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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.

Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics, Students and Courses 2009

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

About this publication

This publication provides a statistical summary of data relating to students, courses, qualifications, training providers and funding in Australia's publicly funded vocational education and training (VET) system. It excludes VET delivered in schools.

Summary

In 2009:

- There were 23 635 students enrolled in VET in the Territory or 1.4 per cent of the Australian number of students (1.7 million). Between 2008 and 2009, the number of students enrolled increased by 6.4 per cent in the Territory and 0.4 per cent nationally. The Territory had the second highest growth in student numbers over this period behind the Australian Capital Territory (7.3 per cent).
- The Territory had the highest VET participation rate for persons aged 15 to 64 of all jurisdictions at 14.2 per cent. Nationally, the participation rate was 11.2 per cent.
- 41.6 per cent of students enrolled in VET in the Territory were Indigenous, compared to 4.4 per cent nationally.
- Of the students enrolled in VET courses in the Territory, 52 per cent had a residential address in a remote or very remote area.
- 94.0 per cent of Territory VET students were undertaking part time study, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national figure of 85.9 per cent.
- 5.4 per cent of Territory VET students were classified as having a disability including impairment or long term condition, compared with 5.9 per cent nationally.

Table 1: Indigenous status and remoteness region of VET Students, Northern Territory and Australia, 2008 and 2009

	<u>Northern Territory</u>			<u>Australia</u>		
	2008	2009	Change	2008	2009	Change
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	10 001	9 829	-1.7%	73 913	74 758	1.1%
Others ⁽¹⁾	12 217	13 806	13.0%	1 625 831	1 631 920	0.4%
Region⁽²⁾						
Major cities	230	189	-17.8%	914 922	917 727	0.3%
Inner regional	101	111	9.9%	400 282	394 881	-1.3%
Outer regional	9 105	10 727	17.8%	252 156	249 878	-0.9%
Remote	3 784	3 700	-2.2%	41 992	41 084	-2.2%
Very remote	8 773	8 610	-1.9%	35 975	34 795	-3.3%
Outside Australia	158	225	42.4%	42 833	49 978	16.7%
Not known	67	73	9.0%	11 584	18 335	58.3%

Source: NCVER

(1) Includes students for whom this characteristic is not known.

(2) Based on residential address of students studying in the Territory.

Schools Australia, 2009

ABS, Cat. No. 4221.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

This publication contains statistics on government and non-government schools, students and staff as at 7 August 2009.

Summary

In 2009, there were 38 633 FTE students in the Territory, representing 1.1 per cent of the total FTE students across Australia (3 472 238).

In 2009:

- 74.1 per cent of FTE students in the Territory were enrolled in government schools, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national proportion of 65.8 per cent.
- 60.2 per cent of the FTE students in the Territory were in the primary school level and 39.8 per cent were in the secondary school level. In Australia, 57.3 per cent of FTE students were in primary school and 42.7 per cent in secondary school.
- There were 15 284 FTE Indigenous students in the Territory. This represents an increase of 16.3 per cent since 1999. Of these students, 81.0 per cent were enrolled in government schools.
- In the Territory, Indigenous students represented 39.6 per cent of full-time students. Nationally, Indigenous students represented 4.5 per cent of all full-time students.
- The school participation rates for full-time students aged 14 to 17 years in the Territory were significantly below the national average. The Territory had the lowest participation rates for students aged 14-16 and the second lowest participation rate for students aged 17 years behind Western Australia.
- The participation rate for Territory students aged 14 years was 88.8 per cent, 15 years was 79.7 per cent, 16 years was 62.5 per cent and 17 years was 47.0 per cent. Nationally, the participation rate for students aged 14 years was 98.2 per cent, 15 years was 95.0 per cent, 16 years was 84.7 per cent and 17 years was 63.7 per cent.
- The Territory had 12.1 FTE students per FTE teacher in government primary schools, compared to a national ratio of 15.5:1. In secondary government schools, the Territory had 10.6 FTE students for every FTE teacher, compared with 12.3 FTE students per FTE teacher nationally.

