

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Apprentices and Trainees, March Quarter 2010	2
<i>Author:</i> National Centre for Vocational Education Research	
<i>Date of release:</i> 3 September 2010	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Services, 2008-09	3
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 13 September 2010	
Hospital Separations due to Injury and Poisoning, Australia 2005-06	4
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 14 September 2010	
Corrective Services, Australia, June Quarter 2010	5
<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Date of release:</i> 16 September 2010	
Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Financial Information 2009	6
<i>Author:</i> National Centre for Vocational Education Research	
<i>Date of release:</i> 6 October 2010	
Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2006-07: An Analysis by Remoteness and Disease	7
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 8 October 2010	
Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force 2008	8
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 13 October 2010	
Medical Labour Force 2008	9
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 13 October 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, March Quarter 2010

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

About this publication

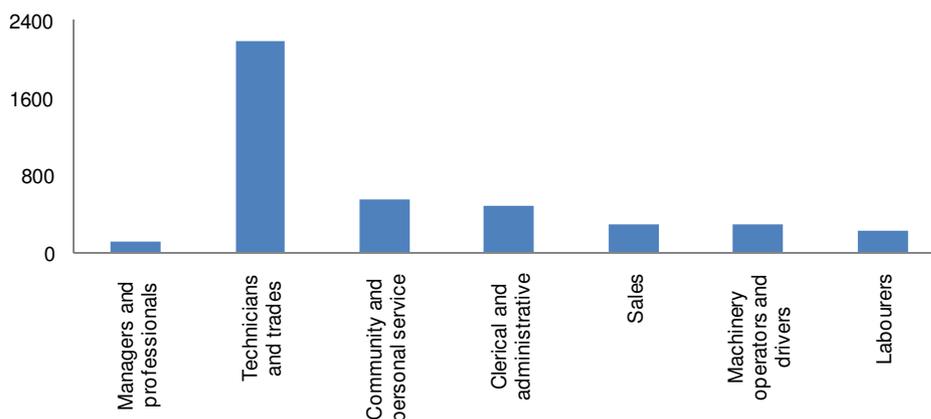
This publication presents estimates of apprentice and trainee activity in Australia for the March quarter 2010. The figures in this publication are derived from the National Apprentice and Trainee Collection No. 64.

Summary

In the Territory:

- As at 31 March 2010, there were 4170 apprentices and trainees in-training, an increase of 10.6 per cent from the same time last year. The annual increase in the Territory was the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 1.8 per cent.
- The age distribution of apprentices in-training were 29.1 per cent aged 19 years and under, 23.7 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;
- In the March quarter 2010, there were 736 commencements, an annual decrease of 8.2 per cent. The Territory was the only jurisdiction that experienced a decrease in the number of commencements between the March quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010. Nationally, the number of commencements increased by 15.0 per cent.
- The main occupation group of people commencing training in the March quarter 2010 was 'clerical and administrative workers' (129), followed by 'community and personal service workers' (125) and 'automotive and engineering' (106).
- In the March quarter 2010, there were 257 completions. This represents an increase of 14.2 per cent from the March quarter 2009, compared with 6.8 per cent nationally.
- Of the 257 completions in the March quarter 2010, 162 or 63.0 per cent completed their qualifications in less than two years.
- There were 270 cancellations and withdrawals in the March quarter 2010. Compared with the March quarter 2009, the number of cancellations and withdrawals in the Territory decreased by 27.2 per cent in the March quarter 2010, the largest decrease of all jurisdictions. Nationally, the number of cancellations increased by 1.8 per cent over the corresponding period.

Chart 1: Number of apprentices and trainees in training by type of occupation, Northern Territory, March quarter 2010



Source: NCVER

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Services, 2008-2009

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

About this publication

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Services Report provides information on Indigenous primary health care services, substance use rehabilitation and treatment services, and Bringing Them Home and Link Up counselling services that are funded by the Australian Government through the Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health. These services may also receive funding from other sources including state or territory governments. The information contained in this report was derived from questionnaire responses from participating services.

Summary

There were 211 primary health care service centres that received OATSIH funding, of which 205 participated in the questionnaire. Of the primary health care services respondents, in 2008-09:

- About two thirds were located outside of outer regional areas, with 60 primary health care services classified as very remote, 50 in outer regional and 29 in remote areas.
- 57 or 28 per cent were located in the Northern Territory.
- There were 53 916 individual Indigenous clients in the Territory. This represents 87 per cent of all clients in the Territory where Indigenous status is known. About 18.4 per cent of all clients in Australia visited primary health care services in the Territory. In absolute terms, the number of clients in the Northern Territory (69 141) was third behind New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined (112 027) and Queensland (78 661).
- There were 2.1 million episodes of care in Australia. Clients in the Northern Territory received 28 per cent of all episodes of care, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions.
- The primary health care services workforce in Australia consisted of 4300 full time equivalent staff (FTE) with 2500 FTE positions occupied by Indigenous people. Of these, 725 were Aboriginal Health Workers, 300 were social and emotional wellbeing staff, 195 were drivers and field officers, 75 were allied health professionals, 50 were nurses, 15 were doctors, and the remainder were other health staff.
- Of the 45 stand-alone substance use services that provided information, 10 were located in the Northern Territory. These 10 services had 5200 clients of which 97 per cent were Indigenous.
- The most common substances for which treatment or assistance was provided were alcohol, tobacco and nicotine, and cannabis.

Table 1: Total estimated individual clients of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary health care services by Indigenous status, 2008-09

	NSW & ACT	Vic & Tas	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	89 619	25 083	59 406	51 389	14 713	53 916	294 126
Non-Indigenous	18 667	10 420	15 371	9 725	1 643	7 669	63 495
Unknown Indigenous status	3 741	620	3 884	1 095	341	7 556	17 237
Total clients	112 027	36 123	78 661	62 209	16 697	69 141	374 858

Source: AIHW Cat. No. IHW 31

Hospital Separations due to Injury and Poisoning 2005-06

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

About this publication

This report presents statistics on hospitalised cases of injury that occurred in Australia during 2005–06. The report focuses on injuries by cause and type, such as car crashes, inter-personal violence, sporting activities, recreational activities and work. For the purposes of this report, these injuries are referred to as community injuries. All rates of injury are age standardised to allow for jurisdictional comparison.

Summary

In 2005-06, in the Territory:

- The age standardised rate of community injury was 2852 hospitalisations per 100 000 population, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 1790 per 100 000 population.
- The main types of injuries resulting in hospitalisation were 'other unintentional injuries (821 per 100 000 population), falls (726 per 100 000 population), assaults (691 per 100 000 population) and transportation (323 per 100 000 population). Nationally, the main types of injuries resulting in hospitalisations were falls (624 per 100 000 population), other unintentional injuries (582 per 100 000 population) and transportation (255 per 100 000 population).
- The largest cause of intentional injury was assault with a rate of 691 hospitalisations per 100 000 population compared to 109 per 100 000 nationally. The high rates of assaults in the Territory may be due to its relatively high proportion of young males. Nationally, 27 per cent of assault cases occurred in males aged 15 to 24 years.

Table 2: Age standardised hospitalisation rates per 100 000 population for community injury by injury type, Northern Territory and Australia, 2005-06

	NT	Australia
Unintentional Injuries		
Falls	726	624
Transportation	323	255
Poisoning – Pharmaceuticals	30	31
Poisoning – Other Substances	15	12
Fires, Burns and Scalds	82	26.9
Drowning and Near Drowning	5	2
Other Unintentional Injuries	821	582
Intentional Injuries		
Intentional Self-harm	121	116
Assault	691	109
Undetermined Intent	16	22
Total Community Injuries (1)	2 852	1 790

(1) Figures may not add due to errors and inconsistencies from the collection of the data

Source: AIHW Cat. No. INJCAT 131

Corrective Services, Australia, June 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.

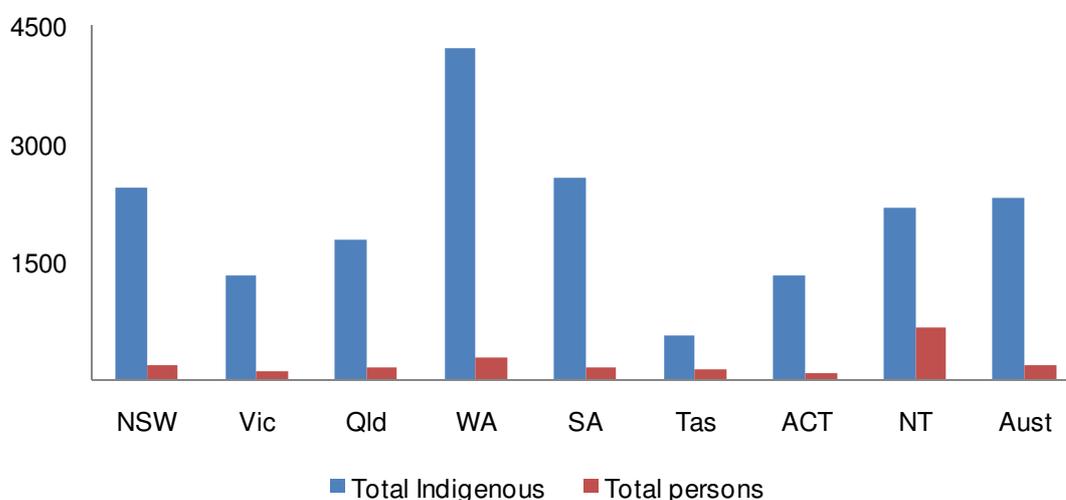
Summary

During the June quarter 2010, the average daily number of full time prisoners in the Territory was 1109. This figure is unchanged from the previous quarter and represents a 2.9 per cent increase from the June quarter 2009.

In the June quarter 2010:

- The imprisonment rate in the Territory was 673 per 100 000 adult population, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 171 per 100 000 adult population. The high imprisonment rates in the Territory are due to its relatively large male and Indigenous population which are overrepresented in prisons.
- The imprisonment rate for males in the Territory was 1240 per 100 000 adult male population compared to 320.8 nationally.
- The average daily number of Indigenous prisoners in the Territory was 908 or 82 per cent of the Territory's prison population. The Indigenous imprisonment rate for the June quarter 2010 in the Territory was 2195 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population. The Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was the fourth highest of all jurisdictions and below the national imprisonment rate of 2321 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population.
- There were on average 1177 people in the Territory serving community based corrections orders. 70.9 per cent of persons serving community based corrections orders in the Territory were Indigenous, compared with 78.3 per cent for the same period in the previous year.

Chart 2: Imprisonment rates per 100 000 adult population, June quarter 2010



*Total persons include both Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons.

Source: ABS

Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Financial Information 2009

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

About this publication

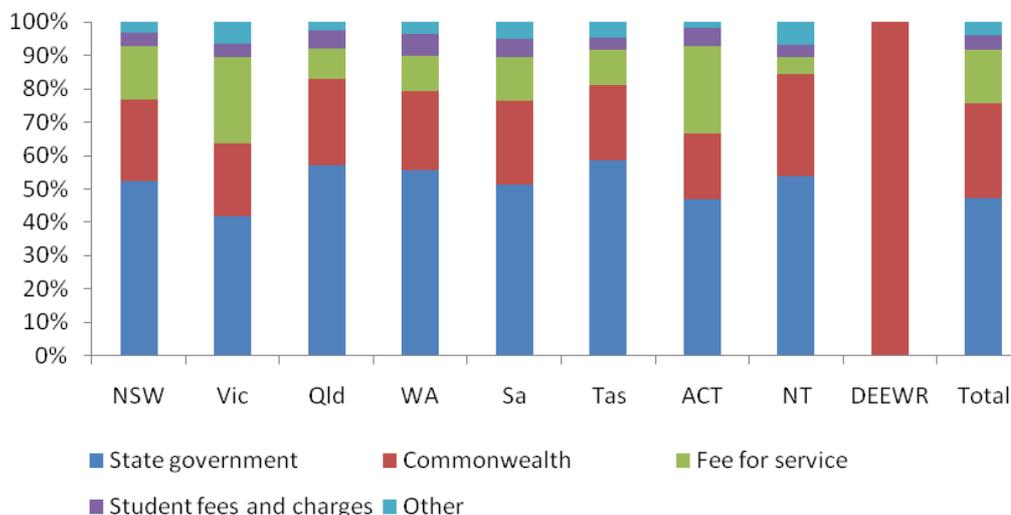
This publication provides information on how public vocational education and training (VET) in Australia is financed and where the funds are expended, based on 2009 data. Organisations within the Territory which are covered by this collection include Charles Darwin University, the Bachelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education, and VET programs within various Northern Territory Government departments.

Summary

In 2009:

- Total operating revenue for public VET in the Territory was \$125.0 million. This represents a 1.6 per cent increase from 2008 compared to a 10.7 per cent increase nationally.
- Governments contributed 84.3 per cent of operating revenue for public VET in the Territory with 53.8 per cent from the Territory Government and 30.4 per cent from the Commonwealth. Nationally, state and territory governments contributed 47.4 per cent to public VET operating revenue while 28.4 per cent was sourced from the Commonwealth.
- Nationally, fee for service was the largest source of non-government revenue for public VET contributing 15.5 per cent of revenue. In the Territory, fee for service contributed only 5 per cent of revenue.
- Total operating expenses for public VET in the Territory was \$135.5 million. This represents a 7.2 per cent increase from 2008 compared to a 6.9 per cent increase nationally.
- 55.3 per cent of total operating expenses for public VET organisations in the Territory were spent on delivery provision and support, 25.8 per cent on administration and general services, 10.5 per cent on property, plant and equipment services and 8.4 per cent on other services.

Chart 3: Public VET operating revenues by category, 2009



Source: NCVER

Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2006-07: An Analysis by Remoteness and Disease

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

About this publication

This report presents per capita health expenditure estimates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Health expenditure estimates are provided by Indigenous status, remoteness, and by disease and injury groups. The report builds on the AIHW publication Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2006-07.

Summary

In 2006-07, per capita health expenditure on selected health services for Indigenous people varied across remoteness areas, generally increasing with remoteness. Genitourinary diseases were responsible for the highest proportion of Indigenous hospital separations, largely due to care involving dialysis.

In 2006-07:

- The disease and injury groups with the highest level of expenditure on Indigenous hospital separations were genitourinary diseases (\$112 million) which include dialysis, followed by mental and behavioural disorders (\$111 million), maternal conditions (\$106 million), unintentional injuries (\$96 million), and cardiovascular disease (\$89 million).
- Per capita expenditure on public hospital services in remote/very remote areas was 2.8 times higher for Indigenous persons than for non-Indigenous persons. Across all regions, Indigenous per capita expenditure was 2.1 times higher than non-Indigenous.
- The hospital separation rate for Indigenous people in remote areas was 957 per 1000 Indigenous population compared to 266 per 1000 population for their non-Indigenous counterparts. In very remote areas, the Indigenous hospital separation rate (653 per 1000 Indigenous population) was 2.4 times higher than non-Indigenous people (274 per 1000 non-Indigenous persons).
- Across all regions, the Indigenous hospital separation rate was 509 per 1000 Indigenous population, 1.5 times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous people (346 per 1000 non-Indigenous population).

Table 3: Per capita health expenditure on selected health services⁽¹⁾ by Indigenous status and remoteness area, 2006-07 (\$)

	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote/ Very Remote	All Regions
Indigenous	2564.4	2394.3	3315.8	4597.2	3191.0
Non-Indigenous	2210.4	2306.4	2234.2	1973.3	2227.4
Ratio	1.16	1.04	1.48	2.33	1.43

⁽¹⁾ Selected health services include: public hospitals, private hospitals, Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health grants to Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations, Medicare Benefits Schedule expenses, and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme expenses.

Source: AIHW Cat. No. HWE 49

Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force, 2008

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

About this publication

Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force 2008 is an annual publication produced by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. It presents summary findings based on data from the 2008 Australian Institute and Welfare Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force Survey. The survey collects information on the demographic and employment characteristics of nurses who were registered or enrolled in Australia at the time of the survey.

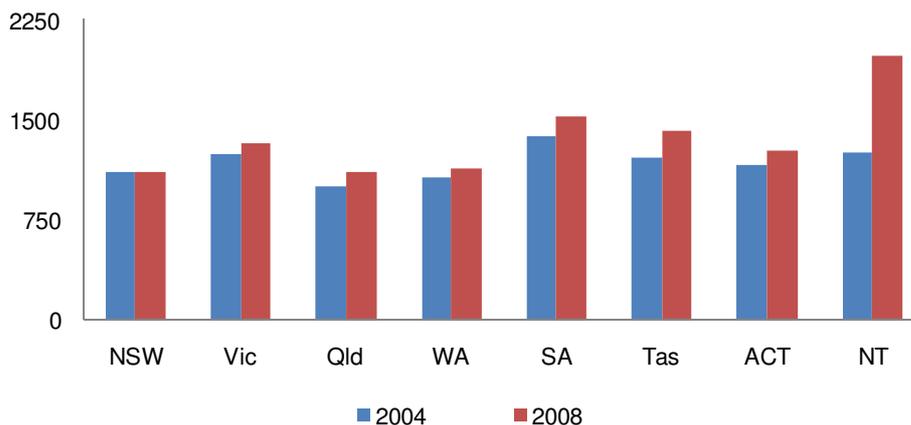
Summary

In 2008, there were 272 741 employed nurses in Australia. Of this number, 1.5 per cent or 4028 were employed in the Territory. Between 2007 and 2008, the number of nurses in the Territory increased by 33.7 per cent, significantly higher than all other jurisdictions and above the national growth rate of 2.3 per cent.

In the Territory:

- The full-time equivalent rate (based on 38 hour standard working week) of employed nurses was 1827 per 100 000 population. The FTE rate in the Territory was the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 1115 per 100 000 population.
- Between 2004 and 2008, the Territory experienced the highest increase in the FTE rate of employed nurses at 58.9 per cent. Nationally, the FTE rate increased by 6.6 per cent over the same period.
- The FTE rate for outer regional areas was 1887 employed nurses per 100 000 population, 2004 per 100 000 in 'remote' and 1602 per 100 000 in 'very remote' areas. Nationally, the FTE rate per 100 000 population was 1124 in 'major cities', 1224 in 'inner regional', 1074 in 'outer regional', 1196 in 'remote' and 1275 in 'very remote' areas.
- The average total weekly hours worked by employed nurses was 38.0 hours. This was the highest of all jurisdictions and above the Australian average of 33.4 hours. This may be due to the high proportion of nurses in the Territory employed in remote and very remote areas. For Australia, the average total weekly hours worked was 34.7 hours in remote areas and 38.5 hours in very remote areas compared with average of 33.4 hours for all locations.
- 24.6 per cent of nurses are authorised to practise as midwives compared with 16.7 per cent nationally.

Chart 4: FTE rate of employed nurses per 100 000 population, 2004 and 2008



Source: AIHW Cat. No. AUS 130

Medical Labour Force 2008

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

About this publication

Medical Labour Force 2008 is an annual publication produced by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. It presents summary findings based on estimates derived from the 2008 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Medical Labour Force Survey. The survey collects information on the demographic and employment characteristics of medical practitioners who were registered in Australia at the time of the survey.

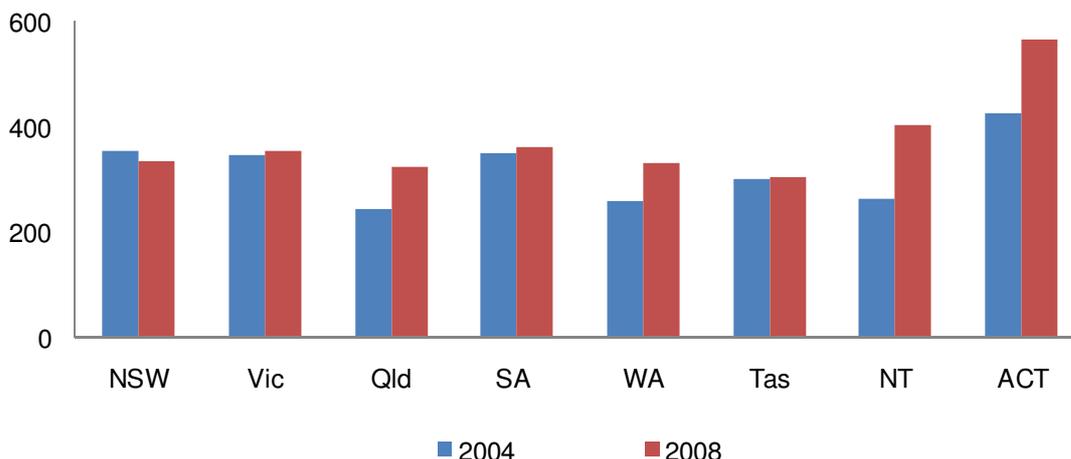
Summary

In 2008, there were 68 689 registered medical practitioners employed in medicine in Australia. Of this amount, 1.2 per cent or 832 were employed in the Territory. The rate per head of population of employed medical practitioners decreased with increasing remoteness.

In the Territory:

- The number of employed medical practitioners has increased from 487.4 in 2004 to 832.3 in 2008. This represents an increase of 71 per cent over this period, compared with 18 per cent nationally.
- In 2008, the full-time equivalent rate (based on a standard full time working week of 40 hours) of employed medical practitioners in the Territory was 400 per 100 000 population. This was the second highest behind the Australian Capital Territory (566 per 100 000 population) and above the national rate of 341 per 100 000.
- 57.2 per cent of employed medical practitioners in the Territory in 2008 were employed in the public sector, the highest of all jurisdictions. Nationally, 44.3 per cent of employed medical practitioners were in the public sector.
- Of the medical practitioners that reported the region in which they worked, the rate of medical practitioners in the Territory by location was 414.7 per 100 000 in 'outer regional' and 287.4 in 'remote/very remote'. Nationally, in 2008, the rates of employed medical practitioners per 100 000 population was 353.3 in 'major cities', 202.7 in 'inner regional', 171.1 in outer regional and 170.7 in 'remote/very remote' areas.
- The average age of medical practitioners was 42.2 years, which was 3.4 years younger than the national average, and the second youngest of all jurisdictions behind the ACT (42.1 years).

Chart 5: Number of FTE medical practitioners per 100 000 population, 2004 and 2008



Source: AIHW Cat. No. AUS 131