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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.

Criminal Courts, 2009-10

ABS, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

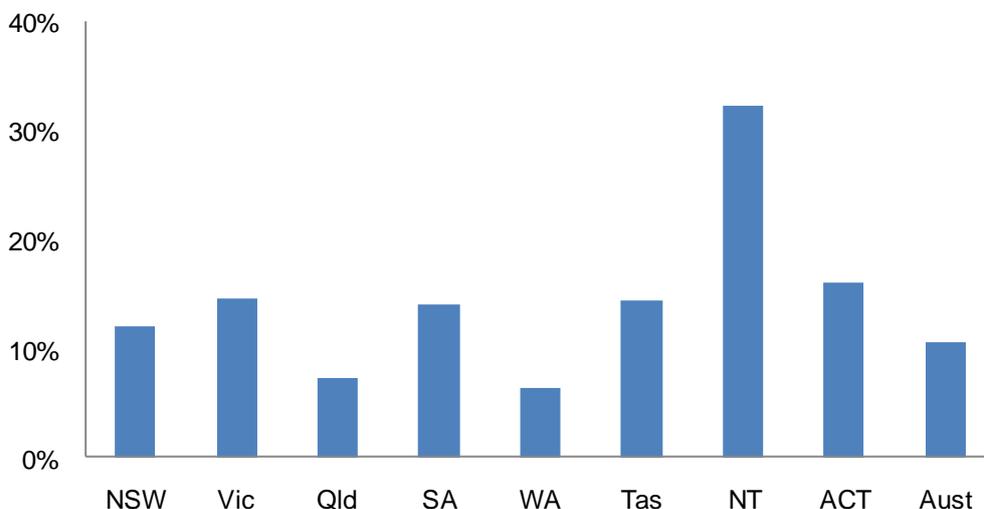
This publication presents nationally comparable statistics relating to Magistrates', Children's and Higher Courts across Australia. Information provided includes characteristics of defendants, offences and sentences. Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants has been included in this report for the first time.

Summary

The following summarises findings for the Territory in 2009-10.

- There were 11 553 defendants finalised in all levels of court of which 9 153 were male, 2 312 were female and 88 were organisations. This was a decrease from 11 852 finalised defendants in 2008-09.
- Of those defendants with adjudicated outcomes, 10 069 defendants were proven guilty and 301 were acquitted. Of the remaining defendants, 234 were transferred to other courts and a further 947 had their cases withdrawn by the prosecutor.
- Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences accounted for about 42.0 per cent of total offences in the Territory followed by acts intended to cause injury at 17.5 per cent, offences against justice procedures, government security and operations at 8.7 per cent, public order offences at 6.4 per cent and dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons at 5.5 per cent.
- Across all levels of court, 32.4 per cent of defendants proven guilty were sentenced to a custodial order, which was the highest proportion of all jurisdictions, and compares to a figure of 10.6 per cent nationally.
- Of adjudicated defendants in the Territory's High Court, 182 (56.3 per cent) identified as being Indigenous. In the Magistrates' Court 71.1 per cent or 3355 adjudicated defendants identified as being Indigenous and in the Children's Court 84.2 per cent or 358 adjudicated defendants identified as being Indigenous.

Chart 1: Proportion of guilty defendants sentenced to a custodial order, 2009-10



Source: ABS

Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in the Northern Territory 2008-09

AIHW, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

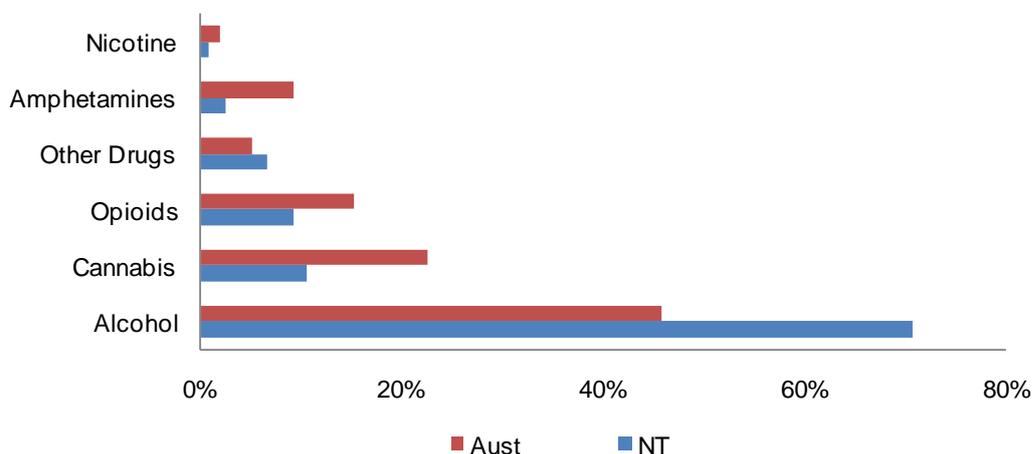
This report presents the findings from the National Minimum Data Sets (NMDS) on alcohol and other treatment services in the Territory in 2008-09. The report includes information on client profiles, drugs of concern and primary method of treatment. The report uses closed treatment episodes to measure service use. These refer to a period of contact with defined start and end dates between a client and a treatment agency.

