

Social Indicators August 2021

Released: 6 August 2021 | Next release: 3 September 2021

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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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The following is a summary of apprentice and trainee activity in the Northern Territory during the December quarter 2020.

- There were 3305 apprentices and trainees in-training at the end of the December quarter 2020, an increase of 11.3% compared to the December quarter 2019. Nationally, apprentices and trainees in-training increased by 13.9% over the same period (Figure 1).
- Of the total number of apprentices and trainees in-training, 2610 or 79.0% were employed on a full-time basis, the fourth highest of the jurisdictions and slightly below the national average rate of 80.4%.
- The gender ratio of males to female for apprentices and trainees was 2.2:1, with 2275 males and 1030 females, compared to the national ratio of 2.8:1.
- The occupation category which had the most apprentices and trainees in-training was technicians and trade workers (1820 or 55.1%), followed by community and personal service workers (670 or 20.3%) and sales workers (225 or 6.8%) (Table 1).
- Nationally, the top ranking occupational category was technicians and trade workers (191,855 or 64.4%), followed by community service and personal service workers (32,650 or 11.0%) and clerical and administrative workers (22,610 or 7.6%) (Table 1).
- Of the total number of apprentices and trainees in training, 55.1% or 1820 were employed in a trade occupation, while 44.9% or 1485 were employed in a non-trade occupation.
- The most popular apprentice and trainee training package programs were Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician (340), followed by Certificate III in Carpentry (210), and Certificate III in Plumbing (130).
- There were 650 apprentices and trainees that commenced training which is an increase of 106.3% compared to the December quarter 2019. Nationally, commencements increased by 141.5% over the same period.
- Cancellations/withdrawals over the same period decreased by 14.0%, while completions decreased by 24.2% (Table 2).
- Of the total number of apprentices and trainees in training, 1010 or 30.6% were Indigenous, a decrease of 1.8 percentage points from the December quarter 2019.

Figure 1: Apprentices and trainees in-training, Northern Territory, December quarters, 2016 to 2020 (persons)

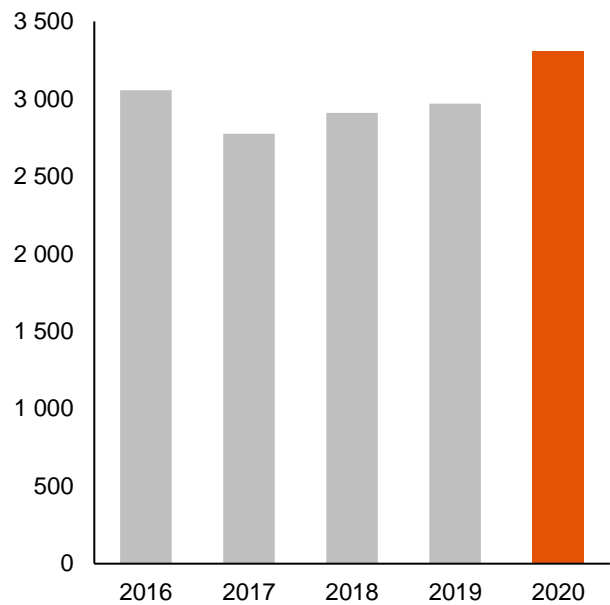


Table 1: Apprentices and trainees in-training, by occupation category, December quarter 2020¹

	NT		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
Technicians and trades	1 820	55.1	191 855	64.4
Community and personal service	670	20.3	32 650	11.0
Sales workers	225	6.8	16 030	5.4
Clerical and administrative	210	6.4	22 610	7.6
Machinery operators and drivers	180	5.4	16 865	5.7
Managers	95	2.9	5 080	1.7
Labourers	90	2.7	11 590	3.9
Professionals	15	0.5	1 240	0.4
Total	3 305	100.0	297 920	100.0

¹ Figures are rounded to the nearest five.

Table 2: Number of commencements, cancellations/withdrawals and completions, December quarters, 2019 and 2020²

	Dec qtr 2019	Dec qtr 2020	Change %
	No.	No.	
Commencements	315	650	106.3
Cancellations/Withdrawals	250	215	-14.0
Completions	495	375	-24.2

² Figures are rounded to the nearest five.

Source data in Apprentices and Trainees, 2020: December Quarter Department of Treasury and Finance, NCVER

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Northern Territory Crime Statistics, May 2021

The following is a summary of information on offence counts in the Northern Territory in the three months up to May 2021 compared to the three months up to May 2020, unless otherwise stated. Note that May 2020 figures are affected by lockdowns caused by COVID-19:

- Recorded offences against property increased by 1242, or 27.9%, to 5701. This increase was driven by increases in all offences against property, with the largest increase in the number of instances of theft (Table 3).
- Commercial break-ins increased by 36.0% to 548 with the increase driven by increases in Alice Springs (57 break-ins), Other (38 break-ins) and Katherine (28 break-ins) This was partially offset by a decrease in Palmerston (6 break-ins).
- House break-ins increased by 15.7% to 610, primarily driven by increases in Nhulunbuy (600.0%), Tennant Creek (136.4%) and Katherine (75.0%) (Table 4).
- The number of acts intended to cause injury increased by 33.3% to 2183 offences. This was primarily due to increases in Darwin (211 acts), Other (119 acts) and Alice Springs (99 acts).
- Of the total number of acts intended to cause injury, 2175 were assaults. Of these assaults, 62.4% involved domestic violence, 49.2% involved alcohol and 33.9% involved both domestic violence and alcohol.
- In the year ending May 2021, the rate of offences against persons was 3993.3 per 100,000 population. This is a 25.8% increase from the year ending May 2020 and the highest year ending May figure since 2009.
- The increase was driven by an increase in other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons (34.9%), acts intended to cause injury (27.5%) and homicide and related offences (26.7%)
- All regions experienced an increase in offences against persons of over 15% between the year ending May 2021 and May 2020. The largest increases per 100,000 population were experienced in Palmerston (40.4% or 750.5 offences), Darwin (33.2% or 827.4 offences) and Tennant Creek (32.4% or 3309.2 offences) (Figure 2).
- The Northern Territory crime statistics are prepared by the Department of Attorney-General and Justice using data recorded by the Northern Territory Police.

Table 3: Selected recorded offences against property and persons, 3 months to May, 2020 and 2021^{3,4,5}

	May 2020	May 2021	Annual change
	No.	No.	%
Offences against property			
House break-ins	527	610	15.7
Commercial break-ins	403	548	36.0
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	365	378	3.6
Theft	1 488	2 082	39.9
Property damage	1 676	2 083	24.3
Total	4 459	5 701	27.9
Offences against persons			
Homicide and related offences	3	5	66.7
Acts intended to cause injury	1 638	2 183	33.3
Sexual assault and related offences	91	110	20.9
Other	147	202	37.4
Total	1 879	2 500	33.0

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

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

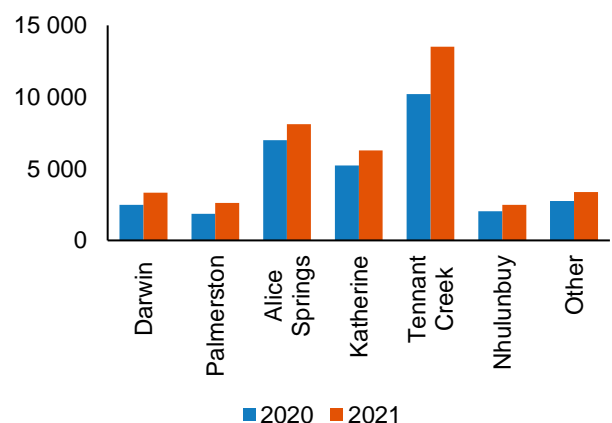
5 Acts intended to cause injury includes assault and related offences.

Table 4: Recorded house break-ins by region, 3 months to May, 2020 and 2021⁶

	May 2020	May 2021	Annual change
	No.	No.	%
Darwin	171	120	-29.8
Palmerston	108	74	-31.5
Alice Springs	127	191	50.4
Katherine	28	49	75.0
Tennant Creek	22	52	136.4
Nhulunbuy	1	7	600.0
Other	70	117	67.1
Total	527	610	15.7

6 Other includes areas of the Northern Territory that lies outside of the six urban centres of Darwin, Palmerston, Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy.

Figure 2: Rate of offences against persons per 100,000 population for the years ending May 2020 and 2021



Source data in Northern Territory Crime Statistics, May 2021: Department of Treasury and Finance, NTPFES.

VET in Schools, 2020

The following summarises Vocational Education and Training (VET) activity undertaken by secondary school students (i.e. high school students) in the Northern Territory during 2020, unless otherwise stated. National results should be interpreted with caution as detailed student characteristics data for Western Australia is not provided.