Table 2 : Full-time equivalent (FTE) students to FTE teaching staff ratios, 2009

	Government		Non-government		All Schools	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
NSW	15.9	12.4	16.8	11.8	16.1	12.2
Vic	15.7	11.9	15.1	11.2	15.5	11.6
Qld	15.4	12.7	17.7	12.2	16.0	12.5
SA	15.4	12.9	16.4	11.7	15.7	12.4
WA	15.2	11.7	16.8	11.7	15.7	11.7
Tas	14.8	12.9	16.0	11.9	15.1	12.6
NT	12.1	10.6	15.5	10.5	12.8	10.5
ACT	13.9	11.6	17.0	13.0	15.0	12.2
Australia	15.5	12.3	16.5	11.7	15.8	12.0

Source: ABS Cat. No. 4221.0

Indigenous Women's Offending Patterns

AIC, <http://www.aic.gov.au>

About this publication

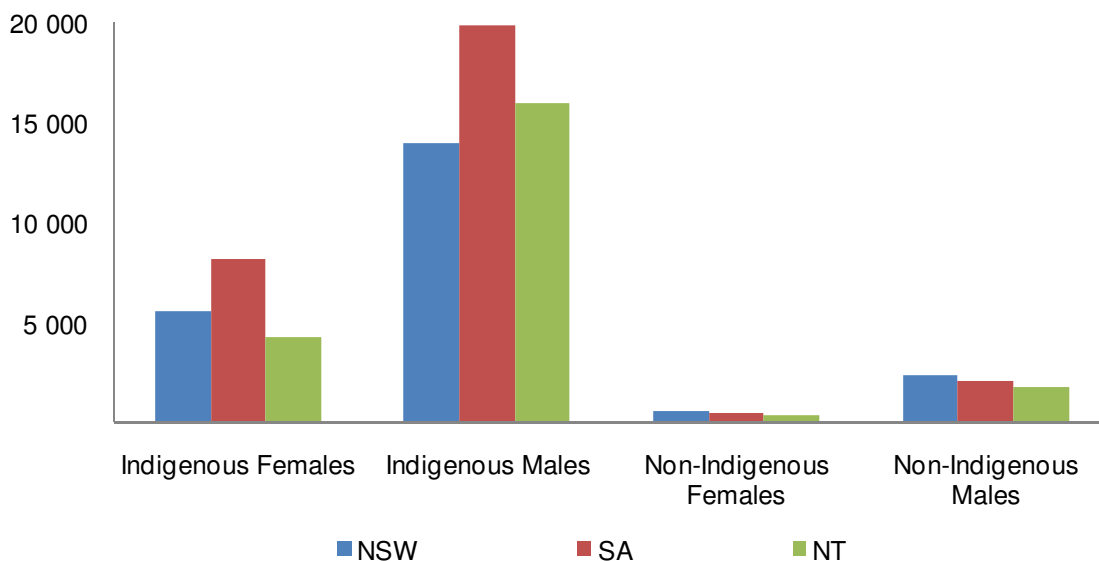
This report is a literature review of Indigenous women's offending patterns. It presents information on: the number of Indigenous female prisoners; characteristics of Indigenous female prisoners; imprisonment rates; length of sentences; community corrections; periodic detention; and juvenile diversion.

Summary

In the Territory:

- The offender rate for Indigenous females in 2007-08 was 4294 offences per 100 000 Indigenous women. This was greater than the offender rates in the Territory for both non-Indigenous females (385 per 100 000 relevant population) and non-Indigenous males (1831 per 100 000 relevant population), but less than the offender rate for Indigenous male Territorians (15 995 per 100 000 relevant population).
- In 2007-08, Indigenous females accounted for 82.5 per cent of all females serving a community corrections order and 82.6 per cent of all female prisoners.
- The imprisonment rate for Indigenous females in 2008 was 188 per 100 000 relevant population. This was the third lowest of all jurisdictions behind Tasmania (139.8 per 100 000 relevant population) and Victoria (171.9 per 100 000 relevant population).
- In 2007-08, the mean sentence length for Indigenous female prisoners was 23.3 months and the median sentence was 12 months. Nationally, the mean sentence length for Indigenous female prisoners was 27.1 months and the median sentence was 16 months.
- In 2007-08, the median age of Indigenous female prisoners was 30.5 compared with 39.2 years for non-Indigenous female prisoners in the Territory.

Chart 1: Offender rate per 100 000 persons by Indigenous status and gender, selected jurisdictions, 2007-08



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology