

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<p><b>Health Services: Patient Experiences in Australia, 2009</b>  <i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics  <i>Date of release:</i> 30 July 2010</p>	2
<p><b>NT Crime and Justice Statistics, March quarter 2010</b>  <i>Author:</i> Northern Territory Department of Justice  <i>Date of release:</i> 5 August 2010</p>	3
<p><b>Incidence of Type 1 Diabetes in Australian Children, 2000-2008</b>  <i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  <i>Date of release:</i> 5 August 2010</p>	4
<p><b>Mental Health Services in Australia, 2007-08</b>  <i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  <i>Date of release:</i> 12 August 2010</p>	5
<p><b>Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2008-09</b>  <i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics  <i>Date of release:</i> 18 August 2010</p>	6
<p><b>Chronic Kidney Disease Hospitalisations in Australia, 2000-01 to 2007-08</b>  <i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  <i>Date of release:</i> 18 August 2010</p>	7

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.

## Health Services: Patient Experiences in Australia, 2009

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

### About this publication

This publication uses results from the 2009 Patient Experience Survey to extrapolate estimates for the Australian population aged 15 years and over. The survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from July to December 2009, collecting Australians' views of their health care experiences in the 12 months prior to the survey. It provides data on characteristics and experiences of people that accessed health services and those that did not. Data in this publication relating to age, sex and remoteness region are only provided at the national level. Data for the Territory presented in this report should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size and high standard errors. The survey also excludes people living in remote areas; therefore the sample may not be representative of the Territory's population with approximately 24 per cent of the Territory's population living in very remote areas.

### Summary

In the twelve months leading up to the 2009 Patient Experience Survey of Territorians aged 15 years and over:

- 75.7 per cent had seen a general practitioner compared to 80.8 per cent nationally;
- 10.3 per cent had been admitted to hospital compared to 13.2 per cent nationally, and 11.9 per cent had visited a hospital emergency department compared to 13.2 per cent nationally;
- 22.9 per cent had asked a pharmacist for advice, 44.2 per cent had a pathology test, and 19.5 per cent had an imaging test;
- 18.2 per cent felt they waited longer than was acceptable to get an appointment with a GP compared to 17.6 per cent nationally; and

**Table 1: Use of Health Services over a 12 month period, proportion of persons aged 15 years and over by service type, States and Territories**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>(1)</sup>	Aust
<b>Consultations (%)</b>									
Saw a general practitioner	81.5	78.6	81.6	79.7	83.4	82.2	87.3	<b>75.7</b>	80.8
Saw 3 or more health professionals for a single condition	24.7	23.0	24.3	25.6	26.8	23.6	23.7	<b>21.4</b>	24.4
<b>Hospital (%)</b>									
Been admitted to hospital	12.3	13.1	12.0	16.3	15.9	16.0	11.4	<b>10.3</b>	13.2
Visited hospital emergency department	13.0	12.5	13.0	15.9	13.9	12.7	12.4	<b>11.9</b>	13.2
<b>Other Services (%)</b>									
Had a pathology test <sup>(2)</sup>	48.7	46.7	49.2	49.3	50.5	53.0	49.8	<b>44.2</b>	48.6
Had an imaging test <sup>(3)</sup>	31.5	29.8	32.0	33.3	33.3	30.9	29.2	<b>19.5</b>	31.3
Asked a pharmacist for advice	22.6	22.5	21.9	26.0	20.8	25.2	26.5	<b>22.9</b>	22.8

(1) Excluding very remote areas (approximately 24% of the population of the NT).

(2) Referred by a health professional, excluding tests had in hospital.

(3) Excluding tests had in hospital and dental work.

Source: ABS Cat. No. 4839.0.55.001

## NT Crime and Justice Statistics, March quarter 2010

Northern Territory Department of Justice, <http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/>

### About this publication

NT Crime and Justice Statistics is a quarterly publication produced by the Northern Territory Department of Justice.

### Summary

In the March quarter 2010, there were 8190 offences recorded in the Territory. Of this number 1857 were offences recorded against the person and 6333 were property offences. Assault accounted for 94 per cent of the offences recorded against the person.

In the March quarter 2010 in the Territory:

- The total number of recorded offences against the person was 1857, which was a 5 per cent decrease from the previous quarter, and a 4 per cent increase from the March quarter 2009.
- Assault offences accounted for the highest proportion of offences against the person (94 per cent), followed by sexual assault (4 per cent).
- There were 1738 assault offences recorded, a 3 per cent decrease from the previous quarter, but an 8 per cent increase from the March quarter 2009.
- Darwin City had the highest proportion of recorded offences against the person (26.1 per cent), followed by Alice Springs (25.6 per cent), Northern Territory Balance (22.8 per cent), Katherine (9.3 per cent), Tennant Creek (7.4 per cent), Palmerston (7.1 per cent) and Nhulunbuy (1.6 per cent).
- The total number of recorded offences against property was 6333, which was a 13 per cent increase from the previous quarter, and a 17 per cent increase from the March quarter 2009.
- The majority of offences against property relate to property damage (38 per cent), and other theft (31 per cent), the remaining offences were motor vehicle theft and related offences (12 per cent), house break-ins (10 per cent), break-ins to commercial or other premises (8 per cent) and other property offences (1 per cent).
- The majority of recorded offences against property occurred in Darwin City (42.2 per cent), followed by Alice Springs (18.9 per cent), Palmerston (15.9 per cent), Northern Territory Balance (13.8 per cent), Katherine (4.4 per cent), Tennant Creek (3.6 per cent) and Nhulunbuy (1.3 per cent).
- The daily average number of prisoners in the Territory was 1110, an increase of 3 per cent from the previous quarter and an increase of less than 1 per cent from the March quarter 2009.
- Indigenous prisoners represented 81 per cent of the total daily average prison population.
- The daily average number of juvenile detainees was 27, a decrease of 13 per cent from the previous quarter and a decrease of 10 per cent from the March quarter 2009.

**Table 2: Number of recorded offences by type and region, March quarter 2010**

	Darwin	Palmerston	Alice Springs	Katherine	Tennant Creek	Nhulunbuy	NT Balance
Offences against the person	485	132	477	172	138	29	424
Offences against property	2670	1010	1197	278	227	80	871
<b>Total</b>	<b>3155</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1295</b>

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

## Incidence of Type 1 Diabetes in Australian Children, 2000 - 2008

AIHW, Cat. No. CVD 51, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

### About this publication

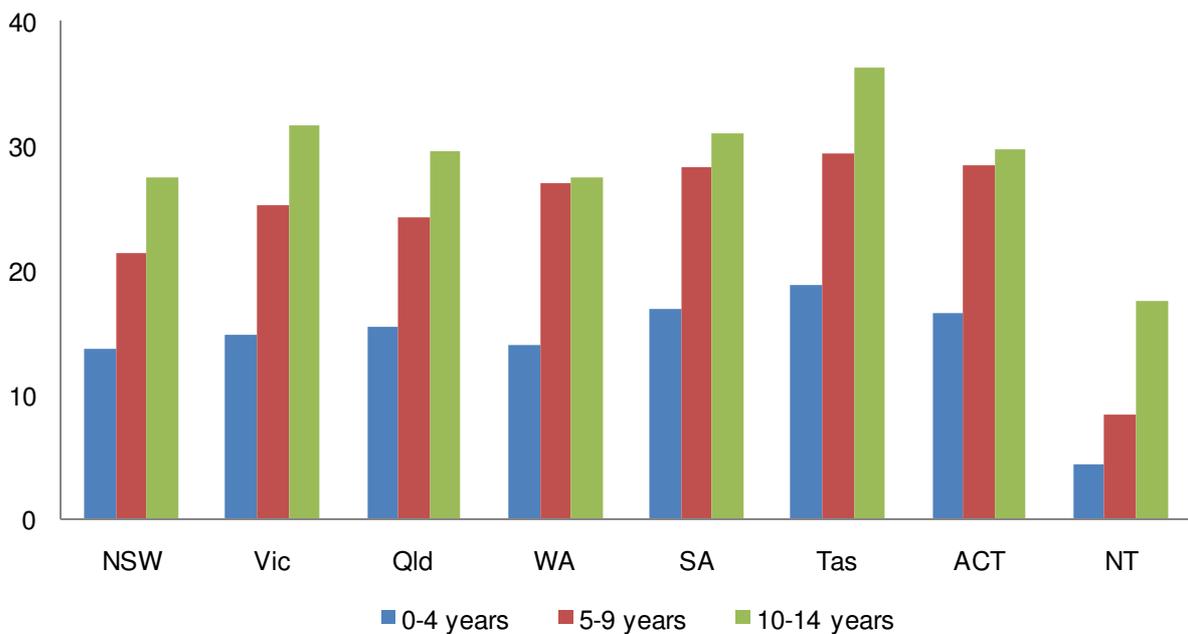
This report provides the latest information from Australia's National Diabetes Register. The report focuses on children with type 1 diabetes who were aged 0-14 years when they began using insulin. It includes information on the incidence of the disease by various demographic factors and trends over the period from 2000 to 2008.

