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<i>Date of release:</i> 23 June 2010	

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.

Apprentices and Trainees, December Quarter 2009

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

About this publication

This publication presents estimates of apprentice and trainee activity in Australia for the December quarter 2009. The figures in this publication are derived from the National Apprentice and Trainee Collection No. 63 (March 2010 estimates).

Summary

In the December quarter 2009, there were 3764 apprentices and trainees engaged in training in the Territory. This number represents about 0.9 per cent of the Australian total (414 926). The number of apprentices and trainees in the December quarter 2009 increased by 9 per cent from the December quarter 2008 in the Territory, largely due to a rise in the number of apprentices and trainees aged 25 and over, compared with a 0.6 per cent decrease nationally over the same period.

In the December quarter 2009 in the Territory:

- the number of apprentices in training fell by 211 or 5.3 per cent compared with the September quarter 2009;
- of the 3764 apprentices in training, 84 per cent or 3170 were full time apprentices compared with 76 per cent nationally and 2528 (67.2 per cent) were male and 1236 (32.8 per cent) were female;
- the age distribution of apprentices in training were 28.1 per cent aged 19 years and under, 24.8 per cent were aged 20-24 years, 36.0 per cent were aged 25 to 44 years and 11.1 per cent were aged 45 years and over;
- there were 415 commencements, 219 males and 196 females, in comparison, there were 626 commencements in the September quarter 2009 and 445 commencements in the December quarter 2008;
- 76.6 per cent of commencements were full time; and
- there were 374 completions and 293 cancellations or withdrawals.

Table 1: Number of apprentices and trainees, selected characteristics, Northern Territory

	Dec Qtr 2008	Dec Qtr 2009
Age		
19 years and under	1 105	1 056
20 to 24 years	867	934
25 to 44 years	1 229	1 355
45 years and over	266	419
Qualification Level		
Certificate I or II	429	400
Certificate III	2 743	2 934
Certificate IV	240	336
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	55	94
Full-time Status		
Full-time	2 934	3 170
Part-time	532	594

Source: NCVER

Illicit Drug Data Report, 2008-09

ACC, <http://www.crimecommission.gov.au>

About this publication

The Illicit Drug Data Report is an annual publication by the Australian Crime Commission. It provides a statistical snapshot of the Australian illicit drug market, including data on arrests and seizures. Illicit drugs are grouped into five categories: amphetamine type stimulants (ATS); cannabis; heroin; cocaine; and other drugs.

Summary

In 2008-09, in the Territory:

- The number of ATS seizures decreased marginally from 186 in 2007-08 to 183. This number represents 1.4 per cent of all seizures in Australia. While the number of ATS seizures in the Territory has decreased, the seizure weight has increased from 1 953 grams in 2007-08 to 38 937 grams in 2008-09. Nationally, the ATS seizure weight in 2008-09 decreased by 19.4 per cent, entirely driven by a fall in the seizure weight in New South Wales.
- There were 1 087 cannabis seizures, or 2.3 per cent of the total number of cannabis seizures in Australia. The number of cannabis seizures in the Territory has increased by 0.9 per cent from 2007-08 to 2008-09, compared to a national increase of 12.5 per cent over the same period. Despite the growth in the number of cannabis seizures in Australia, the weight seized decreased by 37.4 per cent. In comparison, the weight of cannabis seized in the Territory increased by 58.0 per cent from 83.2 kilograms in 2007-08 to 131.5 kilograms in 2008-09. The Territory recorded the highest percentage increase in weight of cannabis seized.
- There were two heroin seizures with a combined weight of 641 grams compared to a single seizure of two grams in 2007-08. This represents about 0.4 per cent of the weight of heroin seized nationally. Between 2007-08 and 2008-09, the number of heroin seizures in Australia increased by 19.8 per cent and the weight of heroin seized increased by 112.5 per cent.
- There were six cocaine seizures with an aggregate weight of 235 grams compared to zero seizures in 2007-08. The weight of cocaine seized in the Territory represents 0.04 per cent of total seizure weight in Australia.

