

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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Australian Social Trends 2008

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat. no. 4102.0.

This 15th annual edition presents information on contemporary social issues and areas of public policy concern such as population, family and community, health, education and training, work, economic resources, housing, crime and justice, culture and leisure, and the environment. Unpublished and published information from the ABS and other national and international sources is presented.

Key Point:

In 2004-2006, Territory life expectancy at birth for males (72.1 years) and females (78.1 years) were lower than respective national life expectancies of 78.7 and 83.5 years.

In the Territory in 2006-07:

Population

- 16.8 per cent of total migrant arrivals were humanitarian settlers, larger than the national proportion of 8.7 per cent, while 36.5 per cent were skilled settlers compared with the national proportion of 43.4 per cent.

Family and Community

In the Territory in 2006:

- The proportion of people living in mainly urban areas who felt unsafe walking alone in their local area after dark of 30 per cent was the highest of all jurisdictions and larger than the national proportion of 18 per cent.

Health

In the Territory in the years 2004-2006:

- Life expectancy at birth for males (72.1 years) and females (78.1 years) were lower than in other jurisdictions and lower than national life expectancies (78.7 and 83.5 years respectively).

In the Territory in 2006:

- There were fewer doctors per 100 000 population (254) than the national rate of 266 doctors per 100 000 population.

Education and Training

In the Territory in 2007:

- The proportion of all school leavers in mainly urban areas aged 15 – 19 years who were not fully engaged in education and/or employment (51.1 per cent) i.e. not studying and not working, or studying part-time and not working, or not studying and working part-time, was the largest of all jurisdictions and larger than the national proportion of 28.4 per cent.

Work

In the Territory in 2006-07:

- The participation rate of males aged 55-64 years of 73.6 per cent was the second highest in Australia following Western Australia (73.8 per cent), higher than the national male participation rate of 67.9 per cent.
- The participation rate of females aged 55-64 years of 64.7 per cent was the highest in Australia, higher than the national female participation rate of 48.4 per cent.

Economic Resources

In the Territory in 2005-06:

- The mean weekly equivalised household income of \$724 was the second highest of all jurisdictions behind the Australian Capital Territory (\$786) and higher than the national average of \$644.

Australian vocational education and training statistics: students and courses 2007

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

This publication provides a summary of 2007 data relating to students, courses, qualifications, training providers and funding in Australia's publicly funded vocational education and training (VET) system. It excludes VET delivered in schools where the VET training has been undertaken by schools.

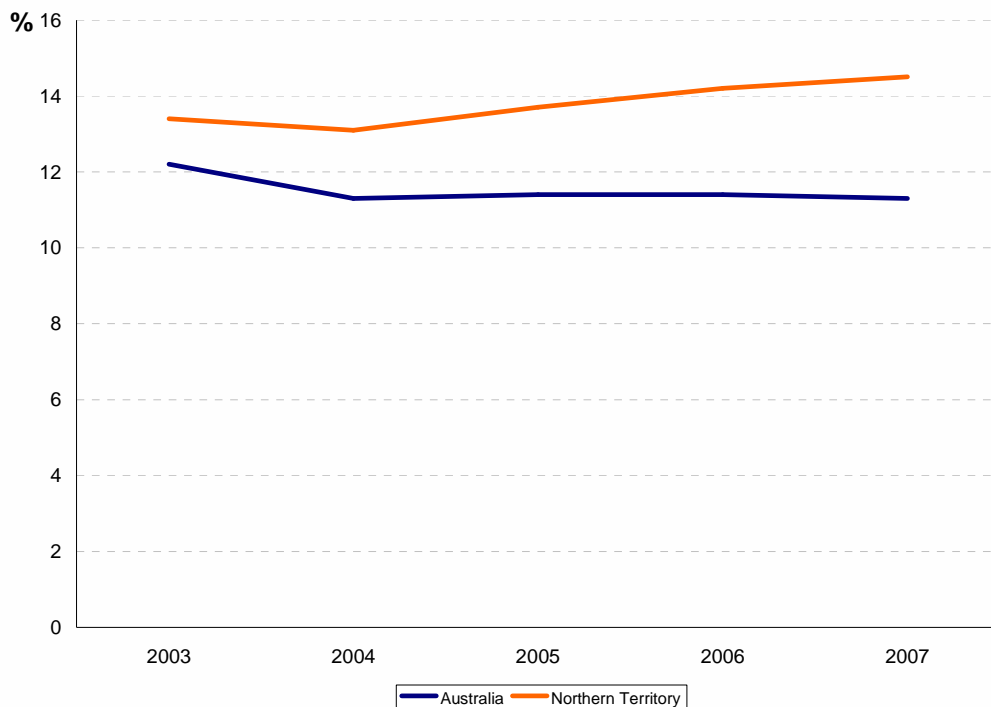
Key Point:

In the Territory, the number of students enrolled in Vocational Education and Training (VET) increased by 4.3 per cent between 2006 and 2007 compared with a 0.7 per cent decrease in national enrolments.

For VET students in the Territory in 2007:

- The participation rate of 14.5 per cent for those aged 15-64 years was up slightly from 2006 (14.2 per cent), compared with a decrease at the national level from 11.4 per cent to 11.3 per cent.
- The participation rate was the highest of all jurisdictions for the 15-19 year age group (37.3 per cent) and higher than the national rate (30.1 per cent).
- The total number enrolled was estimated at 22 800, 4.3 per cent more than in 2006. Compared with other jurisdictions this was the second highest growth for the period after Tasmania (5.0 per cent). Declines in New South Wales (-2.9 per cent) and Queensland (-2.1 per cent) enrolments contributed to a national decline (-0.7 per cent).
- 95 per cent of those enrolled were part-time students, larger than the national proportion (88 per cent).

