

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.

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Apprentices and Trainees, September quarter 2007

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education and Research (NCVER)

This quarterly publication presents statistics on apprentice and trainee activity in Australia from the September quarter 2002 to the September quarter 2007 based on administrative data provided by state and territory authorities.

Key Point:

From the September quarter 2006 to the September quarter 2007, apprentice and trainee commencement (600) and completion (300) estimates in the Territory were unchanged.

For apprentices and trainees in the Territory:

In-training at 30 September 2007 estimated at 3300 persons

- Higher (3 per cent) than at 30 September 2006, and 27 per cent higher than at 30 September 2002 which was larger than the national increase (15 per cent) from 30 September 2002.
- Predominant characteristics: male (68 per cent); aged 19 years and under (33 per cent); and non-traditional apprenticeships (53 per cent).

Commencements during the September quarter 2007 estimated at 600 persons

- The same as the previous September quarter, and 20 per cent higher than the September quarter 2002 which was larger than the national increase (2 per cent) during the September quarter 2002.
- Predominant characteristics: male (53 per cent); aged 25 to 44 years (36 per cent); and non-traditional apprenticeships (79 per cent).

Completions during the September quarter 2007 estimated at 300 persons

- The same as the previous September quarter, and 50 per cent higher than the September quarter 2002 which was smaller than the national increase (32 per cent) during the September quarter 2002.
- Completing apprentices and trainees were predominantly: male (59 per cent); aged 25 to 44 years (38 per cent); and non-traditional apprenticeships (82 per cent).

Cancellations and withdrawals during the September quarter 2007 estimated at 400

- Unchanged for consecutive quarters since the December quarter 2004, and 33 per cent more than the September quarter 2002 which was larger than the national increase (22 per cent) over the same period.
- Those apprentices and trainees aged 19 years or under accounted for 41 per cent of all cancellations and withdrawals.

Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2007

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 3101.0.

This quarterly publication presents changes in estimated resident population for Australia and its states and territories over time. Components of change such as births, deaths, and overseas and interstate migration are included. See NT Treasury Economic Brief for more detail http://www.nt.gov.au/ntt/economics/econ_briefs/population.shtml

Key Point:

In the September quarter 2007, the Territory's estimated resident population (ERP) grew by 1528 to 216 503, comprised of natural increase (756), positive net interstate migration (388) and positive net overseas migration (384).

In the September quarter 2007, in the Territory:

- ERP increased by 2.2 per cent to 216 503 from the September quarter 2006, the third highest annual growth of the jurisdictions behind Western Australia (2.4 per cent) and Queensland (2.2 per cent), and above national growth of 1.5 per cent.
- There was a natural increase (births less deaths) of 756 persons followed by net interstate migration (388) and net overseas migration (384).

In the Territory from 2005-06 to 2006-07:

- The total fertility rate decreased from 2.215 births per woman to 2.189 (highest in Australia), compared with a national rate increase from 1.804 to 1.853 births per woman.
- The age standardised death rate decreased from 9.47 deaths per 1000 persons to 9.07, the highest in Australia. The national rate also decreased from 6.09 to 5.93 deaths per 1000 persons.

Causes of Death, 2006

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 3303.0.

This annual publication presents information about deaths registered in Australia in 2006 and sourced from administrative data provided by relevant agencies in each state and territory. Coverage of deaths of Indigenous Australians is incomplete due to differential levels of recording of Indigenous status on death information forms across jurisdictions.

Key Point:

In 2006, the standardised death rate for the leading cause of deaths of Territory residents was Ischaemic heart disease (e.g. heart attacks, 142.5 per 100 000 population). This rate was lower than in 1997 (255.8).

In 2006, for the 921 registered deaths of Territory usual residents:

- Males accounted for 63 per cent, larger than the national proportion of 51 per cent, and Indigenous deaths accounted for 49 per cent.
- Based on the report's methodology, the leading underlying cause of death was Ischaemic heart disease e.g. heart attacks (12.4 per cent of total deaths), as it was for Indigenous deaths (10.4 per cent of 452 deaths) and Australia (17.2 per cent). Other predominant underlying causes of death included Chronic lower respiratory diseases e.g. emphysema, Land transport accidents, Lung cancer, and Diabetes (Table 1).
- The age-standardised death rate of 975.0 per 100 000 population, the highest of all jurisdictions, was lower than in 1997 (1311.0) and higher than the national rate of 591.5 which decreased from 757.0 in 1997.
- The age-standardised rate of deaths with Ischaemic heart disease as the underlying cause decreased to 142.5 per 100 000 population from 255.8 in 1997, remaining the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national rate which decreased to 100.2 from 174.5 in 1997.

Table 1. Predominant underlying causes of death, Northern Territory, 2006

	Total Deaths %	Indigenous Deaths %
Ischaemic heart disease	12.4	10.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	7.4	8.6
Land transport accidents	5.4	6.6
Lung cancer	4.9	2.4
Diabetes	4.6	6.4

Source: ABS Cat no 3303.0

Census 2006: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 2033.0.55.001..

SEIFA, a series of four measures, is calculated on a range of Census variables. Each of the four indexes summarises a different aspect of the socio-economic conditions of people living in the area, including relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage, economic resources, and education and occupation. The indexes show an average ranking of an area, so it is possible relatively advantaged residents live in areas labelled as disadvantaged, and vice versa.

Key Point:

Most disadvantaged areas of Australia are located in remote areas of the Territory and Queensland, while the most advantaged areas are located in capital cities such as Canberra, Sydney, Brisbane, Perth and Melbourne.

According to the 2006 Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage:

- The two most disadvantaged Statistical Local Areas (SLA) in Australia were in the Territory (Jilkminggan and Belyuen), followed by Yarrabah (Queensland).

In the Territory*:

- The five most advantaged Local Government Areas (LGA) were Jabiru, followed by Darwin, Alice Springs, Litchfield and Palmerston.
- The five most disadvantaged SLAs were Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp, followed by Moulden, Gray, Narrows and Winnellie.
- The five most advantaged SLAs were Bayview-Woolner, followed by Larrakeyah, Durack, Brinkin and Gunn-Palmerston City.

* areas ranked in the top ten are likely to have similar levels of socio-economic advantage and areas in the bottom ten are likely to have similar levels of socio-economic disadvantage.

Corrective Services, Australia, December quarter 2007

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 4512.0.

This quarterly publication presents state and territory information on persons in custody and community-based corrections sourced from state and territory administrative datasets.

Key Point:

From 2005 to 2007 in the Territory, the average daily number of persons in full-time custody increased to 856 and the average daily Indigenous imprisonment rate increased to 1891.0 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population, lower than the national rate of 2187.5 persons.

In the December quarter 2007, the Territory had:

- An average daily number of persons in full-time custody (843) relatively unchanged from the previous quarter (842) and 2 per cent higher than the December quarter 2006.
- An average daily number of Indigenous prisoners (688) 2 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2 per cent higher than the December quarter 2006.
- An average daily imprisonment rate of 550 per 100 000 adults, higher than all jurisdictions and also the national rate (163) (Table 2).
- An average daily Indigenous imprisonment rate of 1850 per 100 000 Indigenous adults, third highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national rate (2174) (Table 2).

From 2005 to 2007, in the Territory:

- The average daily number of persons in full-time custody increased by 8.2 per cent from 791 to 856, slightly more than the national average increase (8.0 per cent).
- The average daily imprisonment rate increased from 556.8 per 100 000 adult population to 566.5, and the national rate increased from 156.8 to 164.2.
- The average daily Indigenous imprisonment rate increased from 1760.5 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population to 1891.0, remaining lower than the national rate which increased from 2027.7 to 2187.5 persons per 100 000 adult Indigenous population.
- The average number (on the first day of the month) of persons in community-based corrections increased by 6 per cent from 1110 to 1173.

Table 2: Imprisonment rates, Northern Territory and Australia, December quarter 2007*

	Northern Territory		Australia	
	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous
Male	1 008	3 614	308	4 093
Female	51	164	23	376
All	550	1 850	163	2 174

* per 100 000 adult population

Source: ABS Cat no 4512.0

Darwin and Palmerston: A Social Atlas, 2006 Census

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 2030.7.

