

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 Crime Facts & Figures 2008

Source: *Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)*

This annual publication summarises data from administrative collections and surveys on current trends and patterns in crime and criminal justice in Australia. Data for the Territory is collected from administrative data sets administered by the Department of Justice and the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Key Point:

In 2006-07, the Territory had the highest level of recurrent expenditure on police and corrective services per head of adult population, the highest number of police officers per 100 000 population and the lowest ratio of police officers per 1000 square kilometres in Australia.

In the Territory in 2006-07:

- The recurrent expenditure on police services per head of adult population was \$1229, the highest in Australia, and higher than the national average (\$429).
- The recurrent expenditure on corrective services per head of adult population was \$404, the highest in Australia, and higher than the national average (\$165).

On 30 June 2007, the Territory:

- Had 1 police officer per 1000 square kilometres, the lowest ratio in Australia, and lower than the national ratio (6).
- Had 416 police officers per 100 000 population, lower than at 30 June 2006 (424 per 100 000 population), but remaining the highest in Australia and almost twice the national ratio.
- Had more civilian employees represented in police services (36 per cent of all employees) than any other jurisdiction, and larger than the national proportion (23 per cent).

Cervical screening in Australia 2006-2007

Source: *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). AIHW Cat. No. CAN 43*

This eleventh annual report presents key program activity, performance and outcome indicators to monitor the achievements of the National Cervical Screening Program. Data is sourced from the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, the AIHW Mortality Database and data provided by the states and territories through the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Key Point:

In 2006-07, the Northern Territory had the lowest participation rates in the National Cervical Screening Program, yet the incidence of cervical cancer (age-standardised) for the latest available data (2002-2005), was the highest of all jurisdictions.

In the Territory:

- Participation in the National Cervical Screening program decreased 4.8 percentage points from 58.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 53.7 per cent in 2006-07, compared to a slight increase nationally from 61.0 per cent to 61.5 per cent for the same period.
- In 2007, a high-grade abnormality was detected in 11.9 women per 1000 women screened, the highest rate of all jurisdictions and higher than the national rate (7.0 per 1000 women screened).
- In the period 2002-2005, the highest age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer (12.6 new cases per 100 000 women) was reported, higher than the national

rate (9.0 per 100 000 women). However, the rate has declined from 16.3 per 100 000 women reported in 1998-2001.

- In the period 2003-06, the death rate from cervical cancer was 1.8 per 100 000 women aged 20-69, down from 5.5 in the 1999-2002 period. Nationally, for the same period, death rates decreased from 2.3 per 100 000 women aged 20-69 years to 2.0.

Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2007-08

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). AIHW Cat. No. HOU 191

This report is the thirteenth in a series of annual reports on the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) National Data Collection. The report provides information on assistance given to people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless in 2007-08.

Key Point:

In 2007-08, the Territory had the highest rate of SAAP clients per 10 000 population aged over 10 years, and more than twice the national average of accompanying children per 10 000 population aged under 18 years. The majority of clients were Indigenous and the majority of services provided were accommodation services.

In the Territory in 2007-08:

- There were 3100 SAAP clients and 2200 accompanying children, with 6700 support periods (4100 client support periods and 2600 accompanying child support periods).
- 63 per cent of all clients were Indigenous compared to 18 per cent nationally.
- SAAP clients had the lowest average number of support periods per client of all jurisdictions (1.3), compared to 1.8 nationally and the highest number of clients per 10 000 population aged 10 years and over (172 or 1 in every 58).
- The rate of accompanying children per 10 000 population aged under 18 years (363) was the highest of the jurisdictions and more than twice the national average (156).
- An estimated 70 per cent of SAAP clients were female, compared to 60 per cent nationally. The largest proportion of SAAP clients were females with children (30 per cent), followed by single females over 25 years (23 per cent).
- The main reason for seeking assistance was domestic violence (29 per cent), the same nationally (22 per cent).
- The most common length of SAAP support was 1 week or less (47 per cent in both the Territory and nationally), with 7 per cent lasting for less than 1 day, compared to 26 per cent nationally.
- Most SAAP services provided to clients were for housing/accommodation (73 per cent), compared to 54 per cent nationally.