Summary

The following summarises reported outcomes for alcohol and other drug treatment services in the Territory in 2008-09 from the NMDS.

- There were 21 government funded alcohol and other drug treatment agencies in the Territory that supplied data to the NMDS.
- There were 3757 closed treatment episodes, with 93.7 per cent or 3521 episodes involving clients seeking treatment for their own drug use. The number of closed treatment episodes increased slightly from 3707 in 2007-08.
- The median age of persons receiving treatment for their own drug use was 31 years. About 58 per cent of treatment episodes were for clients aged between 20 and 39 years.
- About 61 per cent of treatment episodes involved Indigenous clients compared to 12 per cent nationally.
- The principal drug of concern was alcohol, which accounted for 70.7 per cent of episode treatments. Nationally, 45.8 per cent episode treatments were principally for alcohol. Cannabis was the second most common principal drug of concern in the Territory (10.5 per cent compared to 22.5 per cent nationally), followed by opioids (9.1 per cent compared to 15.1 per cent nationally).
- The most common form of treatment in the Territory was 'assessment only' (33.2 per cent) followed by 'counselling' (16.9 per cent) and 'withdrawal management' (16.4 per cent). Nationally, the most common form of treatment was counselling (37.4 per cent) followed by withdrawal management' (16.4 per cent).

Chart 2: Closed treatment episodes by principal drug of concern, 2008–09 (per cent)



Source: AIHW

Substance use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people, 2010

AIHW, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

This publication presents information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's alcohol, smoking and illicit drug consumption patterns. The report includes information on the use of alcohol and other drug treatment services by Indigenous people and links between substance use and health. Information on smoking and use of services is provided at the state and territory level, however information on alcohol and illicit substance use is only provided at the national level.

Summary

The following is a summary of reported outcomes of substance abuse among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Territory.

- In 2008, 54.6 per cent of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over were current smokers compared to 49.9 per cent nationally.
- In 2008, 31.8 per cent of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over had never smoked compared to 28.8 per cent nationally and 13.6 per cent were ex-smokers compared to 21.4 per cent nationally.
- In 2007, 45.6 per cent of Indigenous mothers smoked tobacco during their pregnancy, which was the lowest proportion of all the jurisdictions and compares to 51.8 per cent nationally.
- Indigenous women were 2.9 times more likely to smoke during pregnancy than non-Indigenous women in 2007, compared to a ratio of 3.3 times nationally.
- In 2008-09, there were 10 Indigenous substance use service providers, which served 5200 clients. The Territory had 22.4 per cent of all Indigenous substance use service clients nationally.

Table 1: Smoking status of Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2008 (per cent)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Current Smoker	51.5	49.8	47.4	46.9	51.1	49.0	37.8	54.6	49.9
<i>Daily</i>	49.8	48.3	45.6	44.1	48.9	47.2	36.4	50.9	47.7
<i>Other</i>	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	3.7	2.2
Ex-smoker	23.9	24.1	22.0	20.4	19.5	24.4	28.7	13.6	21.4
Never smoked	24.5	26.1	30.6	32.7	29.4	26.6	33.5	31.8	28.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	85 257	19 312	80 218	38 925	16 111	10 777	2 564	37 774	290 937

Source: AIHW

Crime Victimization Australia, 2009-10

ABS, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

This publication presents results from the Australian Bureau of Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey, conducted from July 2009 to June 2010 using the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey. The survey excluded people aged less than 15 years, defence force personnel, overseas residents in Australia, prisoners, and people in very remote areas. The survey collected data about victims personal and household offences, and whether victims reported these incidents to police. For the Territory, the survey was mainly conducted in urban areas.

Summary

The following summarises reported outcomes from the ABS National Crime Victimization Survey for the Territory in 2009-10.

- In the survey, the Territory had the highest rate of physical assault victims of all jurisdictions, with 5.3 per cent of people being the victim of physical assault compared to 2.9 per cent nationally. The Territory also had the highest victimisation rate of threatened assault (7.2 per cent compared to 3.4 per cent nationally).
- Territory residents experienced a decrease in the victimisation rate across all reported personal crimes compared to 2008-09 except for robbery, which remained steady at 0.9 per cent.
- In the survey, the Territory recorded the highest victimisation rate across all reported categories of household crime, including; break-ins (5.5 per cent compared to 3.0 per cent nationally), attempted break-ins (5.8 per cent compared to 2.4 per cent nationally), motor vehicle theft (2.2 per cent compared to 0.9 per cent nationally), theft from a motor vehicle (5.6 per cent compared to 3.7 per cent nationally), malicious property damage (13.4 per cent compared to 9.1 per cent nationally), and other theft (8.1 per cent compared to 3.5 per cent nationally).
- Compared to 2008-09, there was a decrease in the victimisation rate across all reported household crimes except for motor vehicle theft

Table 2: ABS National Crime Victimization Survey responses of victimisation rate by type of crime, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (%)⁽¹⁾

	2008-09		2009-10	
	NT	Aust	NT	Aust
Personal crimes				
Physical assault	5.7	3.1	5.3	2.9
Threatened assault	8.2	4.2	7.2	3.4
Robbery	*0.9	0.6	*0.9	0.4
Sexual assault	*0.4	0.3	**0.2	0.3
Household crimes				
Break-in	7.7	3.3	5.5	3.0
Attempted break-in	8.1	3.1	5.8	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.9
Theft from a motor vehicle	7.9	4.5	5.6	3.7
Malicious property damage	19.6	11.1	13.4	9.1
Other theft	8.2	4.4	8.1	3.5

(1) Victimization rates based on responses to the ABS National Crime Victimization Survey.

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25 to 50 per cent.

**estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent.

Source: ABS

2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report

Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee, <http://www.pc.gov.au/ier>

About this publication

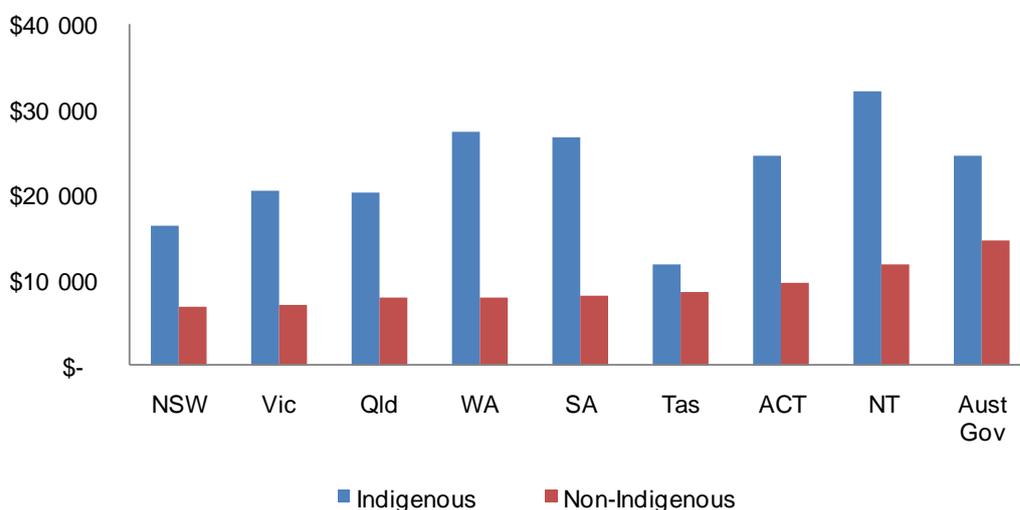
This report is produced by the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee. The report presents information on expenditure by Commonwealth, state and territory governments on services for Indigenous people. The scope of the report includes all general government expenditure in 2008-09.

Summary

The following summarises the main findings from the 2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report for the Territory.

- The Territory Government spent \$2.16 billion on services related to Indigenous people. This equates to 53.9 per cent of total Territory general government expenditure. In comparison, Indigenous people comprise about 30.4 per cent of the Territory's population.
- Of the \$2.16 billion of expenditure on services for Indigenous people in the Territory, \$420 million related to targeted Indigenous programs with the remaining \$1.74 billion provided through mainstream government services.
- The Indigenous share of Territory Government expenditure varied by function with 52.5 per cent for early childhood development, education and training, 60.6 per cent for healthy lives, 34.5 per cent for economic participation, 57.0 per cent for home environment, 62.5 per cent for safe and supportive communities and 32.7 per cent for other government services.
- The Territory spent \$32 230 per Indigenous person on services for Indigenous people, which was the highest of all jurisdictions. Per capita expenditure on Indigenous people in other states varied between \$12 035 per Indigenous person in the Australian Capital Territory to \$27 462 per Indigenous person in Western Australia.
- On a per capita basis, Territory Government expenditure on services for Indigenous people was 2.7 times higher than non-Indigenous people. This was the fourth highest ratio of all governments behind Western Australia (3.4 times), South Australia (3.3 times) and Victoria (2.9 times).

Chart 3: Indigenous and non-Indigenous per capita expenditure by government, 2008-09



Source: IER Steering Committee