This publication uses coloured thematic maps (see example below) to present key characteristics of the population for Darwin, Palmerston, Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire based on data collected in the 2006 Census. The broad themes represented include population, cultural diversity, education, labour force, income, families and households and dwellings.

Key Point:

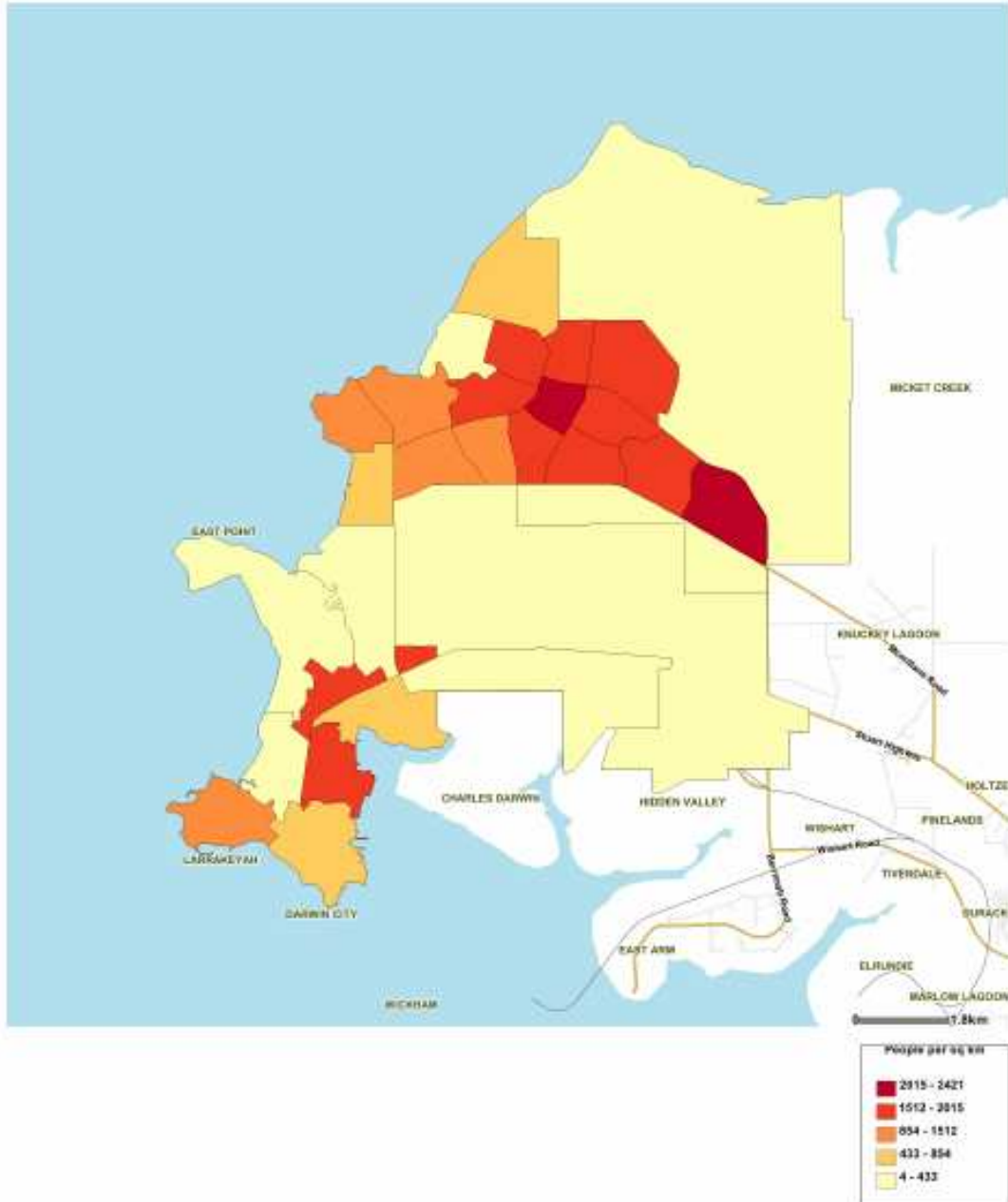
In general for Darwin at August 2006 (Census time), the northern suburbs had higher population densities than other areas in Darwin.