NT Crime and Justice Statistics – December quarter 2008

Source: NT Department of Justice, NT, *Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics, Issue 26: December quarter 2008*

This publication presents Territory crime and justice statistics for the two years to the December quarter 2008. Data is sourced from administrative systems maintained by the Territory Government.

Key Point:

In the December quarter 2008 there was an increase in the number of offences recorded against the person, property offences and average daily number of prisoners when

compared to the previous quarter. Indigenous prisoners continue to make up a large proportion of total prisoners in the Territory.

Recorded Crime

In the Territory in the December quarter 2008:

- There were 1723 offences recorded against the person, a 20 per cent increase from the previous quarter and an 8 per cent increase in the number of offences reported since the December quarter 2007. Assault offences accounted for 92 per cent of all recorded offences against the person, followed by sexual assault offences (4 per cent).
- Property offences (5572) increased by 9 per cent from the previous quarter, and increased 7 per cent from the December quarter 2007. Property damage accounted for 38 per cent (the highest proportion) of all recorded property offences, while house break-ins accounted for 8 per cent.

Prisoners and Detainees in Correctional Facilities

In the Territory in the December quarter 2008:

- The daily average number of prisoners (993) increased by 5 per cent in the quarter and increased 18 per cent from the December quarter 2007.
- Indigenous prisoners accounted for a significant proportion of the daily average prison population (82 per cent).
- The daily average number of juvenile detainees was 26, an increase of 4 per cent from the December quarter 2007.
- Indigenous juveniles accounted for 92 per cent of the daily average juvenile detainee population.

Regional Population Growth, 2007-08

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 Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Divisions (SDs) in all Australian jurisdictions.

Key Point:

In 2007-08, the Darwin SD was the fastest growing capital city alongside Perth, reflecting growth of over 5 per cent in both the Palmerston and Litchfield Shire.

In 2007-08:

- The Territory recorded its largest financial year growth (5014 people), since 1996-97 (5069 people).
- 55 per cent of the Territory's population resided in the Darwin SD which reported the equal fastest growth rate for Australia's capital city SDs with Perth (2.8 per cent).
- The two fastest growing LGAs in the Territory were Palmerston (5.5 per cent) and Litchfield Shire (5.1 per cent) (Table 1). Nationally, Palmerston was the ninth fastest growing LGA, while the Litchfield Shire ranked eleventh.
- In the five years to June 2008 the Palmerston-East Arm SSD reported the highest average annual growth rate (4.1 per cent), while the Bathurst-Melville SSD had the lowest growth (0.4 per cent) (Table 1).

