.18.5).
- The largest proportion of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous students out of the total number of students who completed health-related higher education courses were within

the 15–24 year age group (32% and 55%, respectively). Although the remaining 68% of Indigenous students were distributed across age groups 25 years and above, only 45% of non-Indigenous students were in the age groups above 25 years. This means that a greater number of Indigenous students are completing health-related higher education courses at an older age compared with non-Indigenous students. This is the same relationship observed in student enrolments (Table 3.18.6; Figure 3.18.5).

• In 2006, the rate of non-Indigenous students aged 15–24 years completing higher education health-related courses was significantly higher than for Indigenous students. However, for ages 45 years and older, the rate of Indigenous students who completed higher education health-related courses was greater than the non-Indigenous rate (Figure 3.18.5).

Table3.18.4: Number and rate of undergraduate domestic students^(a) completing health-related courses^(b), by Indigenous status, 2008

	I	ndigenous	Ot	her students	
Course	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(c)	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(c)	Rate difference ^(d)
Nursing	71	2.2	7,382	5.2	3.0
Public health	47	1.5	677	0.5	-1.0
Indigenous health	27	0.8	n.p.	0.0	-0.8
Other public health	20	0.6	706	0.5	-0.1
Medical studies	13	0.4	2,011	1.4	1.0
Rehabilitation therapies	12	0.4	2,353	1.7	1.3
Dental studies	n.p.	0.1	499	0.4	0.2
Pharmacy	n.p.	0.1	960	0.7	0.6
Radiography	n.p.	0.0	434	0.3	0.3
Optical science	0	0.0	n.p.	0.1	0.1
Total	152	4.7	14,449	10.3	5.5

⁽a) The data takes into account the coding of combined courses to two fields of education. As a consequence, counting both fields of education for combined courses means that the totals may be less than the sum of detailed fields of education.

Note: The 2008 data are preliminary.

⁽b) Medical studies, nursing, pharmacy, dental studies, optical science, public health, radiography, rehabilitation therapies.

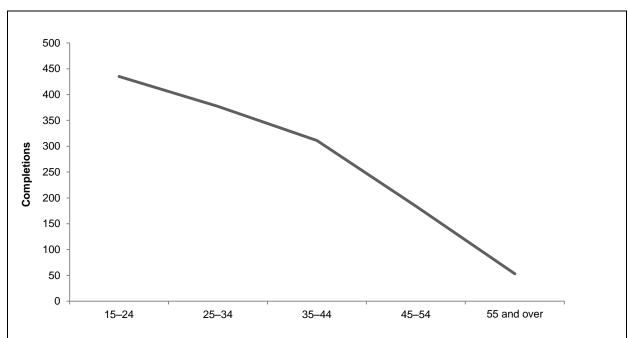
⁽c) Using the 2008 Australian population aged 15-64.

⁽d) Rate difference is Other students rate minus the Indigenous rate.

Table 3.18.5: Undergraduate students (a) enrolled in and completed health-related courses (b), Indigenous and total students, 2008

		Enrolled			Completed			
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous as a proportion of total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous as a proportion of total		
	No.	No.	Per cent	No.	No.	Per cent		
Nursing	582	32,807	1.8	71	7,453	1.0		
Public health	298	4,486	6.6	47	724	6.5		
Indigenous health	142	169	84.0	27	31	87.1		
Other public health	156	4,336	3.6	20	726	2.8		
Medical studies	128	12,165	1.1	13	2,024	0.6		
Rehabilitation therapies	73	12,273	0.6	12	2,365	0.5		
Dental studies	20	2,330	0.9	n.p.	503	0.8		
Pharmacy	9	4,643	0.2	n.p.	964	0.4		
Radiography	n.p.	1,883	0.5	n.p.	435	0.2		
Optical science	n.p.	547	0.4	0	133	0.0		
Total ^(c)	1,120	70,953	1.6	152	14,601	1.0		

