

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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 In 2005-06, the Territory had the highest number of police officers per 100 000 population (424), and the lowest number of police officers per 1000 square kilometres (1) in Australia. The Territory also had the highest expenditure on police services and corrective services per head of adult population in Australia.
- Crisis Accommodation Program 2006-07: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data report** 2
 There was a drop of 4.9 per cent in the number of crisis accommodation dwellings within the Territory from 2006 to 2007.
- Deaths and hospitalisations due to drowning, Australia 1999-00 to 2003-04** 3
 From 1999-2000 to 2003-04, the Territory had the highest age-adjusted rate of death by drowning (2.3 times the national rate) and the highest rate of hospitalisation due to drowning in Australia.
- Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program annual report 2006** 3
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Australian Crime Facts & Figures 2007

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology

This annual publication summarises data from administrative collections and surveys on current trends and patterns in crime and criminal justice in Australia.

Key Point:

In 2005-06, the Territory had the highest number of police officers per 100 000 population (424), and the lowest number of police officers per 1000 square kilometres (1) in Australia. The Territory also had the highest expenditure on police services and corrective services per head of adult population in Australia.

In the Territory in 2005-06:

- The recurrent expenditure on police services per head of adult population was \$1189, the highest in Australia, and higher than the national average (\$374).
- The recurrent expenditure on corrective services per head of adult population was \$418, the highest in Australia, and higher than the national average (\$156).

On 30 June 2006, the Territory:

- Had one sworn police officer per 1000 square kilometres, the lowest ratio in Australia, and lower than the national ratio (six).
- Had 424 police officers per 100 000 population, lower than 30 June 2005, but remaining the highest in Australia and almost twice the national ratio.
- Had more civilian employees represented in police services (37 per cent of all employees) than any other jurisdiction, and larger than the national proportion (23 per cent).

Crisis Accommodation Program 2006-07: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data report

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat no HOU 174, Canberra

This annual report provides data on dwellings managed by state and territory housing authorities under the Crisis Accommodation Program. Dwellings managed under the Program are used by governments, churches and other welfare organisations to assist people in situations of actual or impending crisis or homelessness.

Key Point:

There was a drop of 4.9 per cent in the number of crisis accommodation dwellings within the Territory from 2006 to 2007.

In the Territory:

- At 30 June 2007, there were 118 crisis accommodation dwellings, a drop of 4.9 per cent from 124 dwellings at 30 June 2006. Nationally, the number of dwellings rose by 2.3 per cent over the same period.
- For the year ending 30 June 2007, the total capital expenditure was \$354 000. This was 0.9 per cent of the total national capital expenditure on crisis accommodation dwellings, whereas the number of dwellings in the Territory represented 1.6 per cent of all national crisis accommodation dwellings.

Deaths and hospitalisations due to drowning, Australia 1999-00 to 2003-04

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat no INJCAT 109

This publication presents statistics on deaths and hospitalisations due to different types of unintentional drowning and intentional drowning for a 5-year period from 1999-2000 to 2003-04. Drownings are characterised by state/territory of residence, and nationally by remoteness of residence and age and sex of the person involved among other parameters.

Key Point:

From 1999-2000 to 2003-04, the Territory had the highest age-adjusted rate of death by drowning (2.3 times the national rate) and the highest rate of hospitalisation due to drowning in Australia.

From 1999-2000 to 2003-04 in the Territory:

- The age-adjusted rate of death by drowning was 4.3 deaths per 100 000 population, the highest in Australia, and higher than the national rate (1.9).
- The age-adjusted rate of hospitalisation due to drowning was 4.3 separations per 100 000 population, the highest in Australia, and higher than the national rate (3.0).

Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program annual report 2006

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, Research and Public Policy Series No. 85

This annual report presents information on the extent and nature of deaths that have occurred in police, prison and juvenile custody in 2006. It provides comparisons by jurisdiction and Indigenous status.

Key Point:

Since 1980, the proportion of deaths in custody that were Indigenous people was higher in the Territory than most other jurisdictions.

In the Territory in 2006:

- There was one death each in police custody (in a public hospital), prison custody (of natural causes) and during motor vehicle pursuit by police (Table 1).

From 1990-2006^c, in the Territory (Table 1):

- 55 per cent of police custody deaths were Indigenous people, the second highest in Australia, and higher than the national proportion (20 per cent).
- 75 per cent of prison custody deaths were Indigenous people, the highest in Australia, and much higher than the national proportion (17 per cent).
- Most deaths in custody were male prisoners, similar to the rest of Australia.

Table 1: Deaths in police custody by states/territories, Indigenous status and sex, 1990-2006

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2006									
Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations	8	4	2	4	2	0	1	1	22
Indigenous	0 ^a	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	6
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deaths in prison custody	14	4	4	5	2	1	0	1	31
Indigenous	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Male	14	3	4	5	2	1	0	1	30
Motor vehicle pursuit deaths	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	10
Police shooting deaths	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
1990-2006^c									
Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations	163	110	79	59	34	12	7	29	495 ^b
Indigenous (%)	13	5	20	56	21	17	0	55	20
Male (%)	96	91	86	94	91	100	100	93	92
Deaths in prison custody	438	174	235	157	100	30	3	24	1 161
Indigenous (%)	14	3	20	29	18	3	0	75	17
Male (%)	96	91	97	97	96	100	100	100	96
Motor vehicle pursuit deaths	58	26	16	25	12	1	2	6	146

^aTwo cases excluded due to missing data

^bIncludes 2 Commonwealth persons

^cDeaths in prison custody includes data from 1980-2006

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, Research and Public Policy Series No. 85

Home purchase assistance 2006-07: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) national data report

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat no HOU 176

This annual report provides data on home purchase assistance programs managed under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) that are designed to meet local needs facing state and territory housing agencies, and national housing priorities.

Key Point:

In 2006-07, Territory households were provided CSHA-managed home purchase assistance mostly in the form of one-off repayable direct lending totalling \$23 million.

In the Territory in 2006-07:

- Two CSHA home purchase assistance programs were offered (Table 2): one-off repayable direct lending (e.g. HomeNorth Loans) to new clients and ongoing non-repayable interest rate assistance to previous clients.
- Of the 291 new households assisted through direct lending, 8 were Indigenous. The total value of assistance provided was \$23 million, making Territory households the second highest recipient of direct lending assistance (in value and households assisted) after Western Australia.

- Of the 172 households provided ongoing non-repayable interest rate assistance, 20 were Indigenous. More Territory households received this form of assistance than in Queensland (53 households), but the total value of assistance was higher in Queensland (\$3.7 million to \$104 000 in the Territory).

Table 2: CSHA home purchase assistance programs by state/territory and availability, 2006-07

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Direct lending: one-off repayable		✓	✓	✓				✓
Direct lending: ongoing repayable		✓			✓	✓		
Deposit assistance: one-off non-repayable			✓			✓		
Interest rate assistance: one-off repayable				✓				
Interest rate assistance: ongoing repayable					✓			
Interest-rate assistance: ongoing non-repayable			✓					✓
Mortgage relief: one-off repayable	✓		✓	✓				
Mortgage relief: ongoing repayable	✓	✓					✓	
Home purchase advisory and counselling services: one-off non-repayable	✓			✓				
Other: one-off repayable		✓		✓				

Source: AIHW Cat no HOU 176

Measures of Australia's Progress: Summary Indicators, 2008

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 1383.0.55.001

This annual report summarises the state of major features of Australian life by using a set of summary indicators. The summary indicators are grouped into four areas – the individual (health, education and training, work), the economy and economic resources (income, economic hardship, national wealth), the environment (atmosphere and water) and living together (crime). Data is collated from a range of publications and over a range of years.

Key Point:

In the Territory, people had a lower life expectancy, were more likely victims of personal and household crime, and produced more greenhouse gas emissions per person than other Australians. The Territory also had the highest annual real gross state income per person in Australia.

In the Territory (Table 3):

- In 2006, life expectancy at birth was lower for males (72.1 years for males, 78.1 years for females), the lowest for both sexes in Australia.
- In June 2007, the annual real gross state income per person (\$65 260), was the highest in Australia, and higher than the national income per person (\$48 607).
- In 2005, net greenhouse gas emissions per person of 65.4 carbon dioxide equivalent in tonnes (tCO₂-e) was the highest in Australia and higher than the national rate (27.4 tCO₂-e).
- In 2005, the victimisation prevalence rates for both personal crime (6.6 per cent) and household crime (13 per cent) were the highest in Australia, and higher than the national rates (5.3 per cent for personal crime and 6.2 per cent for household crime).

Table 3: Summary Indicators for the Northern Territory and Australia

	NT	Australia
Life expectancy at birth, 2006		
Males	72.1	78.7
Females	78.1	83.5
Highest level of non-school qualification of people aged 25-64 years, 2007		
Proportion of people with bachelor degree or above (%)	22.5	24.1
Proportion of people with advanced diploma or diploma or below (%)	31.9	34.5
Annual real gross state income per person, chain volume measures, June 2007 (\$)	65 260	48 607
Average real equivalised disposable household income per week per person, 2005-06 (\$)		
Low income group ^a	422 ^c	341
Middle income group ^b	697 ^c	565
Average net worth of household, 2005-06 (\$'000)	391.9 ^c	562.9
Level of development of inland water sources, 2004-05		
Overallocated water source (% of total water units)	0	5.3
High level of development (% of total water units)	14.8	23.6
Moderate or low level of development (% of total water units)	85.2	71.1
Net greenhouse gas emissions per person, 2005 (t CO ₂ -e) ^d	65.4	27.4
Victims of selected personal crimes, 2005 (victimisation prevalence rates %)	6.6	5.3
Victims of selected household crimes, 2005 (victimisation prevalence rates %)	13	6.2

^a comprises of people in the 2nd and 3rd decile from the bottom of a distribution of disposable income ranked from lowest to highest \$ value

^b comprises of people in the 5th and 6th decile from the bottom of a distribution of disposable income ranked from lowest to highest \$ value

^c excludes households in very remote areas, accounting for almost a quarter of the Territory's population

^d carbon dioxide equivalent in tonnes

Source: ABS, Cat no 1383.0.55.001

Private rent assistance 2006-07: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) national data report

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat no HOU 175

This annual report provides data on people receiving assistance and the value of the assistance provided under private rent assistance programs managed under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA). Private rent assistance often supplements the assistance provided to households by the Australian Government Rent Assistance program as part of Centrelink payments.

Key Point:

In 2006-07, Territory households were provided CSHA-managed private rent assistance mostly in the form of one-off repayable bond loans totalling \$393 000.

In the Territory in 2006-07 (Table 4):

- CSHA private rent assistance programs took the form of one-off repayable and one-off non-repayable bond loans. The majority of assisted households received one-off repayable bond loans, totalling \$393 000.
- New Indigenous households accounted for 24 per cent of the 425 new households assisted through repayable bond loans, the second highest in Australia, and higher than the national rate (11 per cent).

Table 4: CSHA-managed private rent assistance, Northern Territory and Australia, 2006-07

	Northern Territory	Australia
Bond loans: one-off repayable		
Total number of new households assisted	425	51 622
New Indigenous households assisted	102	5 742
Total value of assistance (\$'000)	393	42 299
Bond loans: one-off non-repayable		
Total number of new households assisted	11	732
New Indigenous households assisted	2	2*
Total value of assistance (\$'000)	6	204

*No data was available from Victoria, the other state with this form of assistance.
Source: AIHW Cat no HOU 175

Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, 2004-05

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Cat no 5673.0.55.003

These spreadsheets, compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's Individual Income Tax Return Database, contain various cross-tabulations of the characteristics of wage and salary earners such as age, sex, occupation, wage and salary income and total income for the year 2004-05. Data is presented by state, by Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and in most instances by Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Key Point:

In the Territory in 2004-05, persons in the East Arnhem ABS Statistical Subdivision earned the highest wage and salary income (\$43 598), and 51 per cent of all Territory wage and salary earners were aged 25-44 years.

In the Territory in 2004-05:

- There were 78 523 wage and salary (w&s) earners aged 15 years and over, earning a median w&s income of \$39 506, the second highest in Australia and higher than the national w&s median income (\$35 352).
- The percentage of w&s earners in the 25-44 years age bracket was 51 per cent (Table 5), higher than the national proportion (47 per cent).
- Wage and salary earners in East Arnhem ABS SSD had the highest median w&s income of \$43 598 (Table 6).
- 65 per cent of all female w&s earners (relative to 44 per cent of all male w&s earners) had a w&s income less than \$41 600 (Chart 1).

Table 5: Wage and salary (w&s) earners by age group, Northern Territory and Australia, 2004-05

Age brackets (yrs)	Percentage of w&s earners (%)	
	NT	Australia
15-24	19	19
25-34	26	24
35-44	25	23
45-54	20	21
55+	10	12

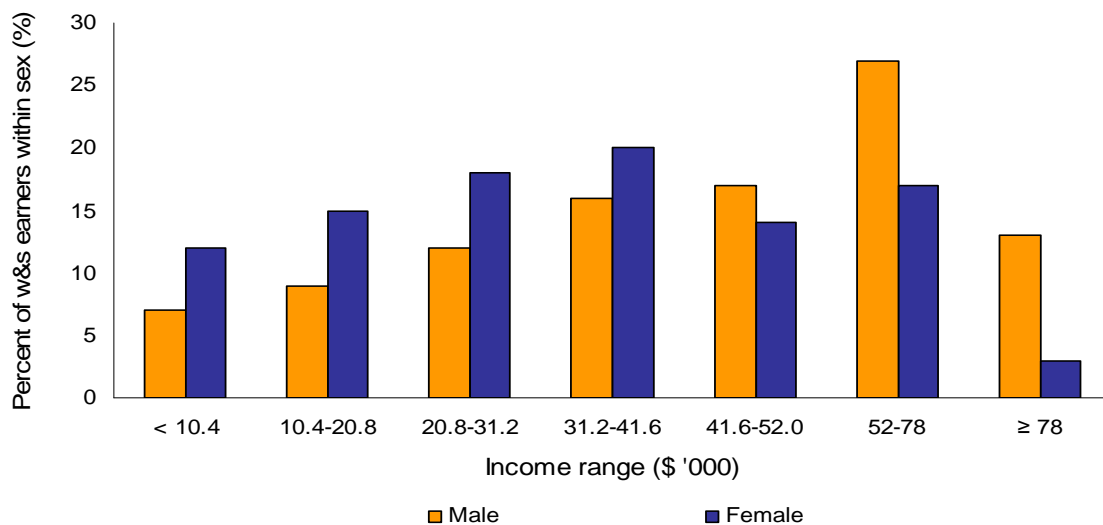
Source: ABS Cat no 5673.0.55.003

Table 6: Number of wage and salary (w&s) earners and median w&s income by statistical subdivision (SSD), Northern Territory, 2004-05

SSD	Number	Median income (\$)
Darwin City	33 735	40 740
Palmerston-East Arm	11 548	41 717
Litchfield Shire	7 234	40 122
Finniss	506	34 308
Bathurst-Melville	290	25 447
Alligator	1 474	37 314
Daly	462	26 688
East Arnhem	3 426	43 598
Lower Top End NT	4 579	38 314
Barkly	1 337	34 290
Central NT	13 705	35 983
Off-Shore Areas & Migratory	0	-
Unknown NT	227	35 005
Total NT	78 523	39 506

Source: ABS Cat no 5673.0.55.003

Chart 1: Wage and salary (w&s) earners by w&s income brackets and sex, Northern Territory, 2004-05



Source: ABS Cat no 5673.0.55.003

The effectiveness of the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI) in rural and remote Australia

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW Cat no PHE 96

This publication evaluates the effectiveness of the Council of Australian Governments' Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI) in rural and remote areas of Australia. Focusing on the implementation period 2002-03 to 2005-06, the report considers both police and court diversion programs.

Note: This publication considers all the Territory's population to reside in rural and remote areas at 30 June 2005.

Key Point:

From 2004-05 to 2005-06 in the Territory, there was a decrease in the number of IDDI police diversions and the number of IDDI court diversion program participants.

In the Territory, at June 2006:

- There were two active IDDI programs: the police program (NT Illicit Drug Pre Court Diversion Program; IDPCDP) and the court program (Court Referral and Evaluation for Drug Intervention and Treatment Northern Territory; CREDIT NT).
- IDPCDP was implemented in 37 and CREDIT NT in 2 locations.

In the Territory in 2005-2006:

- There were 44 IDDI police diversions, a decrease of 35 per cent from 2004-05, whereas the number of police diversions in rural and remote Australia increased by 41 per cent to 6847 over the same time period.
- The numbers of male and female police diversion program participants were equal, whereas nationally the majority were male.
- All police diversion program participants were less than 18 years of age, whereas nationally there was a greater spread of participant ages.
- There were 82 people accepted to court diversion programs, a decrease of 12 per cent from 2004-05, whereas the numbers in rural and remote Australia increased by 179 per cent to 2001 people over the same time period (due to a new program in Queensland).
- The majority of court diversion program participants were male (82 per cent), as was the case nationally.
- The number of people completing IDDI diversion programs was on an average the highest in Australia (Table 7).

Table 7: Percentage of participants completing IDDI diversion programs, rural and remote Australia, 2005-06

	Number of IDDI programs	Percentage (%) of participants completing programs	
		Range across programs	Average across programs
Police diversion programs			
NSW	1	0 ^a	0
Vic	2	85.2 ^b	85.2
Qld	1	79.5	79.5
WA	2	73.3 ^b	73.3
SA	1	84.9	84.9
Tas	1	58.5	58.5
NT	1	95	95
Court diversion programs			
NSW	3	31.6 - 91.7	68.3
Vic	4	28.6 - 100	57.7
Qld	1	n.a.	n.a.
WA	3	69.2 - 76.6	73.3
NT	1	80.5	80.5

^aOnly one person referred to program

^bData for one of the two programs was not available; n.a. = not available

Source: AIHW Cat no PHE 96