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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.

Australian Hospital Statistics 2009-10: Emergency Department Care and Elective Surgery Waiting Times

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

About this publication

This report presents information on emergency department care and elective surgery waiting times in public hospitals for 2009-10. Information is provided on: reasons for care; urgency of care; waiting times; and how activity has changed over time.

Summary

In 2009-10, in the Territory:

- There were 127 005 emergency presentations in Territory hospitals. This represents about 2.2 per cent of emergency presentations in public hospitals in Australia.
- Of emergency presentations, 64 per cent were for Triage Categories 4 (semi-urgent) and 5 (non-urgent) compared with 57 per cent nationally.
- 56 per cent of emergency presentations were seen on time, which was the lowest proportion of all jurisdictions and compared to 70 per cent nationally.
- The median waiting time for emergency presentations was 38 minutes compared to 23 minutes nationally.
- There were 41.7 admissions per 1000 population for elective surgery which was the highest rate of all jurisdictions, and compared to 27.5 admissions per 1000 population nationally.
- 5.8 per cent of patients on waiting lists for elective surgery waited more than 365 days compared to 3.6 per cent nationally. This was the third highest proportion of all jurisdictions behind the Australian Capital Territory (9.6 per cent) and Tasmania (8.8 per cent).

Table 1: Emergency presentations by triage category, states and territories, 2009-10

Triage Category	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Resuscitation	12 150	9 239	9 140	4 959	4 316	818	515	786
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Emergency	165 940	120 819	113 511	65 764	42 958	10 692	9 870	9 232
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Urgent	601 387	428 810	447 221	184 884	133 842	48 531	33 345	36 144
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>28.5</i>
Semi-urgent	894 173	656 006	459 639	296 984	160 682	65 011	48 612	67 907
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>46.4</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>53.5</i>
Non-urgent	312 159	177 649	76 046	40 553	27 044	14 784	13 978	12 936
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Total	1 988 734	1 392 523	1 105 557	593 159	368 842	140 224	106 320	127 005

Source: AIHW

Prisoners in Australia, 2010

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

About this publication

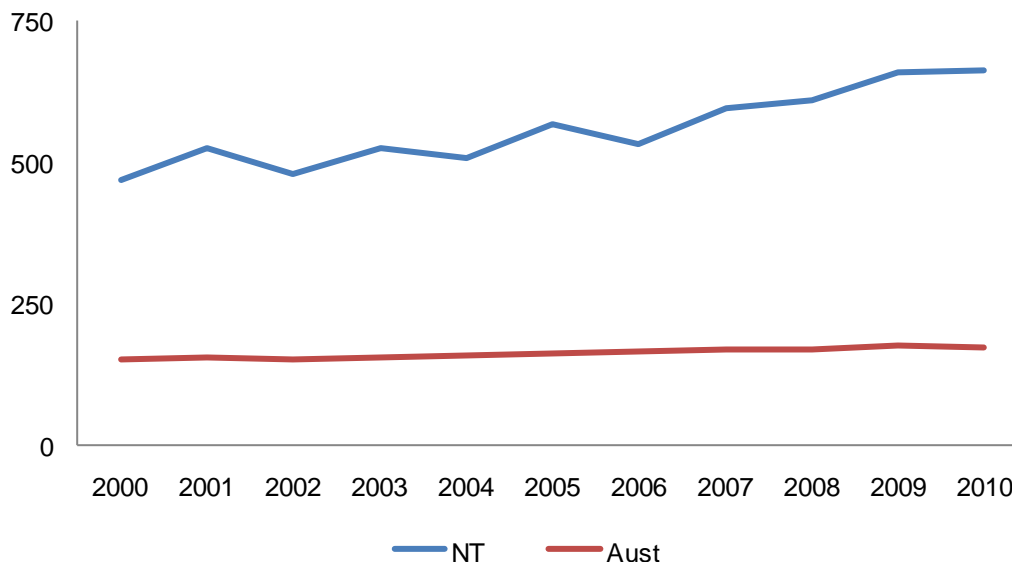
This publication presents national statistics on prisoners who were in adult corrective services custody on 30 June 2010. Information presented includes: characteristics of prisoners; prisoner sentence length; offence/charge for which offenders are imprisoned; and change over time.

Summary

As at 30 June 2010, in the Territory:

- There were 1097 prisoners in custody, an increase of 3.9 per cent from 30 June 2009.
- 80.6 per cent of prisoners in custody were Indigenous compared to 25.5 per cent nationally.
- The imprisonment rate was 663 prisoners per 100 000 adult population, the highest of all jurisdictions. The national imprisonment rate was 172 per 100 000 adult population. The imprisonment rate in the Territory has increased by an average of 3.5 per cent per annum in the decade to 30 June 2010, compared to an increase of 1.4 per cent per annum nationally.
- The Indigenous imprisonment rate was 2103 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population. Nationally, the Indigenous imprisonment rate was 2303 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population.
- The average sentence length was 38.9 months compared to 59.0 months nationally.
- The average age of prisoners was 34.3 years compared to 35.4 nationally.
- 67.3 per cent of prisoners had a known prior imprisonment, compared to 54.6 per cent nationally.
- 38.8 per cent of prisoners had acts intended to cause injury as their most serious offence compared to 19.5 per cent nationally, followed by sexual assault and related offences with 13.9 per cent compared to 12.5 per cent nationally, and homicide and related offences with 10.3 per cent compared to 9.5 per cent nationally.

Chart 1: Imprisonment rates per 100 000 adult population, Northern Territory and Australia, 2000 to 2010



Source: ABS

Health Expenditure Australia, 2008-09

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

About this publication

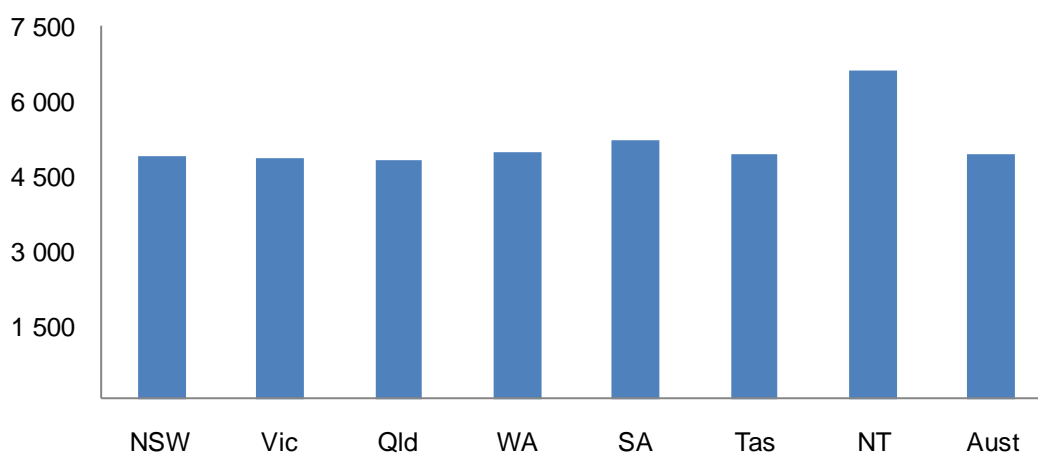
This report presents information on the costs of health care in Australia over the period 1998-99 to 2008-09. Information includes: the value of funding spent on health; types of health goods and services which attract funding and the source of health funding.

Summary

In the Territory:

- In 2008-09, total recurrent health expenditure in the Territory was \$1477 million. Between 1998-99 and 2008-09, recurrent health expenditure in the Territory increased by an average of 7.2 per cent annually. This was the highest average annual growth rate of all jurisdictions and compares to the national average of 5.4 per cent.
- In 2008-09, the Territory Government was the main source of funding for recurrent health expenditure, contributing 46.0 per cent, followed by the Australian Government (38.0 per cent) and non-government organisations (16.1 per cent). Nationally, in 2008-09 the Australian Government contributed 45.0 per cent of total health expenditure, while non-government organisations provided 29.7 per cent and state and territory governments funded 25.4 per cent.
- In 2008-09, the average per capita level of recurrent health expenditure was \$6625 per person, which was 34.4 per cent above the national average of \$4928 per person.
- The main areas of recurrent health expenditure were public hospitals (\$482 million), community and other health (\$365 million), medical services (\$126 million) and public health (\$117 million).
- Between 1998-99 and 2008-09, the number of people who have insurance with hospital treatment coverage has increased by 67.7 per cent from 45 454 in 1998-99 to 76 215 in 2008-09.

Chart 2: Average Level of Recurrent Health Expenditure per person, 2008-09



Source: AIHW

Homicide in Australia, 2007-08 National Homicide Monitoring Program Annual Report

AIC, <http://www.aic.gov.au>

About this publication

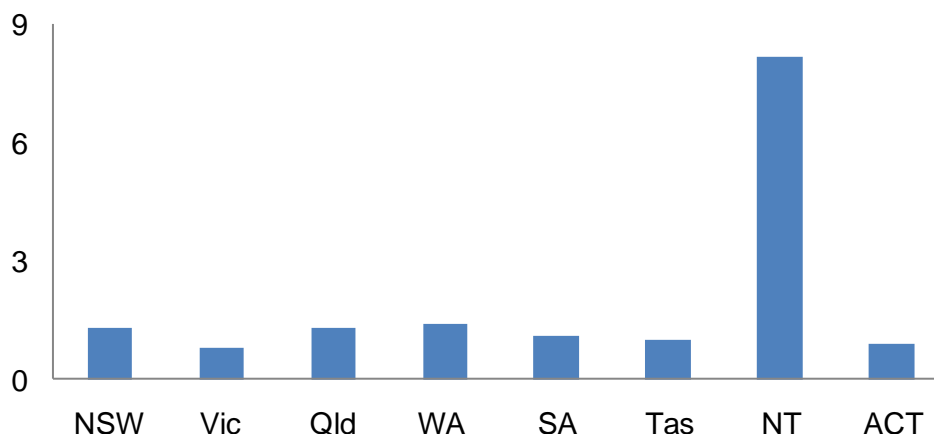
This publication presents statistics on trends and patterns in homicide across Australian jurisdictions, including information on incidents, victims and offenders.

Summary

In 2007-08, in the Territory:

- There were 18 homicide incidents, which was the third lowest number of homicide incidents of all jurisdictions ahead of Tasmania (5 incidents) and the Australian Capital Territory (3 incidents).
- There were 8.2 homicide incidents per 100 000 population, which was the highest standardised rate of homicide incidents of all jurisdictions, and which compares to the national average of 1.2 incidents per 100 000.
- The mean age of victims was 41 years of age, which was the second highest of all jurisdictions, behind the Australian Capital Territory with a mean of 43. The national mean age of victims was 36.
- The mean age of homicide offenders was 32.6, the second highest of all jurisdictions behind New South Wales with 32.7, and which compares to the national average of 31.8.
- Half of homicide victims had known previous criminal history, compared to 35 per cent nationally, and 59 per cent of homicide offenders had known previous criminal history, compared to 61 per cent nationally.
- 78 per cent of homicide victims were Indigenous compared to 14 per cent nationally.
- 86 per cent of homicide offenders were Indigenous compared to 18 per cent nationally. 35 per cent of all Indigenous homicide offenders were in the Territory.
- 73 per cent of homicide offenders had consumed alcohol compared to 28 per cent nationally.

Chart 3: Homicide incident rates per 1000 population, states and territories, 2007-08



Source: AIC

Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2008-09

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

About this publication

This report provides statistical information on residential aged care facilities and services in Australia, including information on: residents; admissions and separations; and the dependency level of residents. The types of residential aged care covered in this report are: residential aged care; community aged care packages (CACP); extended aged care at home (EACH); extended aged care at home dementia (EACH D); and transition care program (TCP). For the purposes of this report, total places provided under all programs are referred to as combined places. The relevant population used to calculate rates is people aged 70 years and over plus the Indigenous population aged 50 to 69 years.

Summary

In 2008-09, in the Territory:

- There were 620 residential aged care places, 661 CACP places, 113 EACH and EACH D places, and 22 TCP places.
- There were 47.7 residential places per 1000 relevant population compared to 84.7 nationally, and 109.1 combined places per 1000 relevant population compared to 108.3 nationally. The Territory had the lowest rate of residential places per relevant population of all jurisdictions.
- Half of all residential aged care facilities had 20 or fewer places, which was the highest proportion of all jurisdictions, and 14 per cent of residential aged care facilities had over 60 places, which was the lowest proportion of all jurisdictions.
- All residential aged care services were provided by not-for-profit organisations, with 57 per cent provided by religious organisations.
- The average length of stay of permanent residents was 147.8 weeks, which was similar to the national average of 147.0 weeks.
- Permanent residents in very remote areas had the longest average stay at 367.7 weeks, followed by an average of 146.5 weeks in outer regional areas and 126.8 weeks in remote areas.
- The average occupancy rate was 89.0 per cent, which was the lowest of all jurisdictions. Nationally, the occupancy rate was 92.7 per cent in 2008-09.

Table 2: Average length of stay of permanent aged care residents by remoteness, 2008-09

	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Very Remote	All Regions
New South Wales	148.8	134.3	150.1	127.3	-	145.2
Victoria	144.4	141.6	156.1	127.8	-	144.4
Queensland	149.2	155.4	167.1	206.6	222.3	153.4
Western Australia	144.9	129.7	148.8	140.2	281.8	143.9
South Australia	149.1	150.0	162.9	129.3	-	150.4
Tasmania	-	147.6	150.7	111.2	112.8	147.8
Australian Capital Territory	150.7	-	-	-	-	150.7
Northern Territory	-	-	146.5	126.8	367.7	147.8
Australia	147.4	141.8	156.8	150.1	237.3	147.0

Source: AIHW

Disability Support Services, 2008-09

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

About this publication

This report presents information about people who used disability support services during 2008-09 and the agencies and outlets which provided the services. The report provides information on trends in service provision using national data collected for the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS).

Summary

In the Territory:

- In 2008-09, there were 2153 disability support service users. Of this number 50.8 per cent used community support services, 28.6 per cent used employment services, 19.2 per cent used community access services, 11.4 per cent used accommodation support services, and 9.2 per cent used respite services.
- Where Indigenous status is known, 51.2 per cent of users of disability support services aged less than 65 years were Indigenous and 48.7 per cent were in remote or very remote areas.
- In 2008-09, 5.9 per cent of disability support service users were aged 4 years or less, which was the lowest proportion of all jurisdictions and which compares to the national figure of 12.4 per cent. In the same year 22.9 per cent of disability support service users in the Territory were aged 65 years and over, which was the second highest proportion of all jurisdictions behind Victoria with 23.5 per cent, and above the national figure of 13.1 per cent.
- In 2008-09, there were 58 disability support agencies. Between 2003-04 and 2008-09 the number of disability support service agencies increased by 38.1 per cent, which was the second highest increase of all jurisdictions behind New South Wales with an increase of 42.5 per cent, and above the national increase of 11.6 per cent.

Chart 4: Percentage change in the number of disability support service agencies from 2003-04 to 2008-09



Source: AIHW

Child Protection Australia, 2009-10

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

About this publication

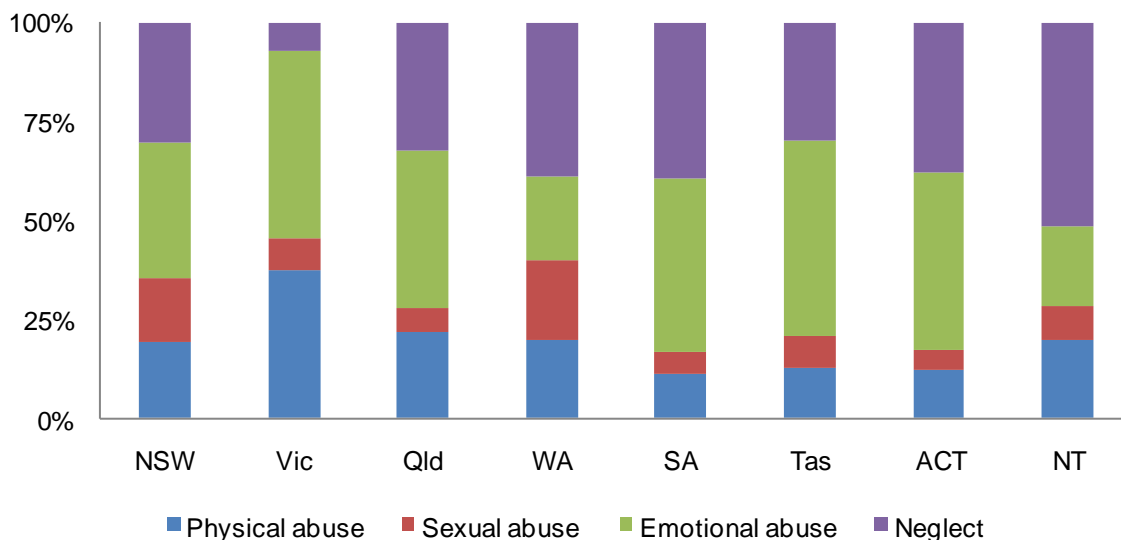
This publication provides statistical information on state and territory child protection and support services, and characteristics of the children within these systems. The report also describes trends in: child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations; children on care and protection orders; and children in out-of-home care.

Summary

In 2009-10, in the Territory:

- There were 6585 child protection notifications. Of child protection notifications in the Territory, 44.1 per cent were resolved without investigation, 35.8 per cent were investigated and finalised, 14.3 per cent were subject to ongoing investigations, and 5.8 per cent had investigations closed with no outcome possible.
- The number of child protection notifications in the Territory in 2009-10 increased by 6.4 per cent from 2008-09 compared to a decrease of 15.6 per cent nationally, and increased by 79.9 per cent from 2007-08 compared to a decrease of 9.8 per cent nationally.
- There were 1243 substantiations, which was an increase of 44.9 per cent from 2008-09. Nationally, the number of substantiations decreased by 15.4 per cent over the same period.
- The rate of children who were the subject of a substantiation was 16.6 per 1000 children, the highest of all jurisdictions. The national average was 6.1 per 1000 children.
- The rate of Indigenous children who were the subject of substantiation was 31.9 per 1000 children, which was below the national average of 35.3 per 1000 children.
- The largest proportion of substantiations were cases of neglect, comprising 51.4 per cent of all substantiations, followed by emotional abuse with 20.2 per cent, physical abuse with 19.8 per cent, and sexual abuse with 8.6 per cent.
- There were 396 children admitted to care and protection orders, an increase of 15.1 per cent from 2008-09.

Chart 5: Proportion of substantiations by type of abuse or neglect, 2009-10



Source: AIHW