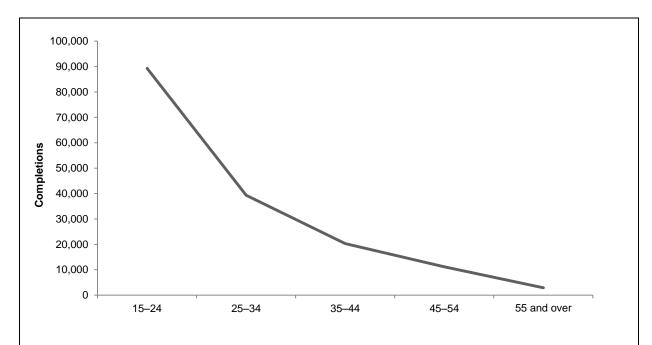
⁽a) The data takes into account the coding of combined courses to two fields of education. As a consequence, counting both fields of education for combined courses means that the totals may be less than the sum of detailed fields of education.



Note: Excludes those aged under 14 years and those with unknown age.

Figure 3.18.4a: Higher education university health-related course completions by age group, 2006, Indigenous people

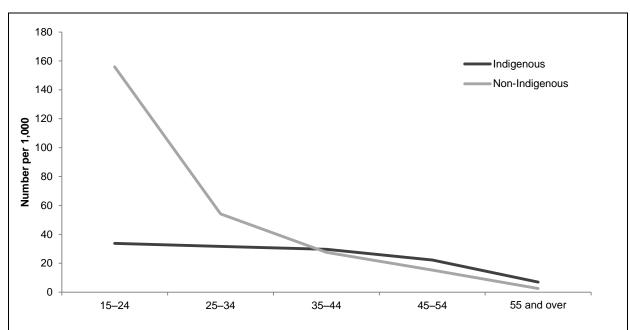
⁽b) Medical studies, nursing, pharmacy, dental studies, optical science, public health, radiography, rehabilitation therapies.



Note: Excludes those aged under 14 years and those with unknown age.

Source: AIHW analysis of DEEWR Higher Education Student Statistics Collection.

Figure 3.18.4b: Higher education university health-related course completions by age group, 2006, non-Indigenous people



Note: Excludes those aged under 14 years and those with unknown age.

Figure 3.18.5: Rate of higher education university health-related course completions by Indigenous status and age group, 2006

Table 3.18.6: Higher education health-related course completions by age group and Indigenous status, 2006

		Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			
Age group	No.	Per cent	Age specific rate	No.	Per cent	Age specific rate		
15–24	435	32	4.3	89,291	54.8	32.1		
25–34	377	27.7	5.1	39,360	24.1	14		
35–44	311	22.9	4.9	20,318	12.5	6.8		
45–54	184	13.5	4.3	11,143	6.8	4		
55 and over	53	3.9	1.4	2,871	1.8	0.6		
Total 15 and over	1,360	100	4.3	162,983	100	10		

Note: Excludes unknown age group.

Source: AIHW analysis of DEEWR Higher Education Student Statistics Collection.

Time series

Data on undergraduate Indigenous student completions in health-related courses are available from the Higher Education Student Statistics Collection for 2001 to 2008. Data for this time period are presented in Tables 3.18.7, 3.18.8 and Figure 3.18.6.

- During 2001 to 2008, there have been upward trends in the number and rate of Indigenous students who have both enrolled and completed undergraduate health-related courses (Tables 3.18.7 and 3.18.8).
- However, over the same time period the proportion of Indigenous students who have both enrolled in and completed undergraduate health-related courses remained stable when compared with non-Indigenous students. These data suggest that while the rates of Indigenous students have increased over the time period, the rates of non-Indigenous students have increased similarly, producing little change in the proportion of Indigenous students (Table 3.18.7).