In Darwin and Palmerston at the 2006 Census:

- A smaller proportion (74 per cent) of the population aged 1 year and over were living at the same address as one year before in comparison to Australia's other capital cities.
- Children aged 0-4 years accounted for 7.8 per cent of the total population of Darwin and Palmerston, higher than the proportion of children aged 0-4 years living in Litchfield Shire (6.4 per cent).
- Of all occupied private dwellings, 17 per cent were fully owned by the occupants.



Population Density
 Number of people per square kilometre
 Based on Place of Usual Residence, 2006
 Darwin (C) (Local Government Area) by Statistical Local Area



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Source: MapStats at www.censusdata.abs.gov.au

Migration, Australia, 2006-07

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no. 3412.0.

This annual publication presents statistics on migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration within Australia and information on overseas born residents of Australia.

Key Point:

During 2006-07, combined net interstate and overseas migration accounted for 35 per cent of population growth in the Territory, with natural increase contributing the remainder.

In the Territory during 2006-07:

- Net interstate migration accounted for about 5 per cent of population growth and net overseas migration (NOM) accounted for about 30 per cent, smaller than the national NOM proportion (56 per cent).
- The largest outflow of interstate migrants was to Queensland (33 per cent or 5466 persons).
- The largest inflow of interstate migrants was from Queensland (28 per cent or 4641 persons)

In the Territory, net interstate migration has fluctuated between positive and negative flows over the past three years while NOM has been positive (Table 3).

Table 3: Net migration (number), Northern Territory, 2004-05 to 2006-07

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Net Interstate Migration	653	-658	228
Net Overseas Migration	965	656	1 321

NT Crime and Justice Statistics - December quarter 2007

Source: NT Department of Justice, NT Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics, Issue 22: December Quarter 2007, and Long Term Recorded Crime Statistics.

This publication presents Territory crime and justice statistics from the December quarter 2005 to the December quarter 2007. Data is sourced from administrative systems maintained by the Territory Government.

Key Point:

In the Territory during the December quarter 2007, Assault offences accounted for 91 per cent of all recorded offences against the person, and the daily average number of adult prisoners (843) was 2 per cent higher than the same quarter in 2006.

Recorded Offences

In the Territory during the December quarter 2007:

- The 1448 Assault offences accounted for 91 per cent of all recorded offences against the person, followed by Sexual Assault offences (5 per cent).
- The 1959 Property Damage offences accounted for 38 per cent (the highest proportion) of all recorded property offences, followed by Other Theft offences (e.g. stealing and shoplifting, 35 per cent), break-ins to Commercial of other Premises (9 per cent) and House break-ins (8 per cent).

In the Territory from 2001 to 2007:

- Recorded offences against the person increased by 48 per cent from 4150 to 6130.

- Recorded property offences decreased by 35 per cent from 31 666 to 20 673.

Prisoners and Detainees in Correctional Facilities

In the Territory in the December quarter 2007:

- The daily average number of adult prisoners was 843, an increase of 2 per cent from the same quarter in 2006.
- Indigenous prisoners (688) accounted for 82 per cent of the daily average adult prison population.
- The daily average number of juvenile detainees was 25, a decrease of 4 per cent from the same quarter in 2006.
- Indigenous juveniles (23) accounted for 92 per cent of the daily average juvenile detainee population.

Persons not in the Labour Force, September 2007

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 6220.0.

This publication presents information about the civilian population aged 15 years and over who are not in the labour force, i.e. neither employed nor unemployed. Territory estimates refer to mainly urban areas and high standard errors for some estimates demand caution.

Key Point:

In the Territory in September 2007, the proportion of persons not in the labour force but who wanted to work (25 per cent) was larger than the national proportion (22 per cent).

Of the estimated 24 500 persons not in the labour force (Table 4):

- An estimated 6200 (25 per cent) wanted to work*, larger than the national proportion (22 per cent).
- Women accounted for 59 per cent, smaller than the national proportion (61 per cent).

* but not unemployed (by definition), e.g. seeking work but unavailable to start

Table 4: Persons not in the labour force, Northern Territory and Australia, September 2007

	Male		Female		Persons	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Northern Territory						
Not in the labour force	10.1		14.4		24.5	
- who wanted to work*	2.5 [^]	25	3.8	26	6.2	25
Australia						
- who wanted to work*		19		23		22

[^] estimate should be used with caution due to standard errors

Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 4713.0.

