

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>State of Australian Cities, 2010</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Author:</i> Australian Government, Infrastructure Australia	
<i>Date of release:</i> March 2010	
<b>Criminal Courts Australia, 2008-09</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Date of release:</i> 12 March 2010	
<b>Australian Social Trends, March 2010</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Date of release:</i> 12 March 2010	
<b>Apprentices and Trainees, September 2009</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>Author:</i> National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)	
<i>Date of release:</i> 10 March 2010	
<b>Australian Crime: Facts and Figures 2009</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Criminology	
<i>Date of release:</i> 18 March 2010	

This brief contains key points extracted from publications that have reported social statistics about the Northern Territory. The summary is not exhaustive and does not interpret information nor in all cases contain qualifiers or contextual information. Readers should check cited publications to assess suitability for the intended use. Care should be taken to ensure that population-based statistics reported for the Northern Territory do not refer to urban areas only. Although all due care has been exercised in the preparation of this document, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

## State of Australian Cities, 2010

Australian Government, Infrastructure Australia <http://www.infrastructureaustralia.gov.au>

### About this publication

This publication examines the status and progress of our cities. This report draws together existing data and information across a range of economic, social and environmental subjects to provide a national snapshot of Australian cities. This information will be used to inform actions and policies to address key challenges and take advantage of opportunities to improve the productivity, liveability and sustainability of Australian cities.

### Summary

In 2008 in the Territory, the population was estimated at 120 652. Data from the 2006 Census reported that Darwin was classified as a “smaller city” with a population between 100 and 250 thousand. Darwin and Palmerston have the highest percentage in Australia of Indigenous people as a proportion of the city’s population, with an Indigenous population of 9002.

### Population and Settlement:

- in 2008, the combined population of Darwin and Palmerston was estimated at 120 652;
- Darwin has 845 persons per square kilometre, this is considerably lower than Sydney which has 2037 persons per square kilometre; and
- The 2006 Census reported that Darwin and Palmerston had the highest percentage of Indigenous people as a proportion of the city’s population, with an Indigenous population of 9002, or 11.1 per cent.

**Table 1: City Categories, by size, 2006 Census**

Category	City	Population	Percentage of Australia’s Population
<b>Global Cities</b>	Sydney	4 399 722	20.52
	Melbourne	3 892 419	18.16
<b>Large Cities</b>	Brisbane	1 945 639	9.08
	Perth	1 602 559	7.48
	Adelaide	1 105 841	5.47
<b>Medium Cities</b>	Gold Coast	558 888	2.61
	Newcastle	531 191	2.48
	Canberra	345 257	1.84
	Wollongong	284 169	1.33
<b>Smaller Cities</b>	Sunshine Coast	237 562	1.11
	Hobart	209 287	0.98
	Geelong	172 300	0.8
	Townsville	162 730	0.76
	Cairns	142 001	0.66
	Toowoomba	125 339	0.58
	<b>Darwin</b>	<b>105 990</b>	<b>0.56</b>
	Launceston	104 649	0.5

Source: Infrastructure Australia, Major Cities Unit

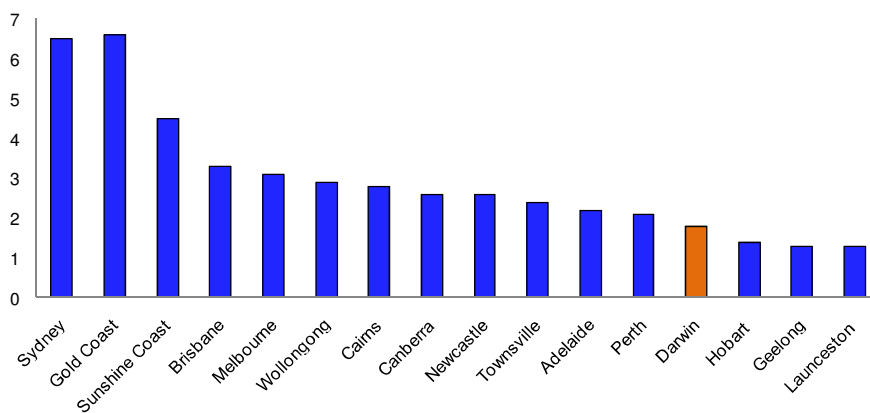
### Productivity and Sustainability:

- The report identified economic activity associated with high levels of employment. For Darwin, these industries included defence, water transport and gambling;
- in 2007, Darwin had the lowest proportion of households with a rainwater tank; and
- in 2006-07, the Territory had the least amount of waste generated, both disposed and recycle.