### Summary

From 2000 to 2008:

- The Territory had the lowest reported average incidence rate of new cases of type 1 diabetes among those aged 0-14 years (10.2 per 100 000 population). This is below the national average of 22.8 per 100 000 population, and less than New South Wales which had the second lowest rate at 21.0 per 100 000 population.
- There were 46 incidences of type 1 diabetes among children aged 0-14 in the Territory. Of these 24 were female and 22 were male.
- Both nationally and in the Territory the incidence of new cases of type 1 diabetes among those aged 0-14 years increased with age. The reported average incidence rate for those aged 0-4 years in the Territory was 4.4 per 100 000 population compared to 14.6 nationally. The rate for children aged 5-9 years was 8.4 per 100 000 population in the Territory compared to 24.1 nationally, and the rate for children 10-14 years was 17.5 per 100 000 population in the Territory compared to 29.3 nationally.

**Chart 1: Reported average incidence rate of new cases of type 1 diabetes per 100 000 population by age group, States and Territories, 2000 to 2008**



Source: AIHW Cat. No. CVD 51

## Mental Health Services in Australia, 2007-08

AIHW, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

### About this publication

Mental Health Services in Australia is an annual report published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. The report presents information regarding the national response to mental health care needs of Australians.

### Summary

In the Territory:

- In 2008-09, there were 6930 Medicare Benefits Schedule subsidised mental health specific services provided by GPs in the Territory. This equated to a rate of 31.3 per 1000 population in the Territory, the lowest of all jurisdictions and below the national average of 73.9 per 1000 population.
- There were 2891 mental health related occasions of service in emergency departments in public hospitals in 2007-08, a decrease of 18 per cent from the previous year. Of this number, 40.3 per cent was for “mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use”. 36.4 per cent of the occasions of services were admitted to a hospital.
- In 2007-08, there were 957 admitted patient separations with specialised psychiatric care in public hospitals. This equates to a rate of 4.2 separations per 1000 population in the Territory, above the national average of 3.7.
- In 2007-08, there were 541 mental health-related separations without specialised psychiatric care in Territory public hospitals. This equates to a rate of 2.8 separations per 1000 population in the Territory, below the national average of 3.6.
- Specialised mental health services received \$34.8 million in funding in 2007-08. Of this amount \$31.5 million or 90.5 per cent was provided by the Territory Government and \$2.9 million or 8.4 per cent of funding was sourced from the Commonwealth. Nationally, the Commonwealth contributed 4.2 per cent of funding for specialised mental health services.
- In 2007-08, there were 36 149 community mental health care service contacts for an estimated 4721 patients. The Territory reported the lowest number of service contacts per patient (7.7) compared with a national average of 19.4 contacts per patient.
- In 2007-08, there were 400 Supported Accommodation Assistance Program mental health related closed support periods, of which 223 were accommodated and 177 were supported.
- In 2007-08, there were 226 Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement funded service users with a psychiatric disability, of which there were 14 in residential care and 216 in non-residential care.

**Table 3: Mental health related hospital separations in public hospitals, Northern Territory and Australia, 2004-05 to 2007-08**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>With specialised psychiatric care</b>				
<i>NT</i>	1 174	1 146	984	957
<i>Aust</i>	89 059	89 274	92 509	91 642
<b>Without specialised psychiatric care</b>				
<i>NT</i>	329	453	455	541
<i>Aust</i>	72 111	75 965	77 213	77 541

Source: AIHW Cat. No. HSE 88

## Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2008-09

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

### About this publication

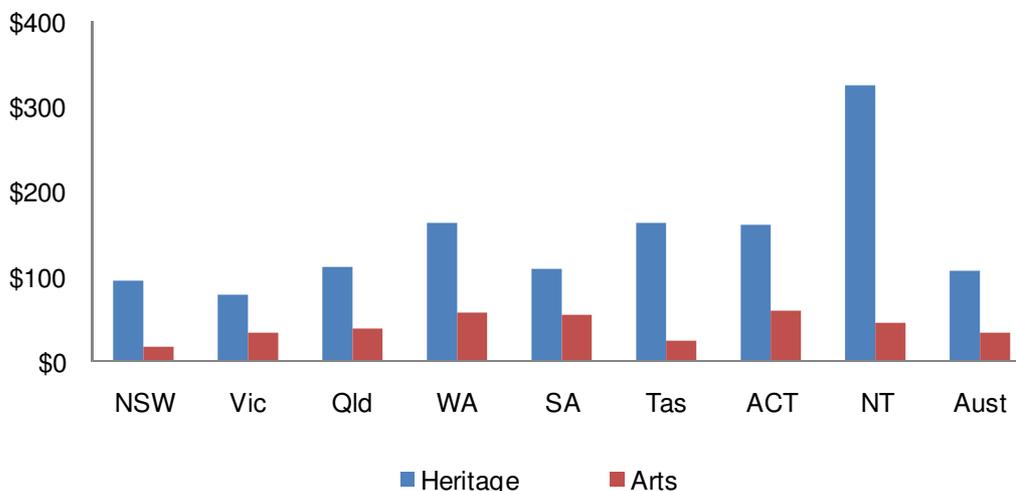
This publication contains estimates of Australian public funding for arts and cultural activities, facilities and services across three levels of government for 2008-09 and 2007-08. Cultural activities have been classified into two major groups: heritage and the arts.

### Summary

In 2008-09:

- The Northern Territory Government provided \$82.4 million in cultural funding. Of this amount, \$72.3 million was provided for heritage and \$10.1 million for the arts.
- Environmental heritage accounted for the largest proportion of Territory Government heritage funding (\$42.5 million), followed by other museums and cultural heritage (\$11.4 million), libraries (\$10.4 million), art museums (\$6.6 million), and archives (\$1.3 million).
- Other arts accounted for the largest proportion of Territory Government arts funding (\$5.5 million), followed by performing arts venues (\$1.2 million), visual arts and crafts (\$1.1 million), and music performance (\$1.0 million).
- The Northern Territory Government provided the highest level of cultural funding per capita of all jurisdictions (\$369.65 compared to \$139.66 nationally), and the highest level of heritage funding per capita of all jurisdictions (\$324.34 compared to \$106.52 nationally).
- The Northern Territory Government provided the fourth highest level of arts funding per capita of all jurisdictions (\$45.31), after the ACT (\$59.95), Western Australia (\$56.14), and South Australia (55.33). However this was above the national average of \$33.14.
- The Territory was one of only two jurisdictions to experience a decrease in cultural funding by local government, down by 12 per cent from 2007-08, compared to a national increase of 11.1 per cent. Tasmania was the only jurisdiction to experience a larger decrease (down by 14.4 per cent). Cultural funding by local government in the Territory was the lowest of all jurisdictions at \$9.32 per capita, compared to \$53.13 per capita nationally.

