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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.

Trends in Serious Injury Due to Land Transport Accidents, Australia

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

About this publication

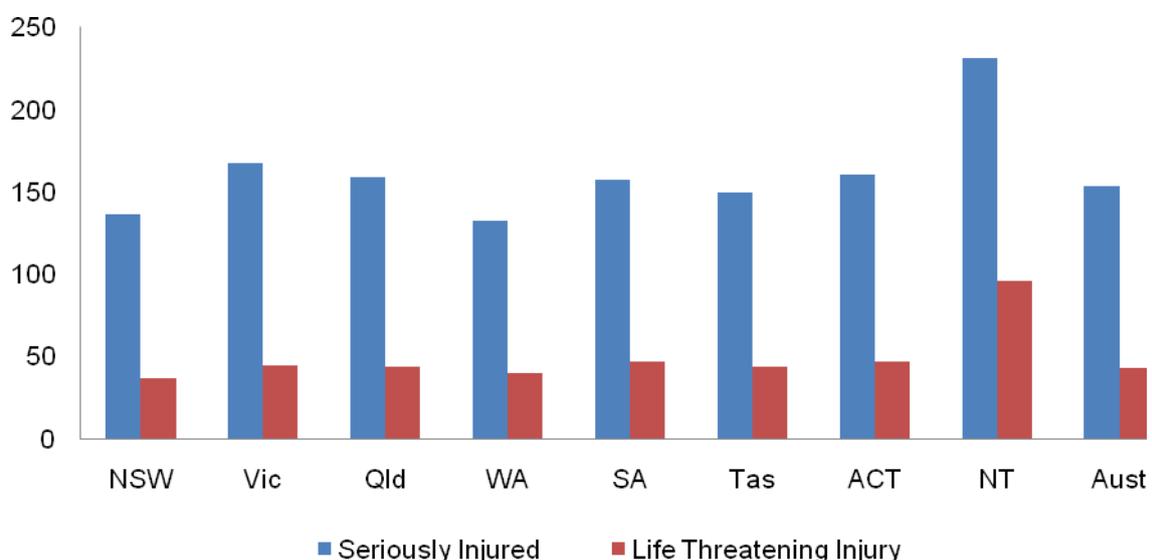
This report presents trends of serious non-fatal injury due to land transport accidents in Australia over the period 2000-01 to 2007-08 with a focus on vehicle accidents. Serious injury is defined as when a person is admitted to hospital. Life threatening injury is a subgroup of hospitalised injury for which severe injury diagnoses were reported. Injuries resulting in death are not included in this report.

Summary

Unless stated otherwise, the following information pertains to the Territory in 2007-08.

- There were 231.4 people per 100 000 population seriously injured in road vehicle traffic accidents, which was the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to a rate of 153.4 nationally.
- The rate of people seriously injured in road vehicle traffic accidents increased by 3.6 per cent from 2006-07 and by an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent since 2000-01. This compares to a decrease of 2.4 per cent between 2006-07 and 2007-08 and an average annual increase of 1.5 per cent from 2000-01 to 2007-08 nationally.
- There were 96.0 people per 100 000 population who sustained life threatening injuries in road vehicle traffic accidents, which was the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to a national rate of 42.7.
- The rate of people who sustained life threatening injuries in road vehicle traffic accidents increased by 12.7 per cent from 2006-07 to 2007-08, compared with a decrease of 2.7 per cent nationally over the same period.
- The average annual decrease in the rate of pedestrians seriously injured since 2000-01 was 9.5 per cent, which was the largest rate of decrease of all jurisdictions, and compares to a decrease of 1.0 per cent nationally.

Chart 1: Injury rates per 100 000 population due to road vehicle traffic accidents, 2007-08



Source: AIHW

Report on Government Services 2011: Indigenous Compendium

Productivity Commission, <http://www.pc.gov.au>

About this publication

This report is a compilation of all Indigenous data contained in the 2011 Report on Government Services. Service areas covered by the 2011 Report include: early childhood, education and training; justice; emergency management; health; community services; and housing and homelessness.

Summary

Unless stated otherwise, the following information pertains to the Territory.

Education and Training:

- In 2009, 69 per cent of all students and 40 per cent of Indigenous students in the Territory achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, which compares to a national rate of 94 per cent for all students and 75 per cent for Indigenous students. Indigenous students in the Territory had the lowest competency rate for reading, writing and numeracy across all grade levels.
- In 2009, the retention rate for Indigenous students in the Territory to year 10 was 75 per cent and to year 12 was 34 per cent. For non-Indigenous students in the Territory retention rates were 97 per cent to year 10 and 66 per cent to year 12. Nationally, the retention rate for Indigenous students was 88.5 per cent to year 10 and 42 per cent to year 12. For non-Indigenous students the rate was 100 per cent to year 10 and 77 per cent to year 12.
- In 2008, 38 per cent of Indigenous persons aged 15 to 64 were engaged in full time employment, education or training, which was the lowest of all jurisdictions. In comparison, 79 per cent of non-Indigenous people aged 15 to 64 years were engaged in full time employment, education or training, which was the highest of all jurisdictions.

Justice Services:

- In 2009-10, the Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was 2163.8 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population. Nationally, the imprisonment rate was 2325.3 per 100 000 adult population. The non-Indigenous imprisonment rate was 158.9 per 100 000 adult non-Indigenous population in the Territory compared to 123.5 nationally.

Primary and Community Health:

- In 2007-08, 46.6 per cent of Indigenous adults and 22.2 per cent of non-Indigenous adults were daily smokers. This compares to national rates of 44.8 per cent for Indigenous adults and 18.9 per cent for non-Indigenous adults.
- In 2004-05, 7.2 per cent of Indigenous adults were at risk of long term harm from alcohol consumption, which was the lowest proportion for all jurisdictions and compares to 15.4 per cent of Indigenous adults nationally.
- From 2006 to 2008, the infant mortality rate was 13.6 per 1000 live births for Indigenous persons and 3.8 per 1000 live births for non-Indigenous persons. Nationally, the infant mortality rate was 8.3 for Indigenous persons and 4.1 for non-Indigenous persons nationally.
- In the Territory, 13.7 per cent of Indigenous babies were born with a low birth weight (compared to 4.1 per cent for non-Indigenous babies), which was the second highest rate of all jurisdictions, after Western Australia at 14.0 per cent.

- From 2005 to 2007, the life expectancy at birth was 65.3 years for Indigenous persons and 78.4 years for non-Indigenous persons. This was lower than the national average of 70.0 years for Indigenous people and 80.6 years for non-Indigenous people.
- From 2004 to 2008 there were 40.6 suicides per 100 000 Indigenous population, which was the highest rate of all jurisdictions. The suicide rate for non-Indigenous persons was 14.8 per 100 000 population.

Community Services:

- There were 96.7 Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over in 2010, which was 1.9 times the national rate.
- In the Territory, 23.1 per cent of the Indigenous potential population (an estimate of the number of people with the potential to require disability support services) accessed disability support services, which compares to 20.1 per cent nationally.
- There were 11.0 community disability support service recipients per 1000 Indigenous population aged less than 65 years, which compares to a rate of 13.1 per 1000 service recipients nationally.

Housing and Homelessness:

- In 2006, 21 per cent of Indigenous community housing (ICH) was in need of major repair, which compares to 23 per cent nationally.
- In 2006, 10 per cent of ICH was in need of replacement, which was the highest proportion of all jurisdictions, and compares to 7 per cent nationally.
- In 2008, 34.0 per cent of Indigenous households were living in overcrowded conditions compared to 13.4 per cent nationally.
- In 2008-09, 92.3 per cent of Indigenous Supported Accommodation Assistance Program clients had their service needs met. The Territory had the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to 81.3 per cent nationally.

Chart 2: Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2006-08



Source: Productivity Commission

Federal Defendants, Selected States and Territories, 2009-10

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

About this publication

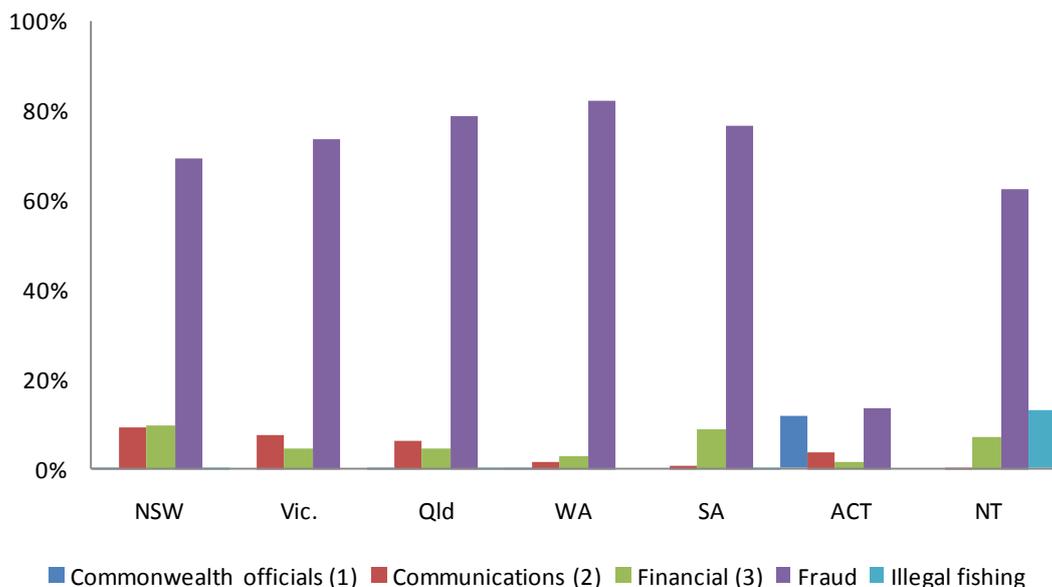
This publication presents statistics for federal defendants in the High Court, Magistrate's Court and Children's Court across Australia for 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. A federal defendant is a person or organisation against whom one or more federal charges have been laid. Information is provided on age and sex of defendants, type of offences and sentence outcomes.

Summary

The following are the key indicators for federal offences heard in Territory courts for 2009-10.

- There were 192 defendants finalised and 677 offences finalised in the Territory. Nationally, there were 14 007 defendants finalised and 49 015 offences finalised.
- Of finalised defendants in the Territory 78 per cent were male.
- The highest proportion of finalised defendants was in the 30 to 34 year age group (22 per cent).
- In the Territory, 38.5 per cent of defendants had a principal federal offence of fraud and deception. The principal federal offence of 32.8 per cent of defendants was a miscellaneous offence, compared to 1.9 per cent nationally (miscellaneous offences include breach of statutory rules or regulations, including; libel, defamation and privacy offences, public health and safety offences).
- For all federal offences 63 per cent were fraud offences, 13 per cent were illegal fishing offences and 2 per cent were migration and people smuggling offences. Fraud offences were highest across all jurisdictions, except the Australian Capital Territory, and the Territory had the highest illegal fishing offences and migration and people smuggling offences of any state.

Chart 3: Proportion of Federal Offences by Offence Type Group – All Courts, Selected Offences, 2009-10



1. Offences that relate to bribery of Commonwealth officials, demands with menace, and the harming or impersonating of Commonwealth officials.
 2. Offences under Commonwealth legislation that relate to the use of computers and other telecommunications and the use of the postal service.
 3. Offences under Commonwealth legislation that relate to the improper handling of finance.
- Source: ABS

Australian Hospital Statistics, 2009-10

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

About this publication

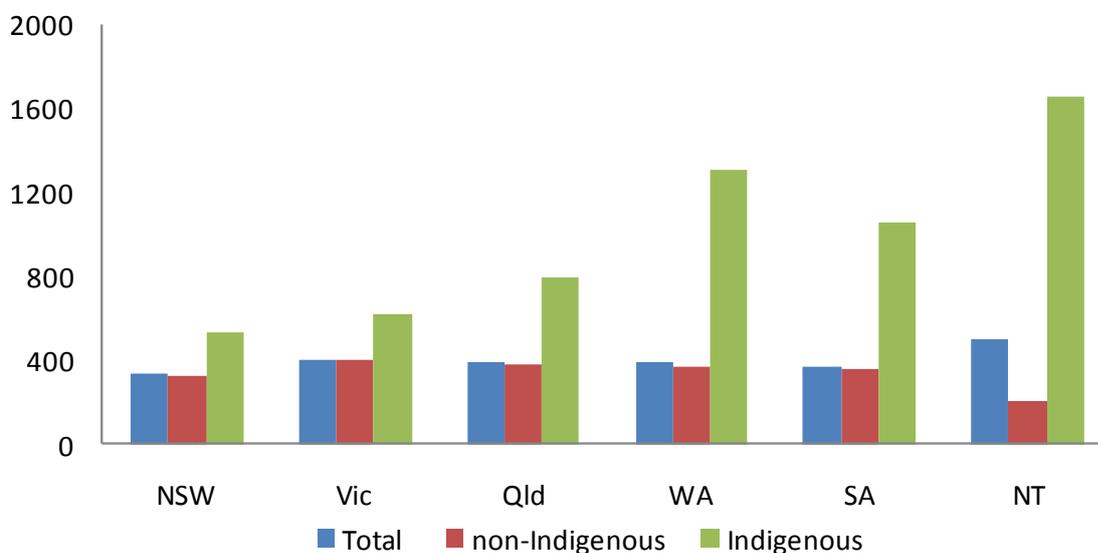
This report is a part of the AIHW series of summary reports describing the characteristics and activity of Australia's hospitals. Statistics are presented on hospital resources (including the number of hospitals and hospital beds), emergency department services, outpatient services, admitted patient care and elective surgery.

Summary

Unless stated otherwise, the following information pertains to the Territory in 2009-10.

- There were 3.6 hospital beds per 1000 population compared to 3.8 beds per 1000 population nationally. In the Territory, 84.0 per cent of hospital beds were in public hospitals, compared to 67.0 per cent nationally.
- Public hospitals provided 132 582 accident and emergency services and 42 per cent of these services were for Indigenous patients.
- Accident and emergency service patients were seen on time in 56 per cent of cases, which was the lowest rate of all jurisdictions, and compares to 70 per cent nationally. The median waiting time for emergency patients was 38 minutes compared to 21 minutes nationally.
- There were 486.8 hospital separations per 1000 population, which was the highest of all jurisdictions and about 2.2 times the national rate. The hospital separation rate for Indigenous people in the Territory was 7.9 times the rate for non-Indigenous people, the highest of all jurisdictions, and compares to an average ratio of 2.4 for selected states.
- There were 49.8 separations for elective surgery per 1000 population, which was the lowest of all jurisdictions, and compares to a rate of 84.6 nationally.
- The median waiting time for elective surgery was 53 days, which was the second longest wait time for all jurisdictions, after the Australian Capital Territory at 73 days.

Chart 4: Hospital separations per 1000 population, 2009 – 2010



Source: AIHW