

# Social Indicators October 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.

## More information:

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## VET qualification completion rates 2019

The following is a summary of VET qualification completion outcomes for students commencing a course in the Northern Territory. Actual data is used for 2016 commencements as they are expected to have finished their course. Projected data is used for 2017, 2018 and 2019 commencements as these students may still be studying and are expected to finish in the future.

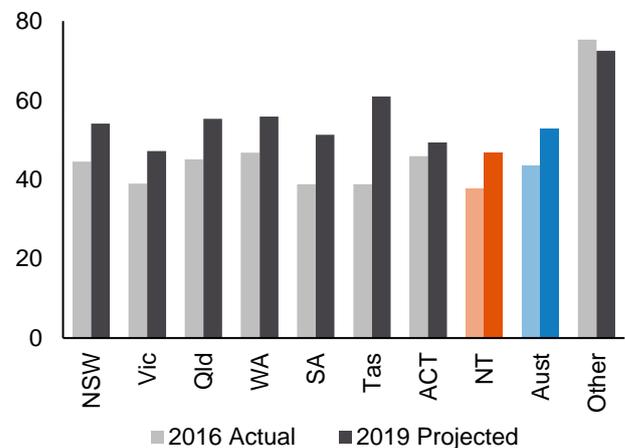
- The completion rate for students commencing in 2016 was 37.7%, below the national rate of 43.4%. For 2019, the projected completion rate is expected to be 46.7%, also below the national rate of 52.9%.
- The completion rate for students commencing a diploma or higher in 2016 was 55.0%, the highest completion rate of the qualification levels. This is projected to remain the highest rate and increase to 62.7% for 2019 commencements. The lowest completion rate for 2016 commencements was for students studying a Certificate III (31.2%). For 2019 commencements, this is projected to be Certificate II students (39.8%) (Table 1).
- Of the states, the Territory had the lowest completion rate for 2016 commencements (37.7%) and the lowest projected completion rate for 2019 commencements (46.7%). For 2016 commencements, the highest completion rate was in Western Australia (46.8%) and for 2019 commencements the highest projected completion rate is in Tasmania (61.0%) (Figure 1).
- Indigenous VET students commencing in 2016 in the Territory had a projected completion rate of 32.8% in 2016. This is projected to increase to 34.8% for 2019 commencements. Nationally, these rates were 33.5% and 37.6% respectively.
- Nationally, 47.2% of female students commencing in 2016 completed their qualification. For 2019 commencements, this is projected to increase to 57.8%. Of male students commencing in 2016, 40.8% completed their qualification. For 2019 commencements, this is projected to increase to 48.7%.
- Nationally, students commencing their qualification in 2016 at an enterprise provider (i.e. training on the job) had the highest completion rate of 52.9%. For 2019 commencements, this is projected to increase to 60.5% (Figure 2).
- Nationally, students commencing in 2016 at a TAFE institute had the lowest completion rate of 41.9%. For 2019 commencements, this is projected to increase to 47.6%.

Table 1: Northern Territory VET qualification completion rate by level of education and year commenced<sup>1</sup>

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Actual (%)		Projected (%)		
Diploma or higher	55.6	55.0	58.5	58.1	62.7
Certificate IV	52.3	49.3	55.2	48.4	56.5
Certificate III	33.8	31.2	35.1	38.2	44.6
Certificate II	37.2	35.4	34.6	38.5	39.8
Certificate I	37.1	38.7	35.5	47.7	46.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>46.7</b>

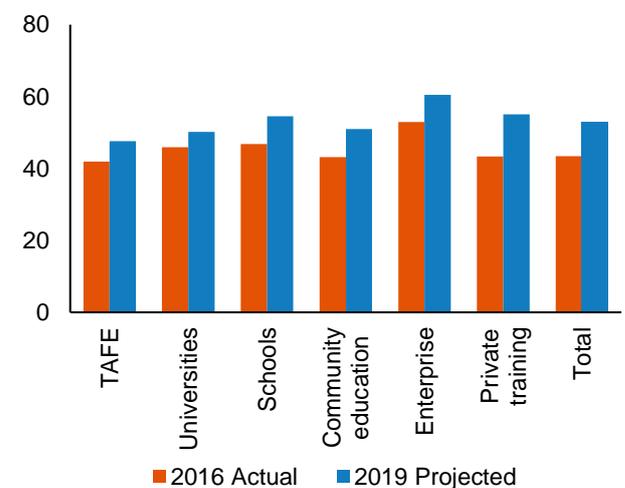
<sup>1</sup> Completion rates are projected for the first three years after a qualification commenced. Observed actual completion rates are only reported for qualifications that commenced in 2015 and 2016.

Figure 1: Total VET qualification completion rate by jurisdiction where the training was delivered, 2016 and 2019 commencements (per cent)<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Other refers to students who complete their VET course outside of Australia through an international provider of VET qualifications.

Figure 2: Total VET qualification completion rate for students by training provider type, 2016 and 2019 commencements, Australia (per cent)



Source data in VET qualification rates 2019: Department of Treasury and Finance, NCVET.

The following is a summary of persons either held in adult corrective service custody or serving adult community-based orders in the Northern Territory in the June quarter 2021, unless otherwise stated:

### Full-time custody

- The average daily number of persons in full-time custody was 1802, an increase of 7.6% compared to the June quarter 2020. The national amount was 43073, a 3.1% increase occurred over the same period (Table 2).
- Of the average daily number of persons in custody:
  - 1685 or 93.5% were male and 117 or 6.5% female. This compares to the national figure of 92.3% male and 7.7% female.
  - 945 or 52.4% were in secure custody and 857 or 47.6% were in open custody. This compares to the national figure of 83.2% and 16.8% respectively.
  - 1539 or 85.4% were Indigenous. This is the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to the national figure of 30.3% (Table 2).
- The imprisonment rate was 974.0 per 100,000 adults, the highest rate of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 215.0.
- The Indigenous imprisonment rate was 2851.0 per 100,000 Indigenous adults. This was the second highest rate after Western Australia, with a rate of 3835.6, and compares to the national rate of 2405.7 per 100,000 Indigenous adults (Figure 3).

### Community-based corrections

- The average number of persons (on the first day of the month) serving community-based corrections orders was 1272, a 2.1% increase compared the June quarter 2020. Nationally, community based corrections orders decreased by 2.0% over the same period.
- The average number of Indigenous persons (on the first day of the month) serving community-based corrections orders increased by 5.3% since the June quarter 2020 to 989, representing 77.8% of all persons in community-based corrections. This was the highest rate of all jurisdictions and compares to the national figure of 22.6% (Table 3).
- The community-based corrections order rate was 687.3 per 100,000 adults, the highest rate of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 393.3 per 100,000 adults.

Table 2: Average daily number of persons in full-time custody by Indigenous status, June quarter 2021<sup>3</sup>

	Total		Indigenous	
	No.	No.	No.	%
NSW	13 191	3 570		27.1
Vic	7 262	779		10.7
Qld	9 954	3 480		35.0
WA	6 726	2 689		40.0
SA	3 119	752		24.1
Tas	644	153		23.8
ACT	375	100		26.7
NT	1 802	1 539		85.4
<b>Australia</b>	<b>43 073</b>	<b>13 062</b>		<b>30.3</b>

<sup>3</sup> Figures may not add due to rounding.

Figure 3: Indigenous imprisonment rate per 100,000 Indigenous adults by jurisdiction, March quarter 2021

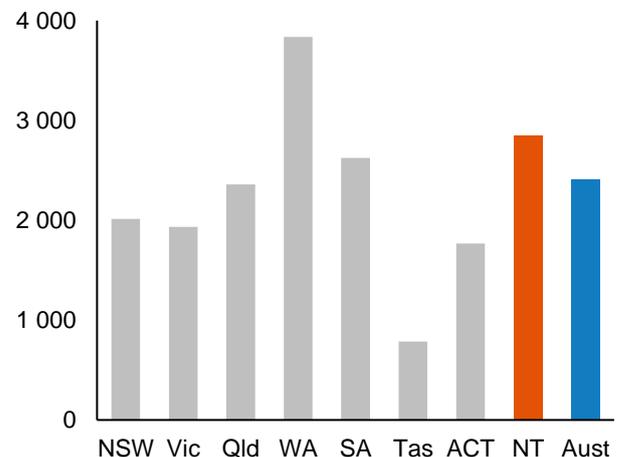


Table 3: Average number of persons serving community-based corrections orders by Indigenous status, June quarter 2021<sup>4,5,6</sup>

	Total		Indigenous	
	No.	No.	No.	%
NSW	36 548	7 979		21.8
Vic	8 189	674		8.2
Qld	18 760	4 963		26.5
WA	5 837	1 677		28.7
SA	5 214	1 027		19.7
Tas	1 957	365		18.7
ACT	1 008	170		16.9
NT	1 272	989		77.8
<b>Australia</b>	<b>78 785</b>	<b>17 844</b>		<b>22.6</b>

<sup>4</sup> Figures may not add due to rounding.