Table 2: Illicit drug seizures by drug type

	Number of seizures			Weight of seizures (grams)		
	2007-08	2008-09	Change	2007-08	2008-09	Change
ATS						
NT	186	183	-1.6%	1 953	38 937	1 893.7%
Aust	13 097	13 300	1.5%	2 035 849	1 640 235	-19.4%
Cannabis						
NT	1 077	1 087	0.9%	83 179	131 459	58.0%
Aust	41 661	46 875	12.5%	8 909 254	5 573 018	-37.4%
Heroin						
NT	1	2	100.0%	2	641	31 950.0%
Aust	1 411	1 691	19.8%	68 516	145 587	112.5%
Cocaine						
NT	0	6	-	0	235	-
Aust	1 271	1 217	-4.2%	664 678	591 993	-10.9%

Source: Australian Crime Commission

Indigenous Community Housing, 2008-09

AIHW, Cat. No. HOU 229, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

The Indigenous Community Housing collection presents data on dwellings managed by Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs). The report provides a range of Indigenous housing indicators for the 2008-09 financial year, including: number of dwellings; average weekly rent collected; total annual maintenance expenditure; occupancy rates; and the proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded.

Summary

The scope of this data collection is limited to dwellings managed by ICHOs. The report noted that "in the Northern Territory, 4096 dwellings were transferred from ICHO management to public housing during 2008-09. Due to the delay in the transfer of dwellings records, these dwellings have not been included in either the ICH or public housing collection in 2008-09." Subsequently, Territory data for 2008-09 is not comparable with previous Indigenous Community Housing collections.

In 2008-09, in the Territory:

- there were 3354 Indigenous dwellings managed by ICHOs. In absolute terms, this was the third highest number behind New South Wales (4429) and Queensland (4096);
- the total annual rent collected was \$4.1 million. The average weekly rent for Indigenous community housing in the Territory was \$38 per week. This was the second lowest of the reported jurisdictions behind South Australia (\$28 per week);
- there are 30 ICHOs in the Territory. This figure includes Shire Councils, Outstation Resource Centres and housing organisations;
- \$5.9 million was spent on the maintenance of 2776 dwellings; and
- maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected was 145.1 per cent, the third highest behind South Australia (432.9 per cent) and Queensland (127.8 per cent).

Table 3: Indigenous community housing indicators, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2008

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA ⁽¹⁾	SA	Tas ⁽²⁾	ACT	NT
No. of dwellings	4 429	1 233	4 096	n.a.	1 031	..	24	3 354
No. of ICHOs	202	1	16	n.a.	41	..	1	30
Maintenance Exp.(\$000)	11 084	2 062	14 974	n.a.	1 805	..	n.a.	5 948
Rent collected (\$000)	11 933	5 278	11 718	n.a.	417	..	131	4 098

(1) n.a = not available

(2) .. = not applicable

Source: AIHW

Corrective Services, Australia, March 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. The report provides information on persons in custody and community based corrections. Information in the report includes: prisoner numbers; imprisonment rates, Indigenous prisoners; and number of persons serving community based corrections orders.

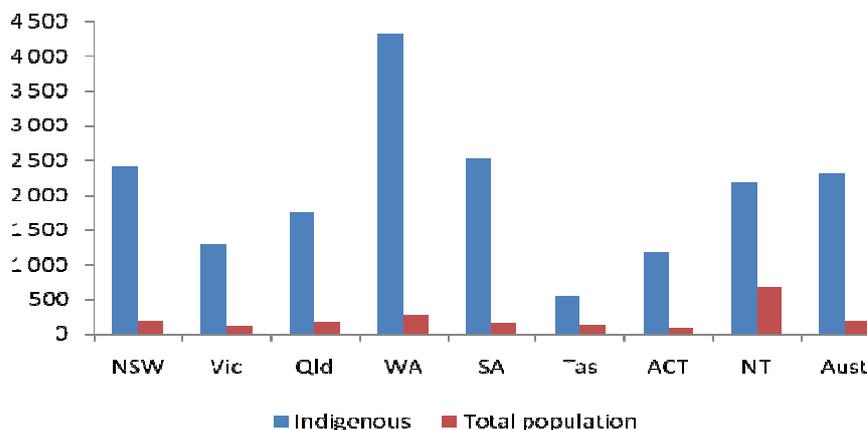
Summary

In the March quarter 2010, the average daily number of persons in full time custody in the Territory was 1110. This represents a 3.4 per cent increase from the previous quarter and a 0.5 per cent increase from the March quarter 2009.