This publication presents results of the 2006 Census to describe key characteristics of the Indigenous population, including population structure and distribution; mobility; household composition; language and religious affiliation; education; work; income; and housing and transport.

Key Point:

In the Territory in 2006, the Indigenous proportion of the population (31.6 per cent) had lower median ages of 21.6 years (males), 23.5 years (females) and 22.6 years (persons) compared with the non-Indigenous proportion (35.3, 34.0 and 34.7 years respectively).

The Territory had 13 per cent (66 582) of Australia's estimated Indigenous resident population, of which:

- The proportion living in **very remote** areas (56 per cent) was larger than all jurisdictions and the national proportion (16 per cent).
- The proportion living in **remote or very remote** areas (79 per cent) was larger than all jurisdictions and the national proportion (25 per cent).
- Over half (59 per cent) spoke an Australian Indigenous language and 75 per cent of those spoke English well or very well. This is the smallest proportion of all jurisdictions.
- Persons not in the labour force (17 451) lived primarily in very remote areas (61 per cent).
- Persons employed (11 659) lived primarily in very remote areas (52 per cent).
- CDEP participants living in remote communities and in some discrete Indigenous communities in non-remote areas accounted for 37 per cent of their national counterparts, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions.

There were 10 221 Indigenous households in the Territory, of which 5 per cent owned the dwelling outright and 15 per cent owned with a mortgage, lower than the national proportions (12 and 24 per cent respectively).

Regional Population Growth, 2006-07

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 3218.0.

This annual publication contains estimates of the resident population of Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Districts and states and territories of Australia.

Key Point:

In 2006-07, Darwin (2.6 per cent) was the fastest growing capital city Statistical Division (SD) in Australia, reflecting growth of almost 5 per cent in both Litchfield Shire and Palmerston.

In 2006-07 (Table 5):

- Darwin (2.6 per cent) was the fastest growing capital city SD in Australia, followed by Perth (2.3 per cent).
- Litchfield Shire recorded the highest average annual growth (4.9 per cent) of all the Territory LGAs, followed by Palmerston (4.8 per cent).
- Palmerston recorded the largest growth (1221 persons).

Table 5: Selected Regional Average Annual Population Growth, Northern Territory

	ERP at 30 June			Change	
	2002	2006	2007	2002-2007*	2006-2007
				%	%
Northern Territory	199 442	210 674	214 975	1.5	2.0
Darwin Statistical Division (SD)					
Darwin City	68 499	71 933	72 852	1.2	1.3
Palmerston - East Arm	23 294	25 889	27 185	3.1	5.0
Litchfield Shire	15 663	16 546	17 358	2.1	4.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>107 456</i>	<i>114 368</i>	<i>117 395</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	91 986	96 306	97 580	1.2	1.3
Selected Local Government Areas (LGA)					
Alice Springs	26 362	26 194	26 305	0.0	0.4
Darwin	68 499	71 933	72 852	1.2	1.3
Katherine	8 986	9 023	9 124	0.3	1.1
Litchfield Shire	15 663	16 546	17 358	2.1	4.9
Palmerston	22 842	25 371	26 592	3.1	4.8
Tennant Creek	3 054	3 332	3 427	2.3	2.9
Thamarrurr	1 772	2 300	2 363	5.9	2.7
Tiwi Islands	2 449	2 512	2 565	0.9	2.1
Selected Statistical Local Areas (SLA)					
Darwin					
Alawa	2 207	2 322	2 291	0.7	-1.3
Bayview-Woolner	791	1 859	2 001	20.4	7.6
City - Inner	2 274	2 695	2 833	4.5	5.1
Palmerston					
Gunn-Palmerston City	1 617	2 524	2 713	10.9	7.5
Palmerston - Bal	1 748	2 992	3 486	14.8	16.5
Woodroffe	3 621	3 696	3 681	0.3	-0.4
Jabiru	1 188	1 247	1 250	1.0	0.2
Nhulunbuy	3 886	4 433	4 498	3.0	1.5

* average annual growth

Source: ABS Cat no. 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia