

# Social Indicators November 2020

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Table of contents	Page
<b>Northern Territory Crime Statistics, August quarter 2019</b> This quarterly publication provides statistics on criminal offences in the Northern Territory, extracted from the police records system. Author: Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services ( <a href="#">NTPFES</a> ) Date of release: 16 October 2020	2
<b>Causes of Death, Australia, 2019</b> This annual publication provides national statistics on the number of deaths in 2019, by state or territory, sex, age range and cause of death. Author: Australian Bureau of Statistics ( <a href="#">ABS</a> ) Date of release: 23 October 2020	3

## Disclaimer

Caution is advised when using monthly data for the Territory, which is often derived from small samples and highly volatile. Although all due care has been exercised in the preparation of this material, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omission.

## More information:

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## Northern Territory Crime Statistics, August quarter 2020

The following is a summary of information on offence counts in the Northern Territory in the August quarter 2020 compared to the August quarter 2019, unless otherwise stated.

- Recorded offences against property decreased by 1610, or 35.4 per cent, to 2935. This decrease was driven by decreases in all offences related to property (Table 1).
- Commercial break-ins decreased by 47.5 per cent to 203, with declines across all regions of the Top End. Darwin had the largest decrease of 77.4 per cent, or 72 break-ins. This was partially offset by an increase of 60 per cent or 24 commercial break-ins in Alice Springs.
- House break-ins decreased by 55.5 per cent to 203, driven by decreases in all regions except Katherine (1) and Nhulunbuy (2) (Table 2).
- The number of offences against persons increased by 375, or 21.2 per cent, to 2142, primarily driven by an increase in acts intended to cause injury (362) (Table 1).
- The number of acts intended to cause injury increased by 23.9 per cent to 1876 offences. This was primarily due to increases in Darwin (82), Katherine (58) and Alice Springs (52).
- Of the total number of acts intended to cause injury, 1868 were assaults. Of these assaults, 61.8 per cent involved domestic violence, 57.5 per cent involved alcohol and 40.1 per cent involved both domestic violence and alcohol.
- Recorded domestic violence assaults increased by 28.8 per cent to 1155, driven by increased assaults in all regions. NT Balance had the largest increase (114), followed by Alice Springs and Katherine (both 41).
- Recorded assaults with alcohol involvement increased by 51.0 per cent to 1075, driven by increased assaults in all regions, notably NT Balance (131), Darwin (55), and Katherine (52).
- In the year ending August 2020, offence rates for domestic violence assaults increased by 9.2 per cent to 1746 per 100 000 population compared to the year ending August 2019. In the same period, offence rates for alcohol related assaults increased by 12.4 per cent to 1461 (Figure 1).
- The Northern Territory crime statistics are prepared by the Department of Attorney-General and Justice using data recorded by the Northern Territory Police.

Table 1: Selected recorded offences against property and persons, Northern Territory, August quarter, 2019 and 2020<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

	Aug qtr 2019 No.	Aug qtr 2020 No.	Annual change %
<b>Offences against property</b>			
House break-ins	456	203	-55.5
Commercial break-ins	387	203	-47.5
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	373	153	-59.0
Theft	1 716	940	-45.2
Property damage	1 613	1 436	-11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 545</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>-35.4</b>
<b>Offences against persons</b>			
Homicide and related offences	2	3	50.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1 514	1 876	23.9
Sexual assault and related offences	113	115	1.8
Other	138	148	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>21.2</b>

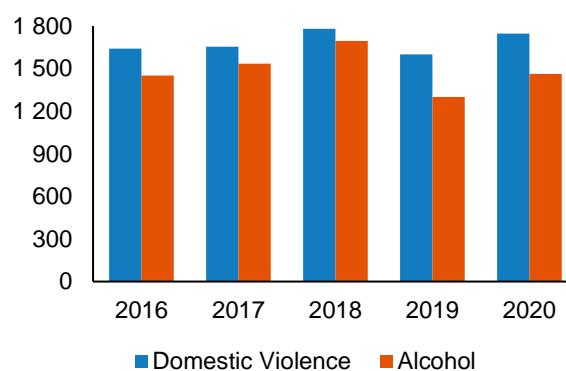
- Break-ins include actual and attempted break-ins.
- Other includes other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, abduction, harassment and other offences, robbery, extortion and related offences.
- Acts intended to cause injury includes assault and related offences.

Table 2: Recorded house break-ins by region, Northern Territory, August quarter, 2019 and 2020<sup>4</sup>

	Aug qtr 2019 No.	Aug qtr 2020 No.	Annual change %
Darwin	131	52	-60.3
Palmerston	60	44	-26.7
Alice Springs	102	51	-50.0
Katherine	9	10	11.1
Tennant Creek	52	4	-92.3
Nhulunbuy	5	7	40.0
NT Balance	97	35	-63.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-55.5</b>

- NT Balance is the area of the Northern Territory that lies outside of the six urban centres of Darwin, Palmerston, Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy.

Figure 1: Assaults with alcohol and domestic violence involved per 100 000 population, Northern Territory, for the 12 months ending August



Source data in Northern Territory Crime Statistics, August 2020: Department of Treasury and Finance, NTPFES

# Social Indicators November 2020

## Causes of Death, Australia, 2019

The following is a summary of information on the causes of death in the Northern Territory during 2019, unless otherwise stated.

- There were 1142 deaths in the Territory, of which 61.3 per cent were males and the remaining 38.7 per cent females. This compares nationally to a total of 169 301 deaths, of which 52.2 per cent were male and 47.8 per cent female.
- The most common cause of death was neoplasms, with 29.1 per cent of deaths, followed by diseases of the circulatory system, 21.1 per cent, and external causes, 12.4 per cent. Nationally, the most common cause of death was also neoplasms, with 29.5 per cent of deaths, followed by diseases of the circulatory system, 25.5 per cent, and diseases of the respiratory system, 9.6 per cent (Table 3).
- The age standardised death rate was 726.1 per 100 000 population. This compares nationally with 528.3 per 100 000 population.
- The age range with the largest amount of deaths was 65 to 74, accounting for 20.8 per cent of total deaths. In this age range, the leading cause of death was malignant neoplasms of digestive organs. Nationally, the age range with the highest amount of deaths was 85 to 94, representing 32.4 per cent of total deaths, with ischaemic heart disease the leading cause of death. (Figure 2).
- Aboriginal people comprised 43.4 per cent of total deaths in 2019, while representing around 30 per cent of the Territory's population.
- The Aboriginal age standardised death rate was 1234.0 per 100 000 population, compared to 532.1 per 100 000 for the non-Indigenous population.
- The leading causes of death for Aboriginal people in the Territory were ischaemic heart diseases, with 12.3 per cent, followed by diabetes, with 11.1 per cent, and chronic lower respiratory diseases, with 9.1 per cent. In comparison, the leading causes of death for non-Indigenous people were also ischaemic heart diseases, with 11.3 per cent, followed by malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, with 8.2 per cent, and dementia, with 6.1 per cent (Table 4).

Table 3: Underlying causes of death, Northern Territory and Australia, 2019<sup>5</sup>

	NT		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
Neoplasms	332	29.1	49 967	29.5
Circulatory system	241	21.1	43 249	25.5
External causes	142	12.4	11 795	7.0
Respiratory system	101	8.8	16 275	9.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	88	7.7	7 101	4.2
Mental and behavioural	61	5.3	11 033	6.5
Other	177	15.5	29 540	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>169 301</b>	<b>100.0</b>

5 Figures may not add due to rounding.

Figure 2: Death by age group, Northern Territory and Australia, 2019, per cent

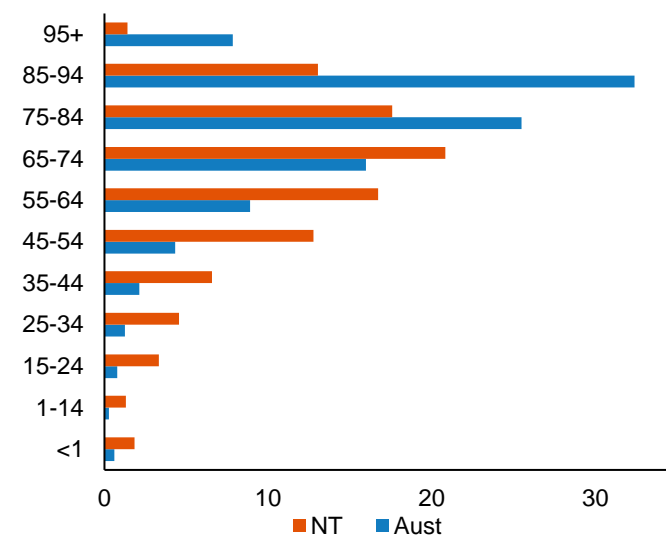


Table 4: Leading causes of death by Aboriginal status, Northern Territory, 2019<sup>6</sup>

	Aboriginal		Non-Indigenous	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ischaemic heart diseases	61	12.3	73	11.3
Diabetes	55	11.1	18	2.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	45	9.1	34	5.3
Intentional self-harm	30	6.0	20	3.1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	26	5.2	53	8.2
Other	279	56.3	446	69.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100.0</b>

6 Non-Indigenous excludes people whose Aboriginal status was not recorded.

Source data in Causes of Death, Australia, 2019: Department of Treasury and Finance, ABS Cat. No 3303