## Liveability:

- The National Health Survey 2007-08 found that 61 per cent of Australian adults and 25 per cent of children are overweight or obese;
- Darwin had the second highest rate, behind Country Victoria, of people in the normal weight range;
- Darwin had a high proportion of people who used “non-motorised” travel such as walking and cycling, compared to other cities, whilst having a low proportion of people who use public transport;
- from 2002-08 after Sydney, Darwin had the second highest median house price of all capital cities; and
- of affordable rental dwellings, Darwin had the third lowest of all the cities identified in the report.

**Chart 1: Index of Affordable Rental Dwellings, by City #**



Source: Infrastructure Australia, Major Cities Unit

# Higher index means more affordable rental dwellings.

## Social Inclusion and Equity:

- Indigenous people remain one of the most disadvantaged groups in Australia, over 40 per cent of the Indigenous population live in major cities;
- the ABS Counting the Homeless Report 2008 found that 105 000 people in Australia were homeless on Census night;
- Darwin had the highest rate in Australia of homelessness at 276 per 10 000 people; and
- in 2006, Darwin had 488 people experiencing primary homelessness, the fifth highest of all jurisdictions, per 10 000 persons.

**Table 2: Homelessness in the major cities, 2006**

	Persons	Rate per 10 000 persons
Sydney	1182	39
Melbourne	845	41
Perth	767	47
Brisbane	591	45
<b>Darwin</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>276</b>
Sunshine Coast	270	60
Adelaide	251	47
Gold Coast	216	47
Newcastle	133	32
Hobart	125	53
Cairns	79	113
Canberra	78	42

Source: Infrastructure Australia, Major Cities Unit

## Criminal Courts Australia, 2008-09

ABS, Cat. No. 4513.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

### About this publication

This publication presents nationally comparable statistics relating to the criminal jurisdiction of the Higher, Magistrates' and Children's Courts across Australia for 2008-09. The Higher Courts or Supreme Courts hear the most serious offences, including murder, manslaughter, drug trafficking, as well as serious sexual offences, robberies and assaults. The Magistrates' Court is the lowest level of criminal court, and hears the majority of criminal offences, cases heard in the Magistrates' Court do not involve a jury, as a Magistrate determines the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The Children's Court hears offences alleged to have been committed by young people, under 18 years of age.

### Summary

In 2008-09 the Northern Territory had 11 852 defendants finalised, increase from 10 911 in 2007-08, compared with 695 331 nationally, an increase from 675 765 in 2007-08. In 2008-09, nationally, male defendants increased by 4 per cent, whilst female defendants increased by less than 1 per cent. In the Territory, there were 9432 male defendants and 2288 female defendants.

In 2008-09 in the Territory:

#### All Courts:

- There were 11 852 defendants, with 9432 males (80 per cent) and 2288 females (20 per cent female); and
- of all defendants finalised 6 per cent were acquitted, 87.8 per cent were proven guilty, 1.6 per cent were transferred to other courts and 4.6 per cent were withdrawn by prosecution.

#### High Courts:

- there were 355 defendants finalised, an increase from 276 in 2007-08, of that 90 per cent of which were males;
- of the 355 defendants, 27 (7.6 per cent) were acquitted, 278 (78.3 per cent) were proven guilty, and 50 (14.1 per cent) were withdrawn by prosecution;
- of the 278 sentenced, 268 (96.4 per cent) were given custodial sentences in a correctional facility; and
- there were 305 defendants adjudicated in 2008-09, an increase from 239 in 2007-08, of these 305, 6.6 per cent were homicide and related offences, 34.4 per cent were acts intended to cause injury, 19 per cent were sexual assault and related offences, 6.6 per cent were robbery, extortion and related offences, 3.9 per cent were unlawful entry with intent, 1.3 per cent were fraud, deception and related offences and 17.7 per cent were illicit drug offences, and 10.5 per cent were other offences.