In the March quarter 2010:

- the imprisonment rate in the Territory was 676 per 100 000 adult population, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 171 per 100 000 adult population;
- the average daily number of Indigenous prisoners in the Territory was 901. This represents about 81.2 per cent of the Territory's prison population. The Indigenous imprisonment rate for the March quarter 2010 in the Territory was 2178 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population compared to 2311 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population nationally;
- the male Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was 4299 per 100 000 relevant population, the fourth highest of all jurisdictions and below the national rate of 4316 per 100 000 adult Indigenous male population;
- the female Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was 220 per 100 000 relevant population, the third lowest of all jurisdictions and below the national rate of 393 per 100 000 relevant population;
- there were on average 1178 people in the Territory serving community based corrections orders. This equates to a rate of 718 per 100 000 adult population in the Territory, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 333 per 100 000 adult population;
- 70.6 per cent of persons serving community based corrections order in the Territory were Indigenous, compared with 78.4 per cent for the same period in the previous year.

Chart 1: Imprisonment rate per 100 000 adult population, March quarter 2010



Source: ABS

Australian Hospital Statistics, 2008-09

AIHW, Cat. No. HSE 84, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

Australian Hospital Statistics is an annual publication produced by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. The report provides performance information and other statistics on public and private hospitals in Australia. The broad topics in the report are: admitted patient care; emergency department services; outpatient services; and hospital resources.

Summary

There are five public hospitals in the Territory located in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Gove. The report states that there are two private hospitals in the Territory. However, this includes a minor procedural clinic, which is classified as a hospital under the Department of Health and Ageing definition.

Hospital resources

In 2008-09:

- There were 606 public hospital beds in the Territory. This equates to 2.7 beds per 1000 population. Nationally, there were 2.5 public hospital beds per 1000 population.
- There were 3114 full time equivalent (FTE) staff in public hospitals in the Territory. Of this number, 1358 were nurses and 369 were salaried medical officers.

Emergency department

In 2008-09:

- There were 129 165 non-admitted patient emergency department presentations in the Territory or 2.2 per cent of the Australian total. Of this number, 43.2 per cent were Indigenous,
- 7.7 per cent of emergency department presentations in the Territory were classified as resuscitation or emergency, 29.3 per cent were urgent, 53.0 per cent were semi-urgent and 9.8 per cent were non-urgent,
- 44 per cent of all public hospital emergency department presentations in the Territory were seen within the time specified compared with 68 per cent nationally.

Table 4: Proportion of emergency department presentations seen on time, by triage category, selected public hospitals, 2008-09

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Resuscitation	100	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100
Emergency	80	82	72	66	74	75	85	61	76
Urgent	66	74	59	47	57	50	53	45	63
Semi-urgent	70	67	64	56	60	58	53	39	65
Non-urgent	87	85	88	85	83	86	78	76	86
Total	72	73	65	57	63	59	60	44	68

Source: AIHW

Outpatient Care

In 2008-09:

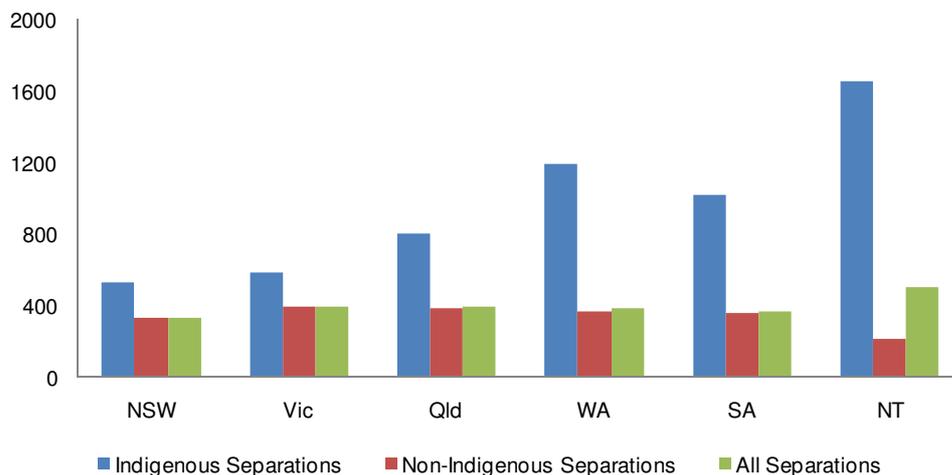
- there were 335 987 non-admitted patient occasions of service in the Territory, 39.3 per cent of these were outpatient occasions of service and 60.7 per cent were pharmacy, pathology, radiology and organ imaging; and
- there were 125 176 outpatient care individual occasions of service in the Territory. The type of clinic which provided the largest proportion of outpatient care individual occasions of service was medical (15.4 per cent) followed by obstetrics (15.2 per cent), surgery (11.8 per cent), and ophthalmology (10.8 per cent).

Admitted Patient Care

In 2008-09:

- There were 95 356 public hospital separations in the Territory or 1.9 per cent of all public hospital separations in Australia. Of this amount, 37.3 per cent were overnight separations and 62.7 per cent were same day separations.
- 66 189 or 69.4 per cent of Territory public hospital separations were Indigenous.
- In the Territory, the rate of hospital separations was 487.9 per 1000 population, the rate of overnight separations was 177.9 per 1000 population, and the rate of same day acute separations was 308.1 per 1000 population. These rates were significantly higher than the national figures of 219.3 hospital separations per 1000 population, 105.0 overnight separations per 1000 population, and 110.5 same day acute separations per 1000 population.

Chart 2: Public hospital separations per 1000 population by Indigenous status, selected states and territories, 2008-09*



* Data for Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory was not available by Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW

Australia's Health 2010

AIHW, Cat. No. AUS 122, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

Australia's Health is a biennial report by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. It provides data and information on: determinants of health, disease and injury; health services; health statistics by population groups, expenditure and workforce; and health sector's performance.

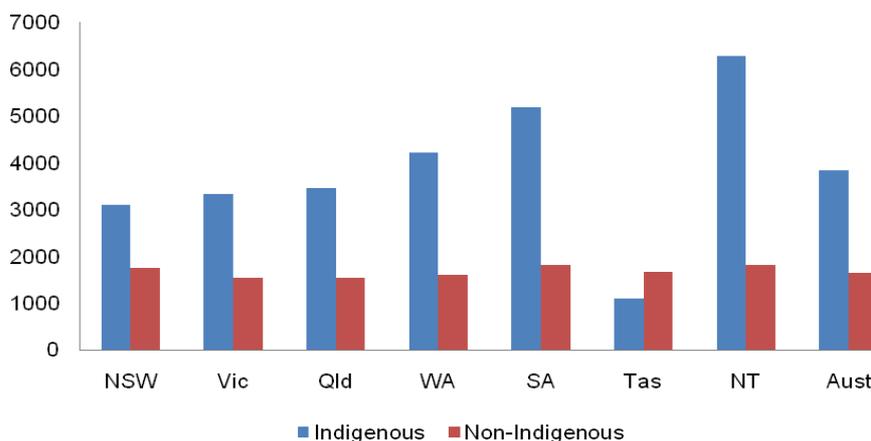
Summary

Australia's Health 2010 highlights the variations in health outcomes and expenditure across population groups and regions, in particular the Indigenous population, people of low socioeconomic status and people in rural and remote areas. The Territory's relatively higher proportion of these population groups results in higher costs of delivering health services. Economies of scale, remoteness and the poorer health outcomes in the Indigenous population are key drivers of health costs in the Territory.

In the Territory:

- The annual growth rate in per capita health expenditure from 2005-06 to 2007-08 was 5.1 per cent, compared with 4.3 per cent nationally.
- In 2008-09, 63.5 per cent of childhood vaccinations were administered through community health clinics compared to 7.9 per cent nationally. In Australia, the largest proportion of childhood vaccinations were administered through general practice (74.0 per cent), while in the Territory this proportion was only 10.2 per cent.
- In 2006-07, the per capita Indigenous health expenditure (\$6280) was 3.5 times greater than non-Indigenous Territorians (\$1808). Nationally, Indigenous health expenditure was \$3846 per person while non-Indigenous health expenditure was \$1651 per person. This equates to a national ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous per capita health expenditure of 2.3.
- In 2007-08, there were 595 accident and emergency occasions of service in public hospitals per 1000 population. The rate of occasion of service increased with remoteness with 488 occasions of service per 1000 population for outer regional areas in the Territory and 724 occasions of service per 1000 population for the remote and very remote Territory population. Nationally, the rate of accident and emergency occasions of service in public hospitals in 2007-08 was 343 per 1000 population.

Chart 3: Per capita expenditure by Indigenous status, 2006-07



Source: AIHW