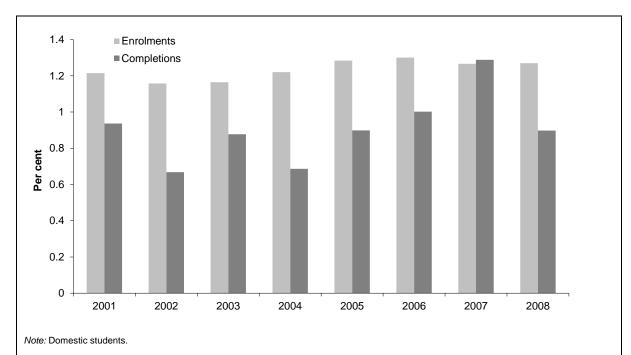


Figure 3.18.6: Proportion of university students completing health-related courses who were Indigenous, 2001– 2008

Table 3.18.7: Proportion of university students completing health-related courses^(a) who were Indigenous 2001-2008^(b)

		Enrolm	nents		Completions			
Year	Indigenous Students	Non- Indigenous Students	Total students	Indigenous as a proportion of total	Indigenous Students	Non- Indigenous Students	Total students	Indigenous as a proportion of total
2001	932	75,744	76,676	1.2	181	19,146	19,327	0.9
2002	929	79,341	80,270	1.2	135	20,071	20,206	0.7
2003	964	81,802	82,766	1.2	182	20,558	20,740	0.9
2004	1,040	84,183	85,223	1.2	152	21,972	22,124	0.7
2005	1,148	88,228	89,376	1.3	200	22,052	22,252	0.9
2006	1,251	94,907	96,158	1.3	236	23,310	23,546	1.0
2007	1,329	103,602	104,931	1.3	329	25,201	25,530	1.3
2008	1,428	110,987	112,415	1.3	248	27,382	27,630	0.9

⁽a) Includes enrolments in all courses.

Table 3.18.8: University students completing health-related courses^(a) who were Indigenous per 10,000 population, 2001–2008^(b)

		Enrolments	s	Completions				
Year	Indigenous Students	Total students	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(c)	Indigenous Students	Total students	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(d)		
2001	932	76,676	29.9	181	19,327	5.8		
2002	929	80,270	29.8	135	20,206	4.3		
2003	964	82,766	30.9	182	20,740	5.8		
2004	1,040	85,223	33.3	152	22,124	4.9		
2005	1,148	89,376	36.8	200	22,252	6.4		
2006	1,251	96,158	40.1	236	23,546	7.6		
2007	1,329	104,931	42.6	329	25,530	10.5		
2008	1,428	112,415	45.7	248	27,630	7.9		

⁽a) Medical studies, nursing, pharmacy, dental studies, optical science, public health, radiography, rehabilitation therapies.

Note: The 2008 data are preliminary

Source: AIHW analysis of DEEWR Higher Education Student Statistics Collection.

Progress rates

 The progress rate for higher educational institutions is based on the proportion of units passed within a year compared with the total number of units enrolled.

⁽b) State/territory classification is based on state of institution.

⁽b) Includes domestic and international students.

⁽c) Using 2008 the Australian population aged 15-64

- In 2008, the progress rate for Indigenous university students studying health-related courses was 74%. This compared with 93% for non-Indigenous university students studying health-related courses.
- The progress rate for Indigenous students varied by state and territory, ranging from 54% in the Northern Territory to 85% in Tasmania (Table 3.18.9; Figure 3.18.7).

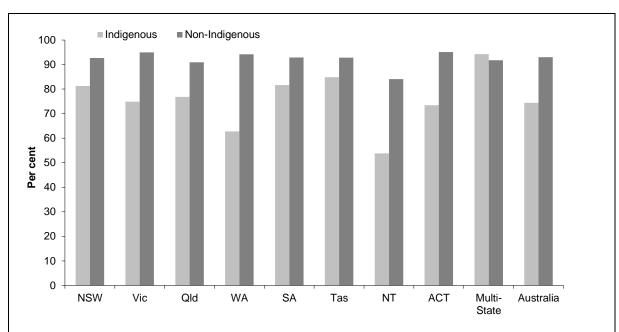


Figure 3.18.7: Higher education progress rates for university students studying health-related courses, by state/territory and Indigenous status, 2008

Table 3.18.9: Higher education progress rates for university students studying health-related courses, by state/territory and Indigenous status, 2008

		Indigenous	S		Non-Indigend	ous
State/territory	Certified	Passed	Progress rate	Certified	Passed	Progress rate
New South Wales	317	258	81.3	18,244	16,913	92.7
Victoria	102	77	74.9	16,097	15,282	94.9
Queensland	211	162	76.8	13,183	11,986	90.9
Western Australia	136	85	62.7	8,154	7,678	94.2
South Australia	66	54	81.6	6,452	5,993	92.9
Tasmania	26	22	84.8	1,816	1,685	92.8
Northern Territory	104	56	53.8	789	663	84.1
Australian Capital Territory	8	6	73.4	787	748	95.1
Multi-state	13	12	94.2	1,940	1,781	91.8
Total	984	732	74.4	67,462	62,729	93.0

Vocational education and training (VET) sector enrolments

Data on Indigenous students enrolled in health-related courses in the VET sector are available from NCVER and National VET Provider Collection. Data for 2008 are presented below.

- In 2008, there were 6,143 Indigenous enrolments in health-related courses in the VET sector; this represented 6% of all students enrolled in VET courses (Table 3.18.10).
- The most common type of health-related courses in which Indigenous VET students were enrolled in for 2008 was public health (4,094 enrolments) followed by nursing (421 enrolments) (Table 3.18.10).
- In 2008, the proportion of Indigenous students enrolled in VET sector health-related courses ranged from 0.9% in the Australian Capital Territory to 53% in the Northern Territory (Table 3.18.11; Figure 3.18.8).
- The proportion of Indigenous students enrolled in VET sector health-related courses increased between 2003 and 2007 (from around 4% to 6%) (Tables 3.18.12a and 3.18.12b).

Table 3.18.10: Vocational students enrolled in health-related fields of education, by indigenous status: rates and rate differences, Australia 2008

	I	ndigenous	Oth	er Australians	Rate difference ^(b)
Course	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(a)	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(a)	per 10,000
0601 - Medical Studies	n.p.	n.p.	505	0.4	n.p.
0603 - Nursing	421	13.3	19,082	13.8	0.5
0605 - Pharmacy	0		68	0.0	
0607 - Dental Studies	70	2.2	3,816	2.8	0.5
0609 - Optical Science	n.p.	n.p.	966	0.7	n.p.
0613 - Public Health	4,094	129.4	33,951	24.5	-104.9
0617 - Rehabilitation Therapies	11	0.3	650	0.5	0.1
0619 - Complementary Therapies	59	1.9	3,162	2.3	0.4
0699 - Other Health	1,483	46.9	28,251	20.4	-26.5
Total	6,143	194.1	90,451	65.2	-128.9

⁽a) Using the 2007 Australian population aged 15–64.

Note: The 2008 data are preliminary.

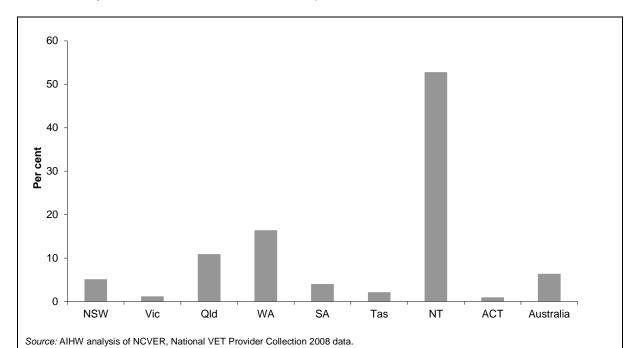


Figure 3.18.8: Proportion of VET sector students enrolled in health-related course who were Indigenous, by state/territory, 2008

⁽b) Rate difference is the Other Australians rate minus the Indigenous rate.

Table 3.18.11: Proportion of VET sector students enrolled in health-related course who were Indigenous, by state/territory, 2008

State/Territory	%
New South Wales	5.1
Victoria	1.2
Queensland	10.9
Western Australia	16.4
South Australia	4.0
Tasmania	2.1
Northern Territory	52.8
Australian Capital Territory	0.9
Australia	6.4

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection 2008 data.