<sup>5</sup> Community-based corrections orders are non-custodial orders issued to offenders by criminal courts, including home detention orders, personal violence orders and parole orders.

<sup>6</sup> Average number is based on the mean average of the first day of April, May and June in 2021.

Source data in Corrective Services, Australia, June quarter 2021: Department of Treasury and Finance, ABS 4512.0

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

- Recorded offences against property increased by 1907, or 65.6%, to 4815. This increase was driven by increases in all offences against property, with the largest increase in the number of instances of commercial break-ins (Table 4).
- Commercial break-ins increased by 132.6% to 421 with the increase driven by increases in all regions. The highest increases in break-ins were recorded in Other (80 acts), Alice Springs (67 acts) and Palmerston (32 acts).
- House break-ins increased by 106.2% to 497, primarily driven by increases in Alice Springs (92 acts), Other (61 acts) and Darwin (44 acts) (Table 5).
- The number of acts intended to cause injury increased by 20.1% to 2052 offences. This was primarily due to increases in Darwin (136 acts), Other (93 acts) and Alice Springs (86 acts).
- Of the total number of acts intended to cause injury, 2047 were assaults. Of these assaults, 63.4% involved domestic violence, 50.6% involved alcohol and 36.4% involved both domestic violence and alcohol.
- In the year ending July 2021, the highest rate of assault was recorded in Tennant Creek, with an offence rate of 13210.4 per 100,000 population followed by Alice Springs, with an offence rate of 7258.5 per 100,000 population. The lowest rate over this period was in Nhulunbuy with an offence 1971.5 per 100,000 population (Figure 4).
- The highest rate of assaults involving alcohol were recorded in Tennant Creek (76.9%) followed by Katherine (64.8%) and Nhulunbuy (60.0%). The lowest rates were recorded in Other (36.4%) followed by Alice Springs (48.1%) and Palmerston (54.2%).
- The proportion of assaults involving alcohol has increased since the year ending July 2020 by 0.3 percentage points to 50.6%. This was driven by a 4.0 percentage point increase in Other and a 2.8 percentage point increase in Tennant Creek. The increase was partially offset by a 23.1 percentage point decrease in Nhulunbuy.
- 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, 3 months to July, 2020 and 2021<sup>7,8,9</sup>

	July 2020	July 2021	Annual change
	No.	No.	%
<b>Offences against property</b>			
House break-ins	241	497	106.2
Commercial break-ins	181	421	132.6
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	184	346	88.0
Theft	945	1 786	89.0
Property damage	1 357	1 765	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 908</b>	<b>4 815</b>	<b>65.6</b>
<b>Offences against persons</b>			
Homicide and related offences	4	5	25.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1 708	2 052	20.1
Sexual assault and related offences	129	106	-17.8
Other	134	200	49.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 975</b>	<b>2 363</b>	<b>19.6</b>

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

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

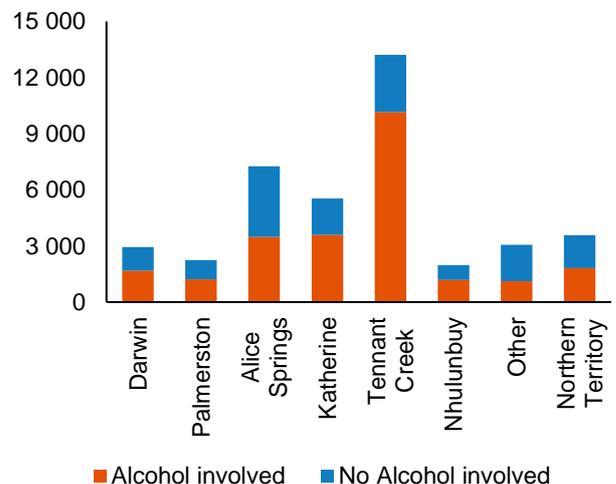
9 Acts intended to cause injury includes assault and related offences.

Table 5: Recorded house break-ins by region, 3 months to July, 2020 and 2021<sup>10</sup>

	July 2020	July 2021	Annual change
	No.	No.	%
Darwin	72	116	61.1
Palmerston	59	71	20.3
Alice Springs	57	149	161.4
Katherine	9	29	222.2
Tennant Creek	6	34	466.7
Nhulunbuy	7	6	-14.3
Other	31	92	196.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>106.2</b>

10 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 4: Rate of assault per 100,000 divided by rate of alcohol involvement, for the year ending July 2021



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