

Social Indicators June 2022

Released: 02 June 2022 | Next release: 01 July 2022

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Disclaimer

Caution is advised when using monthly data for the Territory, which is often derived from small samples and highly volatile. Although all due care has been exercised in the preparation of this material, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omission. Moreover, the 2020-21 financial year was perhaps the most affected by COVID-19 thereby granting further caution when interpreting variations in data.

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Social Indicators June 2022

Overseas Migration, Australia, 2020-21

The following is a summary of information on net overseas migration (NOM) to the Northern Territory in 2020-21, unless otherwise stated:

- This reporting period encapsulates a time in which travel was severely constrained due to COVID-19 related measures.
- The Territory experienced a NOM decrease of 380 people. This is in comparison to the NOM increase of 170 people for 2019-20 (Table 1).
- The NOM decrease was driven by a net decrease in arrivals on temporary visas (-200), other (-140), Australian Citizens (-70), and New Zealand Citizens (-50), this was marginally offset by a net increase in arrivals permanent visa holders (8).
- Australia recorded a NOM decrease of 88,760 people. This was partially offset by net increases in arrivals of permanent visa holders (18 480) and Australian Citizens (18 100).
- The most common permanent visa types for arrivals in the Territory were skilled (42.1%) and family (42.1%). Nationally, skilled visas made up a smaller proportion of permanent visa arrivals (39.1), whereas family (42.2%) made up a marginally larger proportion (Figure 1).
- The most common temporary visa types for arrivals in the Territory were other (59.0%), visitors (13.1%) and student - other (11.5%). Nationally the most common temporary visa types for arrivals were skilled (32.3%), other (30.1%) and visitors (28.0%).
- The largest national NOM increases by country of birth were Australia (7,830), South Africa (2,560), Tonga (1,430), Afghanistan (1,330), and Philippines (1,110) (Table 2).
- The largest national NOM decreases were recorded for people born China (-50,540), India (-11,640), South Korea (-4,750), Malaysia (-4,330), and Taiwan (-3,470) (Table 2).

Table 1: NOM by major groupings and visa type, 2020-21^{1,2,3,4,5}

	Arrivals No.	Departures No.	NOM No.
Northern Territory			
Temporary Visa	610	810	-200
Permanent Visa	190	110	80
New Zealand Citizen	130	180	-50
Australian Citizen	340	410	-70
Other	250	390	-140
Total	1 520	1 900	-380
Australia			
Temporary Visa	28 110	148 670	-120 560
Permanent Visa	37 220	18 740	18 480
New Zealand Citizen	17 000	19 390	-2 390
Australian Citizen	62 360	44 260	18 100
Other	1 120	3 510	-2 390
Total	145 810	234 570	-88 760

- 'Arrivals' refers to the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for twelve months or more.
- 'Departures' refers to the number of outgoing international travellers who leave Australia for twelve months or more.
- 'Other' grouping includes permanent residents and those whose visa is unknown.
- Figures may not add due to rounding.
- Special eligibility includes humanitarian visas.

Figure 1: Permanent visa arrivals by type of visa, 2019-20 (share of total)

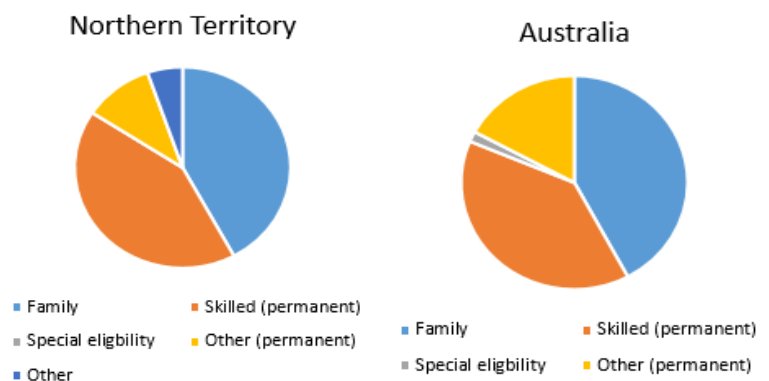


Table 2: NOM increases and decreases by country of birth, 2020-21^{6,7,8}

Largest NOM Increases		Largest NOM decreases	
	No.		No.
Australia		Australia	
Australia	7 830	China	-50 540
South Africa	2 560	India	-11 640
Tonga	1 430	South Korea	-4 750
Afghanistan	1 330	Malaysia	-4 330
Philippines	1 110	Taiwan	-3 470

- Estimates are rounded to the nearest ten to confidentialise.
- China excludes SARs and Taiwan.
- Due to COVID-19 and the closure of Australia's border in March 2020, international visitation to the NT was almost zero as at year ending December 2021. International borders to Australia opened 21 February 2022, while border restriction for all interstate markets entry into the NT were lifted 20 December 2021

Source data in Migration, Australia 2020-21: Department of Treasury and Finance, AB

The following is a summary of information on offence counts in the Northern Territory in the March quarter 2022 compared to the March quarter 2021, unless otherwise stated:

- Recorded offences against property increased by 900, or 14.9% to 6,934. This decrease was driven by increases in all offences against property, with the largest increase in the number of commercial break-ins (Table 3).
- Commercial break-ins increased by 52.8% to 949 with the trend driven by increases in Alice Springs (38.2% or 65 break-ins), Katherine (169.4% or 61 break-ins), Darwin (75.0% or 60 break-ins) and Palmerston (39.0% or 16 break-ins). This was partially offset by decreases in Tennant Creek (23.3% or -10 break-ins), and Nhulunbuy (12.5% or -1 break-in).
- House break-ins increased by 27.2% to 955, primarily driven by increases in Darwin (86), Alice Springs (143) Palmerston (21) and Other (30) (Table 4).
- The number of acts intended to cause injury increased by 0.9% to 2,097 offences. This was primarily due to increases in Alice Springs (182) and Katherine (32).
- Of the total number of acts intended to cause injury, 2091 were assaults. Of these assaults, 64.9% involved domestic violence, 47.3% involved alcohol and 34.3% involved both domestic violence and alcohol.
- For the twelve months ending March 2022, the highest rate of assault was recorded in Tennant Creek, with an offence rate of 11,061 per 100,000 population, of which 72.3% involved alcohol. The second highest offence rate for assault was recorded in Alice Springs, with an offence rate of 7,722 per 100,000 population, of which 47.6% involved alcohol (Figure 2).
- In the same period, the lowest rate of assault was recorded in Nhulunbuy, with an offence rate of 1,543 per 100,000 population, of which, 64.7% involved alcohol. The second lowest offence rate for assault was recorded in Palmerston, with an offence rate of 2,250 per 100,000 population, of which 54.0% involved alcohol.
- The Northern Territory crime statistics are prepared by the Department of Attorney-General and Justice using data recorded by the Northern Territory Police.

Table 3: Selected recorded offences against property and persons, March quarter, 2021 and 2022^{9,10,11}

	Mar qtr 2021	Mar qtr 2022	Annual change %
	No.	No.	%
Offences against property			
House break-ins	751	955	27.2
Commercial break-ins	621	949	52.8
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	414	457	10.4
Theft	2 140	2 198	2.7
Property damage	2 108	2 375	12.7
Total	6 034	6 934	14.9
Offences against persons			
Homicide and related offences	2	6	200.0
Acts intended to cause injury	2 079	2 097	0.9
Sexual assault and related offences	131	79	-39.7
Other	169	187	10.7
Total	2 381	2 369	-0.5

⁹ Break-ins include actual and attempted break-ins.

¹⁰ Other includes other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, abduction, harassment and other offences, robbery, extortion and related offences.

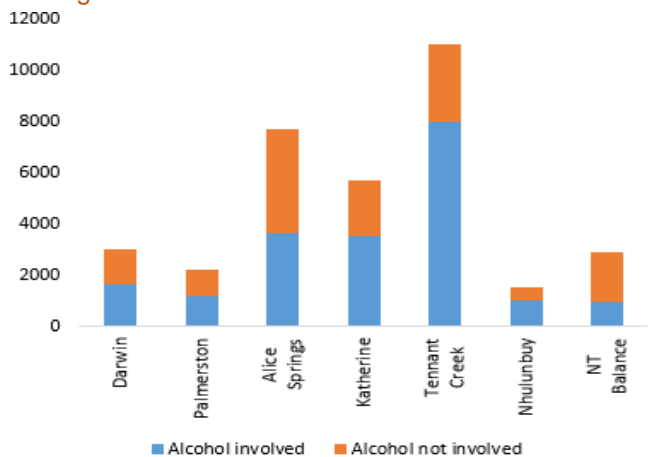
¹¹ Acts intended to cause injury includes assault and related offences.

Table 4: Recorded house break-ins by region, March quarter, 2021 and 2022¹²

	Mar qtr 2021	Mar qtr 2022	Annual change %
	No.	No.	%
Darwin	115	201	74.8
Palmerston	84	105	25.0
Alice Springs	236	379	60.6
Katherine	42	45	7.1
Tennant Creek	103	31	-69.9
Nhulunbuy	13	6	-53.8
Other	158	188	19.0
Total	751	955	27.2

¹² Other includes areas of the Northern Territory that lies outside of the six urban centres of Darwin, Palmerston, Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy.

Figure 2: Rate of assault per 100 000 population, divided by rate of alcohol involvement, for the year ending March 2021 and 2022¹³



¹³ 'Alcohol not involved' includes assaults where alcohol involvement is unknown.

Source data in Northern Territory Crime Statistics, March 2021: Department of Treasury and Finance, NTP

Youth justice in Australia, 2020-21

The following is a summary of information on young people who were under youth justice supervision in the Northern Territory during 2020-21 because of their involvement or alleged involvement in crime.

Young people represents all individuals aged 10 and over in the youth justice system, including some individuals aged 18 and over, unless otherwise stated.

The 'average day' is a summary measure that reflects both the number of young people supervised and the amount of time they spent under supervision. It is derived by averaging the number of days each young person spends under supervision in each financial year with the total number of days in the year.

- On an average day in the NT, 115 young people were under youth justice supervision, down from 198 in 2019-20.
- Of these young people, 90% were male and 10% were female (Table 5).
- Moreover, 93.8% were Aboriginal, representing the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and well above the national average of 45.6% (Table 5).
- The rate of young people aged 10-17 under youth justice supervision on an average day was 32.3 per 10 000 population, significantly lower than 50 per 10 000 population in 2019-20. This was the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 13.9 per 10 000 (Figure 3).
- Over the five years to 2020-21, the rate per 10,000 population of young people under supervision decreased by 44.8% from 58.6 to 32.3.
- Of the young people under youth justice supervision, 37.9% were under detention, and 62.8% were under community supervision. This compares to the national average of 18.5% and 82.2%, respectively.
- On an average day, 87.6% of young people under detention and 22.0% of young people under community supervision were unsentenced. These figures are higher than the national average of 72.2% and 19.7%, respectively.
- The average length of time spent under supervision by young people in the Territory was 135 days, or 19.3 weeks. This was the lowest of all jurisdictions, and below the national average of 183 days, or 26.2 weeks (Figure 4).
- The average length of time spent under supervision by Aboriginal young people in the Territory was 29.9% longer, at 137 days, compared to non-Aboriginal young people, at 106 days.

Table 5: Young people under supervision on an average day, Australia, 2020-21¹⁴

	Total No.	Aboriginal %	Male %	Female %
NSW	1 177	42.3	81.5	18.4
Vic	845	14.0	85.1	14.9
Qld	1 610	58.9	77.9	22.1
WA	549	58.6	84.2	15.8
SA	216	43.4	80.6	19.4
Tas	118	34.0	77.2	22.8
ACT	65	18.9	76.3	23.7
NT	115	93.8	90.0	10.0
Australia	4 695	45.6	81.2	18.8

¹⁴ Figures may not add due to rounding.

Figure 3: Rate of young people aged 10-17 by type of supervision on an average day per 10 000 population, Australia, 2020-21

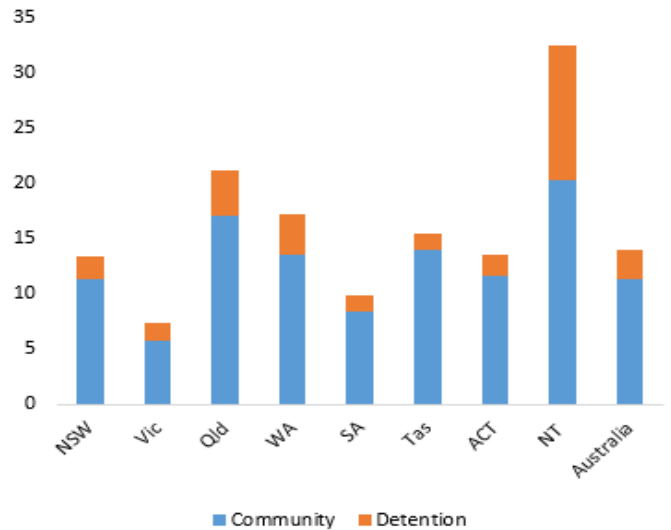
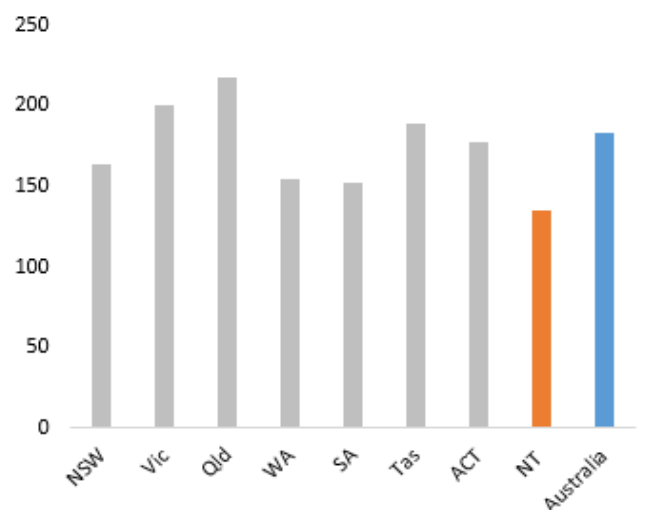


Figure 4: Average length of time spent during the year under supervision, Australia, 2020-21, days



Source data in Youth Justice in Australia, Australia, 2020-21: Department of Treasury and Finance, AIHW