- There were 2460 school students in VET courses, an increase of 0.8% compared to 2019. Nationally, there was a 2.3% increase over the same period (Figure 3).
- Since 2016, the number of school students in VET decreased by an average rate of 3.4%, the third largest decrease of the jurisdictions. Nationally, school students in VET declined by 0.2% over the same period.
- Of the total number of school students in VET, 915 or 38.0% were Aboriginal, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 5.2%.
- There were 2870 new school student enrolments in VET courses, an increase of 0.2% compared to 2019. Nationally, new enrolments increased by 2.5% over the same period.
- Of these new enrolments, 20.6% enrolled in VET programs in engineering and related studies, 19.2% in management and commerce and 15.2% in food, hospitality and personal services.
- The most popular education level for new school student enrolments was Certificate II with 1325 or 46.2% of enrolments. Nationally, this was also the most popular education level with 59.9% of program enrolments (Table 5).
- Of the total new enrolments, the majority of students had only completed Year 9 or lower (50.7%), compared to the national average where the majority had completed Year 10 (40.0%) (Figure 4).
- There were 1240 school students that completed VET courses in 2020, a decrease of 3.1% compared to 2019. Nationally, school student VET completions increased by 13.1% over the same period.
- The completion rate of school students in VET was 43.2% in 2020, the fourth highest of all the jurisdictions and behind Western Australia (56.4%), Tasmania (52.5%), and Queensland (46.9%). Nationally, the completion rate was 37.7%.

Figure 3: Change in school students in VET courses, 2020 (per cent)

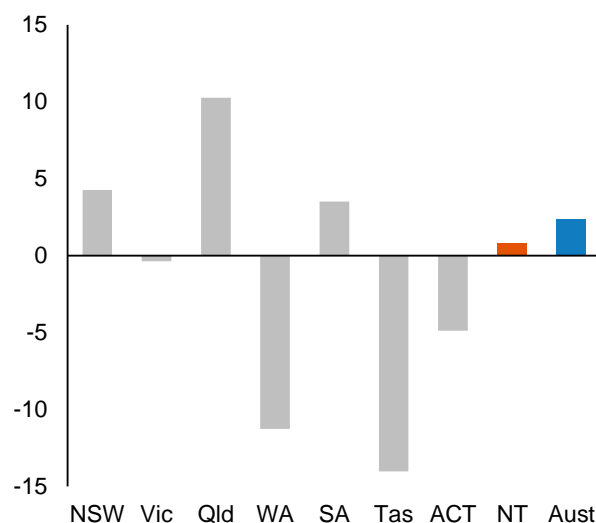


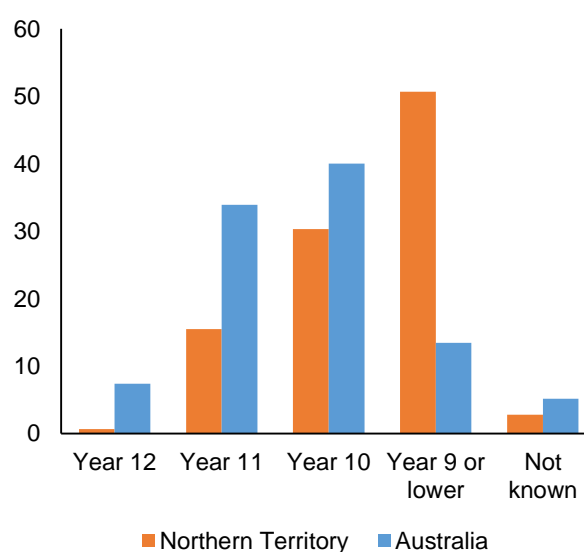
Table 5: New school student enrolment by type of qualification, 2020^{7,8}

	NT		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
Certificate I	965	33.6	34 310	9.6
Certificate II	1 325	46.2	214 605	59.9
Certificate III	530	18.5	100 725	28.1
Certificate IV	50	1.7	4 775	1.3
Other	0	0	4 120	1.1
Total	2 870	100.0	358 535	100.0

⁷ All numbers have been rounded to the nearest five after aggregation and may not add to totals.

⁸ Other includes diplomas, advanced diplomas and non-Australian Qualification Framework qualifications.

Figure 4: School students enrolling in VET by highest completed school year, 2020 (per cent)



Source data in VET in Schools, 2020: Department of Treasury and Finance, NCVET

Government funded students and courses 2020

The following is a summary of the students in government-funded Vocational Education and Training (VET) courses in the Northern Territory during 2020, unless otherwise stated.

