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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.

Student Outcomes, 2009

National Centre for Vocational Educational Research, <http://www.ncver.edu.au>

About this publication

This publication presents information about the outcomes of students who completed their vocational education and training during 2009. The findings presented relate to students who were awarded a qualification (graduates), or who successfully completed part of a course (module completers).

Summary

In 2009, in the Territory, 86.7 per cent of graduates were employed or enrolled in further training, marginally lower than the national proportion of 87.6 per cent. Graduates in the Territory reported high levels of satisfaction with the quality of their training, while 76.4 per cent reported that their training was relevant to their current job.

In 2009 in the Territory:

- 81 per cent of graduates gained employment at the completion of their studies, a slight increase from 2008 (80.3 per cent). Nationally, 77.8 per cent of graduates were able to gain employment on completion of their studies;
- 32.3 per cent of graduates went on to further study while 10.4 per cent going on to study in a university;
- of the graduate respondents, 89.1 per cent were satisfied with the overall quality of their training, consistent with the national rate;
- of the graduates employed after the completion of their training in the Territory, 76.4 per cent reported that their training was relevant to their current job, similar to the national proportion of 77.5 per cent;
- 43.8 per cent of graduates who were not employed prior to the completion of their training were able to find employment after completing training;
- 71.4 per cent of module completers were employed at the completion of their modules, compared to 74.1 per cent nationally; and
- 7.5 per cent of module completers in the Territory went on to university for further study, higher than the national proportion of 4.6 per cent.

Table 1: Graduate outcomes, Northern Territory and Australia, 2009

Activity	NT	Australia
	%	%
Employed	81.0	77.8
Enrolled in further study	32.3	32.1
<i>Studying at university</i>	10.4	6.7
<i>Studying at a TAFE Institute</i>	8.0	17.7
<i>Studying at a private provider</i>	13.5	7.5
Employed or enrolled in further training	86.7	87.6
Those satisfied with the overall quality of training	89.1	89.1

Source: NCVER

Disability Support Services, 2007-08

AIHW, Cat. No. DIS 56, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

This report presents information about people who used specialist disability services funded under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA), and the services they received during 2007-08. CSTDA services are delivered by both government and non-government providers.

Summary

In 2007-08, in the Territory, expenditure for CSTDA-funded services totalled \$35.5 million. More than half of this amount was used for accommodation support services. The most frequently used service type was community support, accounting for 60.7 per cent of all service usage. Indigenous persons accounted for 42.1 per cent of all CSTDA-funded service users.

In 2007-08 in the Territory:

- the total expenditure for disability support services was \$35.5 million, with accommodation support accounting for 54.4 per cent of total expenditure;
- there were 2476 users of CSTDA-funded services with the largest proportion (60.7 per cent) receiving community support, comprising of therapy support, behaviour specialists, counselling, regional resource and support teams, case management and local co-ordination and development. This is higher than the national proportion of 42.3 per cent;
- Indigenous persons accounted for 42.1 per cent of all users of CSTDA-funded services, compared with 4.5 per cent nationally;
- of the CSTDA-funded service users aged under 65 years, 17.2 per cent were in very remote areas, the highest of all jurisdictions followed by Western Australia (1.9 per cent); and
- the number of CSTDA-funded organisations increased by 33.3 per cent to 56 from 2003-04, compared to a 15.7 per cent increase nationally.

Table 2: Users of CSDTA-funded services, Indigenous status, state/territory, 2007-08¹

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	No.	%	No.	%
NSW	2 881	4.7	57 289	92.8
Vic	2 316	2.6	77 385	86.9
Qld	2 143	5.9	33 322	91.4
WA	1 528	7.2	19 630	92.2
SA	961	3.8	23 138	91.7
Tas	208	3.4	5 770	94.0
ACT	82	1.8	4 350	96.2
NT	1 042	42.1	1 319	53.3
Australia	10 948	4.5	221 215	90.0

¹ Table does not include individuals for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated'

Source: AIHW, Cat. No. DIS 56

Apprentices and Trainees, June quarter 2009

National Centre for Vocational Educational Research, <http://www.ncver.edu.au>

About this publication

This quarterly publication presents statistics on apprentice and trainee activity in Australia for the June quarter 2009 based on administrative data provided by state and territory authorities. An apprentice or trainee is a person undertaking a contract of training with an employer and a training provider.

Summary

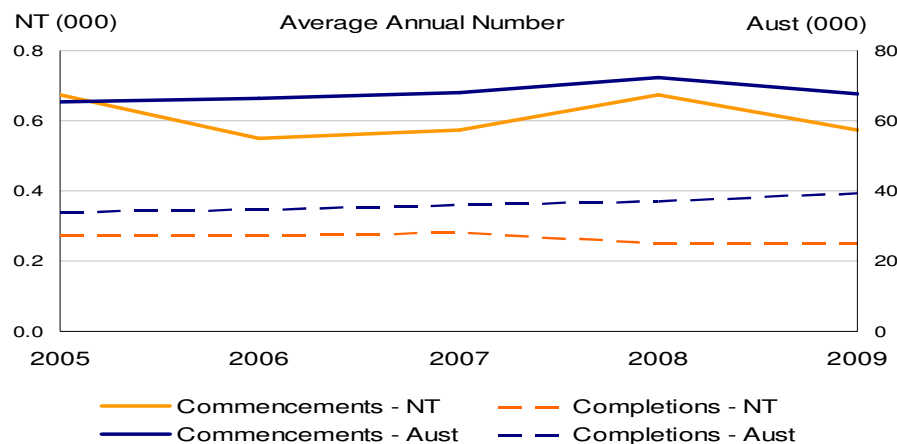
As at 30 June 2009, the number of apprentices and trainees in-training in the Territory was 3770, an increase of 1.5 per cent from June 2008. Nationally, there was a 2.4 per cent fall in the number of apprentices and trainees in-training over the same period. The main characteristics of apprentices and trainees in the Territory as at 30 June 2009 are:

- male (67.3 per cent);
- employed on a full time basis (84.3 per cent);
- employed as technicians and trade workers (53.7 per cent); and
- currently completing Certificate III qualifications (78.8 per cent).

The number of commencements in the Territory in the year to June 2009 was 2333, a decrease of 13 per cent from the year to June 2008. Of the number of commencements in the Territory in the June quarter 2009, 35.6 per cent were aged 25-44 years while 31.2 per cent were 19 years and under. About 65.3 per cent of all commencements in the June quarter 2009 in the Territory were newly commencing workers.

In the June quarter 2009, 228 people in the Territory completed their apprenticeship/traineeship, compared with 233 in the June quarter 2008. There were 363 cancellations and withdrawals in the Territory in the June quarter 2009, lower than the number recorded in the same time last year (411).

Chart 1: Apprentices and Trainees, Northern Territory and Australia, 2005 to 2009



Source: NCVER

Progress of the Northern Territory Emergency Response Child Health Check Initiative

AIHW, Cat. No. IHW 28, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

This report is the third and final progress report on the Child Health Checks Initiative (CHCI) provided under the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER). This report builds on the information provided in two previous reports published in May and December 2008 with further information on the follow-up services provided to children who received a Child Health Check (CHC).

Summary

In the regions covered by the NTER, 9373 children received a CHC, with 70 per cent requiring at least one type of follow up service. The most common referral was for primary health care (39 per cent) and dental services (35 per cent), while the most common tests performed on site were haemoglobin tests (91 per cent) and blood sugar level tests (28 per cent).

In the regions covered by the NTER:

- 65.2 per cent of the estimated Indigenous population aged 0-15 years received at least one valid CHC;
- of the 9373 children who received a CHC, 45 per cent were aged 0-5 years, 40 per cent were aged 6-11 years and 16 per cent were aged 12-15 years;
- 91 per cent of children (8568) received at least one test at the time of their CHC. The most common test performed on-site were haemoglobin tests (91 per cent), blood sugar level tests (28 per cent) and urine tests (24 per cent) while 6 per cent of children (541) needed further tests;
- 4 per cent of children had at least one medical procedure during their CHC. The most common performed procedures were skin dressing (42 per cent) and ear cleaning (47 per cent);
- 70 per cent of children were referred to at least one type of service for follow-up. The most common referral was for a primary health care clinic (39 per cent) followed by dental services (35 per cent); and
- about 88 per cent of children who received a valid health check went on to have a chart review by a clinician, resulting in 3578 children (46 per cent) having an additional referral. The most common referrals were for ear disease (30 per cent) followed by oral health (21 per cent) (Table 3).

Table 3: Children with additional referrals at chart review by type of health condition

Type of condition	Number	%
Ear disease	1072	30.0
Oral disease	750	21.0
Skin condition	430	12.0
Anaemia	389	10.9
Immunisation due	304	8.5
Eye disease	299	8.4
Other conditions	334	9.2
Total children	3578	100.0

Source: AIHW, Cat. No. IHW 28

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2009

ABS, Cat. No. 3201.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

This annual publication reports on the estimated resident population disaggregated by age and sex for Australia's states and territories as at 30 June for each reference year. Estimates up to 2006 are final, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for June 2007 have been revised and estimates from June 2008 onwards are preliminary.

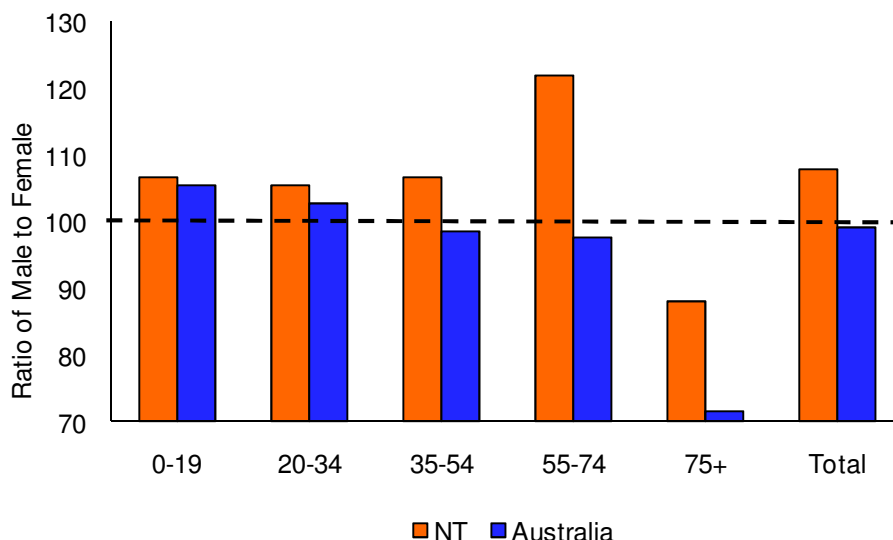
Summary

In the Territory, as of June 2009, the estimated resident population was estimated to be 224 848 a 2.3 per cent increase from June 2008. The Territory continued to have the highest male to female ratio of all jurisdictions with 108 males per 100 females. The Territory also had fewer older people with 5.3 per cent of the population aged over 65 years, compared to 13.3 per cent nationally.

In the Territory as at 30 June 2009:

- the total population was estimated to be 224 848, of which 116 684 persons were male and 108 164 were female;
- the annual population growth rate of 2.3 per cent was the third highest of the jurisdictions. The male population grew at an annual rate of 2.4 per cent, compared to the annual growth rate of 2.2 per cent in the female population;
- the male to female ratio of 108 males per 100 females was the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national ratio of 99 males per 100 females;
- the highest male to female ratio was reported in the 55-74 year age group (122 males per 100 females), while the 75 years and over age group had the lowest male to female ratio of 88 males per 100 females, mainly as the result of longer life expectancy in the female population; and
- the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over was 5.3 per cent, much lower than the national proportion of 13.3 per cent. The Territory also had a larger proportion of the population aged under 15 years of age (31 per cent), compared to the national proportion of 26 per cent.

Chart 2: Male to female ratio by age group, Northern Territory and Australia, June 2009



Source: ABS Cat. No. 3201.0

Expenditure on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2006-07

AIHW, Cat. No. HWE 48, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

This is a biennial report that provides information on recurrent expenditure on health services. This edition provides data for 2006-07 by area of health expenditure, Indigenous status and source of funding. This report is the fifth in the series.

Summary

In 2006-07, the Territory Government is reported to have spent \$677.7 million on health services. Of this amount, \$401.9 million or 59.3 per cent was attributed to the Indigenous population. Nationally, health expenditure on the Indigenous population from all sources (government and non-government) was \$2.9 billion or 3.3 per cent of the total health expenditure.

In 2006-07:

- on a per capita basis, Territory Government expenditure on Indigenous health was \$6279 per Indigenous person, 3.5 times higher than the per capita expenditure on non-Indigenous people. The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure in the Territory was the highest of all jurisdictions, above the state and territory government average of 2.33;
- the main areas of Territory Government expenditure in health were public hospitals (\$4209 per Indigenous person compared with \$1281.8 per non-Indigenous), community health services (\$1018 per Indigenous person and \$174.3 per non-Indigenous person) and patient transport (\$193.5 per Indigenous person and \$75.8 per non-Indigenous person);
- 3.3 per cent of total health expenditure was for the Indigenous population. The Indigenous share of health expenditure varied for each source of funding. In 2006-07, Indigenous share of state and territory government health expenditure in 2006-07 was 6.7 per cent compared with 3.1 per cent for Commonwealth health expenditure and 0.7 per cent of non-government health expenditure;
- states and territories contributed \$1496 million (51.4 per cent) of total health spending, while the Commonwealth contributed \$1221 million (42 per cent) and non-government contributed \$193 million (6.6 per cent) of total funding. This is similar to total health spending in 2004-05, where states and territories contributed 48 per cent, the Australian Government 45 per cent and 8 per cent from private sources;

Table 4: State and Territory total and per capita expenditure on health services, 2006-07

	Indigenous proportion of total population %	Indigenous share of expenditure on health services % pc	Indigenous \$ pc	Non-Indigenous \$ pc	Ratio
NSW	2.3	4.0	3 107.0	1 741.3	1.8
Vic	0.6	1.4	3 321.3	1 537.0	2.2
Qld	3.5	7.5	3 460.0	1 548.6	2.2
WA	3.6	8.9	4 223.6	1 599.4	2.6
SA	1.9	5.2	5 177.0	1 810.5	2.9
Tas	4.0	2.7	1 103.5	1 661.7	0.7
ACT	1.3	2.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
NT	28.3	59.3	6 279.8	1 808.3	3.5
Total health services expenditure		5.6	3 846.0	1 650.5	2.3

Source: AIHW, Cat. No. HWE 48
pc= per capita

NT Crime and Justice Statistics – September quarter 2009

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

About this publication

Each quarter the Northern Territory Department of Justice reports on crime and justice statistics in the Territory. This is the 29th edition of the report and covers the period September quarter 2007 to the September quarter 2009.

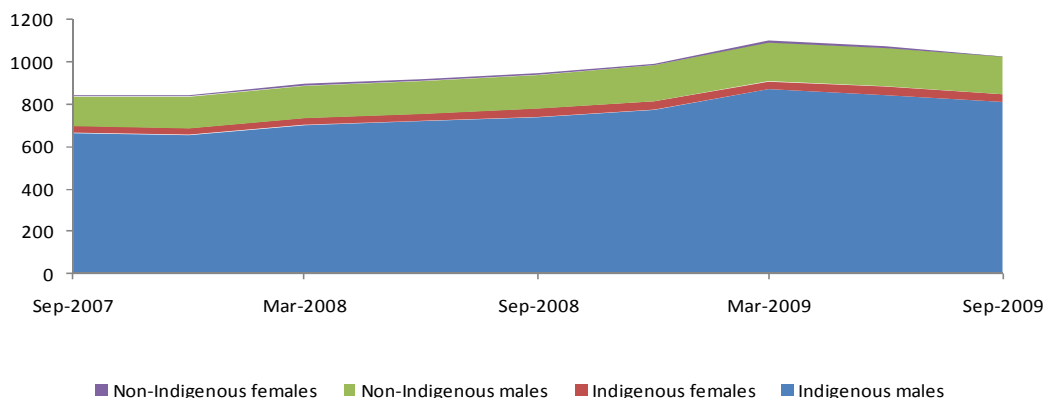
NT Summary

In the September quarter 2009, there were 6525 offences recorded in the Territory, of which 1618 were offences recorded against the person and 4907 were property offences. Assault accounted for 90 per cent of offences against the person. Indigenous males were overrepresented in the prison statistics, accounting for 78.5 per cent of the total daily average number of prisoners (1037).

In the September quarter 2009:

- The total number of recorded offences against the person was 1618. Assault offences accounted for the highest proportion of offences against the person (90 per cent), followed by sexual assault (5 per cent);
- there were 1458 assault offences recorded, 5 per cent higher than the previous quarter, and 15 per cent higher than the September quarter 2008;
- the total number of recorded offences against property was 4907, the majority of these offences were property damage and other theft;
- the majority of offences occurred in Darwin City (38 per cent), followed by Alice Springs (19 per cent), while the balance of the Northern Territory accounted for 17 per cent of offences;
- the daily average number of prisoners in the Territory was 1037, a decrease of 4 per cent (41) from the previous quarter, but an increase of 10 per cent (90) from the September quarter 2008;
- Indigenous prisoners represented 82 per cent (850) of the daily average prison population, which was 4 per cent (37) lower than the previous quarter, but 9 per cent (68) higher than the September quarter 2008;
- Indigenous males are overrepresented in the prison system, accounting for 78.5 per cent of the total daily average prison population (Chart 4); and
- the daily average number of juvenile detainees was 27, 16 per cent lower than the previous quarter (32), but an increase of 23 per cent from the September quarter 2008 (22).

Chart 4: Daily average number of adults held in prison, Northern Territory, by quarter



Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

The National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) 2009: Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 National Results in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy

Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
www.mceecdya.edu.au/mceecdya/

About this publication

The National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) tests are conducted in May each year for all students across Australia in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. All students in the same year level are assessed on the same test items, in the areas of reading, writing, language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation) and numeracy. Results published in the 2009 national report are disaggregated by Indigenous status, socio-economic status and remoteness.

Summary

The Territory had the lowest proportion of students achieving the minimum standard in the area of reading, writing and numeracy. Indigenous students had a lower proportion achieving the national minimum standards, compared with their non-Indigenous counterparts, while students living in more remote areas had a smaller proportion of students meeting the minimum standards.

In 2009, in the Territory:

Year 3

- of the Year 3 students tested in reading, 68.5 per cent of students met the minimum standard, lower than the national average of 93.7 per cent, but higher than the 62.7 per cent reported in 2008. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 39.9 per cent, an improvement from the 30.4 per cent reported in 2008;
- of Year 3 students tested in writing, 74 per cent of students met the minimum standard, compared to the national proportion of 95.7 per cent. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 45.4 per cent, lower than the national Indigenous proportion (79.9 per cent);
- of Year 3 students tested in numeracy, 70.4 per cent of students met the minimum standard, lower than the national proportion of 94 per cent and lower than the 77 per cent reported in 2008. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 41 per cent, lower than the national Indigenous proportion (74 per cent);

Year 5

- of Year 5 students tested in reading, 65.4 per cent of students met the minimum standard, lower than the national proportion of 91.7 per cent. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 31 per cent, higher than the 25.8 per cent reported in 2008;
- of Year 5 students tested in writing, 66.2 per cent of students met the minimum standard, compared to 93 per cent nationally. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 32.1 per cent;
- of Year 5 students tested in numeracy, 73.5 per cent of students met the minimum standard, compared to the national proportion of 94.2 per cent. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 45.5 per cent, an improvement from the 38.3 per cent reported in 2008.

Year 7

- of Year 7 students tested in reading, 70.9 per cent of students met the minimum standard, while the proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 32.4 per cent.
- of Year 7 students tested in writing, 66.7 per cent of students met the minimum standard, compared to 92.5 per cent nationally. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 30.8 per cent.
- of Year 7 students tested in numeracy, 74.8 per cent of students met the minimum standard, compared to the national proportion of 94.8 per cent. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard decreased from 50.2 per cent in 2008 to 44.2 per cent in 2009;

Year 9

- of Year 9 students tested in reading, 69.1 per cent of students met the minimum standard, while the proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard decreased from 37.9 per cent in 2008 to 32.3 per cent in 2009;
- of Year 9 students tested in writing, 63.1 per cent of students met the minimum standard, compared to 87.8 per cent nationally. The proportion of Indigenous students meeting the minimum standard was 26.3 per cent, lower than the 32.8 per cent reported in 2008; and
- of Year 9 students tested in numeracy, 76.2 per cent of students met the minimum standard, compared to the national proportion of 95 per cent, while 45.2 per cent of Indigenous students met the minimum standard;

Table 5: Students meeting national minimum standard, Northern Territory and Australia, 2008 and 2009

