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<i>Author:</i> National Centre for Vocational Education Research	
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<i>Author:</i> Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision	
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Apprentices and Trainees 2011

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

About this publication

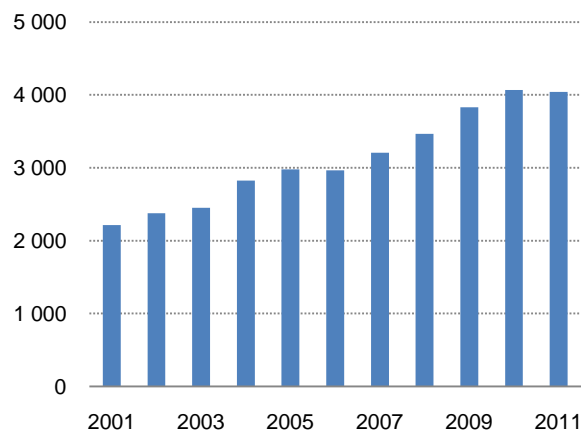
This publication provides statistics on the commencement, completion, withdrawal and number of apprentices and trainees currently in training for 2011 as well as annual time series data from 2001.

Summary

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

- There were 4043 apprentices and trainees in training in the Territory during 2011 compared with 4068 in 2010. This represents an annual decline of 0.6 per cent (Figure 1) compared with an increase of 2.5 per cent nationally over the same period.
- In 2011, there were more male apprentices and trainees commencing than females (59.2 per cent compared to 40.8 per cent). This was consistent with the national average.
- In 2011, 2655 apprentices and trainees commenced training, 1485 completed their apprenticeship or traineeship and 1568 cancelled or withdrew from training.
- Of the 2655 apprentices and trainees who completed training in the Territory in 2011, 991 were in trade occupations, while 1664 were in non-trade occupations.
- The main trade occupation categories were 'automotive and engineering' (263), followed by 'electrotechnology and telecommunications' (182) and 'engineering, ICT and science' (165) (Table 1).
- The main non-trade occupation categories were 'community and personal service' (449), 'clerical and administrative' (402) and 'labouring' (303) (Table 2).
- The most common Australian Qualification Framework (Certificate I or above) that apprentices and trainees were enrolled in was Certificate III (65.4 per cent), Certificate II (20.0 per cent), Certificate IV (10.9 per cent) and Diploma/Advanced Diploma (3.7 per cent).

Figure 1: Number of apprentices and trainees in training, Northern Territory



Source: NCVER

Table 1: Apprentices and trainees in trade occupations, Northern Territory and Australia, 2011

	NT		Aust	
	No.	%	No.	%
Automotive and engineering	263	26.5	20 505	22.7
Electrotechnology and telecommunications	182	18.4	12 222	13.6
Engineering, ICT and science	165	16.6	7 729	8.6
Other ¹	148	15.0	16 439	18.2
Construction	143	14.4	18 700	20.7
Food trades	61	6.2	9 431	10.5
Skilled animal and horticultural	28	2.8	5 142	5.7
Total	991	100.0	90 168	100.0

¹: Includes hairdressing, printing trades, wood trades and textile, clothing and footwear trades.

Source: NCVER

Table 2: Apprentices and trainees in non-trade occupations, Northern Territory and Australia, 2011

	NT		Aust	
	No.	%	No.	%
Community and personal service	449	27.0	47 632	20.9
Clerical and administrative	402	24.2	56 770	24.9
Labourers	303	18.2	27 115	11.9
Sales	219	13.2	45 379	19.9
Managers	155	9.3	27 403	12.0
Machinery operators and drivers	115	6.9	21 056	9.2
Professionals	21	1.3	2 898	1.3
Total	1664	100.0	228 253	100.0

Source: NCVER

Completion and attrition rates for apprentices and trainees 2011

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

About this publication

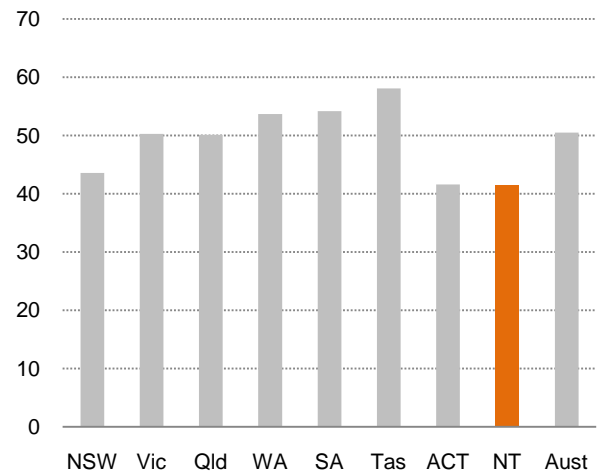
This publication provides statistics on contract completion and attrition rates in trade and non-trade occupations for apprentices and trainees in training with time series data from 2005 to 2010.

Summary

The following summarises apprentice and trainee contract completion rates in the Territory for apprentices and trainees who commenced their contracts in 2007. As most contracts are between three and four years long, data for commencements in 2007 (with completion by 2011) are the most comprehensive available data. Furthermore, as attrition rates are the inverse of completion rates, these will not be discussed.

- For apprentices and trainees commencing in 2007, the contract completion rate in the Territory was 41.4 per cent, the lowest of the jurisdictions and below the national average (Figure 2).
- The apprentice and trainee contract completion rate for trade occupations was 39.6 per cent, an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared to 2006. This was the second lowest rate of the jurisdictions after the Australian Capital Territory (34.8 per cent) and below the national average of 44.7 per cent.
- For apprentices and trainees commencing in 2007, the trade occupation category with the highest apprentice and trainee completion rates was electrotechnology and telecommunications (53.6 per cent), followed by engineering, ICT and science (52.9 per cent) and automotive and engineering (39.5 per cent) (Table 3).
- The contract completion rate for non-trade occupations was 42.7 per cent, a decline of 1.2 percentage points compared to 2006. This was the lowest of the jurisdictions and below the national average of 53.5 per cent.
- For apprentices and trainees commencing in 2007, the non-trade occupation category with the highest apprentice and trainee completion rates were professionals (50.0 per cent), followed by community and personal service workers (45.3 per cent) and machinery operators and drivers (44.3 per cent) (Table 4).

Figure 2: Completion rates of apprentices and trainees in training, 2007



Source: NCVER

Table 3: Contract completion rate by trade occupations category, Northern Territory and Australia, 2007

	NT	Aust
	%	%
Electrotechnology and telecommunications	53.6	55.0
Engineering, ICT and science	52.9	59.1
Automotive and engineering	39.5	48.6
Construction	38.4	43.8
Food trades	25.2	27.7
Skilled animal and horticultural	18.9	45.0
Other	32.2	42.6
Total	39.6	44.7

Source: NCVER

Table 4: Contract completion rate by non-trade occupations category, Northern Territory and Australia, 2007

	NT	Aust
	%	%
Professionals	50.0	57.5
Community/personal services	45.3	55.8
Machinery operations/drivers	44.3	58.0
Clerical and administrative	42.3	55.6
Sales	41.6	46.7
Labourers	41.4	55.1
Managers	27.6	52.5
Total	42.7	53.5

Source: NCVER

National Social Housing Survey, 2010

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

About this publication

This publication provides descriptive statistics on social housing tenants in states and territories, their satisfaction with services provided and the amenity/location of their housing in 2010.

Summary

The following summarises descriptive statistics on social housing tenants in the Territory during 2010. Only urban public housing tenants participated in the survey. Public housing includes those dwellings that are publicly owned or leased and administered by state and territory governments.

- In 2010, 60 per cent of social housing tenants were female and 70 per cent were aged 55 years and older. Nationally, 66 per cent of public housing tenants were female, and 63 per cent of public housing respondents were aged 55 years and older.
- In the Territory, 23 per cent of households identified at least one member who was of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, compared to less than 10 per cent nationally.
- In 2010, 54.7 per cent of respondents resided in a single person household, 18.5 per cent in a single person household with dependent children and 12.9 per cent comprised a couple without children.
- Of the total number of people in public housing aged 18 or over, 54 per cent were in the labour force, above the national average of 48 per cent (Table 5).
- Reasons for people not being in the labour force were retirement or old age (49.5 per cent), health or disability limits (33.6 per cent), parenting/caring responsibilities (12.0 per cent), studying full-time (3.1 per cent) and other reasons (1.8 per cent) (Table 5).
- In 2010, about 90 per cent of respondents were satisfied overall to be living in public housing in the Territory, compared to 88 per cent nationally (Table 6).

Table 5: Employment status of public housing tenants, 2010

Employment status	NT	Aust
	%	%
Employed full-time	27.0	15.8
Employed part-time	15.3	17.3
Unemployed and looking for work in the last 4 weeks	11.2	15.2
Not in the labour force	46.5	51.7
<u>Reason for not participating in the labour force</u>		
Retired or too old to work	49.5	34.4
Health/disability	33.6	43.6
Parenting/caring	12.0	15.3
Studying full-time	3.1	4.3
Other reason	1.8	2.4

Source: AIHW

Table 6: Tenant satisfaction with amenities, 2010

	Met needs NT	Met needs Aust
	%	%
Size of dwelling	84.4	84.4
Modifications for special needs	87.6	76.4
Ease of access and entry	90.6	89.0
Car parking	77.6	81.6
Yard space and fencing	80.4	78.5
Privacy of home	79.4	82.6
Safety/security of home	78.2	78.7
Safety/security of neighbourhood	67.6	75.9
Overall satisfaction	90.0	88.0

Notes: Only households who rated each amenity as important are included in the 'met needs' data in this table. Responses to this question relate to the individual completing the survey form and therefore do not necessarily relate to other members of the household.

Source: AIHW

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2011

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

About this publication

This publication contains estimates of the resident populations of Australia by gender and median age as at 30 June 2011, based on data collected during the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

Summary

The following summarises the resident population characteristics of the Territory as at 30 June 2011.

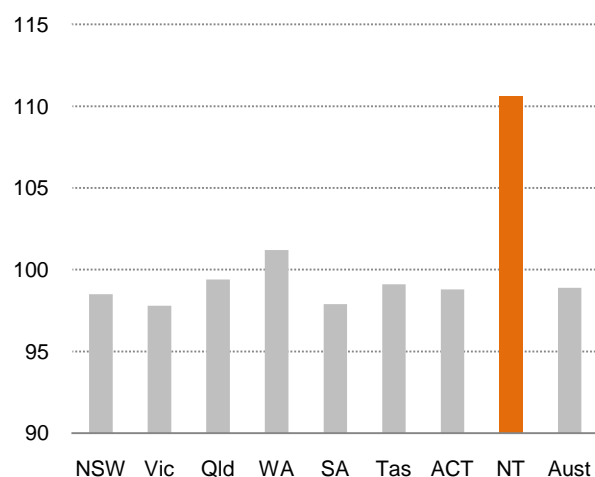
- The estimated resident population of the Territory was 231 331 people. Of these, about 121 483 or 53 per cent are male while about 109 848 or 47 per cent are female, equating to a ratio of 110.6 males for every 100.0 females (Table 7).
- The gender ratios in the Territory by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) ranged from 101.4 males per 100 females in Palmerston to 119.6 in Litchfield.
- Compared to other jurisdictions, the Territory had the highest ratio of males to females of all jurisdictions and above the national ratio of 98.9 males per 100.0 females (Figure 3).
- The Territory and Western Australia (101.2) were the only jurisdictions where males outnumbered females, while Victoria had the lowest gender ratio (97.8).
- The Territory had, on average, the youngest population of all jurisdictions, with a median age of 31 years compared to the national median age of 37 years. The median age in other jurisdictions ranged from 35 years in the Australian Capital Territory to 40 years in Tasmania (Figure 4).
- East Arnhem had the lowest median age of all Territory SA3s (27.5 years), while Litchfield had the highest (36.9 years).

Table 7: Northern Territory population by gender

	Males	Females	Total	Gender ratio
	No.	No.	No.	
Greater Darwin SA4	67 456	61 606	129 062	109.5
<i>Darwin City SA3</i>	13 436	11 451	24 887	117.3
<i>Darwin Suburbs SA3</i>	28 624	26 718	55 342	107.1
<i>Palmerston SA3</i>	14 706	14 502	29 208	101.4
<i>Litchfield SA3</i>	10 690	8 935	19 625	119.6
Rest of NT SA4	54 027	48 242	102 269	112.0
<i>Alice Springs SA3</i>	21 569	19 473	41 042	110.8
<i>Barkly SA3</i>	3 438	3 159	6 597	108.8
<i>Daly-Tiwi-West Arnhem SA3</i>	9 830	8 345	18 175	117.8
<i>East Arnhem SA3</i>	8 588	7 518	16 106	114.2
<i>Katherine SA3</i>	10 602	9 747	20 349	108.8
Total NT	121 483	109 848	231 331	110.6

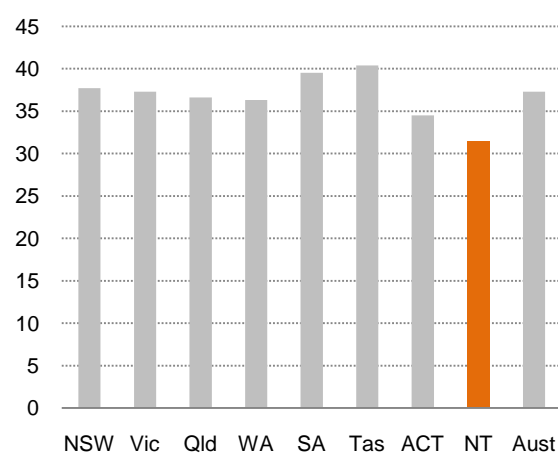
Source: ABS

Figure 3: Gender ratio by state



Source: ABS

Figure 4: Median age by state



Source: ABS

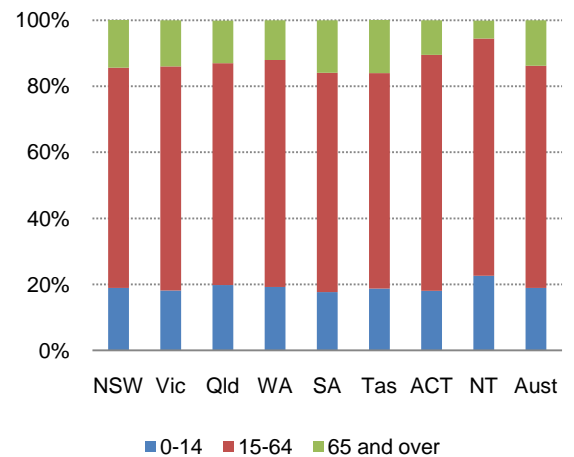
- The Territory's lower median age is influenced by the younger age profile outside of Greater Darwin. The median age in Greater Darwin was 33 years compared to 29 years in the Rest of the Territory (Table 8).
- People aged 0 to 14 years constituted 22.6 per cent of the Territory's population, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 18.9 per cent (Figure 5).
- Compared to other jurisdictions, the Territory had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (5.5 per cent compared 13.8 per cent nationally). In other states, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over ranged from 10.5 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory to 16.1 per cent in Tasmania.

Table 8: Median age by region, Northern Territory

	Males	Females	Total
	Years	Years	Years
Greater Darwin SA4	33.2	33.2	33.2
<i>Darwin City SA3</i>	34.3	32.7	33.5
<i>Darwin Suburbs SA3</i>	34.1	34.7	34.4
<i>Palmerston SA3</i>	29.0	29.2	29.1
<i>Litchfield SA3</i>	36.7	37.1	36.9
Rest of NT SA4	29.3	29.3	29.3
<i>Alice Springs SA3</i>	31.3	31.8	31.5
<i>Barkly SA3</i>	28.1	28.4	28.2
<i>Daly-Tiwi-West Arnhem SA3</i>	28.1	27.1	27.6
<i>East Arnhem SA3</i>	27.3	27.8	27.5
<i>Katherine SA3</i>	28.5	27.8	28.2
Total NT	31.4	31.4	31.4

Source: ABS

Figure 5: Age groups by state



Source: ABS

2012 Indigenous Expenditure Report

SCRGSP, <http://www.pc.gov.au>

About this publication

The Indigenous Expenditure Reports (IER) is a biennial publication produced by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The IER provides estimates of Commonwealth, state and territory (state) governments expenditure on services related to Indigenous people on a geographical basis and by each government.

Summary

State geographical basis

Unless stated otherwise, the following is an analysis of total Commonwealth and state government expenditure on services provided to Indigenous people on a state geographical basis.

- In 2010-11, total direct Indigenous expenditure in the Territory was estimated to be \$4.7 billion. This represents 54.2 per cent of total Commonwealth and Northern Territory Government expenditure in the Territory (Table 9).
- The level and patterns of expenditure in the Territory varied across expenditure categories. The Indigenous share of total expenditure in the Territory was the highest in 'safe and supportive communities' (69.6 per cent) followed by 'home environment' (63.1 per cent) and 'economic participation' (60.7 per cent) (Table 10).
- Of the \$4.7 billion spent on services related to Indigenous people in the Territory in 2010-11, the main areas of expenditure were 'public and community health' (\$645 million), 'social security support' (\$481 million), 'public order and safety' (\$473 million) and 'school education' (\$465 million).
- On a per capita basis, the Commonwealth and Northern Territory Government spent \$67 761 per Indigenous person in the Territory, compared with \$24 822 per non-Indigenous person (Table 11).
- The ratio of total government Indigenous to non-Indigenous per capita spending in the Territory was 2.73, the highest of all states and compares to the national average of 2.25. The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous expenditure in other states varied between 1.23 in Tasmania to 2.61 in Western Australia (Table 11).

Table 9: Total Commonwealth and state government Indigenous-related expenditure, state geographical basis, 2010-11

	Indigenous expenditure	Indigenous share of total expenditure	Indigenous population share
	\$M	%	%
NSW	6 105	4.4	2.3
Vic	1 621	1.5	0.7
Qld	6 646	7.0	3.6
WA	3 961	8.4	3.4
SA	1 526	4.3	1.9
Tas	564	4.9	4.0
ACT	231	3.0	1.4
NT	4 733	54.2	30.3
Total	25 387	5.6	2.6

Source: SCRGSP

Table 10: Total Commonwealth and Northern Territory Government expenditure, Northern Territory, 2010-11

	Indigenous expenditure	Total expenditure	Indigenous share
	\$M	\$M	%
Early childhood, education and training	620	1 215	51.1
Healthy lives	1 125	2 373	47.4
Economic participation	749	1 234	60.7
Home environment	693	1 098	63.1
Safe and supportive communities	1 002	1 439	69.6
Other	543	1 367	39.7
Total	4 733	8 727	54.2

Source: SCRGSP

Table 11: Indigenous and non-Indigenous per capita expenditure, state geographical basis, 2010-11

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio
	\$pc	\$pc	
NSW	36 174	18 819	1.92
Vic	43 049	19 279	2.23
Qld	40 304	20 197	2.00
WA	50 978	19 512	2.61
SA	49 147	20 739	2.37
Tas	27 414	22 285	1.23
ACT	47 960	21 311	2.25
NT	67 761	24 822	2.73
Total	44 128	19 589	2.25

Source: SCRGSP

Expenditure on a government basis

Unless stated otherwise, the following is an analysis of expenditure on services provided to Indigenous people on a government basis in 2010-11.

- In 2010-11, it was estimated that the Northern Territory Government spent \$2.5 billion on services related to Indigenous people. This equates to 55.9 per cent of the Northern Territory Government's total expenditure (Table 12).
- The main areas of Indigenous-related expenditure by the Northern Territory Government in 2010-11 were 'safe and supportive communities' (\$626 million), healthy lives (\$607 million) and 'home environment' (\$564 million) (Table 12).
- The majority of the Northern Territory Government's expenditure on services related to Indigenous people was delivered through mainstream services. This reflects the relative size of the Indigenous population in the Territory and higher need for government services.
- Of the \$2.5 billion of expenditure by the Northern Territory Government on services related to Indigenous people, \$593 million was spent on Indigenous specific programs. The targeted Indigenous expenditure was largely in the areas of community development and essential services (\$187 million), housing (\$142 million) and school education (\$58 million).
- On a per capita basis, in 2010-11, the Northern Territory Government spent \$35 852 per Indigenous person in the Territory, compared with \$12 258 per non-Indigenous person. The Indigenous per capita spending by the Northern Territory Government was the highest of all governments, which ranged between \$12 654 in Tasmania to \$30 074 in Western Australia (Table 13).
- The ratio of total government Indigenous to non-Indigenous per capita spending by the Northern Territory Government was 2.9. This was the fourth highest ratio of state governments, behind Western Australia (3.4), South Australia (3.2) and Victoria (3.1) (Figure 6).

Table 12: Northern Territory Government Indigenous-related expenditure, 2010-11

	Indigenous expenditure	Total expenditure	Indigenous share
	\$M	\$M	%
Early childhood, education and training	512	1 002	51.1
Healthy lives	607	1 037	58.5
Economic participation	27	68	39.3
Home environment	564	887	63.6
Safe and supportive communities	626	955	65.6
Other	169	528	32.0
Total	2 504	4 476	55.9

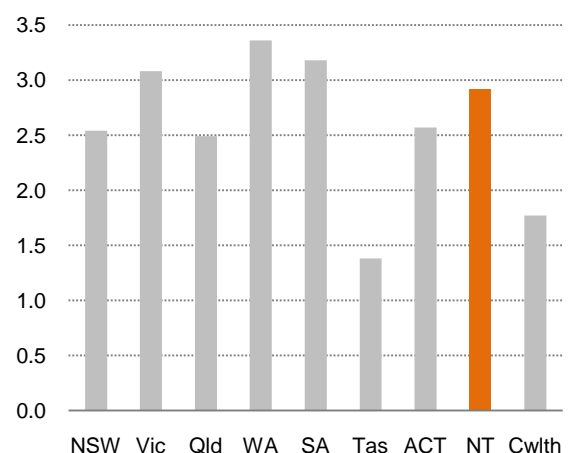
Source: SCRGSP

Table 13: Indigenous and non-Indigenous per capita expenditure by government, 2010-11

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	\$pc	\$pc
NSW	18 829	7 404
Vic	24 837	8 070
Qld	22 318	8 954
WA	30 074	8 957
SA	27 816	8 747
Tas	12 654	9 190
ACT	27 192	10 576
NT	35 852	12 258
Cwlth	19 986	11 319

Source: SCRGSP

Figure 6: Ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous per capita spending by government, 2010-11



Source: SCRGSP