Chart 1: Participation rates (15-64 years), Australia and Northern Territory, 2003-2007



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

Incidence of Type 1 diabetes in Australia 2000-2006

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat. no. CVD 42.

This report presents the latest results on new cases for the incidence of Type 1 diabetes in Australia based on data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's National Diabetes Register (NDR). This is the first time that results from the NDR have been published for those aged over 40 years. Type 1 diabetes mostly arises in children or young adults, although it can occur at any age. People with Type 1 diabetes need insulin replacement for survival. All rates in the following summary are age-standardised.

Key Point:

The Territory had the lowest average new case incidence rate of Type 1 diabetes for 0-14 year olds for the 2000-2006 period with 10.3 cases per 100 000 reported, well below the national average of 22.4 cases per 100 000.

In the Territory between 2000 and 2006:

- The incidence rate of Type 1 diabetes for those aged 15-24 years (11.1 per 100 000), was the lowest of all jurisdiction and lower than the national rate of 14.8 per 100 000.
- The population aged 40 years and over recorded an incidence rate of 4.9 per 100 000, marginally higher than the national rate of 4.8 per 100 000.
- There were 36 new cases of Type 1 diabetes among children aged 0-14 years with an annual average incidence rate of 10.3 per 100 000 population, which was the lowest of all jurisdictions and lower than the national rate of 22.4 (Table 1).

Table 1: Incidence of Type 1 diabetes, 0-14 year olds, Northern Territory and Australia, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average 2000-2006
NT								
Number of cases	6	4	3	5	9	3	6	36
Rate per 100 000 population	12.0	8.2	6.0	10.3	18.3	5.9	11.7	10.3
Australia								
Number of cases	761	847	902	974	973	906	916	6279
Rate per 100 000 population	19.2	21.2	22.5	24.3	24.2	22.5	22.6	22.4

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

NT Crime and Justice Statistics – March quarter 2008

Source: NT Department of Justice, NT, Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics, Issue 23: March Quarter 2008.

This publication presents Territory crime and justice statistics from the March quarter 2006 to the March quarter 2008. Data is sourced from administrative systems maintained by the Territory Government.

Key Point:

In the March quarter 2008, Indigenous prisoners accounted for 82 per cent of the daily average Territory prison population (737), which had increased from 688 in the March quarter 2007.

Recorded Crime

In the Territory during the March quarter 2008:

- There were 1372 recorded offences against the person, a decrease of 14 per cent from the previous quarter. Assault offences accounted for 91 per cent of all recorded offences against the person, followed by Sexual Assault offences (6 per cent).
- There were 5955 property offences recorded, an increase of 15 per cent from the previous quarter and up 10 per cent from the March quarter 2007. Property damage accounted for 38 per cent (the highest proportion) of all recorded property offences, House break-ins accounted for 9 per cent.

Prisoners and Detainees in Correctional Facilities

In the Territory in the March quarter 2008:

- The daily average number of prisoners was 896, an increase of 7 per cent from the same quarter in 2007.
- Indigenous prisoners accounted for 82 per cent of the daily average prison population.
- The daily average number of juvenile detainees was 27, an increase of 8 per cent (2) from the same quarter in 2007.
- Indigenous juveniles accounted for 85 per cent (23) of the daily average detainee population.

Serious injury due to land transport accidents, Australia, 2005-06

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat. no. INJCAT 113.

This publication presents estimates on serious injury (hospitalisation) due to land transport accidents in Australia during 2005-06. It focuses on road vehicle traffic crashes, and examines variables such as mode of transport, gender, age group and remoteness from an urban centre. Data is presented according to state and territory of the injured parties' usual residence because the source dataset does not contain crash location information.

Key Point:

Since 1999-00, annual Australia-wide age-standardised hospitalisation rates of Territory residents due to road vehicle traffic crashes have been significantly greater than national rates and have ranged from 212 per 100 000 population in 2000-01 and 2001-02 to 190 in 2004-05, with the 2005-06 rate (197) again significantly higher than the national rate (153).

For land transport accidents during 2005-06:

- 29.4 per cent of the 659 hospitalised Territory residents were Indigenous residents.
- The age-standardised hospitalisation rate for Territory residents across Australia of 313 per 100 000 population was the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national rate (247.7).

For crashes involving a motor vehicle, pedal cycle or other road vehicle during 2005-06:

- 82 per cent of the 467 hospitalisations in the Territory were Territory residents, a lower proportion than other jurisdictions for which on average 95 per cent of their injured residents were hospitalised in their respective jurisdictions, except for the Australian Capital Territory (66 per cent).
- Of the 406 Territory residents hospitalised across Australia, 72 per cent were male, 23 per cent were car drivers and 21 per cent were car passengers compared with respective national proportions of 66 per cent, 32 per cent and 16 per cent.
- The Australia-wide age-standardised hospitalisation rate of Territory residents was 197 per 100 000 population, the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national

rate (153). From 1999-00 to 2005-06, the Territory's hospitalisation rates were significantly greater than the national rate, ranging from 212 in 2000-01 and 2001-02 to 190 in 2004-05.