

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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 At 30 June 2007, residents in permanent aged care in the Territory had the longest average length of stay (189.6 weeks) in Australia, with half of the Territory's 543 residential aged care places in remote or very remote areas.
- The BreastScreen Australia monitoring report 2004-2005** **7**  
 Compared with national rates, in the Territory a smaller proportion (41.5 per cent) of women aged 50-69 years were screened under the program in 2004-05 and the 2001-2005 breast cancer mortality rate (45.2 deaths per 100 000 women) was lower.

## Apprentices and Trainees, December 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 December quarter 2002 to the December quarter 2007 based on administrative data provided by state and territory authorities.

### Key Point:

In the Territory, the average quarterly number of commencements in 2007 (700) was higher than in 2003 (500) while completions were unchanged at 250 over the same period.

For apprentices and trainees in the Territory:

### In-training at 31 December 2007 estimated at 3200

- 7 per cent more than at 31 December 2006. Compared with 30 September 2007, Territory estimates were down 6 per cent while national estimates dropped 3 per cent.
- Predominant characteristics: male (69 per cent); aged 25 to 44 years (34 per cent); and non-traditional apprenticeships (53 per cent).

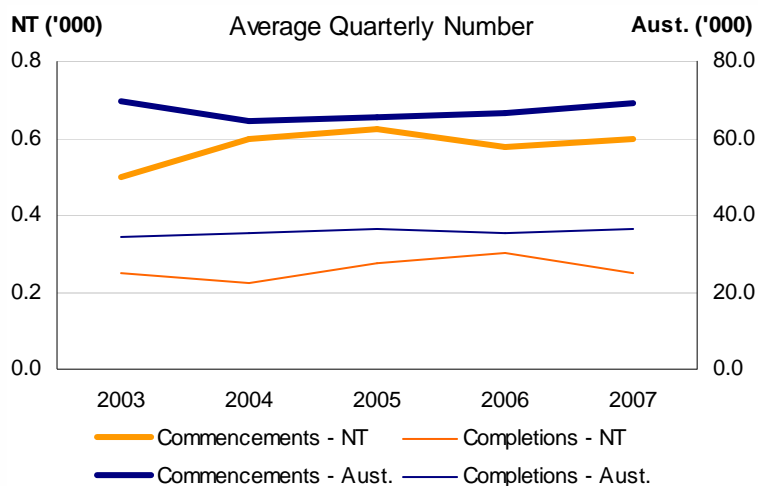
### Commencements during December quarter 2007 estimated at 500

- 25 per cent more than during the December quarter 2006. Compared with the September quarter 2007, Territory estimates were down 17 per cent while national estimates dropped 13 per cent.
- Predominant characteristics: male (57 per cent); aged 19 years or under (34 per cent); and non-traditional apprenticeships (74 per cent).
- Compared with 2003, the 2007 average quarterly number of commencements in the Territory was higher at 600, while the 2007 national average was unchanged at about 69 000 (Chart 1).

### Completions during December quarter 2007 estimated at 300

- No change from the December quarter 2006. Compared with the September quarter 2007, Territory estimates were unchanged while national estimates increased by 21 per cent.
- Completing apprentices and trainees were predominantly: male (54 per cent); aged 20 to 24 years (37 per cent); and non-traditional apprenticeships (81 per cent).
- Compared with 2003, the 2007 average quarterly number of completions in the Territory was unchanged at 250, while the 2007 national average (36 400) was higher than in 2003 (32 000) (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Commencements and Completions, Northern Territory and Australia, 2003 to 2007



Source: NCVER, Apprentices and Trainees, December quarter 2007

## Australian Demographic Statistics, December 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](http://www.nt.gov.au/ntt/economics/econ_briefs/population.shtml)

### Key Point:

During 2007, the Territory's estimated resident population (ERP) grew by 2.4 per cent to 217 559 compared with national growth of 1.6 per cent.

In the Territory during the December quarter 2007 (Table 1):

- ERP grew to 217 559, 2.4 per cent higher than at 31 December 2006 compared with national annual growth of 1.6 per cent.
- The components of growth were natural increase (births less deaths) of 639 persons, net overseas migration of 95 persons and net interstate migration of 368 persons.
- Net interstate migration was positive for the third consecutive quarter.