#### Magistrate's Courts:

- there were 10 718 defendants finalised, of these, 8490 (79.2 per cent) were male, 2096 (19.6 per cent) were female, and 132 (1.2 per cent) were organisations;
- of the 10 718 defendants, 610 (5.7 per cent) were acquitted, 9 504 (89 per cent) were proven guilty, 182 (1.3 per cent) were transferred to another court, and 422 (4 per cent) were withdrawn by the prosecution;
- of the 9 506 sentenced, 2895 (30.5 per cent) were given custodial sentences; and

- there were 10 114 defendants adjudicated, of these, 17.6 per cent were acts intended to cause injury, 5.6 per cent were dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, 2.4 per cent were theft and related offences, 3.3 per cent were illicit drug offences, 9.3 per cent were public order offences, 42.1 per cent were traffic and vehicle regulatory offences, 8 per cent were offences against justice procedures, government security and operations and 10.9 per cent were other offences.

### Children's Courts:

- there were 779 defendants finalised, of these, 624 (80 per cent) were male, and 155 (20 per cent) were female;
- of the 779 defendants, 70 (9 per cent) were acquitted, 626 (80.3 per cent) were proven guilty, 11 (1.4 per cent) were transferred to another court, and 72 (9.2 per cent) were withdrawn by the prosecution;
- of the 626 proven guilty, 151 were given custodial sentences; and
- there were 696 defendants adjudicated, of these 19.5 per cent were acts intended to cause injury, 8.6 per cent were dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, 20.8 per cent were unlawful entry with intent, 6.5 per cent were theft and related offences, 3.2 per cent were property damage and environmental pollution, 4.6 per cent were public order offences, 24.9 per cent were traffic and vehicle regulatory offences and 7.5 per cent were other offences.

**Table 3: Summary Characteristics of Defendants, by Court Level, 2008-09**

	High Court		Magistrates Court		Children's Court	
	NT	Aust	NT	Aust	NT	Aust
<b>Defendants Finalised</b>						
<i>Males</i>	318	15 026	8 490	492 179	624	33 594
<i>Females</i>	37	2 155	2 096	133 570	155	8 530
Total	355	17 207	132	635 926	779	42 198
<b>Method of Finalisation</b>						
Adjudicated outcomes						
<i>Acquitted</i>	27	1 142	610	25 169	70	1 636
<i>Proven guilty</i>	278	13 526	9 504	552 379	626	32 556
<i>Transfers to other courts</i>	0	140	182	13 163	11	1 463
<i>Withdrawn by prosecution</i>	50	2 347	422	44 725	72	4 334
<i>Other</i>	0	52	0	488	0	2 209
Total	355	17 207	10 718	635 926	779	42 198
<b>Sentenced Outcomes</b>						
<i>Custodial Orders</i>	268	11 439	2 895	47 679	151	3 047
<i>Non-Custodial Orders</i>	10	2 087	6 608	504 049	475	29 346
<b>Total Proven Guilty</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>13 526</b>	<b>9 506</b>	<b>552 379</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>32 556</b>

Source: ABS, Cat. No. 4513.0

## Australian Social Trends, March 2010

ABS, Cat. No. 4102.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

### About this publication

This publication draws on a wide range of data, sourced from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and other agencies to present a picture of Australian society. This report identifies areas of social concern, including: population, family and community, health, education and training, work, economic resources, housing, crime and justice, culture and leisure, and other areas including environment, religion, and transport and communication.