Table 3.18.12a: Indigenous VET sector health-related course enrolments, by course, 2003-2007

				Linear trend change 2003–07			
Course	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual change ^(a)	Per cent change ^(a)
0601 - Medical Studies	91	62	n.p.	130	n.p.		
0603 - Nursing	192	172	245	357	405	61.1*	165.1
0605 - Pharmacy	n.p.	0	0	0	0		
0607 - Dental Studies	47	54	50	46	51	1.1	15.5
0609 - Optical Science	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
0613 - Public Health	3,192	2,136	2,436	2,856	3,661	165.8	35.3
0617 - Rehabilitation Therapies	30	n.p.	15	56	73	12.4*	84.5
0619 - Complementary Therapies	24	33	27	n.p.	61		
0699 - Other Health	1,340	1,587	1,716	1,673	1,583	57.2	26.8
Total	4,920	4,067	4,497	5,149	5,839	292	37.5

 $^{^{\}star}$ Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the p < 0.05 level over the six reporting periods.

⁽a) Average period change determined using regression analysis.

Table 3.18.12b: Other Australians VET sector health-related course enrolments by course, 2003-2007

	Year				Linear trend 2003–0	•	
Course	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual change ^(a)	Per cent change ^(a)
0601 - Medical Studies	1,793	1,157	673	456	716	-285.5*	-97.3
0603 - Nursing	10,810	12,968	15,398	17,274	19,210	2,110.6*	112.8
0605 - Pharmacy	112	23	20	30	200	18.3	20.4
0607 - Dental Studies	3,193	3,232	3,623	3,616	3,428	85.4	18.4
0609 - Optical Science	889	905	965	1,063	869	11.8	8.1
0613 - Public Health	66,801	44,201	37,528	37,101	33,662	-7,337.8	-110.7
0617 - Rehabilitation Therapies	1,788	1,152	807	773	1,054	-184.7	-34.0
0619 - Complementary Therapies	2,800	3,675	3,101	3,178	3,286	47.5	42.5
0699 - Other Health	38,645	31,626	37,048	33,753	38,222	128.1	1.9
Total	126,831	98,939	99,163	97,244	100,647	-5,406.3	-32.1

^{*} Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the p < 0.05 level over the six reporting periods.

⁽a) Average period change determined using regression analysis.

Vocational education and training sector completions

Data on Indigenous students who completed health-related courses in the VET sector are available from NCVER and National VET Provider Collection. Data for 2008 are presented below.

- In 2008 there were 395 Indigenous completions in health-related courses in the VET sector; this represented 4% of all students who completed VET courses. Completions were however at a much higher rate for Indigenous students (12.5 per 10,000) than for non-Indigenous students (7.2 per 10,000) (Table 3.18.13).
- The most common type of health-related course completed by Indigenous VET students in 2008 was public health (182 completions) followed by nursing (98 completions). Indigenous students as a proportion of the total students completing these courses were 7% and 3.2% respectively (Table 3.18.13 and Table 3.18.14).
- The proportion of students completing VET sector health-related courses who were Indigenous increased between 1996 and 2002 (from 2.4% to 6.6%). In 2003, the proportion of completions dropped to 3.1% and slowly decreased until 2005 before reaching 3.5% by 2008 (Table 3.18.16; Figure 3.18.9).
- Over the period 2003–2007 the fitted trend implies a 28% increase in the rate of Indigenous Australians who completed VET health-related courses. This increase, however, was not significant. Over the same period there was a significant increase (37%) in the rate of VET sector health-related course completion by other Australians (Tables 3.18.15a and 3.18.15b).

Table 3.18.13: Vocational students, course completions in health-related field of education, rates and rate differences, Australia 2008

	Inc	ligenous	Other Aust	Other Australians			
Course	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(a)	Number	Rate (number per 10,000) ^(a)	difference ^(b) per 10,000		
0601 - Medical Studies	0	0.0	n.p.	0.0			
0603 - Nursing	98	3.1	2,992	2.2	-0.9		
0605 - Pharmacy	0	0.0	n.p.	0.0			
0607 - Dental Studies	11	0.3	1,296	0.9	0.6		
0609 - Optical Science	0	n.a	109	0.1			
0613 - Public Health	182	5.8	2,410	1.7	-4.0		
0617 - Rehabilitation Therapies	n.p.	n.a	157	0.1			
0619 - Complementary Therapies	n.p.	n.a.	858	0.6			
0699 - Other Health	94	3.0	2,174	1.6	-1.4		
Total	395	12.5	10,031	7.2	-5.2		

⁽a) Using the 2007 Australian population aged 15-64 years.

Note: The 2008 data are preliminary.

⁽b) Rate difference is the Other Australians rate minus the Indigenous rate.

Table 3.18.14: VET sector students enrolled and completed health-related courses(a), 2008

		Enrolled		Completed ^(b)			
	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous as a proportion of total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous as a proportion of total	
	No.	No.	Per cent	No.	No.	Per cent	
Public health	4,094	38,045	10.8	182	2,592	7.0	
Nursing	421	19,503	2.2	98	3,090	3.2	
Medical studies	n.p.	507		0	34	0.0	
Dental studies	70	3,886	1.8	11	1,307	0.8	
Complementary therapies	59	3,221	1.8	n.p.	866	0.9	
Rehabilitation therapies	11	661	1.7	n.p.	159	1.3	
Optical science	n.p.	969		0	109	0.0	
Pharmacy	0	68	0.0	0	n.p.	0.0	
Other health	1,483	29,734	5.0	94	2,268	4.1	
Total	6,143	96,594	6.4	395	10,426	3.8	

⁽a) Qualification field of education classification.

Source: National VET Provider Collection 2008.

Table 3.18.15a: VET sector health-related course completions by course, Indigenous students, 2003–2007

			Year			Linear trend chang	ge 2003–07
Course	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual change ^(a)	Per cent change ^(a)
0601 - Medical Studies	0	n.p.	0	104	0		
0603 - Nursing	34	45	53	46	82	9.7*	87.2
0605 - Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0		
0607 - Dental Studies	9	18	11	12	21	1.8	120
0609 - Optical Science	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.		n.a.
0613 - Public Health	190	123	133	202	223	14.5	17.5
0617 - Rehabilitation Therapies	11	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.		
0619 - Complementary Therapies	n.p.	n.p.	7	n.p.	13		
0699 - Other Health	17	13	12	68	20	6.1	12.5
Total	265	206	222	438	363	42.8	28.4

 $^{^{\}star}$ Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the p < 0.05 level over the six reporting periods.

⁽b) The number of qualifications completed in 2008 is based on preliminary data and will be revised upwards in the next collection.

⁽a) Average period change determined using regression analysis.

Table 3.18.15b: VET sector health-related course completions, Other Australians, by course, 2003-2007

			Year			Linear trend change 2003–07		
Course	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual change ^(a)	Per cent change ^(a)	
0601 - Medical Studies	180	50	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.			
0603 - Nursing	2,731	2,497	3,873	3,283	4,009	334.2*	81.4	
0605 - Pharmacy	86	9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.			
0607 - Dental Studies	993	988	1,347	1,399	1,422	126.9*	99.4	
0609 - Optical Science	109	120	125	129	197	18.5*	109.9	
0613 - Public Health	1,504	1,378	1,353	1,928	2,082	170.6*	66.8	
0617 - Rehabilitation Therapies	449	174	91	109	171	-62.1	<i>–</i> 57.5	
0619 - Complementary Therapies	580	810	805	1,015	910	86.5*	428.9	
0699 - Other Health	648	924	883	837	1,276	116.9*	12	
Total	7,280	6,950	8,487	8,712	10,076	735.4*	37.2	

^{*} Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the p < 0.05 level over the six reporting periods.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, unpublished data.

Table 3.18.16: Proportion of vocational education and training sector students completing health-related courses who were Indigenous, 1996–2008^{(a)(b)}

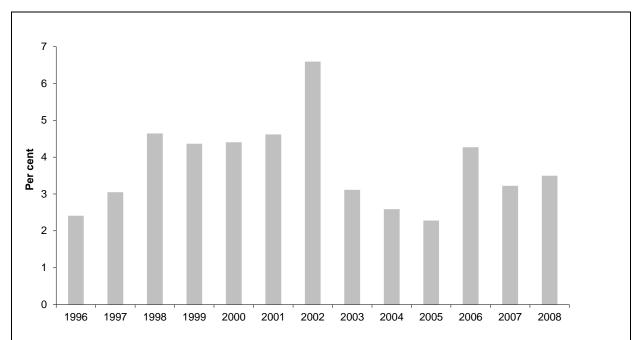
Year	Per cent
1996	2.4
1997	3.1
1998	4.6
1999	4.4
2000	4.4
2001	4.6
2002	6.6
2003	3.1
2004	2.6
2005	2.3
2006	4.3
2007	3.2
2008	3.5

⁽a) 1996 to 2001 data were based on the 'health and community services' field of study. A new classification, field of education, was introduced in 2001 and applied to data from 2002 onwards.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection 2008 data.

⁽a) Average period change determined using regression analysis.

⁽b) The number of qualifications completed in 2008 is based on preliminary data and will be revised upwards in the next collection.



⁽a) 1996 to 2001 data were based on the 'Health and Community Services' field of study. A new classification, field of education, was introduced in 2001 and applied to data from 2002 and onwards.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection 2008 data.

Figure 3.18.9: Proportion of vocational education and training sector students completing health-related courses who were Indigenous, 1996–2008^{(a)(b)}

⁽b) The number of qualifications completed in 2008 is based on preliminary data and will be revised upwards in the next collection.

Load pass rates

The VET load pass rate indicates the extent to which students pass assessment in an assessable module or unit of competency. Load pass rates are calculated as the number of nominal hours supervised in assessable modules or units of competency completed with a pass assessment divided by the total nominal hours supervised in assessable modules or units of competency.

• In 2008, the VET load pass rate for Indigenous students studying health-related courses was 70%, compared with 81% for non-Indigenous students. The load pass rate for Indigenous students studying health-related courses ranged from 62% in The Northern Territory to 82% in South Australia (Table 3.18.17; Figure 3.18.10).

Table 3.18.17: Load pass rate for VET sector students studying health-related courses, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2008

	Indigenous (per cent)	Non Indigenous (per cent)
New South Wales	67.9	80.2
Victoria	64.6	77.2
Queensland	80.2	86.8
Western Australia	63.3	79.8
South Australia	82.2	87.7
Tasmania	77.5	80.9
Northern Territory	62.3	79.0
Australian Capital territory	72.2	81.5
Australia	69.7	80.6

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection 2008 data.

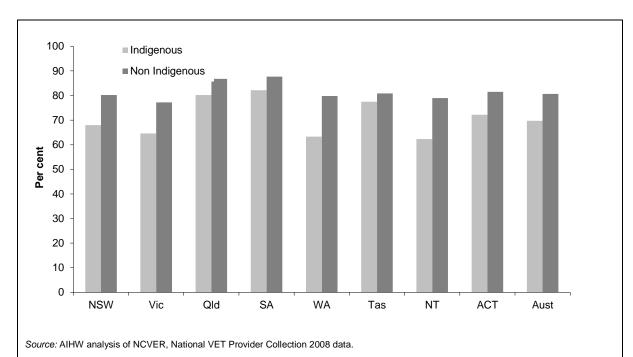


Figure 3.18.10: Load pass rates for VET sector students studying health-related courses, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2008

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker occupations

Tables 3.18.18 and 3.18.19 present the number and rate of VET sector students completing a course aimed at Indigenous health workers in 2008.

- In 2008, 126 VET sector students had completed a course aimed at Indigenous health worker occupations in Australia. The majority of these course completions were at the certificate III or IV level (107, or 85%) (Table 3.18.18).
- South Australia had the highest number of students completing a course aimed at Indigenous health worker occupations (48), followed by New South Wales (39).
- Of all VET sector students who had completed a course aimed at Indigenous health worker occupations in 2008, (91) 72% were female and (35) 28% were males (Table 3.18.19).

Table 3.18.18: Number of vocational education and training sector students completing a program aimed at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker occupations (a)(b)(c), by qualification type and state/territory, 2008

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Certificate I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate II	n.p.	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	15
Certificate III	11	11	19	0	6	0	n.p.	0	48
Certificate IV	26	0	n.p.	0	25	0	7	0	59
Diploma or higher	0	0	0	0	n.p.	0	0	0	n.p.
Total	39	11	20	0	48	0	8	0	126

- (a) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations code 3493—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers.
- (b) An Australian Standard Classification of Occupations code assigned to the courses indicates the most likely occupation associated with this course. It should also be remembered that students may enrol in more than one course.
- (c) The number of qualifications completed in 2008 is based on preliminary data and will be revised upwards in the next collection.

Note: Rates (no. per 1,000 population) have not been presented as the numbers are too small to produce rates.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection 2008 data.

Table 3.18.19: Number of vocational education and training sector students completing a program aimed at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker occupations^{(a)(b)(c),} by qualification type and sex, 2008

	Males	Females	Persons			
		Number				
Certificate I	0	0	0			
Certificate II	13	n.p.	15			
Certificate III	7	41	48			
Certificate IV	15	44	59			
Diploma or higher	0	n.p.	n.p.			
Total	35	91	126			

- (a) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations code 3493—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers.
- (b) An Australian Standard Classification of Occupations code assigned to the courses indicates the most likely occupation associated with this course. It should also be remembered that students may enrol in more than one course.
- (c) The number of qualifications completed in 2008 is based on preliminary data and will be revised upwards in the next collection.

Note: Rates (no. per 1,000 population) have not been presented because the numbers are too small.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection 2008 data.

Data quality issues

DEEWR Higher Education Schools Statistics Collection

The Higher Education Schools Statistics Collection only includes information from higher education institutions in Australia as determined under the Higher Education Funding Act 1988. This includes:

- institutions that receive block operating grant funding for teaching and research activities
- other public higher education institutions that receive some level of operating grant funding
- the Australian Film, Television and Radio School, the National Institute of Dramatic Art and the Australian Defence Force Academy.

Private institutions are not required to report statistical data to DEEWR and are therefore outside the scope of the collection (ABS 2003). The collection of data from private higher education institutions is being trialled (ABS 2004).

Institutions receive detailed written documentation about what information is required to be furnished in the form of an electronic help file. Universities design and produce their own statistical information (enrolment) forms. These are designed to be used by institutions to collect the required information from students. DEEWR has provided institutions with suggested wording for questions relating to Indigenous status, language spoken at home and disability (ABS 2003).

Approximately 3% of students in this data collection have a 'not stated' Indigenous status. At the moment these are recorded as non-Indigenous, although plans are under way to record the 'not stated' responses separately.

National Centre for Vocational Education Research data

This collection gathers information from providers (in receipt of public VET funding) about activity of the VET system in Australia. The collection encompasses all delivery that is funded wholly or in part from public funds.

Non-identification rates for Indigenous students in these data are high. Care also needs to be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions for load pass rates, because average module durations vary across jurisdictions (SCRGSP 2005).

List of symbols used in tables

n.a. not available

rounded to zero (including null cells)

0 zero

. not applicable

n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

n.f.d. not further defined

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2003. Directory of Education and Training AVETMISS Vocational Education and Training (VET) Provider Collection. ABS cat. no. 1136.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2004. Measuring learning in Australia: plan to improve the quality, coverage and use of education and training statistics. ABS cat. no. 4231. Canberra: ABS.

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