**Chart 2: State and Territory Government per capita cultural funding, 2008-09**



Source: ABS Cat. No. 4183.0

## Chronic Kidney Disease Hospitalisations in Australia, 2000-01 to 2007-08

AIHW, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

### About this publication

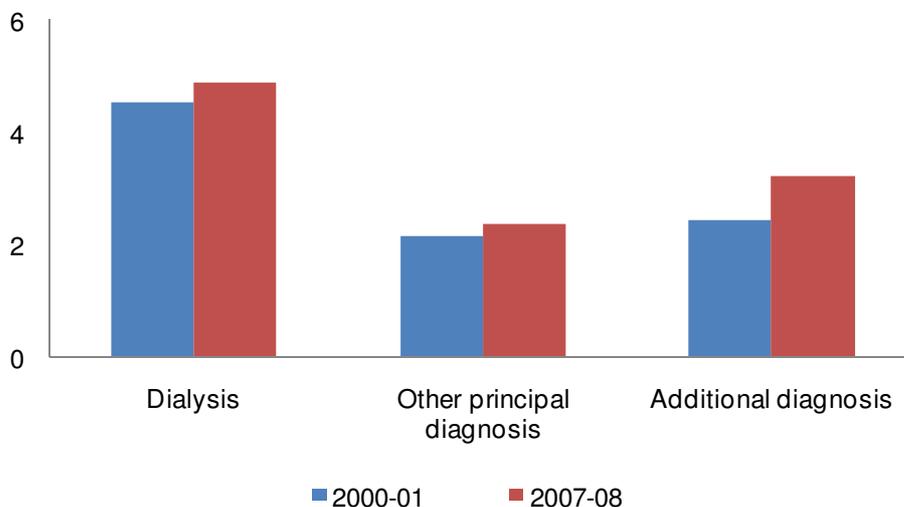
This report examines hospital usage for the treatment of chronic kidney disease, how this varies with different population groups, and how this has changed over the period 2000-01 to 2007-08.

### Summary

In 2007-08:

- The Territory had the highest rate of hospitalisations for regular dialysis of all jurisdictions at 21 806 per 100 000 population, which is approximately five times the national rate of 4445 per 100 000 population.
- The Territory was the only jurisdiction where females were more likely to be hospitalised for regular dialysis than men, with women hospitalised at 1.5 times the rate of men compared to men being hospitalised at 1.5 to 2 times the rate of women in all other jurisdictions.
- The Territory had the largest increase in hospitalisation rates for regular dialysis of all jurisdictions from 13 702 per 100 000 population in 2000-01 to 21 806 in 2007-08.
- The rate of hospitalisations for regular dialysis increased by 58 per cent in the Territory from 2000-01 to 2007-08, which was the second highest increase after the ACT (62 per cent).
- The Territory had 332 hospitalisations per 100 000 population where chronic kidney disease was the principal diagnosis excluding regular dialysis. This was the highest of all jurisdictions and about 2.4 times the national rate of 140 per 100 000 population.
- The Territory had the largest increase of all jurisdictions of hospitalisations per 100 000 population where chronic kidney disease was the principal diagnosis (excluding regular dialysis), from 269 in 2000-01 to 332.
- The Territory had the largest increase of all jurisdictions in the rate of hospitalisations where chronic kidney disease was an additional diagnosis, increasing from 1261.1 per 100 000 population in 2000-01 to 2366.6.

**Chart 3: Ratio of Northern Territory to Australian rates of chronic kidney disease hospitalisation by type of diagnosis<sup>(1)</sup>, 2000-01 and 2007-08**



(1) For the purposes of the AIHW report, chronic kidney disease (CKD) hospitalisations have been split into three groups - regular dialysis, other hospitalisations where CKD was the principal diagnosis, and hospitalisations where CKD was an additional diagnosis. Regular dialysis has been considered separately to other hospitalisations where CKD was the principal diagnosis due to its unique characteristics.  
Source: AIHW Cat. No. PHE 127