

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Recorded Crime, Offenders 2009-10	2
<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Date of release:</i> 24 February 2011	
Public Health Expenditure in Australia, 2008-09	3
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 25 February 2011	
Apprentices and Trainees, September Quarter 2010	4
<i>Author:</i> National Centre for Vocational Education Research	
<i>Date of release:</i> 28 February 2011	
2009 Adult Vaccination Survey	5
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 3 March 2011	
Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2010	6
<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Date of release:</i> 17 March 2011	
Schools, 2010	7
<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Date of release:</i> 17 March 2011	
Dental health of Indigenous children in the Northern Territory	8
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 22 March 2011	

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.

Recorded Crime, Offenders 2009-10

ABS, Cat. No. 4519.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

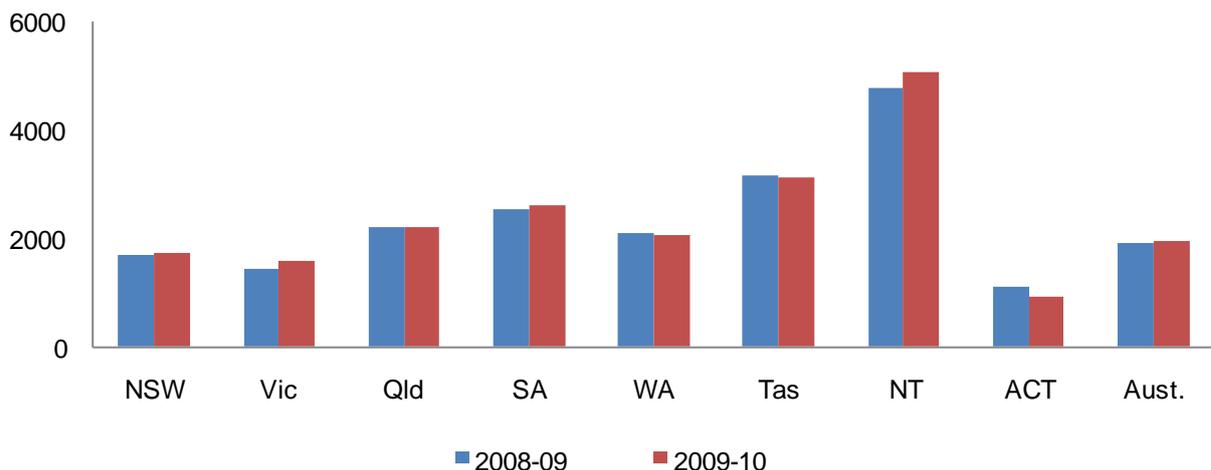
This publication presents information on offenders who were proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. 'Offenders' includes any person aged 10 years or over who was recorded by police or charged with one or more criminal offences. Offenders were only counted once during the reference period irrespective of the number of offences committed. An offender can be proceeded against by the police via a court action (e.g. charging) or non-court action (e.g. diversion, formal caution). The report describes the characteristics of offenders including the principal offence for which offenders are proceeded against. Data is also presented on youth and Indigenous offenders.

Summary

The following is a summary of reported outcomes for offenders in the Territory from July 1 2009 to 30 June 2010.

- There were 5 090 offenders per 100 000 population aged 10 years and over, the highest of all jurisdictions. This compares to the national rate of 1 940 per 100 000 population aged 10 years and over.
- From 2008-09 to 2009-10, the offender rate increased by 289 offenders per 100 000 population (6.0 per cent), which was the highest rate of increase of all jurisdictions.
- Around 71 per cent of offenders were Indigenous, compared with around 12 per cent in New South Wales. Around 42 per cent of Indigenous offenders were proceeded against more than once, compared with 24 per cent of non-Indigenous Territorians.
- Males comprised of 75.8 per cent of offenders, compared to 77.4 per cent nationally.
- Public order offences were the most common, comprising 37.2 per cent of total offences, followed by acts intended to cause injury (23.2 per cent). Nationally, the most common principal offences were acts intended to cause injury and public order offences, both comprising about 19 per cent of total offences.
- The Territory and Tasmania shared the highest rates of youth offenders in 2009-10, with 6 447 offenders aged 10 to 19 years per 100 000 population. Nationally, there were 3 785 youth offenders per 100 000 population.

Chart 1: Offender rate per 100 000 population aged 10 years and over, 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2010



Source: ABS Cat. No.4519.0

Public Health Expenditure in Australia 2008-09

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

About this publication

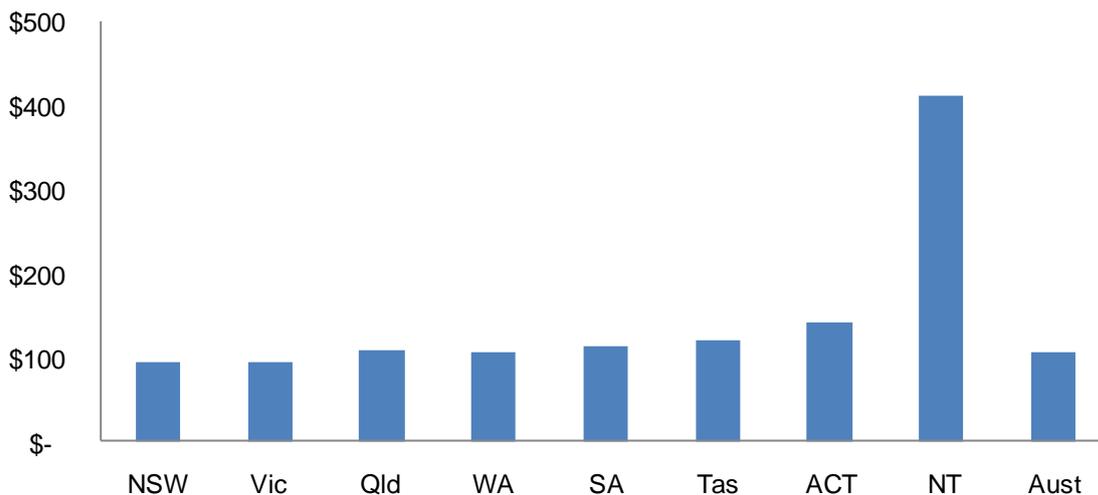
This publication presents estimates of recurrent expenditure on public health activities in Australia for 2008-09. The public health expenditure estimates relate to those activities funded by key health departments and government agencies and do not include non-health government departments, non-government organisations or household funded public health activities.

Summary

The following provides a summary of recurrent public health expenditure in the Territory in 2008-09.

- Total per capita government expenditure on public health was the highest of all jurisdictions in 2008-09 at \$411.83 per capita compared to \$105.84 per capita nationally.
- The Territory received \$11.2 million in public health funding through specific purpose payments (SPPs) from the Commonwealth Government in 2008-09, which is 1.7 per cent of the national funding total of \$664.0 million.
- Territory Government funding of public health activities net of Commonwealth public health SPPs was \$74.2 million in 2008-09, up from \$62.8 million in 2007-08, however the Territory's share of national net public health funding decreased from 7.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 7.4 per cent in 2008-09.
- Between 2007-08 and 2008-09 the Territory experienced the highest real growth in public health expenditure of all jurisdictions at 9.3 per cent per annum compared to 2.2 per cent nationally.

Chart 2: Estimated total government expenditure per person on public health activities, current prices, 2008-09



Source: AIHW

Apprentices and Trainees, September Quarter 2010

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

About this publication

This publication presents information on apprentice and trainee activity in Australia for the September quarter 2010. The report provides detailed statistics on commencement, completion, withdrawal and number of apprentices and trainees currently in training for the September quarter 2010 as well as quarterly time series data from September 2005.

Summary

The following summarises apprentice and trainee activity in the Territory during the September quarter 2010.

- There were 4 412 apprentices and trainees in training in the September quarter 2010, comprising around 1 per cent of the national reported total (448 776). This compares to 3 963 apprentices and trainees in training in the September quarter 2009, comprising around 1 per cent of the national reported total (427 112).
- The gender ratio for apprentices and trainees in the Territory was consistent with the national ratio, with around 65 per cent male and 35 per cent female.
- In the quarter, 653 apprentices and trainees commenced training, 273 completed their apprenticeship or traineeship and 398 cancelled or withdrew from training. This compares to 649 apprentices and trainees commencing training, 288 completing their apprenticeship or traineeship and 338 cancelling or withdrawing from training for the June quarter 2010.
- In the September quarter 2010, there were 336 apprentices and trainees who cancelled or withdrew within two years of commencing training, whilst 62 cancelled or withdrew after more than two years of training. This compares to the September 2009 quarter, where 294 apprentices and trainees cancelled or withdrew within two years of commencing training, whilst 44 cancelled or withdrew after more than two years of training.
- The occupation category which had the most apprentices and trainees was technicians and trade workers with 2 229 employees, followed by community and personal service workers with 619 employees and clerical and administrative workers with 509 employees.

Table 1: Apprentices and trainees by occupation, September quarter 2010

	NT		Australia	
	<i>number</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Managers and Professionals	139	3.2	17 302	3.9
Technicians and Trades	2 229	50.5	208 013	46.4
Community and Personal Services	619	14.0	50 307	11.2
Clerical and Administrative	509	11.5	68 818	15.3
Sales	340	7.7	46 594	10.4
Machinery Operators and Drivers	299	6.8	31 490	7.0
Labourers	277	6.3	26 251	5.8

Source: NCVER

2009 Adult Vaccination Survey

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

About this publication

This publication presents information from the 2009 Adult Vaccination Survey, which reports data on influenza and pneumococcal vaccination for people aged 18 years and over across Australia, however the survey had a specific focus on the vaccination information for a target population of Australians aged 65 years and over. The publication notes that the methodology used for this survey may not be the most appropriate method to survey people in the Northern Territory, and as such, coverage estimates are likely to be underestimated and should be interpreted with caution.

Summary

The following summarises results for the Territory from the 2009 Adult Vaccination Survey.

- In 2009, 69.3 per cent of the Territory population aged 65 years or older (the target population) were vaccinated against influenza, which was the lowest rate of all jurisdictions and 5.3 per cent lower than the national rate of 74.6 per cent.
- Pneumococcal vaccine coverage of the Territory's target population was the lowest of all jurisdictions at 47.8 per cent, compared to 54.4 per cent nationally.
- Of the target population, 42.9 per cent were vaccinated against both influenza and pneumococcal disease, compared with 51.1 per cent nationally. 25.8 per cent of the target population in the Territory were not vaccinated against either disease.
- Females aged 65 and over were more likely to be vaccinated against both diseases, with 71.5 per cent vaccinated against influenza compared to 67.3 per cent of males, and 57.3 per cent vaccinated against pneumococcal disease compared to 39.5 per cent of males.
- Of those in the target population who were vaccinated for influenza, 3.6 per cent paid for the vaccine, 90.9 per cent received the vaccine for free through a program and 5.5 per cent had the vaccine paid for by an employer.
- Of those in the target population who were vaccinated for pneumococcal disease, 3.2 per cent paid for the vaccine, 94.5 per cent received the vaccine for free through a program and 2.3 per cent had the vaccine paid for by an employer.
- Of those aged 18-64 years, 27.1 per cent were vaccinated for influenza, which is higher than the national rate of 22.8 per cent. For the same age group 11.9 per cent were given a pneumococcal vaccination, which compares to 4.8 per cent nationally.

Table 2: Proportion of persons aged 65 years and over vaccinated against selected diseases, 2009

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Influenza only	23.1	23.0	22.8	24.7	26.0	24.0	28.2	26.3	23.5
Pneumococcal disease only	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.0	3.6	4.9	3.3
Both	49.6	52.0	51.8	48.2	55.3	53.4	49.8	42.9	51.1
Neither	23.5	21.5	22.6	23.6	16.4	20.5	18.4	25.8	22.1

Source: AIHW

Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2010

ABS, Cat. No. 4512.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

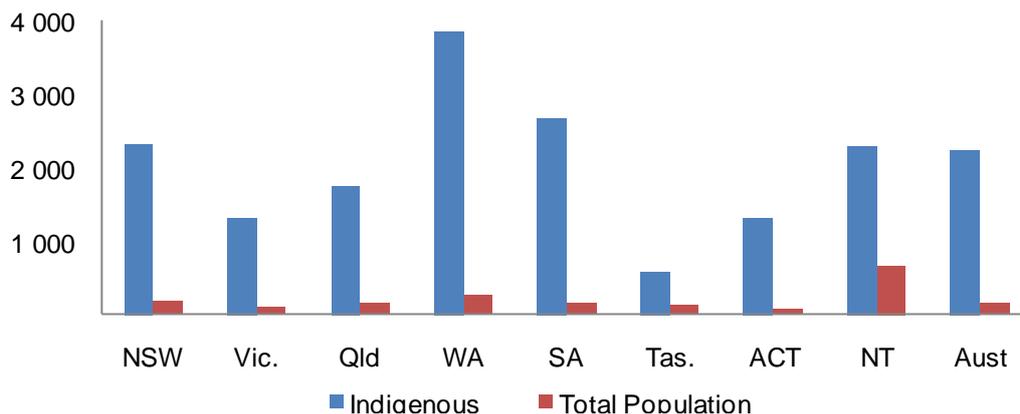
Corrective Services, Australia is a quarterly publication produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics which provides information on persons in custody and community based corrections. Information in the report includes prisoner numbers by Indigenous status, imprisonment rates, and number of persons serving community based corrections orders.

Summary

The following summarises corrective services in the Territory for the December quarter 2010.

- The average number of persons in full-time custody per day for the December quarter 2010 was 1 132. This represents a 2.9 per cent increase from the previous quarter and a 5.4 per cent increase from the December quarter 2009. Over 95 per cent of persons in full-time custody were male.
- The imprisonment rate was 679 per 100 000 adult population, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 165 per 100 000 adult population.
- The average daily number of Indigenous prisoners was 944. This represents 83.4 per cent of the Territory's prison population, compared to the national Indigenous prisoner proportion of 26 per cent.
- The Territory's Indigenous imprisonment rate was 2 283 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population, which is approximately 1.5 per cent higher than the national rate (2 250 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population).
- The imprisonment rate for Indigenous males was 4 555 per 100 000 relevant population, the third highest of all jurisdictions after Western Australia (7 032 per 100 000 relevant population) and South Australia (5 127 per 100 000 relevant population). The national rate was 4 219 per 100 000 relevant population.
- The imprisonment rate for Indigenous females was 185 per 100 000 relevant population, the third lowest of all jurisdictions, ahead of Australian Capital Territory (133 per 100 000) and Tasmania (140 per 100 000) and below the national rate of 367 per 100 000 relevant population.
- There were on average 1 072 people serving community based corrections orders. This equates to a rate of 643 per 100 000 adult population, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 323 per 100 000 adult population.

Chart 3: Imprisonment rate per 100 000 adult population, December quarter 2010



Source: ABS Cat. No.4512.0

Schools, 2010

ABS, Cat. No. 4221.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

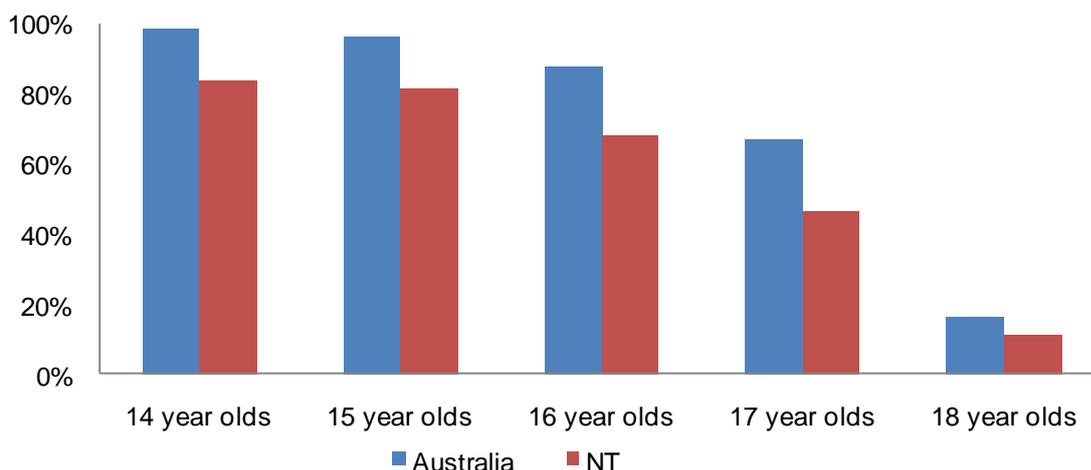
Schools, Australia is an annual publication of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The report provides information on students, schools and staff involved in the provision or administration of primary and secondary education in government and non-government schools. Information in the report includes number of schools, number of students, number of Indigenous students, and number of teaching staff.

Summary

The following summarises the reported outcomes for schools for the Northern Territory in 2010.

- In 2010 there were 9 468 primary, secondary and special schools in Australia with 188 located in the Territory. Of the 188 schools in the Territory, 38.8 per cent of schools were primary, 12.2 per cent were secondary, 46.3 per cent were combined primary/secondary schools and 2.7 per cent were special schools.
- Since 2000, the number of schools in Australia has declined in each jurisdiction except for Western Australia, with 22 additional schools, and the Northern Territory, with 6 additional schools.
- Northern Territory students comprised around 1 per cent (39 391) of the 3.5 million students in Australian schools in 2010.
- Participation rates for full and part time students in the Northern Territory aged 14 years was 83.7 per cent, lower than the national rate of 98.4 per cent. For students aged 16 years the participation rate was 67.9 per cent, lower than the national rate of 87.6 per cent.
- Indigenous students comprised 40.6 per cent of the Territory's full-time school students in 2010, the highest of all jurisdictions. The national proportion of full time Indigenous students was 4.6 per cent.
- There was 3 550 teaching staff in the Territory in 2010, which represents 1.24 per cent of national teaching staff. Around 26.2 per cent were male, compared to 28.7 per cent nationally.
- Primary schools in the Territory had 12.8 students to every 1 teaching staff, compared to 15.7 nationally. Secondary schools in the Territory had 10.9 students to every 1 teaching staff, compared to 12.0 nationally.

Chart 4: School participation rates, part-time and full-time students aged 14-18 years, 2010



Source: ABS Cat. No.4221.0

Dental Health of Indigenous Children in the Northern Territory

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

About this publication

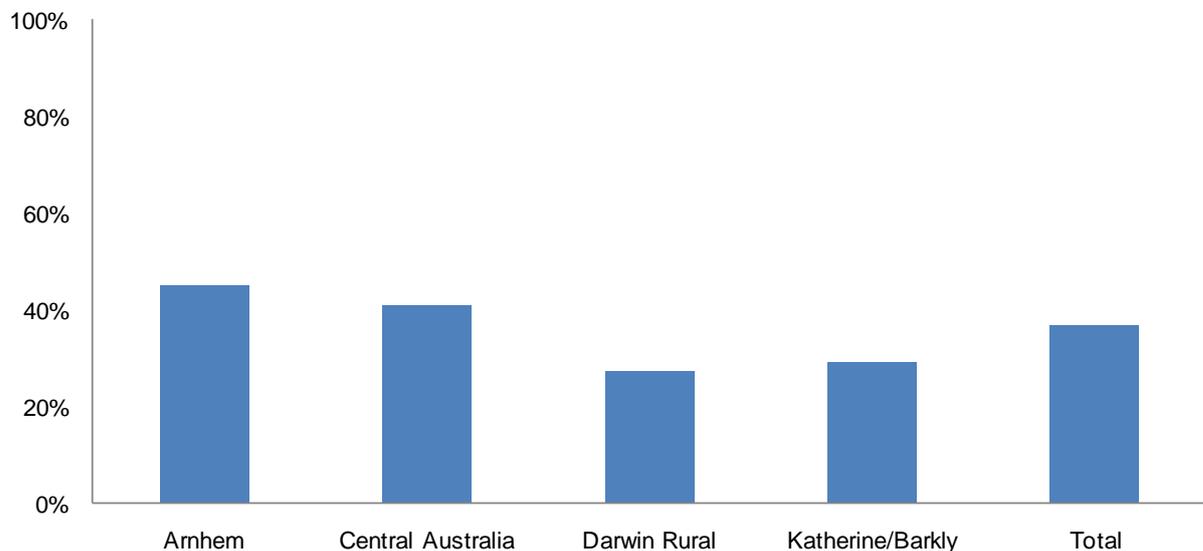
This report presents findings from the dental follow-up data collection that was established as part of the Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory National Partnership Agreement. The report provides information on dental services delivered to Indigenous children from August 2007 to June 2010, including information on the amount and type of dental service provided, the extent of follow-up care, and the oral health status of children who received dental services.

Summary

The following is a summary of the dental health of Indigenous children in the Territory for the period August 2007 to June 2010.

- There were 9 581 occasions of service provided to 6 002 children through the Closing the Gap dental program.
- Of all children who received dental services with consent under the Closing the Gap program, 39.4 per cent received one dental service, 19.3 per cent of children received two dental services and 13.7 per cent of children received three or more dental services.
- Of the 4 281 children receiving their first dental service, 55.3 per cent (2 368) were identified as requiring further dental care. Of those requiring further dental care, 36.7 per cent were seen by a dental health professional.
- The most common dental services provided (excluding diagnoses) were preventative care (69.7 per cent), restorative care (47.9 per cent), fluoride varnish (16.0 per cent) and dental surgery (15.9 per cent).
- The three most common dental problems were treated under the initiative were oral health education (59.7 per cent), untreated caries (52.3 per cent) and dental hygiene (25.5 per cent).
- The Arnhem region had the highest proportion of Indigenous children aged less than 16 years receiving dental services at 45.1 per cent, followed by Central Australia (40.9 per cent), Katherine/Barkly (29.0 per cent) and Darwin rural (27.0 per cent).

Chart 5: Proportion of the population aged less than 16 years receiving dental services



Source: AIHW