Table 1: Population Growth Selected Northern Territory Regions

	ERP at 30 June			2003-08*	2007-08
	2003	2007	2008		
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)					
Darwin City	68 367	72 819	73 754	1.5	1.3
Palmerston-East Arm	23 440	27 129	28 621	4.1	5.5
Litchfield Shire	15 633	17 385	18 277	3.2	5.1
Finniss	2 430	2 794	2 813	3.0	0.7
Bathurst-Melville	2 441	2 500	2 487	0.4	-0.5
Alligator	6 085	6 544	6 644	1.8	1.5
East Arnhem	13 647	15 258	15 659	2.8	2.6
Lower Top End NT	21 843	23 016	23 329	1.3	1.4
Barkly	7 291	7 766	7 924	1.7	2.0
Central NT	38 869	39 593	40 310	0.7	1.8
Balance	92 606	97 471	99 166	1.4	1.7
Local Government Areas (LGA)					
Alice Springs (T)	26 514	26 985	27 481	0.7	1.8
Barkly (S)	7 291	7 766	7 924	1.7	2.0
Belyuen (S)	212	201	202	-1.0	0.5
Central Desert (S)	4 467	4 544	4 644	0.8	2.2
Coomalie (S)	1 142	1 255	1 268	2.1	1.0
Darwin (C)	68 367	72 819	73 754	1.5	1.3
East Arnhem (S)	8 641	9 497	9 653	2.2	1.6
Katherine (T)	9 540	9 846	9 912	0.8	0.7
Litchfield (S)	15 633	17 385	18 277	3.2	5.1
MacDonnell (S)	6 673	6 893	6 999	1.0	1.5
Palmerston (C)	22 981	26 574	28 030	4.1	5.5
Roper Gulf (S)	6 262	6 580	6 718	1.4	2.1
Tiwi Islands (S)	2 441	2 500	2 487	0.4	-0.5
Victoria-Daly (S)	6 041	6 590	6 699	2.1	1.7
Wagait (S)	274	328	326	3.5	-0.6
West Arnhem (S)	6 085	6 544	6 644	1.8	1.5
Unincorporated NT	7 482	8 497	8 800	3.3	3.6
Darwin Statistical Division (SD)					
Darwin SD	107 440	117 333	120 652	2.3	2.8
Balance of Territory	92 606	97 471	99 166	1.4	1.7
Northern Territory	200 046	214 804	219 818	1.9	2.3

* Average annual growth

(T) Town (S) Shire (C) City

Source: ABS Cat. No. 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia 2007-2008

Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia, 2005-06

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 2005-06. Data is presented by jurisdiction, by Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and in most instances by Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Key Point:

In 2005-06, the Territory reported the second highest median income of all jurisdictions, with just over a third of wage and salary earners recording an income greater than \$52 000.

In the Territory in 2005-06:

- There were 80 577 wage and salary earners aged 15 years and over, earning a median income of \$40 533, the second highest of all jurisdictions, behind the ACT (\$45 242) and higher than the national median income (\$36 634).
- The East Arnhem Statistical Subdivision (SSD) had the highest median income of \$46 450, followed by the Palmerston East-Arm SSD (\$42 226) (Table 2).
- The Nhulunbuy (\$52 849), Groote Eylandt (\$50 783) and Jabiru (\$47 667) Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), recorded the highest median incomes respectively.
- The Bathurst-Melville SSD reported the lowest median income (\$26 380), followed by the Daly SSD (\$27 200) (Table 2).
- 34.3 per cent of all wage and salary earners had an income greater than \$52 000, higher than the national proportion (29.9 per cent).
- 43.8 per cent of male wage and salary earners had an income greater than \$52 000, compared with 23.5 per cent for females, higher than the national proportions for males (40.3 per cent) and females (18.4 per cent).

Table 2: Wage and Salary Statistics, Northern Territory, 2005-06

Statistical Subdivision Name	Number	Average Income (\$)	Median Income (\$) ¹
Darwin City	34 480	45 608	41 961
Palmerston-East Arm	12 526	43 927	42 226
Litchfield Shire	6 994	44 362	41 407
Finniss	491	38 286	34 667
Bathurst-Melville	256	32 178	26 380
Alligator	1 271	43 873	37 777
Jabiru (T) ²	567	52 531	47 667
Daly	496	32 569	27 200
East Arnhem	3 810	53 710	46 450
Groote Eylandt ²	450	61 295	50 783
Nhulunbuy ²	1 378	57 229	52 849
Lower Top End NT	4 946	39 880	37 717
Barkly	1 546	39 354	36 021
Central NT	13 752	40 304	37 201
Unknown NT	9	32 615	n/a

¹ Note: Median not calculated for areas with < 100 Wage & Salary Earners.

² Statistical Local Areas

Source: ATO Individual Income Tax Return Data

Source: ABS Cat. No. 5673.0.55.003