- There were 15,465 students in government-funded VET courses, a decrease of 5.9% compared to 2019. Nationally, there was a 3.5% increase over the same period (Figure 5).
- The number of students in government-funded VET courses in the Territory is at the lowest level since 1996, while nationally, student numbers are at a four year high.
- The gender ratio of males to females for VET students was 1.2:1, compared with the national average of 0.9:1.
- Of the total students in VET, 51.2% were aged between 20 to 39 years of age, greater than the national figure of 51.0%.
- Of the total students in VET, 4836 were Aboriginal, a decrease of 17.8% compared to 2019. Nationally, the number of Aboriginal students decreased by 6.2% over the same period (Table 6).
- There were 13,299 enrolments in government-funded VET courses, a decrease of 11.3% compared to 2019. Nationally, new enrolments increased by 2.6% over the same period.
- Of these enrolments, 10.8% enrolled in Certificate I courses and 21.7% enrolled in Certificate II courses. The Territory had the highest proportion of enrolments in these levels of qualifications of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 4.9% and 12.8% respectively (Figure 6).
- The most popular fields of education for enrolments were in engineering and related technologies studies with 24.6% of total enrolments followed by society and culture studies (16.9%) and management and commerce (15.3%).
- There were 3445 students that completed government-funded VET courses in 2020, a decrease of 16.5% compared to 2019. Nationally, there was a 13.6% decrease in the number of completions over the same time period.
- The completion rate of government-funded VET courses in the Territory was 25.9% in 2020, the second highest of all jurisdictions behind Queensland (34.3%) and above the national rate of 21.2%.

Figure 5: Percentage change of students in government-funded VET courses, 2016 to 2020

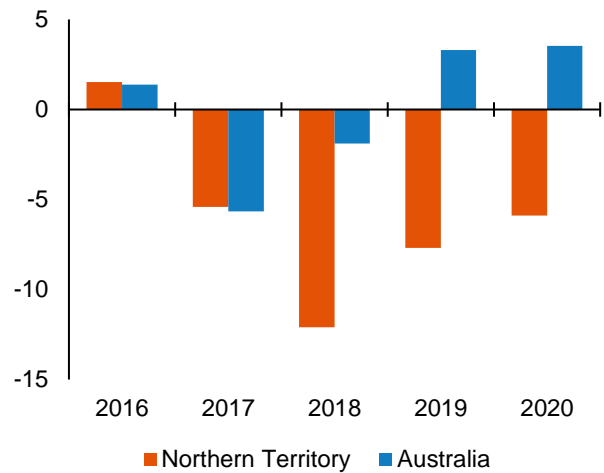
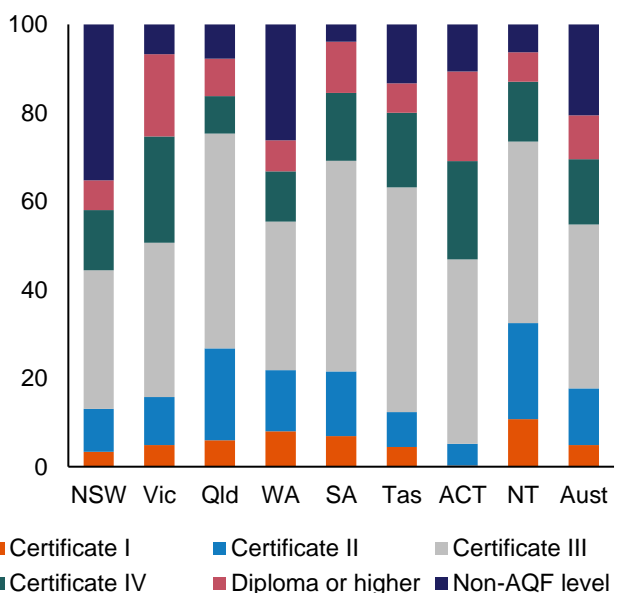


Table 6: Number of Aboriginal students in government-funded VET courses, 2019 to 2020

	Total		Change %
	2019	2020	
NSW	36 494	35 297	-3.3
Vic	6 176	5 640	-8.7
Qld	17 515	17 312	-1.2
WA	10 793	9 709	-10.0
SA	4 117	3 186	-22.6
Tas	1 433	1 440	0.5
ACT	929	719	-22.6
NT	5 880	4 836	-17.8
Australia	83 337	78 139	-6.2

Figure 6: Government-funded VET enrolment proportions by type of qualification, 2020⁹



⁹ Diploma or higher includes graduate diplomas, graduate certificates, bachelor degrees and advanced diplomas.

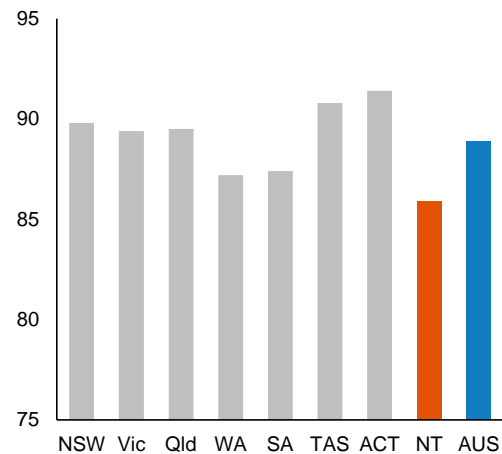
Source data in Government-funded students and courses 2020: Department of Treasury and Finance, NCVET

Closing the Gap Annual Data Report, July 2021

The following is a summary of a selection of Closing the Gap targets from the Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation report. Results should be treated with caution due to vast differences in jurisdictional outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Australians based on regionality. The following is a summary of outcomes in the Northern Territory, unless otherwise stated.

- Target 1: ATSI boys and girls born in 2015-17 are expected to live to 66.6 and 69.9 years respectively, representing an improvement from the 2010-12 ATSI life expectancy of 63.4 and 68.7 years. Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, the target is not on track to be met.
- Target 2: In 2018, 85.9% of ATSI babies were born a healthy birthweight, compared with a national rate of 94.6% for non-ATSI babies. This was the lowest ATSI rate of the jurisdictions, ranging from 87.2% in Western Australia to 91.4% in the Australian Capital Territory (Figure 7). Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, the target is on track to be met.
- Target 3: In 2020, the proportion of ATSI children in the year before full time schooling enrolled in a preschool program was 79.7%, below the national rate of 93.1%. This target is on track to be achieved nationally.
- Target 10: As at 30 June 2020, the Territory had the third highest age standardised rate of ATSI prisoners per 100,000 population at 2270, below South Australia and Western Australia at 2422 and 3464 respectively. Since 2018, the Territory ATSI imprisonment rate has declined by 10.5% from 2535 (Figure 8). Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, this target is not on track to be met.
- Target 11: In 2019-20, the rate of ATSI children aged 10 to 17 in detention was 22.0 per 10,000 population, the lowest rate since 2012-13 and lower than the national rate of 25.7 per 10,000 population. Based on the most recent data, this target is on track to be met nationally.
- Target 12: In 2020, the rate of ATSI children in out-of-home care was 35.6 per 1000 population, a 2.7% decrease from 2019. Nationally, the rate of ATSI children in out-of-home care was 56.3 per 1000 in 2020. This target is not on track to be met nationally based on the most recent year of data.
- Target 15: In 2020, 307,277 km² or 22.8% of Territory land was subject to a native title determination, up from 253,880 km² or 18.8% of Territory land in 2016. Nationally, land subject to a native title determination increased from 2,382,000 km² to 3,014,001 km² (Table 7).

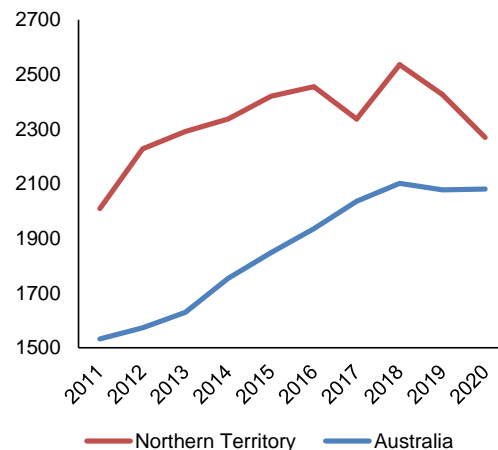
Figure 7: Proportion of ATSI babies with a healthy birthweight in 2018 (%) ^{10, 11}



10 Healthy birthweight is defined as babies who weighed between 2500 and 4499 grams at birth

11 Birthweight data on ATSI babies born to mothers residing in the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

Figure 8: Age-standardised ATSI imprisonment rate per 100,000 in Northern Territory¹²



12 Rates are calculated using the direct method of age standardisation

Table 7: Land mass subject to native title claim (km²)¹³

	Total		Change
	2016	2020	%
NSW	2 753	4 822	75.2
Vic	14 899	14 905	0.0
Qld	459 773	488 897	6.3
WA	1 121 853	1 653 575	47.4
SA	528 842	544 525	3.0
Tas	na	na	na
ACT	na	na	na
NT	253 880	307 277	21.0
Australia	2 382 000	3 014 001	26.5

13 Between 9 May 2020 and 30 June 2020 there was a 14km² increase in determinations of native title for the Western Australia area and this was not included in the baseline data for developing the Target.

Source data in Closing the Gap Annual data report: Department of Treasury and Finance, Productivity Commission