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## Apprentices and Trainees, September Quarter 2011

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

### About this publication

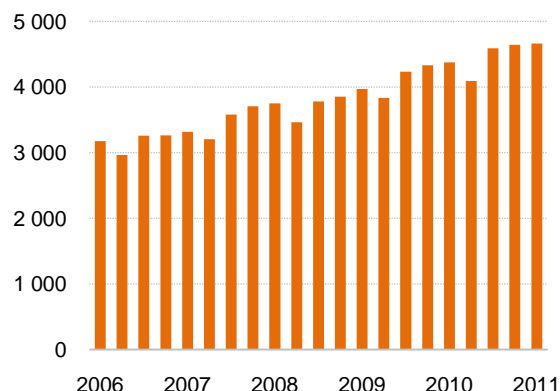
This publication provides detailed statistics on commencement, completion, withdrawal and number of apprentices and trainees currently in training for the September quarter 2011 as well as quarterly time series data from September quarter 2006.

### Summary

The following summarises apprentice and trainee activity in the Territory, in original terms, during the September quarter 2011.

- There were 4665 apprentices and trainees in training in the Territory in the September quarter 2011, compared to 4374 for the same time last year (Figure 1). This represents an annual average increase of 3.3 per cent in the Territory compared to 1.3 per cent nationally.
- Of the total number of apprentices and trainees in training, 83.3 per cent were receiving full-time training compared to 75.6 per cent nationally.
- The gender ratio of apprentices and trainees was consistent with the national average with 65.5 per cent male and 34.5 per cent female.
- In the September quarter 2011, 577 apprentices and trainees commenced training, 296 completed their training and 337 cancelled or withdrew from training. This compares to 653 apprentices and trainees commencing their training, 284 completing their training and 416 cancelling or withdrawing from training in the September quarter 2010.
- Of the 337 cancellations in the September quarter 2011, there were 306 apprentices and trainees who cancelled or withdrew within two years of commencing training, whilst 31 cancelled or withdrew after more than two years of training.
- The occupation category which had the most apprentices and trainees was technicians and trade workers with 2381 employees, followed by community and personal service workers with 650 employees and clerical and administrative workers with 539 employees (Table 1).

Figure 1: Number of apprentices and trainees in training as at the end of the September quarter 2011, Northern Territory



Source: NCVER

Table 1: Apprentices and trainees in training, by occupation, Northern Territory and Australia, September quarter 2011

	NT		Aust	
	No.	%	No.	%
Technicians and trades	2 381	51.0	207 309	44.9
Community and personal service	650	13.9	52 360	11.4
Clerical and administrative	539	11.6	68 414	14.8
Labourers	314	6.7	26 991	5.9
Sales	312	6.7	45 019	9.8
Machinery operators and drivers	268	5.7	29 961	6.5
Managers and professionals	202	4.3	31 180	6.8
Total	4 665	100.0	461 234	100.0

Source: NCVER

## Corrective Services Australia, December quarter 2011.

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

### About this publication

This quarterly report presents data on prisoners in corrective services custody. Information presented includes: imprisonment rates/type and Indigenous status.

### Summary

The following is a summary of prisoners incarcerated in the Territory in the December quarter 2011.

- There were 1294 full-time prisoners on average in the Territory during the December quarter 2011, an average annual increase of 2.7 per cent compared to the same time last year. Nationally, the number of prisoners increased 0.4 per cent over the same period.
- Of the total number of full-time prisoners in the Territory, 82.3 per cent were Indigenous compared to 26.2 per cent nationally (Table 2).
- The Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was 2512.9 per 100 000 Indigenous adults. This was the third highest of all jurisdictions behind Western Australia (3923.8) and South Australia (2653.6) and above the national rate of 2 241.1 per 100 000 Indigenous adults (Figure 2).
- There were 1089 persons undertaking community based corrections during the December quarter 2011, an average annual increase of 0.4 per cent from the same time last year. Nationally, the number of persons undertaking community based correction decreased 0.5 per cent over the same period.
- Of the total number of persons undertaking community based corrections in the Territory, 74.6 per cent were Indigenous compared to 19.8 per cent nationally (Table 3).
- The community corrections imprisonment rate was 649.6 per 100 000 adults. This was the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 311.2.

**Table 2: Full time prisoners by Indigenous status, 2011**

	Prisoners		
	No.	Indigenous	
	No.	No.	%
NSW	9 712	2 164	22.3
Vic	4 836	299	6.2
Qld	5 680	1 667	29.3
WA	4734	1825	38.6
SA	2051	487	23.7
Tas	524	77	14.7
ACT	245	35	14.3
NT	1 294	1 065	82.3
Australia	29 074	7 619	26.2

Source: ABS

**Figure 2: Indigenous imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults, 2011**



Source: ABS

**Table 3: Community based corrections prisoners by Indigenous status, 2011**

	Prisoners		
	No.	Indigenous	
	No.	No.	%
NSW	16 320	3 261	20.0
Vic	8 978	523	5.8
Qld	15 205	3 363	22.1
WA	4 300	1 489	34.6
SA	5 514	946	17.2
Tas	1 796	240	13.4
ACT	1 409	175	12.4
NT	1 089	812	74.6
Australia	54 611	10 809	19.8

Source: ABS

## Causes of Death, 2010

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

### About this publication

The publication presents data on the cause of death of people by sex and selected age groupings.

### Summary

The following is a summary of information on causes of death in the Territory in 2010.

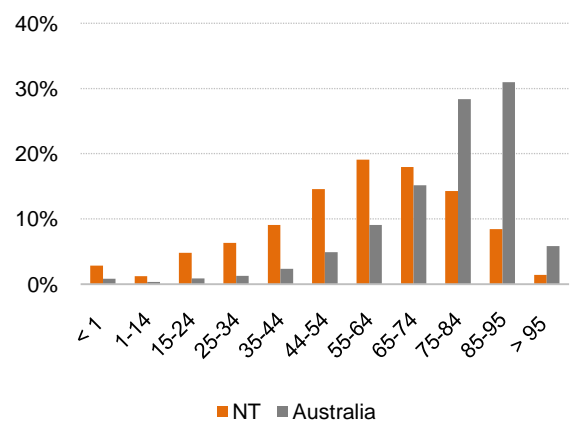
- There were 981 deaths in the Territory during 2010, an average annual increase of 1.2 per cent since 2001.
- Of the total number of deaths, 63.6 per cent involved males and 36.4 per cent involved females.
- The most common causes of death in the Territory were neoplasms including cancer (25.0 per cent), followed by circulatory system diseases (21.6 per cent) and external causes (17.1 per cent). Nationally, the most common causes of death were circulatory system diseases (31.7 per cent), followed by neoplasms (30.2 per cent) and respiratory system diseases (8.3 per cent) (Table 4).
- The age range with the most deaths was for those aged 55 to 64 with 19.1 per cent of total deaths. Nationally, those aged 85 to 95 had the highest mortality rate accounting for 30.9 per cent of deaths (Figure 3).
- Of those who died in the 55 to 65 age range the most common causes of death were ischemic heart diseases (10.7 per cent), followed by diabetes mellitus (9.1 per cent) and malignant neoplasms of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs (9.1 per cent).
- There were 16 226 potential years of life lost in the Territory in 2010. The cause with the highest number of potential years of life lost was external causes (38.7 per cent), followed by neoplasms (25.6 per cent) and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (8.0 per cent). Nationally, neoplasms (38.7 per cent) was the largest cause of potential life lost, followed by external causes (24.8 per cent) and diseases of the circulatory system (17.2 per cent) (Table 5).

**Table 4: Most common causes of death, 2010**

	NT		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
Neoplasms	245	25.0	43 298	30.2
Circulatory	212	21.6	45 499	31.7
External causes	168	17.1	8 918	6.2
Respiratory	75	7.6	11 949	8.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	67	6.8	5 704	4.0
Digestive	51	5.2	5 125	3.6
Mental and behavioural	37	3.8	7 030	4.9
Other	126	12.8	15 951	11.1

Source: ABS

**Figure 3: Deaths by age brackets, 2010**



Source: ABS

**Table 5: Total number of years lost as a result of death, 2010**

	NT		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
External causes	6 275	38.7	226 909	24.2
Neoplasms	4 156	25.6	336 199	35.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	1 297	8.0	30 014	3.2
Respiratory	1 189	7.3	43 146	4.6
Digestive	1 102	6.8	37 681	4.0
Nervous	707	4.4	37 219	4.0
Mental and behavioural	408	2.5	13 503	1.4
Other	1 092	6.7	214 579	22.8

Source: ABS

## Schools, Australia, 2011

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

### About this publication

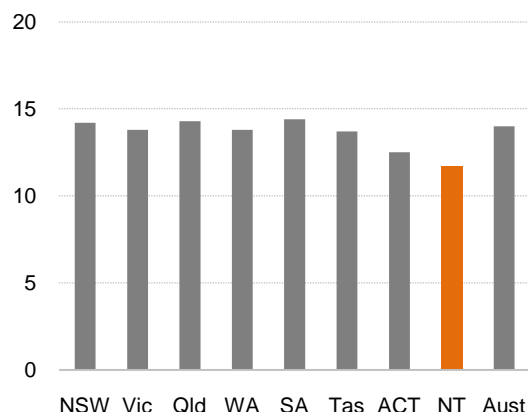
Schools, Australia is an annual publication that provides information on teachers, schools and students.

### Summary

The following is a summary of information on schools in the Territory during 2010.

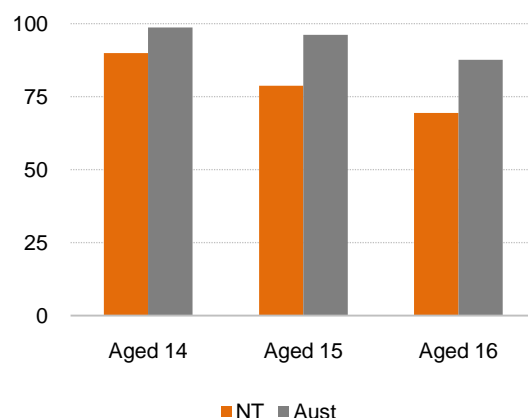
- In 2011, there were 154 government schools and 36 non-government schools in the Territory. Of the total number of non-government schools, 15 were Catholic schools and 17 Independent schools.
- Of the total number of schools, 40.5 per cent were primary schools, 12.1 per cent were high schools, 44.7 per cent were combined and 2.6 per cent were special schools.
- In 2011, there was 5575 staff in government and non-government schools. Of these, 74.3 per cent were employed in government schools and 25.7 per cent were employed in non-government schools.
- Of the total number of staff, 64.5 per cent were teaching staff, 11.2 per cent were teaching support staff, 19.7 per cent were administrative and clerical staff and 4.6 per cent were operations, maintenance and other staff.
- In 2011, there were 11.7 students to each teacher in government schools in the Territory, the lowest of the jurisdictions. The national rate was 14 students to each teaching staff (Figure 4).
- Participation rates for full time students aged 14 years was 89.9 per cent, lower than the national rate of 98.7 per cent. For students aged 16 the rate was 69.4 per cent, lower than the national rate of 87.6 per cent (Figure 5)
- The apparent retention rate for a high school student to Year 12 was 55.3 per cent, below the national rate of 79.3 per cent. The Indigenous apparent retention rate was 32.9 per cent, below the national rate of 48.7 per cent (Table 6).

Figure 4: Student to teacher ratios



Source: ABS

Figure 5: School participation rates



Source: ABS

Table 6: Apparent retention rates, all students and Indigenous students to Year 12

	All ARR	Indigenous ARR
	%	%
NSW	74.6	42.9
Vic	82.0	46.9
Qld	83.0	60.5
WA	78.4	40.3
SA	86.3	68.4
Tas	69.8	44.7
ACT	89.4	76.3
NT	55.3	32.9
Australia	79.3	48.7

Source: ABS

## Sport and Social Capital, 2010

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

### About this publication

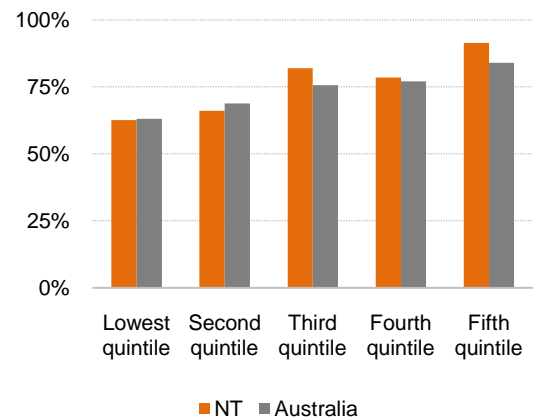
This publication presents information on social wellbeing and participation in sport and physical recreation for individuals and households.

### Summary

The following summarises measures of social wellbeing and sport participation rates for those aged over 18 in the Territory in 2010.

- There were 98 900 people participating in sport and recreational activities in the Territory during 2010, a participation rate of 77.5 per cent. Nationally, the participation rate was 74.2 per cent over the same period.
- Of the total number of participants, 51.7 per cent were male and 48.3 per cent were female. The participation rate for males was 77.9 per cent and 77.1 per cent for females. These figures were consistent with the national rates.
- The Indigenous participation rate in the Territory was 60.4 per cent, compared to a non-Indigenous rate of 78.9 per cent. The national participation rate was 65.6 per cent for Indigenous people and 74.3 per cent for non-Indigenous people.
- Those in the fifth or highest socio-economic quintile participated in sporting activities in 91.3 per cent of cases, while those in the lowest quintile participated in sporting activities in 62.6 per cent of cases. This was consistent with the national rates (Figure 6).
- Those who self assessed their health as 'excellent' had a participation rate of 87.7 per cent, compared to 50.3 per cent for those who assessed their health as 'poor'. Nationally, those who self assessed their health as being 'excellent' participated in sport in 82.6 per cent of cases compared to 46.5 per cent for those who assessed their health as poor (Table 7).
- Of the total number of participants who were disabled or had a long-term health condition, 77.5 per cent participated in sporting activities, compared to a national participation rate of 74.2 per cent.

**Figure 6: Socioeconomic sporting participation rates, 2010**



Source: ABS

**Table 7: Health status and sports participation rates, 2010**

	NT		Australia	
	Health Status %	Participation Rate %	Health Status %	Participation Rates %
Excellent	21.0	87.7	19.8	82.6
Very good	34.1	78.2	32.8	78.5
Good	26.3	80.2	30.5	73.0
Fair	13.3	65.1	12.5	62.3
Poor	5.3	50.3	4.3	46.5

Source: ABS