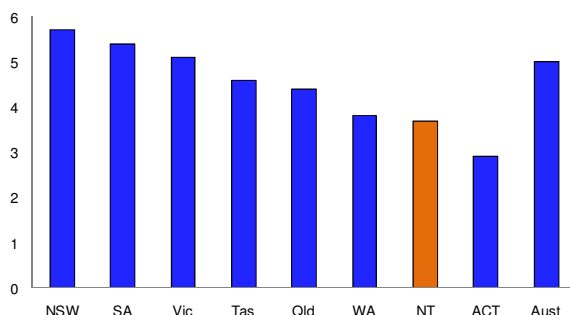
### Summary

In 2008, the population in the Territory was 220 000, with 52 per cent males and 48 per cent females. The Australian population was recorded as 21 432 000, with 49.7 per cent males and 50.3 per cent females. Nationally, the median age of the population is 36.9, while the median age in the Territory is significantly lower at 31.1 years.

In 2008, in the Territory:

- the population was recorded at 220 000, with 52 per cent of the population male and 48 per cent female, the median age of the population was 31.1 years;
- 9000 migrants arrived, with 38.1 per cent being skilled settlers, 35.2 per cent as family settlers and 10.6 per cent as humanitarian settlers;
- there were 70 000 households, an increase of 2000 households from 2007;
- there were 69 000 occupied private dwellings in 2008, with 73.2 per cent as a separate house, 10.1 per cent as a semi-detached house and 16.3 per cent as a flat;
- the number of registered marriages increased from 800 in 2007 to 1000 in 2008, while the number of divorces remained stable at 400 in 2007 and 2008;
- the number of births has also remained stable at 3900 in 2007 and 2008;
- there were 39 000 school students, of which 74.7 per cent were enrolled in government schools;
- there were 3400 school teachers, an increase of 100 schools teachers from 2007;
- the labour force was 121 000 people, an increase from 110 000 in 2007 while the median age of the labour force was 38;
- there were 112 000 employed, this has increased to 117 000 people employed in 2009, with 70.9 per cent of the civilian population employed;
- there were 5200 people unemployed, this decreased in 2009 to 4440; and
- the rate of unemployment in 2008-09 was 3.7 per cent, the second lowest of all jurisdictions, after the Australian Capital Territory.

**Chart 2: Unemployment Rate, all jurisdictions, 2008-09**



Source: ABS, Cat No. 4102.0

## Apprentices and Trainees, September Quarter 2009

NCVER, <http://www.ncver.edu.au>

### About this publication

This publication presents estimates of apprentices and trainee activity in Australia for the September quarter 2009. The figures in this publication are derived from the National Apprentice and Trainee Collection No.62 (December 2009 estimates).

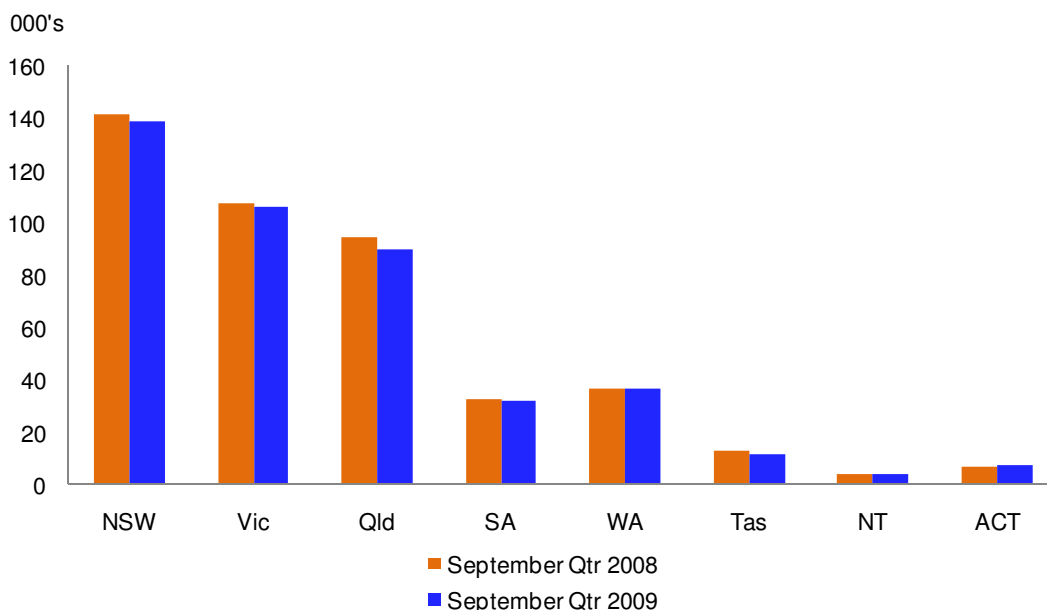
### Summary

In the September quarter 2009, the Territory had 4000 apprentices and trainees in-training, the lowest of all jurisdictions, nationally there were 425 500 apprentices and trainees in-training. Nationally, this is a decrease of 2.4 per cent from the previous year, whilst the Territory experienced an increase of 5.2 per cent from the previous year.

In the September quarter 2009, in the Territory:

- the number of apprentices increased from 3900 in June quarter 2009 and 3800 from September quarter 2008;
- there were 4000 apprentices and trainees in training, with 3300 being full-time apprentices and 600 being part-time apprentices;
- of the 4000 apprentices, 2700 (67.5 per cent) were male and 1300 (32.5 per cent) were female;
- there were 600 commencements, 300 males and females, whilst total commencements is the lowest of all jurisdictions, it has remained steady from the previous quarter and the September quarter 2008;
- of the 600 commencements, 500 were full-time and 100 were part-time;
- there were 300 completions, which is again the lowest of all jurisdictions, however is an increase of 100 completions since the September quarter 2008; and
- there were 300 cancellations or withdrawals, 67 per cent of these were by male students.

**Chart 3: In-Training by State/Territory as at the end of September 2008 and 2009 quarter**



Source: NCVER

## Australian Crime: Facts and Figures 2009

Australian Institute of Criminology, <http://www.aic.gov.au/>

### About this publication

This publication is a quick reference guide summarising trends in crime and criminal justice in Australia. It includes information on different categories of crime, location, victim and offender details and the response of the criminal justice system.

### Summary

In the Territory, the average expenditure per prisoner per day was \$164, compared to \$207 nationally. In both 2006-07 and 2007-08, the Territory's recurrent expenditure on police services per person of the adult population was considerably higher than all jurisdictions, at \$1343 per person, compared to the national average of \$453.

In 2007-08:

- nationally, property crime, including theft of motor vehicles, remained the most commonly reported class of crime, with just over 800 000 incidents;
- the majority of offenders were males and the offending rate for persons aged 15-19 years was almost four times the rate of all other offenders;
- fines were the most common penalty issued by the courts, however, there was also a 1.4 per cent rise in prison numbers;
- nationally, the average expenditure per prisoner per day was \$207, in the Territory this was \$164;
- nationally, police services staffing in Australia (excluding the Australian Federal Police) was 62 455, an average of 291 per 100 000 persons;
- in the Territory, police services staffing was 1464, equivalent to 931 sworn police officers and 533 civilians, this equates to 1 sworn police officer per 1000 sq km;
- in the Territory, there were 424 police officers per 100 000 persons, this is the highest of all jurisdictions, the national average was 224 per 100 000 persons; and
- recurrent expenditure on police services per person of the adult population in the Territory was \$1343, compared to the national average of \$453 per person of the adult population.

**Table 4: State and Territory Police Officers at 30 June 2008, by Jurisdiction**

	Sworn Police Officers	Civilian	Total	Sworn Officer's per 1000 sq km
NSW	15 020	3 803	18 822	19
Vic	11 021	2 734	13 755	48
Qld	9 695	3 875	13 570	6
SA	4 116	1 217	5 333	4
WA	5 382	1 634	7 016	2
Tas	1 181	432	1 613	17
<b>NT</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1 464</b>	<b>1</b>
ACT	678	204	882	288
Australia	48 024	14 432	62 455	6

Source: AIC