

Social Indicators December 2020

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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.

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Patient Experiences in Australia by Small Geographic Areas in 2018-19

The following is a summary of information on patient experiences of health services in the Territory during 2018-19, unless otherwise stated.

- Data for Northern Territory should be interpreted with caution as the Patient Experience Survey excluded the Indigenous Community Strata, which comprises around 25% of the estimated resident population of the Northern Territory living in private dwellings.
- 89.7 per cent of Territorians surveyed reported that they had excellent, very good or good health in 2018-19. This compares to 86.5 per cent of adults nationally. 37.4 per cent of Territorians reported having a long-term health condition, compared to 50.5 per cent nationally (Figure 1)
- 78 per cent of Territorians surveyed in 2018-19 had seen a GP in the preceding 12 months, and 8.8 per cent had seen a GP 12 or more times during this period. Nationally, 83.2 per cent of people surveyed had seen a GP in the preceding 12 months with 11.6 per cent having seen a GP 12 or more times.
- Territorians are going to the dentist less than the rest of Australia Only 37.6 per cent of Territorians surveyed had seen a dentist, hygienist or dental specialist in the preceding 12 months, compared to 48.4 per cent nationally.
- 27.8 per cent of Territorians surveyed had seen a medical specialist in the preceding 12 months, the lowest rate of the Primary Health Network (PHN) areas surveyed. This compares to 35.9 per cent nationally.
- 1.6 per cent of Territorians surveyed had delayed or avoided seeing a GP due to cost, compared to 3.5 per cent nationally. 3.1 per cent of Territorians avoided or delayed filling a prescription due to cost, compared to 6.8 per cent nationally, and 12.9 per cent of Territorians delayed or avoided seeing a dentist due to cost compared to 18.1 per cent nationally (Figure 2).
- Territorians are reporting higher rates of health insurance coverage than nationally, with 61.4 per cent of Territorians surveyed in 2018-19 reporting that they were covered by private health insurance in the preceding 12 months compared to 57.0 per cent nationally. The percentage of Territorians reporting private health insurance coverage has decreased slightly by 0.3 per cent compared to 2017-18.

Figure 1: Self-reported health status by Primary Health Network (PHN) area 2018-19 (per cent)

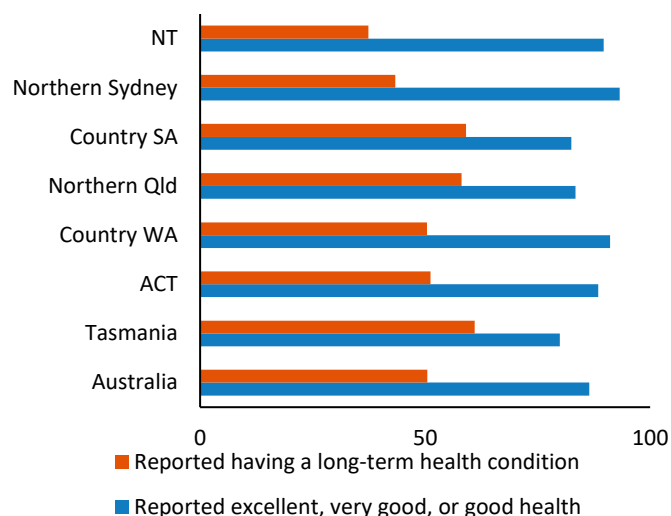


Figure 2: Percentage of adults who delayed or avoided seeking health care due to cost in 2018-19

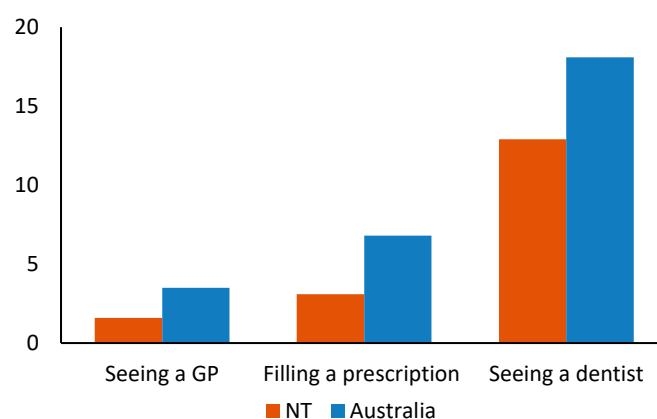


Table 1: Percentage of adults surveyed who reported they were covered by private health insurance in the preceding 12 months, by PHN area

	2017-18	2018-19	Change
NT	61.7	61.4	-0.3
Northern Sydney	79.2	82.4	3.2
Country SA	54.5	51.2	-3.3
Northern Qld	48.0	45.9	-2.1
Country WA	64.4	59.4	-5.0
ACT	68.0	62.2	-5.8
Tasmania	53.5	53.4	-0.1
Australia	56.9	57.0	0.1

Source data in Patient experiences in Australia by small geographic areas in 2018-19: Department of Treasury and Finance, AIHW

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Water Account, Australia, 2018-19

The following is a summary of the supply and use of water in the Northern Territory in 2018-19, unless otherwise specified.

- In 2018-19, an estimated 65 968 gigalitres (GL) of water was extracted from the Australian environment to support the national economy. This represents a decrease of 7.3 per cent compared to 2017-18. In the Territory, 160 GL was extracted from the environment, a decrease of 8.6 per cent compared to 2017-18.
- Total national water use by households and industry in 2018-19 was 76 256 GL, a decrease of 9.3 per cent compared to 2017-18. The decrease was primarily driven by a reduction of 29.8 per cent in New South Wales and to a lesser extent, a reduction of 9.9 per cent in Victoria (Table 2).
- The Northern Territory consumed 158 326 megalitres (ML) of water in 2018-19, a decrease of 6.8 per cent from 2017-18. The overall decrease was driven by decreases in water consumption by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, as well as electricity, gas, water and waste services, and partially offset by increases in all other categories (Table 3).
- In 2018-19, the Territory's water use per household was 330 kilolitres (kL), the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national figure of 190 kL. Across all other jurisdictions, water use per household ranged from 170 kL in both Tasmania and Victoria to 230 kL in Western Australia (Figure 3).
- In 2018-19, the price of water used by Territory households decreased by 1.4 per cent, compared to 2017-18, to \$2.74 per kL. This remains below the national average of \$3.29 per kL. In other jurisdictions, the price of water used by households ranged from \$2.69 per kL in New South Wales to \$4.26 per kL in South Australia. Victoria had the largest price increase, with 5.94 per cent, while the Australian Capital Territory had the largest price reduction, with prices falling by 8 per cent to \$2.99 per kL.
- The price of water used by Territory industry in 2018-19 increased by 6.9 per cent compared to 2017-18, to \$1.39 per kL. This was above the national average of \$0.43 per kL and was the second highest price out of all jurisdictions. The Australian Capital Territory remained the jurisdiction with the highest cost of water for industry, at \$4.57 per kL. New South Wales had the largest price increase of 77 per cent, but remained the jurisdiction with the lowest cost of water for industry with a price of \$0.23 per kL.

Table 2: Total water use by state, gigalitres (GL) ^{1, 2}

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
NSW	23 128	22 591	15 855
Vic	11 772	11 570	10 428
Qld	6 618	6 701	6 397
WA	4 147	4 248	4 422
SA	1 284	1 402	1 478
Tas	36 532	37 273	37 354
ACT	92	94	100
NT	240	235	221
Aust	83 814	84 115	76 256

1 Figures may not add due to rounding.

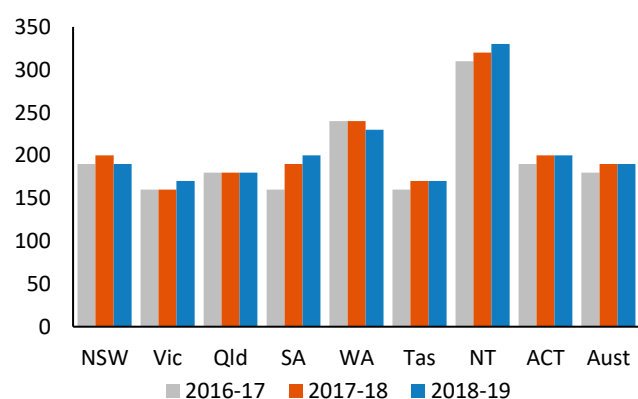
2 Sum of distributed, reuse and self-extracted water use.

Table 3: Water consumption by water type in the Territory, 2017-18 and 2018-19, megalitres (ML) ³

	2017-18 No.	2018-19 No.	Growth %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	80 926	57 979	-28.4
Mining	21 596	28 145	30.3
Manufacturing	81	89	8.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	42 158	38 668	-8.3
Other industries	29 878	31 663	6.0
Households	25 753	26 458	2.7
Total consumption	169 912	158 326	-6.8

3 Total self-extracted less return flows (excludes return flows from agriculture)

Figure 3: Total water use per household, 2016-17 to 2018-19, kilolitres (kL)



Legend

Measure	Units
Gigalitre (GL)	One thousand megalitres
Megalitre (ML)	One million litres
Kilolitre (kL)	One thousand litres

Source data in Water Account, Australia, 2018-19: Department of Treasury and Finance, ABS

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Northern Territory Crime Statistics, September quarter 2020

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

- Recorded offences against property decreased by 1237, or 26.8 per cent, to 3377. This decrease was driven by decreases in all offences related to property (Table 4).
- Commercial break-ins decreased by 36.8 per cent to 247, with declines across all regions of the Top End. Darwin had the largest decrease of 63.4 per cent, or 52 break-ins. This was partially offset by an increase of 25 per cent or 12 commercial break-ins in Alice Springs.
- House break-ins decreased by 36.9 per cent to 281, driven by decreases in all regions except Alice Springs (36) and Nhulunbuy (2) (Table 4).
- The number of offences against persons increased by 482, or 25.9 per cent, to 2345, primarily driven by an increase in acts intended to cause injury (479) (Table 4).
- The number of acts intended to cause injury increased by 29.7 per cent to 2093 offences. This was primarily due to increases in Alice Springs (111), Darwin (110) and Katherine (69).
- Of the total number of acts intended to cause injury, 2082 were assaults. Of these assaults, 63.9 per cent involved domestic violence, 55.2 per cent involved alcohol and 39.6 per cent involved both domestic violence and alcohol.
- Offences against property decreased in all regions across the Territory with the exception of Nhulunbuy, which increased by 83.9 per cent or 26 offences. Palmerston saw the largest decrease of 41.6 per cent or 223 offences, followed by Darwin with a decrease of 36.8 per cent, or 588 offences (Figure 4).
- Offences against persons increased in all regions across the NT. Katherine saw the largest proportional increase of 56.5 per cent, or 65 offences followed by Nhulunbuy with an increase of 43.8 per cent, or 7 offences. Alice Springs had the largest increase in terms of number of offences, with 111 offences representing a 25.9 per cent increase (Figure 4).
- The Northern Territory crime statistics are prepared by the Department of Attorney-General and Justice using data recorded by the Northern Territory Police.

Table 4: Selected recorded offences against property and persons, Northern Territory, September quarter, 2019 and 2020^{4, 5, 6}

	Sep qtr 2019 No.	Sep qtr 2020 No.	Annual change %
Offences against property			
House break-ins	445	281	-36.9
Commercial break-ins	391	247	-36.8
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	362	205	-43.4
Theft	1 799	1 034	-42.5
Property damage	1 617	1 610	-0.4
Total	4 614	3 377	-26.8
Offences against persons			
Homicide and related offences	0	2	n.a.
Acts intended to cause injury	1 614	2 093	29.7
Sexual assault and related offences	114	109	-4.4
Other	135	141	4.4
Total	1 863	2 345	25.9

⁴ Break-ins include actual and attempted break-ins.

⁵ Other includes other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, abduction, harassment and other offences, robbery, extortion and related offences.

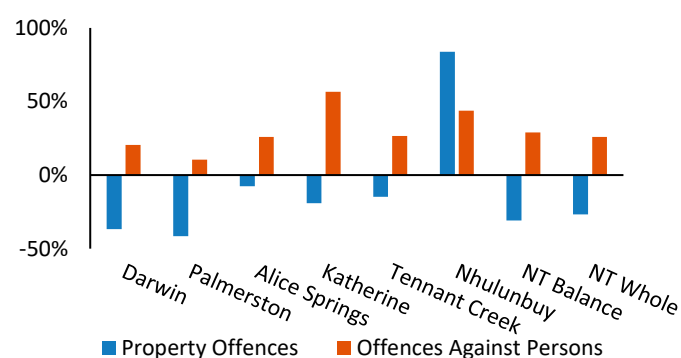
⁶ Acts intended to cause injury includes assault and related offences.

