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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.

Northern Territory Crime & Justice Statistics, March quarter 2011

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

About this publication

Northern Territory Crime and Justice Statistics is a quarterly publication produced by the Northern Territory Department of Justice. The report presents details of crime in major urban centres, adult prisoners and juvenile detainees in correctional facilities, outcomes for drug offences and court outcomes for aggravated property offences.

Summary

Crime rates and average numbers of prisoners in the Territory for the March quarter 2011 are outlined below.

- There were a total of 7152 offences recorded, of which 1797 were offences recorded against the person and 5355 were property offences.
- The total number of recorded offences against the person in the March quarter 2011 decreased by 5.3 per cent from the previous quarter and by 5.5 per cent from the same quarter last year.
- The number of offences recorded against the person between the March quarters 2010 and 2011 fell in all areas except Katherine.
- Alice Springs had the highest proportion of recorded offences against the person (25.8 per cent), followed by Northern Territory Balance (24.2 per cent), Darwin City (22.5 per cent), Katherine (11.2 per cent), Tennant Creek (7.5 per cent), Palmerston (7.4 per cent) and Nhulunbuy (1.4 per cent).
- The total number of recorded property offences in the March quarter 2011 decreased by 1.5 per cent from the previous quarter and by 16.1 per cent from the March quarter 2010.
- The majority of recorded offences against property occurred in Darwin City (39.3 per cent), followed by Alice Springs (24.6 per cent), Northern Territory Balance (16.9 per cent), Palmerston (10.0 per cent), Katherine (4.9 per cent), Tennant Creek (3.0 per cent) and Nhulunbuy (1.2 per cent).
- The daily average number of prisoners in the Territory was 1203, an increase of 6.3 per cent from the previous quarter.
- The daily average number of juvenile detainees was 50, an increase of 85 per cent from the same quarter last year.

Table 1: Number of recorded offences by type and region, March quarters 2010 and 2011

	Darwin	Palmerston	Alice Springs	Katherine	Tennant Creek	Nhulunbuy	NT Balance	Total
Offences against the person								
March Qtr 2010	495	136	485	162	139	32	453	1 902
March Qtr 2011	404	133	464	202	134	26	434	1 797
Property offences								
March Qtr 2010	2 688	1 014	1 212	278	226	81	902	6 401
March Qtr 2011	2 106	536	1 316	265	163	65	904	5 355

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

Apprentices and Trainees, March Quarter 2011

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

About this publication

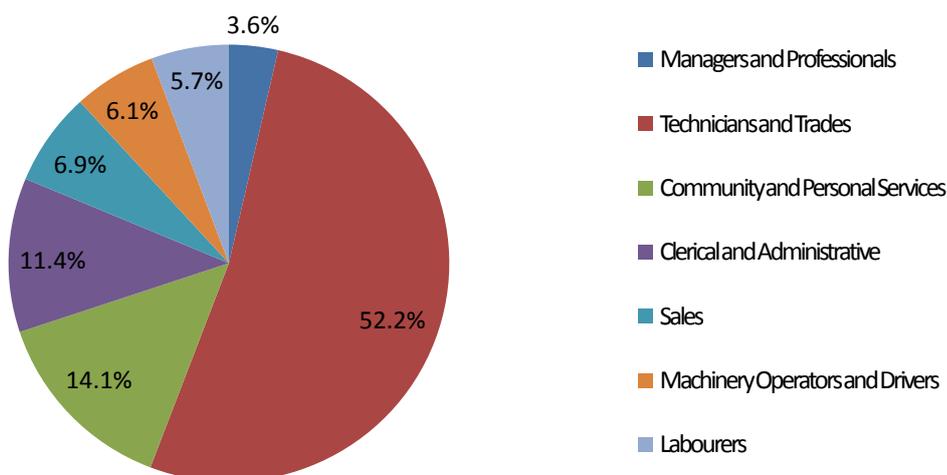
This publication presents information on apprentice and trainee activity in Australia for the March quarter 2011. The report provides detailed statistics on commencement, completion, withdrawal and number of apprentices and trainees currently in training for the March quarter 2011 as well as quarterly time series data from March 2006.

Summary

The following summarises apprentice and trainee activity in the Territory during the March quarter 2011.

