

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Apprentices and Trainees June Quarter 2011	2
<i>Author:</i> National Centre for Vocational Education Research	
<i>Date of release:</i> 7 December 2011	
Prisoners in Australia, 2011	3
<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics	
<i>Date of release:</i> 8 December 2011	
VET in Schools 2010	4
<i>Author:</i> National Centre for Vocational Education Research	
<i>Date of release:</i> 12 December 2011	
Australia's Mothers and Babies 2009	5
<i>Author:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	
<i>Date of release:</i> 21 December 2011	
Report on Government Services	6
<i>Author:</i> Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision	
<i>Date of release:</i> 31 January 2011	

Apprentices and Trainees, June Quarter 2011

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

About this publication

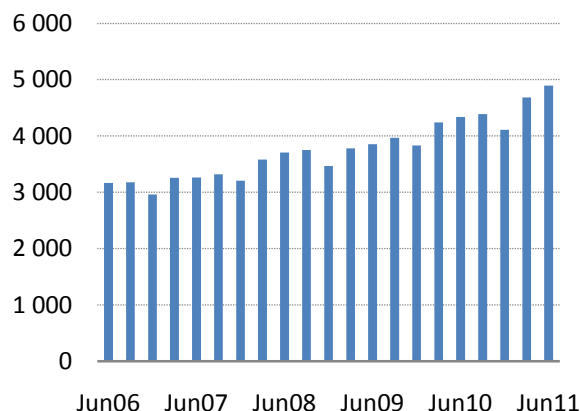
This publication provides detailed statistics on commencement, completion, withdrawal and number of apprentices and trainees currently in training for the June quarter 2011 as well as quarterly time series data from June quarter 2006

Summary

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

- There were 4896 apprentices and trainees in training in the Territory as at the end of the June quarter 2011, compared with 4339 for the same time last year. This represents an annual increase of 12.8 per cent in the Territory (Figure 1) compared with 5.2 per cent nationally.
- Of the number of apprentices and trainees in training, 84 per cent or 4115 were on a full-time basis.
- The gender ratio for apprentices and trainees in the Territory was consistent with the national ratio, with 66 per cent male and 34 per cent female.
- In the June quarter 2011, 695 apprentices and trainees commenced training, 315 completed their apprenticeship or traineeship and 253 cancelled or withdrew from training. This compares to 643 apprentices and trainees commencing training, 285 completing their apprenticeship or traineeship and 353 cancelling or withdrawing from training for the June quarter 2010.
- Of the 253 cancellations in the June quarter 2011, there were 223 apprentices and trainees who cancelled or withdrew within two years of commencing training, whilst 30 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 2484 employees, followed by community and personal service workers with 674 employees and clerical and administrative workers with 558 employees (Table 1).

Figure 1: Number of apprentices and trainees in training as at the end of the quarter, Northern Territory



Source: NCVER

Table 1: Apprentices and trainees in training, by occupation, Northern Territory and Australia, June quarter 2011

	NT		Aust	
	No.	%	No.	%
Managers and professionals	216	4.4	27 609	6.0
Technicians and trades	2 484	50.7	210 821	45.6
Community and personal service	674	13.8	52 164	11.3
Clerical and administrative	558	11.4	69 001	14.9
Sales	338	6.9	45 977	9.9
Machinery operators and drivers	300	6.1	30 181	6.5
Labourers	327	6.7	26 656	5.8
Total	4 896	100.0	462 409	100.0

Source: NCVER

Prisoners in Australia, 2011

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

About this publication

This publication presents statistics on prisoners who were in adult corrective services custody on 30 June 2011. Information presented includes: characteristics of prisoners, prisoner sentence length; and type of offence/charge.

Summary

The following is a summary of the key prisoner statistics for the Territory on 30 June 2011.

- There were 1270 adult prisoners in the Territory on 30 June 2011, an increase of 15.8 per cent from the same time last year. Nationally, the number of prisoners decreased by 2.0 per cent over the same period.
- Of the total number of prisoners in the Territory, 82.0 per cent were Indigenous compared to 26.3 per cent nationally.
- The imprisonment rate in the Territory was 762 prisoners per 100 000 adult population. This was the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national rate of 167.
- The age standardised Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was 2028 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population. This was the third highest of all jurisdictions behind Western Australia (3106) and South Australia (2209) and above the national average of 1868 (Figure 2).
- The age standardised non-Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was 181.7 compared to 130.2 nationally.
- The ratio of the Indigenous to non-Indigenous imprisonment rate in the Territory was 11.2, the third lowest of all jurisdictions. The ratio in other states varied between 3.6 in Tasmania to 18.3 in Western Australia and compared to 14.3 nationally (Figure 3).
- The mean sentence length was 37.0 months in the Territory and 60.5 months nationally (Figure 4).
- The most prevalent offence for Territory prisoners were acts intended to cause injury (40.2 per cent, compared to 19.2 per cent nationally), followed by sexual assault (13.9 per cent compared to 12.6 per cent nationally) and homicide and related offences (9.1 per cent compared to 9.7 per cent nationally).

Figure 2: Age standardised Indigenous imprisonment rate, 30 June 2011



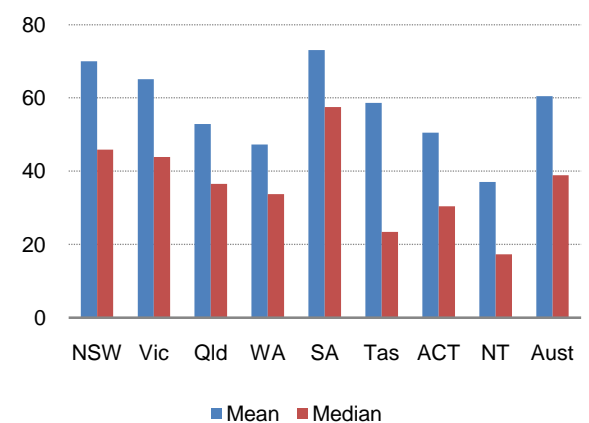
Source: ABS

Figure 3: Ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rate, 30 June 2011



Source: ABS

Figure 4: Mean and median sentence length, months



Source: ABS

VET in Schools 2010

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

About this publication

This publication presents statistics on vocational education and training (VET) undertaken by students aged 15-19 years as part of their secondary schooling, known as 'VET in schools'.

Summary

The following is a summary of VET in school data, in original terms, for the Territory in 2010.

- In 2010, there was 2084 VET in Schools students in the Territory, compared to 1841 in 2006. This represents an average annual increase of 4.9 per cent over this period, compared to 8.0 per cent nationally.
- Of the total number of VET in school students, 83.0 per cent were provided in government schools. This was the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 72.5 per cent (Table 2).
- Indigenous students comprised of 30.6 per cent of VET in schools students and 40.5 per cent of VET students aged 15-19 years.
- In terms of location, 42.2 per cent of VET in schools students resided in outer regional areas, 19.0 per cent in remote areas, 12.4 per cent in remote areas and 0.2 per cent in major cities. The remaining 26.1 per cent were students whose location was unknown.
- The most popular training packages for VET in school students were 'tourism, hospitality and events' (21.6 per cent), followed by 'metal and engineering' (9.0 per cent) and 'automotive industry retail, service and repair' (7.0 per cent) (Table 3).
- In 2010-11, the proportion of subject results that were assessed as passed was 87.1 per cent for VET in schools students and 68.5 per cent for VET students aged 15-19 years. Nationally, the proportion of students that resulted in a pass assessment was 61.4 per cent for VET in schools students and 69.3 per cent for VET students aged 15-19 years.

Table 2: Proportion of VET in school students in government schools, 2010

	Government school
	%
NSW	73.5
Vic	61.9
Qld	79.1
WA	70.0
SA	68.6
Tas	64.2
ACT	72.2
NT	83.0
Australia	72.5

Source: NCVER

Table 3: Most popular training packages for VET in schools students, Northern Territory, 2010

	Proportion
	%
Tourism, Hospitality and Events	21.6
Metal and Engineering	9.0
Automotive Industry Retail, Service and Repair	7.0
Business Services	6.1
Outdoor Recreation Industry	5.9
Construction, Plumbing and Services Integrated Framework	5.2
Rural Production	5.2
Retail Services	4.3
Hairdressing	3.5
Music	3.2

Source: NCVER

Australia's Mothers and Babies 2009

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

About this publication

This publication presents information on pregnancy and childbirth statistics in Australia. Information presented includes: outcomes for babies; demographic information on mothers; and causes of perinatal mortality.

Summary

Unless stated otherwise, the following is a summary of pregnancy and childbirth statistics in the Territory in 2009.

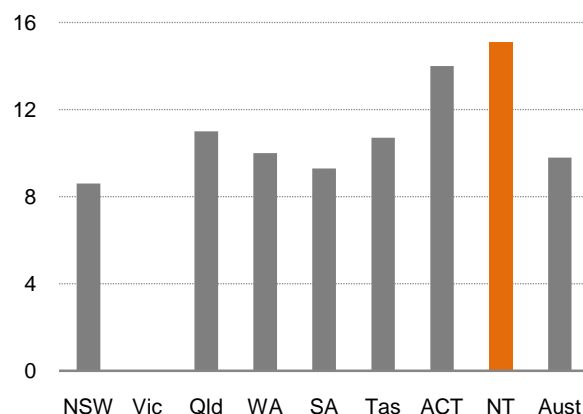
- In 2009, there were 3913 births in the Territory. This was an increase of 1.9 per cent from 2008 (3840) and compares to 0.8 per cent nationally.
- There were 3859 women who gave birth in the Territory in 2009. Of this number, 38.2 per cent or 1474 were Indigenous women.
- The mean age of women who gave birth in the Territory was 27.8 years, the lowest of all states and compares with 30.0 years nationally.
- The Territory recorded the highest proportion of mothers aged less than 20 years (10.5 per cent compared with 4.0 per cent nationally) and aged 20-24 years (22.5 per cent compared with 14.2 per cent nationally) (Figure 5).
- Nationally, the mean age of Indigenous women who gave birth in 2009 was 25.3 years compared to 30.2 years for non-Indigenous women. Over half (51.7 per cent) of Indigenous women who gave birth in 2009 were aged 24 years or less compared with 16.9 per cent for non-Indigenous women.
- The proportion of mothers who gave birth in the Territory in 2009 that smoked while pregnant was 23.2 per cent. This was the second highest rate behind Tasmania (24.5 per cent) and above the national average of 14.5 per cent.
- The mean birth weight of liveborn babies in the Territory in 2009 was 3278 grams, the lowest of all jurisdictions and below the national average of 3374 grams.
- In 2009, there were 59 perinatal deaths in the Territory or 15.1 perinatal deaths per 1000 births. Nationally, the perinatal death rate was 9.8 per 1000 births (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Proportion of women who gave birth by maternal age, 2009



Source: AIHW

Figure 6: Perinatal death rates per 1000 births, 2009 (1)



(1) Data for Victoria is not reported

Source: ABS

Report on Government Services 2012

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, <http://www.pc.gov.au>

About this publication

This is an annual publication of a range of national performance indicators across core government service areas, including early childhood, school education, health, welfare, housing and law and order.

Summary

Public Hospitals

- In 2009-10, there were 694 public hospital beds in the Territory. This equates to 3.1 beds per 1000 population, the highest of all states and above the national average of 2.6 beds per 1000 population.
- In 2009-10, there were 99 694 public hospital separations in the Territory. This equates to 468.8 separations per 1000 population. The separation rate in other jurisdictions varied between 188.0 in Tasmania to 263.6 in the Australia Capital Territory. Nationally, the separation rate was 221.4 per 1000 population.
- Of the total number of public hospital separations in the Territory in 2009-10, 69.6 per cent were Indigenous patients. The separation rate for Indigenous Territorians was 1663.8 per 1000 population, the highest of all jurisdictions and compared to 813.4 nationally (Figure 7).
- The proportion of patients seen on time in emergency departments in the Territory has increased slightly from 56 per cent in 2009-10 to 58 per cent in 2010-11 but remains below the national average of 70 per cent (Table 4).
- The proportion of Indigenous children receiving a fourth year development health check in the Territory increased from 45.5 per cent in 2009-10 to 63.6 per cent in 2010-11. The comparable national rate for 2010-11 was 40.1 per cent.

School education

- In 2010, the student to teaching staff ratio in all government schools in the Territory was 11.7, the lowest of all jurisdictions and below the national average of 14.0 (Table 5). The Territory's ratio has fallen from 13.0 in 2001 to 11.7 in 2011.

Figure 7: Indigenous public hospital separations per 1000 population, 2009-10 (1)



(1) Data for Tasmania and ACT are not published.

Source: SCRGSP

Table 4: Proportion of emergency department patients seen on time by triage category, 2010-11

	NT	Aust
	%	%
Resuscitation	100	100
Emergency	65	79
Urgent	53	65
Semi-urgent	54	68
Non-urgent	90	88
Average	58	70

Source: SCRGSP

Table 5: Student to teaching staff ratio, government schools, 2010

	Primary schools	Secondary schools	All schools
NSW	15.7	12.5	14.2
Vic	15.6	11.8	13.8
Qld	15.4	12.6	14.3
WA	15.4	11.2	13.8
SA	15.3	13.0	14.4
Tas	14.3	13.1	13.7
ACT	13.5	11.5	12.5
NT	12.2	11.0	11.7
Australia	15.4	12.3	14.0

Source: SCRGSP

Report on Government Services 2012

Summary (continued)

- In 2010, the proportion of Territory students that achieved the minimum standard for reading, writing and numeracy was lower than the national average (Table 6).
- The school participation rate for students aged 14-19 years in 2010 was 48.3 per cent in the Territory and 59.9 per cent nationally.

Justice services

- In 2010-11, real recurrent expenditure on police services per person in the Territory was \$1065, which was 2.7 times higher than the national average (\$395) (Figure 8). Between 2005-06 and 2010-11, per capita expenditure on police services increased by 2.6 per cent per annum in the Territory, the second highest of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 1.4 per cent.
- Between 2005-06 and 2010-11, the number of full time equivalent operational police staff increased by an average of 6.6 per cent per annum, the highest increase of all states and above the national average of 4.0 per cent per annum.
- In 2010-11, there were 42 road fatalities in the Territory. Between 2001-02 and 2010-11, the rate of road fatalities (per 100 000 registered vehicles) in the Territory has decreased from 42.8 in 2001-02 to 30.6 in 2010-11 but remains above the national rate of 8.6 (Figure 9).
- In 2010, the rate of victims of recorded crime (per 100 000 people) in the Territory was 136.3 for sexual assault (79.5 nationally), 2986 for physical assault (2300 nationally) and 4988 for break-ins (3060 nationally).

Housing

- The average turnaround times for vacant public housing stock decreased from 95.9 days in 2009-10 to 58.8 days in 2010-11 but remains above the national average of 30.0 days.
- In 2011, 8.2 per cent of public housing in the Territory was overcrowded, compared with 4.3 per cent nationally.

Table 6: Proportion of students who achieved at or above the minimum standard, 2010

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	NT	Aust	NT	Aust
	%	%	%	%
Year 3				
Reading	43.0	75.1	90.7	95.0
Writing	45.3	79.0	94.2	96.6
Numeracy	46.1	76.6	93.0	95.3
Year 5				
Reading	31.3	66.2	89.4	92.7
Writing	30.2	70.5	89.3	94.4
Numeracy	37.7	71.4	93.1	95.0
Year 7				
Reading	40.4	76.6	93.1	95.9
Writing	27.5	69.8	86.6	93.9
Numeracy	41.8	77.0	93.5	96.1
Year 9				
Reading	32.1	64.2	91.1	92.2
Writing	24.1	59.0	82.0	88.7
Numeracy	36.3	70.4	92.5	94.3

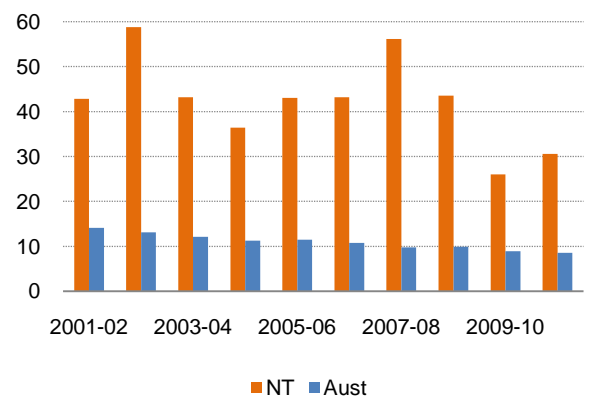
Source: SCRGSP

Figure 8: Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person, 2010-11



Source: SCRGSP

Figure 9: Rate of road fatalities per 100 000 registered vehicles



Source: SCRGSP