Primary School		NT (%)		Aust (%)		Middle School		NT (%)		Aust (%)	
Year 3		2008	2009	2008	2009	Year 7		2008	2009	2008	2009
Reading						Reading					
<i>Indigenous</i>		30.4	39.9	68.3	75.1	<i>Indigenous</i>		32.4	36.4	71.9	73.2
<i>non-Indigenous</i>		88.2	89.9	93.5	94.8	<i>non-Indigenous</i>		93.5	92.4	95.4	95.0
<i>Total</i>		62.7	68.5	92.1	93.7	<i>Total</i>		67.1	70.9	94.2	94.0
Writing						Writing					
<i>Indigenous</i>		46.6	45.4	78.8	79.9	<i>Indigenous</i>		29.9	30.8	67.9	69.9
<i>non-Indigenous</i>		95.2	95.2	96.4	96.6	<i>non-Indigenous</i>		89.2	89.2	93.2	93.7
<i>Total</i>		73.7	74.0	95.4	95.7	<i>Total</i>		63.6	66.7	91.8	92.5
Numeracy						Numeracy					
<i>Indigenous</i>		52.4	41.0	78.6	74.0	<i>Indigenous</i>		50.2	44.2	78.6	75.8
<i>non-Indigenous</i>		96.5	92.4	96.0	95.2	<i>non-Indigenous</i>		95.6	93.8	96.4	95.8
<i>Total</i>		77.0	70.4	95.0	94.0	<i>Total</i>		75.9	74.8	95.4	94.8
Year 5						Year 9					
Reading						Reading					
<i>Indigenous</i>		25.8	31.0	63.4	66.7	<i>Indigenous</i>		37.9	32.3	70.7	67.0
<i>non-Indigenous</i>		88.9	89.1	92.6	93.1	<i>non-Indigenous</i>		92.2	90.7	94.2	93.5
<i>Total</i>		62.5	65.4	91.0	91.7	<i>Total</i>		69.9	69.1	92.9	92.2
Writing						Writing					
<i>Indigenous</i>		32.8	32.1	69.7	70.1	<i>Indigenous</i>		32.8	26.3	59.7	59.0
<i>non-Indigenous</i>		90.2	89.9	93.9	94.2	<i>non-Indigenous</i>		84.6	84.8	88.8	89.2
<i>Total</i>		66.3	66.2	92.6	93.0	<i>Total</i>		63.3	63.1	87.2	87.8
Numeracy						Numeracy					
<i>Indigenous</i>		38.3	45.5	69.2	74.2	<i>Indigenous</i>		46.1	45.2	72.5	75.0
<i>non-Indigenous</i>		91.6	92.9	94.0	95.3	<i>non-Indigenous</i>		93.6	94.4	94.8	96.0
<i>Total</i>		69.1	73.5	92.7	94.2	<i>Total</i>		74.1	76.2	93.6	95.0

Source: MCEECDYA

Child Protection Australia 2008-09

AIHW, Cat. No. CWS 35, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

Child Protection Australia 2008-09 is the thirteenth series of this annual report. The report provides detailed statistical information on state and territory protection and support services and the characteristics of the children within these systems.

Summary

In the Territory, the number of children subject to a notification of child abuse or neglect, children under care and protection orders and the number of children in out-of-home care have all increased. This may be in part due to better reporting and improvements in the notification of child abuse and neglect, broadening in what some jurisdictions classify as abuse or neglect and changes in child protection policies and procedures. Nationally, the number of children subject to a notification increased by 6.2 per cent to 207 462 since 2007-08. Indigenous children are over-represented in child protection in Australia.

In the Territory in 2008-09:

- the number of child protection notifications increased by 69 per cent, the largest reported increase of the jurisdictions and substantially higher than the national increase of 6.9 per cent;
- there were 762 children aged 0-16 years old subject to substantiations of notifications. The rate of Indigenous substantiations was 24.1 per 1000 children, compared to the non-Indigenous rate of 3.9 per 1000 children (Table 6);
- of the children subject to substantiations of notifications, 31.6 per cent were under the age of one, 16.4 per cent were aged between one and four years, and 10.8 per cent were aged between five and nine years;
- the number of children aged 0-17 years old, in out-of-home care in 2009 was 482, a 21 per cent increase from 2008, Indigenous children were 3.9 times more likely to be in out-of-home care, compared with non-Indigenous children;
- the most common source of notifications were police (27.9 per cent), hospital/health sources (15.2 per cent), school personnel (13 per cent) and other relatives (7.8 per cent); and
- the most common type of substantiated abuse was neglect (40 per cent), emotional abuse (25 per cent), physical abuse (25 per cent) and sexual abuse (10 per cent).

Table 6: Children aged 0-16 years who were the subject of substantiations of notifications received during 2008-09, by Indigenous status, states and territories.

	Number of Children			Rate per 1000 Children			Rate ratio Indigenous/ non-Indigenous
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown no.	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	All Children	
NSW	3 749	10 186	22	56.8	7.0	9.1	8.2
Vic	684	5 441	4	48.3	4.8	5.4	10.0
Qld	1 747	3 902	947	27.0	4.2	6.6	6.5
WA	545	808	101	18.7	1.7	2.9	10.7
SA	598	1 221	82	50.9	3.8	5.7	13.4
Tas	98	178	798	n.a	n.a	9.7	n.a
ACT	97	481	27	54.2	6.7	8.2	8.1
NT	617	132	13	24.1	3.9	12.9	6.1
Australia	8 135	22 349	1 994	37.7	5.0	6.9	7.5

Source: AIHW, Cat. No. CWS 35