- There were 4760 apprentices and trainees in training in the Territory for the March quarter 2011, compared with 4224 in the same quarter last year.
- The gender ratio for apprentices and trainees in the Territory was consistent with the national ratio, with around 65 per cent male and 35 per cent female.
- In the quarter, 112 apprentices and trainees commenced training, 296 completed their apprenticeship or traineeship and 281 cancelled or withdrew from training. This compares to 502 apprentices and trainees commencing training, 451 completing their apprenticeship or traineeship and 405 cancelling or withdrawing from training for the December quarter 2010.
- In the March quarter 2011, there were 248 apprentices and trainees who cancelled or withdrew within two years of commencing training, whilst 33 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 2483 employees, followed by community and personal service workers with 672 employees and clerical and administrative workers with 543 employees.

Figure 1: Apprentices and trainees by occupation, March quarter 2011



Source: NCVER

Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011

Productivity Commission, <http://www.pc.gov.au>

About this publication

The Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage (OID) is a biennial report produced by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Services. The report is framed around the Council of Australian Governments targets to close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage.

Summary

The following is a summary of statistics regarding outcomes for Indigenous people in the Territory as reported in the OID 2011.

- Based on data for 2005-2007, the average life expectancy for Indigenous males in the Territory was 61.5 years compared to 67.2 years nationally, and for Indigenous females 69.2 years in the Territory compared with 72.9 years nationally.
- Based on data for 2005-2007, the gap in the estimated life expectancy for Indigenous males compared to non-Indigenous males was 14.2 years in the Territory and 11.5 years nationally. The estimated gap in life expectancy for Indigenous females compared to non-Indigenous females was 11.9 years less in the Territory and 9.7 years nationally over the same period.
- The Territory's Indigenous infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) has almost halved between 1997-99 (23.5) and 2007-09 (12.2). However, the Indigenous infant mortality rate in the Territory remains the highest of all jurisdictions (where data was reported) and above the national rate (excluding Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory) of 7.8 per 1000 live births.
- The age specific hospitalisation rate for Indigenous children aged 0-4 years in the Territory was 489.7 per 1000 in 2008-09, which was above the average for all states (excluding Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory) of 327.4 per 1000 population.
- In 2009-10, 45.5 per cent of Indigenous children aged three to five years in the Territory received an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check, the highest reported proportion of all jurisdictions compared to 31 per cent nationally. In 2009-10, 46.2 per cent of children aged three to five years residing in remote/very remote areas in the Territory received a health check compared with 27 per cent nationally.
- The proportion of Indigenous women in the Territory that smoked during pregnancy has fallen from 44.9 per cent in 2007 to 39.0 per cent in 2008.
- From 1999-00 to 2009-10, the rate of Indigenous substantiated child protection notifications in the Territory increased by an annual average of 15.8 per cent compared with 9.6 per cent nationally.
- The number of Indigenous people in the Territory that were employed on a full time or part time basis has increased by 27.6 per cent from 15 200 in 2004-05 to 19 400 in 2008. Nationally, the number of Indigenous people employed on a full time or part time basis has increased by 15.5 per cent over the same period.
- The proportion of Indigenous people aged 18-24 years in the Territory that were fully engaged in employment, education and/or training has increased from 22.6 per cent in 2002 to 30.2 per cent in 2008 and compares with 40.2 per cent nationally.
- In 2009, Indigenous student attendance rates for government schools in the Territory varied between 66 per cent for year 9 to 76 per cent in year 5.

- The proportion of Indigenous people in overcrowded housing in the Territory has fallen from 66.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 61.8 per cent in 2008. Nationally, the proportion of Indigenous people in overcrowded housing has increased slightly from 27.0 per cent in 2004-05 to 27.5 per cent in 2008.
- In 2006, the Territory had the lowest proportion of Indigenous households with access to working household facilities. However for all facilities, except for washing clothes and bedding, there has been an increase in the proportion of households with access to working facilities in the Territory between 2002 and 2008.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of alcohol related death in the Territory was 55.5 per 100 000 Indigenous Territorians and 6.9 per 100 000 non-Indigenous Territorians. Over the same period, the national average (excluding Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory) alcohol related death rate was 34.6 per 100 000 population for Indigenous people and 4.6 per 100 000 population for non-Indigenous people.
- In 2008, 18.2 per cent of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over in the Territory were victims of physical or threatened violence in the previous 12 months. This was the second lowest proportion behind Queensland (16.8 per cent) and below the national average (19.5 per cent).
- In 2010, the Indigenous imprisonment rate (per 100 000 population) in the Territory was 2 103. This was the fourth highest behind Western Australia (4122), South Australia (2549) and New South Wales (2459) and below the national Indigenous imprisonment rate (2303).

Table 2: Estimated life expectancies at birth, years, 2005–2007

	NSW	Qld	WA	NT
Males				
Indigenous	69.9	68.3	65.0	61.5
Non-Indigenous	78.7	78.6	79.0	75.7
Females				
Indigenous	75.0	73.6	70.4	69.2
Non-Indigenous	82.5	82.5	82.9	81.2

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Services

Australian hospital statistics 2009-10

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

About this publication

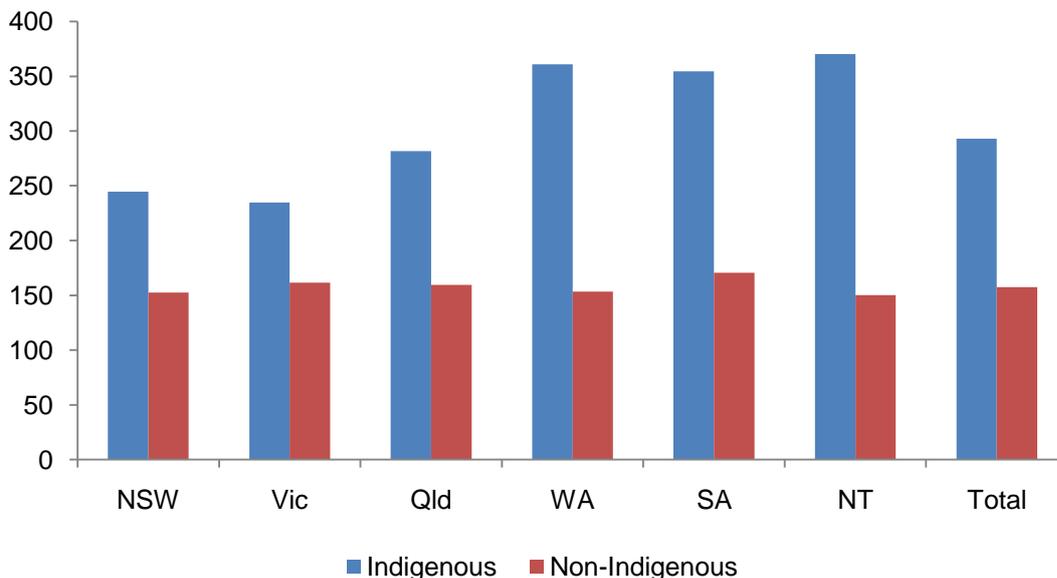
The Australian hospital statistics report provides information on public and private hospitals in Australia in 2009-10. The report includes information on separations, presentations to public hospital emergency departments, length of stay and waiting times.

Summary

The following provides an overview of the key public hospital statistics for the Territory in 2009-10.

- In 2009-10, Northern Territory public hospitals provided 132 582 non-admitted patient accident and emergency occasions of services, or 1.8 per cent of the total for Australian public hospitals.
- Of the total number of accident and emergency department non-admitted presentations in Territory public hospitals, 42 per cent were Indigenous patients.
- There were 99 694 separations in Territory public hospitals. This equates to a rate of 486.8 per 1000 population, the highest of all jurisdictions and compares to 221.6 per 1000 nationally.
- Excluding same day separations, the average length of stay in Territory public hospitals was 5.7 days, the lowest of all states and compares with the national average of 6.2 days.
- About 70 per cent of separations in Territory public hospitals are Indigenous patients.
- The Indigenous rate of same day acute separations per 1000 population was 1291.6 in the Territory and 602.2 nationally. In comparison, the non-Indigenous rate of same day acute separations was 93.6 in the Territory and 204.2 nationally.
- In 2009-10, 5.8 per cent of patients in the Territory waited more than 365 for elective surgery, which was the third highest behind the Australian Capital Territory (9.5 per cent) and Tasmania (8.5 per cent) and above the national average of (3.5 per cent).

Figure 2: Overnight separations per 1000 population, 2009-10



Source: AIHW