In the Territory from 2001-02 to 2006-07:

- The total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 2.260 births per woman to 2.186 (highest TFR in Australia), compared with a national rate increase from 1.730 to 1.855 births per woman.
- The age standardised death rate decreased from 9.60 deaths per 1000 persons to 9.15 (highest in Australia), compared with a national rate decrease from 6.62 to 5.93 deaths per 1000 persons.

**Table 1: Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change, December quarter 2007**

	December Quarter		change		
	quarter	year to date	quarterly <sup>1</sup>	annual <sup>2</sup>	year on year <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northern Territory</b>					
population growth	1 102	5 040			
natural increase	639	2 842			
<i>births</i>	898	3 894			
<i>deaths</i>	259	1 052			
net migration					
<i>overseas</i>	95	1 339			
<i>interstate</i>	368	859			
total population	217 559		0.5%	2.4%	2.1%
<b>Australia</b>					
population growth	84 734	331 872			
total population	21 180 632		0.4%	1.6%	1.5%

<sup>1</sup> compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter

<sup>2</sup> compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year

<sup>3</sup> compares the 4 quarters up to and including the latest quarter with the previous 4 quarter period

Source: ABS Cat. no. 3101.0

## Australia's Health, 2008

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat. no. AUS 99.

This eleventh biennial report provides information about the state of Australia's health and the health system including reports against the 44 National Health Performance Indicators developed by the National Health Performance Committee in 2002. Data is sourced from many national agencies, often from published material. Because of its national focus, there are few statistical tables relevant to individual states and territories. Some points of interest are presented below.

### Key Point:

The relative difference in mortality rates between Indigenous and other infants in the combined jurisdictions of the Territory, Western Australia and South Australia declined significantly during the period 1991-2005 from 19 per 1000 births to 9 per 1000 births.

In the Territory:

- Trend data indicate that the dental health of Indigenous children has not improved since 1991.
- 350 new cases of acute rheumatic fever, which can cause rheumatic heart disease, were registered between 2002 and 2006 with nearly 100 per cent being Indigenous people. The peak age of incidence is 5-14 years. In 2005, there were 284 deaths with acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease recorded as the main cause of death.
- Pre-term births accounted for 11.1 per cent of all births in 2005, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion (8.1 per cent).

In the combined jurisdictions of the Territory, Western Australia and South Australia:

- The absolute and relative difference in mortality rates between Indigenous and other infants declined significantly during the period 1991-2005. The rate of difference declined by around 54 per cent (from 19 per 1000 births to 9 per 1000 births).
- The all-age indigenous mortality rate declined by around 14 per cent from 1991 to 2005, yet over the same period the mortality rate for other Australians declined by about 23 per cent meaning the gap in mortality between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians is widening.

## Corrective Services, Australia, March quarter 2008

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

This quarterly publication presents information on persons in adult custody facilities or directed to serve community-based orders administered by adult corrective services agencies. In all states and territories persons are considered adults if aged 18 years and over, except Queensland (17+). Data is sourced from administrative datasets.

### Key Point:

The average daily number of Territory prisoners (896) in the March quarter 2008 was 6 per cent higher than the previous quarter (843) and the March quarter 2007 (841).

In the March quarter 2008 the Territory had:

- The highest average daily imprisonment rates per 100 000 adult population of the jurisdictions for male (1060), female (55) and all prisoners (580), above respective national rates (Table 2).
- The fourth highest average daily imprisonment rate per 100 000 adult Indigenous population (1943), below the national average (2157) (Table 2).
- An average daily number of total prisoners of 896, 6 per cent higher than the previous quarter (843) and the March quarter 2007 (841).

- An average daily number of Indigenous prisoners of 737, 7 per cent higher than the previous quarter (688) and the March quarter 2007 (688).
- An average number of persons in community-based corrections of 1136, slightly higher than the previous quarter (1134), but lower than the March quarter 2007 (1196).

**Table 2: Imprisonment rates, Northern Territory and Australia, March quarter, 2007 and 2008**

	Northern Territory		Australia	
	All	Indigenous	All	Indigenous
<b>March quarter 2008</b>	rate per relevant 100 000 adult population			
Male	1 060.2	3 796.0	307.1	4 064.0
Female	54.9	168.3	22.5	365.9
All	579.6	1 943.4	162.7	2 157.4
<b>March quarter 2007</b>				
Male	1 018.3	3 616.8	307.6	4 058.3
Female	55.2	159.5	23.0	370.4
All	569.6	1 849.3	163.4	2 154.5

Source: ABS Cat. no. 4512.0

## Injury among young Australians

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *AIHW Bulletin 60*.

This publication presents information on injury incidence, hospitalisations and deaths of Australians aged 12 – 24 years (young people). Types of injuries detailed include transport accidents, intentional self-harm and suicide, accidental poisoning and assault.

### Key Point:

In 2005-06, young Territorians aged 12 to 24 years were hospitalised or died as a result of largely preventable injuries at rates 1.5 and 3 times the respective national rates.

For young people in 2005-06:

- The injury hospitalisation rate in the Territory was the highest in Australia and 1.5 times the national rate (3515 per 100 000 young people compared with 2326).
- The national Indigenous injury death rate was 3 times as high as the non-Indigenous rate (no Territory data available).
- The injury death rate in the Territory was the highest in Australia and 3 times the national rate (79 per 100 000 young people compared with 26), partially explained by the large proportion of Indigenous young people in the Territory.

## Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2002 to Jun 2007

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *ABS Cat. no. 3201.0*.

This release contains estimates of the resident population by single year of age and sex of Australian states and territories as at 30 June of each reference year. Estimates up to 2006 are final, based on 2006 Census, and 2007 estimates are preliminary.

### Key Point:

As has been the case over the preceding five years, at 30 June 2007 the Territory had the lowest median age (31.1 years) and the highest sex ratio (107.9 males per 100 females) of all states and territories.

At 30 June 2007:

- The Territory had the lowest median age of the states and territories of 31.1 years, as it consistently has had over the five years ended 30 June 2007, and lower than the national median age (36.8 years).
- The sex ratio for the Territory was 107.9 males per 100 females, the lowest sex ratio of all jurisdictions and lower than the national ratio (98.8 males per 100 females).

## Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia, 2007

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat. no. 4510.0.

This publication presents statistical information on the level of victimisation for a number of offences recorded by police in 2007. Data in this publication includes administrative datasets collected by state and territory police and ABS National Crime and Safety Survey data. Police offences are recorded differently across the jurisdictions which may partly explain differences between jurisdictions.

### Key Point:

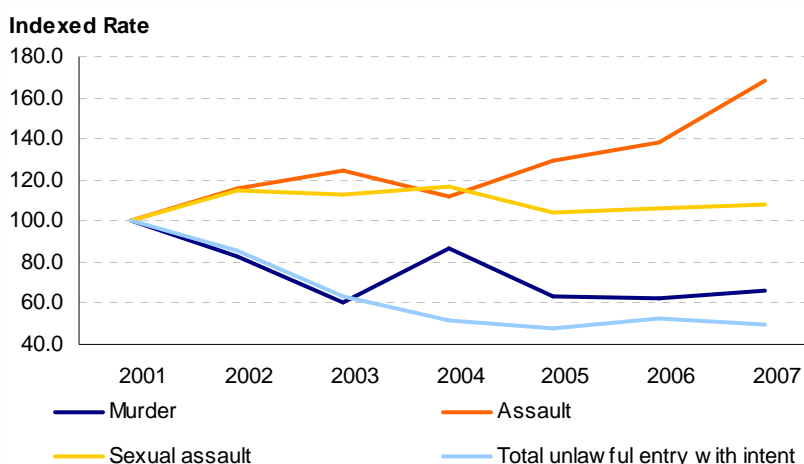
From 2001 to 2007, the Territory's indexed victimisation rate rose 70 per cent for assault and fell 50 per cent for unlawful entry with intent.

Comparing the number of victims recorded in the Territory in 2006 with 2007:

- The number of victims decreased for unlawful entry with intent (3676 to 3558) and other theft (6986 to 6459).
- The number of victims increased for homicide and related offences (21 to 22), assault (4350 to 5390) and sexual assault (323 to 335).

From 2001 to 2007, the Territory's indexed victimisation rate per 100 000 persons rose 70 per cent for assault and fell 50 per cent for unlawful entry with intent (Chart 2). From the report, assault rises between 2006 and 2007 are attributed to three key factors: changes to the IT system and business practices, implementation of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), and domestic violence initiatives.

Chart 2: Indexed rates\*, selected offences, Northern Territory, 2001 to 2007



\* victimisation rates per 100 000 persons; 2001 is the base year

Source: ABS Cat. no. 4510.0

## Residential Aged Care in Australia 2006-07

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat. no. AGE 56.

This annual report presents statistics on the two main forms of the Australian aged care system (residential and community care) but its focus is Australian Government-funded residential aged care for older Australians whose care needs are such that they can no longer remain at home.

### Key Point:

At 30 June 2007, residents in permanent aged care in the Territory had the longest average length of stay (189.6 weeks) in Australia, with half of the Territory's 543 residential aged care places in remote or very remote areas.

At 30 June 2007, the Territory had:

- The highest residential aged care provision ratio of 94 aged care places per 1000 persons aged 70 years and over in Australia, higher than the national ratio (87). However, due to the Territory's relatively large Indigenous population, when Indigenous persons\* aged 50 to 69 years are included in the population base, the Territory has the lowest residential aged care provision ratio at 47, lower than the national ratio of 85 (Table 3).

\* Indigenous people tend to access aged care programs at younger ages, on average, than non-Indigenous people

- Over half (56 per cent) of its total 543 residential aged care places in remote or very remote areas, accounting for 12 per cent (175) and 17 per cent (127) of Australia's residential aged care places respectively in those areas.
- The longest average length of stay (189.6 weeks) for residents in permanent aged care in Australia, longer than the national average (145.9 weeks), with males in care longer than females (231.1 weeks compared with 152.2 weeks respectively).
- The largest proportion of Indigenous permanent residents (38 per cent) of total permanent residents (383) and larger than the national proportion (1 per cent).

Over the 9 years between 1998-99 and 2006-07, average occupancy rates in the Territory (94 per cent) were similar to national rates (between 94 and 96 per cent).

**Table 3: Residential Aged Care Provision Ratio, Territory and Australia, 30 June 2007**

	Aged 70+	Aged 70+ and Indigenous population aged 50-69
	rate per 1000 persons	
Northern Territory	94.1	47.2
Australia	87.0	84.9

Source: AIHW Cat. no. AGE 56

## The BreastScreen Australia monitoring report 2004-2005

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat. no. CAN 37.

This ninth report on the BreastScreen Australia Program (the program) which is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing presents statistics on screening activity and outcomes for 2004-2005 against eight performance indicators. All rates in the following points are age-standardised.

### Key Point:

Compared with national rates, in the Territory a smaller proportion (41.5 per cent) of women aged 50-69 years were screened under the program in 2004-05 and the 2001-2005 breast cancer mortality rate (45.2 deaths per 100 000 women) was lower.

In the Territory, for women aged 50-69 years:

- The 2004-2005 screening participation rate (41.5 per cent) was the lowest of all jurisdictions and lower than the national rate (56.2 per cent), perhaps due to no or limited access to the program in some remote areas.
- The 1995-1999 breast cancer incidence rate increased from 196.4 new cases per 100 000 women to a rate of 236.6 in 2000-2004, remaining lower than the national rate (295.5) and the lowest of all jurisdictions.
- The 2001-2005 mortality rate from breast cancer (45.2 deaths per 100 000 women) was the lowest of all jurisdictions and lower than the national rate (53.1).
- The 2001-2005 Indigenous mortality rate from breast cancer\* (45.4 deaths per 100 000 women aged 50-69 years) was lower than the non-Indigenous rate (51.8), as it was in 1996-2000 (55.7 compared with 67.2 respectively). For women of all ages, the 2001-2005 Indigenous mortality rate from breast cancer\* was 26.7 deaths per 100 000 women compared with 23.9 for non-Indigenous women.

\* Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory combined