Table 5: Recorded house break-ins by region, Northern Territory, September quarter, 2019 and 2020⁷

	Sep qtr 2019 No.	Sep qtr 2020 No.	Annual change %
Darwin	130	65	-50.0
Palmerston	71	25	-64.8
Alice Springs	82	118	43.9
Katherine	14	6	-57.1
Tennant Creek	56	12	-78.6
Nhulunbuy	4	6	50.0
NT Balance	88	49	-44.3
Total	445	281	-36.9

⁷ 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 4: Annual percentage change in offences by region, September quarter 2020



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

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Corrective Services, Australia, September quarter 2020

The following is a summary of persons either held in adult corrective services custody or who are serving adult community-based orders in the Northern Territory in the September quarter 2020, unless otherwise stated.

Full-time custody

- The average daily number of persons in full-time custody was 1652, a decrease of 3.2 per cent compared to the September quarter 2019. Nationally, a 4.6 per cent decrease occurred over the same period, with all jurisdictions except South Australia and Queensland experiencing a decrease (Table 6).
- The imprisonment rate was 898.7 per 100 000 adults, the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to the national rate of 205.2.
- Of the average daily number of persons in custody, 1554 or 94.0 per cent were male and 99 or 6.0 per cent female. This compares to the national figures of 92.3 per cent male and 7.7 per cent female.
- Of the average daily number of persons in custody, 1388 or 84.0 per cent were Aboriginal. This is the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to the national figure of 29.4 per cent (Table 6).
- The Aboriginal imprisonment rate was 2626.2 per 100 000 Aboriginal adults. This was the second highest rate after Western Australia, with a rate of 3841.5, and compares to the national rate of 2281.8 per 100 000 Aboriginal adults (Figure 5).

Community-based corrections

- The average first day of the month number of persons serving community-based corrections orders in the September quarter 2020 was 1225, representing an 8.1 per cent decrease compared to the September quarter 2019. Nationally, community-based corrections orders decreased by 4.4 per cent over the same period.
- The average first day of the month number of Aboriginal persons serving community-based corrections orders decreased by 7.6 per cent from 2019, to 929, representing 75.8 per cent of all persons in corrections. This was the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to the national figure of 21.6 per cent (Table 7).
- The community-based corrections order rate was 666.4 per 100 000 adults, the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to the national rate of 392.3 per 100 000 adults.

Table 6: Average daily number of persons in full-time custody by Aboriginal status, September quarter 2020⁸

	Total		Aboriginal	
	No.	No.	No.	%
NSW	12 705	3 330		26.2
Vic	7 025	718		10.2
Qld	8 906	3 075		34.5
WA	6 644	2 621		39.4
SA	2 976	693		23.3
Tas	652	144		22.1
ACT	441	103		23.4
NT	1 652	1 388		84.0
Australia	41 002	12 073		29.4

⁸ Figures may not add due to rounding.

Figure 5: Aboriginal imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal adults by state, September quarter 2020

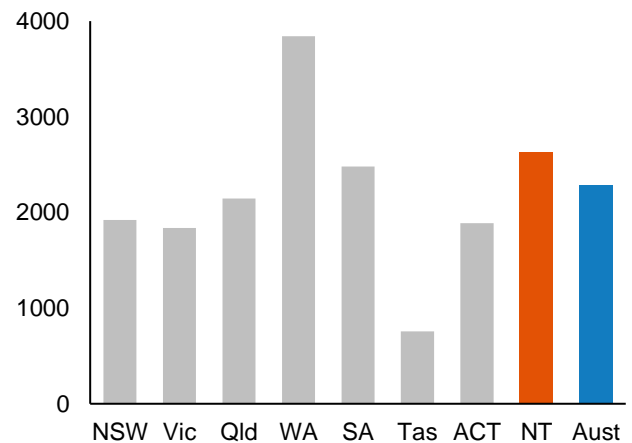


Table 7: Average number of persons serving community-based corrections orders by Aboriginal status, September quarter 2020^{8, 9, 10}

	Total		Aboriginal	
	No.	No.	No.	%
NSW	34 781	7 552		21.7
Vic	10 428	806		7.7
Qld	17 707	4 388		24.8
WA	5 949	1 738		29.2
SA	5 264	965		18.3
Tas	1 951	366		18.8
ACT	1 096	178		16.2
NT	1 225	929		75.8
Australia	78 401	16 923		21.6

⁹ Figures may not add due to rounding.

¹⁰ Community-based corrections orders are non-custodial orders issued to offenders by criminal courts, including home detention orders, personal violence orders and parole orders.

¹¹ Average number is based on the mean average of the first day of July, August and September in the relevant year.

Source data in Corrective Services, Australia, September quarter 2020: Department of Treasury and Finance, ABS