

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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Births, 2006

Source: Australian Institute Bureau of Statistics (ABS). *Births 2006. Australia. 2007. Canberra.*

This publication presents statistics for live births and fertility in Australia. Data, sourced from state and territory collections, refers to births registered during 2006. All fertility rates are age-specific. The publication also contains information on confinements.

In the Territory in 2006:

- The total of 3696 registered births was 1 per cent more than in 2005, the second smallest percentage increase of all jurisdictions after New South Wales and smaller than the national increase of 2.4 per cent.
- There were more male (1855) than female (1841) baby births registered, a lower sex ratio at birth of 100.8 males per 100 females than the national sex ratio at birth of 105.8 males per 100 females.
- The proportion of Indigenous births of all births registered (42 per cent) was the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion (5 per cent).
- The total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.2 babies per woman was the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national TFR of 1.8 babies per woman.
- The Indigenous TFR of 2.41 babies per Indigenous woman was higher than the national TFR of 2.12 babies per Indigenous woman and higher than other jurisdictions except South Australia (2.53 babies per Indigenous woman).
- Women in the 25-29 years age group had the highest level of fertility (106 births per 1000 women) followed by the 30-34 years age group (103 births per 1000 women), compared with national fertility rates for those age groups of 101 births per 1000 woman and 120 births per 1000 women respectively.
- The median age of mothers giving birth (28.2 years) was the lowest in Australia and lower than the national median age of mothers giving birth (30.8 years).
- The median age of Indigenous mothers giving birth (23.7 years) was the lowest in Australia and lower than the national median age of Indigenous mothers giving birth (24.6 years).
- Births to Indigenous teenage mothers accounted for 79 per cent of all births to teenage mothers in the Territory.
- Exnuptial births accounted for 65 per cent of all births, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion of 33 per cent.

Crime and Justice Statistics - June Quarter 2007

Source: *Northern Territory Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics, Issue 20: June Quarter 2007, Department of Justice, Northern Territory Government, 2007.*

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

Recorded Crime

In the Territory during the June quarter 2007, 90 per cent of recorded offences against the person were assault offences.

Prisoners and Detainees in Correctional Facilities

In the Territory in the June quarter 2007:

- The daily average number of prisoners was 898, an increase of 12 per cent from the same quarter the previous year.
- Indigenous prisoners comprised 82 per cent of the daily average prison population.
- The daily average number of juvenile detainees was 35, an increase of 40 per cent from the same quarter the previous year.

Department of Employment, Education and Training, 2006-07 Annual Report

Source: 2006-07 Annual Report, Department of Employment, Education and Training, Northern Territory Government, 2007.

The performance reporting section outlines the agency's performance against planned outcomes during 2006-07.

Regulation of Occupational Health and Safety

In the Territory in 2006-07:

- The total number of worker compensation claims accepted for reported workplace injuries (2949) decreased by 13 per cent from 2005-06 (3378).
- The Accommodation, Personal and Other Services industry sector had the highest number of claims accepted (604), 20 per cent of all claims accepted.
- Sprain and strain injuries accounted for the most claims accepted (1120), 38 per cent of all claims accepted.

Government and non-Government Education

Except for Indigenous preschool enrolments where a 2.5 per cent decline occurred, numbers of Indigenous schooling enrolments increased in the year to 2006-07 for both Government and non-Government schools (Table 1).

Table 1. Actual Total Student Enrolments (August Census)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Preschool			
Government			
Total	3 408	3 327	3 272
Indigenous	1 403	1 414	1 378
Primary			
Government			
Total	19 851	19 958	19 941
Indigenous	8 550	8 757	8 994
Non-government			
Total	5 118	5 168	5 461
Indigenous	1 138	1 161	1 396
Secondary			
Government			
Total	9 639	9 711	9 708
Indigenous	3 359	3 532	3 635
Non-government			
Total	3 645	3 682	3 766
Indigenous	1 264	1 306	1 322

Department of Health and Community Services, 2006-07 Annual Report

Source: 2006-07 Annual Report, Department of Health and Community Services, Northern Territory Government, 2007.

The performance reporting section of this report outlines the agency's performance against planned outcomes during 2006-07.

Acute Services

In Territory public hospitals in 2006-07:

- The average number of days in hospital for patients who stayed at least one night was 5.8 days, up from 5.5 days in 2005-06.
- The average length of stay for non-Aboriginal patients (5.1 days) was shorter than for Aboriginal patients (5.9 days).
- The number of same-day separations increased by 5 per cent to 52 728 from 50 171 in 2005-06.
- Influenced by the increasing proportion of same-day cases in hospital throughput, the number of total separations increased by 2 per cent to 94 540 from 92 368 in 2005-06.
- For non-Aboriginal patients pregnancy and childbirth weighted separations was the highest ranked diagnostic category, while conditions of the respiratory system ranked highest for Aboriginal patients.
- More than 85 per cent of patients who received renal replacement therapy were Aboriginal and 75 per cent of these originated from a remote community.

Family and Children's Services

In the Territory in 2006-07:

- The number of subsidised child care places (NT Child Day Care Subsidy) increased by 9 per cent to 3631 from 3320 in 2005-06.
- Child harm notifications increased by 5 per cent to 2991 from 2839 in 2005-06.
- The number children in care (for whom the Minister has some form of legal responsibility) increased by 6 per cent to 685 from 648 in 2005-06.

Aged and Disability Services

In 2006-07, the number of Pensioner Concession Scheme recipients in the Territory increased by 3 per cent to 19 437 from 18 924 in 2005-06.

Mental Health Services

In the Territory in 2006-07:

- The number of community based mental health services recipients decreased slightly to 4747 from 4777 in 2005-06.
- The number of people under the age of 18 years seen by community mental health services marginally increased to 795 from 794 in 2005-06.

Disability Support Services, 2005-06

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2007. Disability Support Services. AIHW cat no. DIS 51. Canberra.

This report examines Australia's national disability services, focussed on services funded under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA). Data is sourced from all service providers and service users.

In the Territory in 2005-06:

- Of the 1389 users of CSTDA-funded services 30 per cent were Indigenous, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion of 3.3 per cent.
- Government expenditure on CSTDA-funded services totalled \$30.3 million, with accommodation support services the largest proportion (53 per cent) as it was for Australia (49 per cent).

- Administration expenditure accounted for 5 per cent (\$1.6 million) of total Government expenditure on CSTDA-funded services, one of the lowest jurisdictions and lower than the national proportion (8 per cent).
- Accommodation support services accounted for the majority of funded service type outlets (45 per cent of the 132 outlets), as they did for Australia (47 per cent).

Health Expenditure Australia, 2005-06

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2007. *Health Expenditure Australia, 2005-06*. AIHW cat no. HWE37. Canberra.

The publication presents health expenditure data from 1995-96 to 2005-06 to show the volume and proportion of economic resources allocated through the health care system. Previous issues should not be used for time series analysis due to some revisions to previously published estimates of health expenditure. For example, in this latest issue, Northern Territory funding of recurrent health expenditure was revised down by \$18 million for 2002-03, and revised up by \$112 million for 2003-04 and \$37 million for 2004-05.

In 2005-06:

- Per person expenditure (\$4954) was 25 per cent higher in the Territory than the national average (\$3965) (Table 2).
- the Australian Government provided 34.6 per cent (\$134 million) of total funding for Territory public hospital services, a smaller proportion than the 41.6 per cent provided at the national level.

Over the period from 2003-04 to 2005-06:

- The Territory had the highest average annual real growth (3.8 per cent) in Australia, higher than the national average of 2.5 per cent.
- In the Territory, real growth (adjusted for inflation) in recurrent health expenditure of 12 per cent was the highest in Australia and compared with national real growth of 8 per cent over the same period (Table 3).

Table 2. Average recurrent health expenditure per person, Northern Territory and Australia, 2003-04 to 2005-06 (\$)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Northern Territory			
current prices	4 240	4 563	4 954
constant prices*	4 409	4 563	4 752
real growth rate (year-on-year)	-	3.5%	4.1%
average annual growth rate (03-04 to 05-06)	-	-	3.8%
Australia			
current prices	3 430	3 709	3 965
constant prices*	3 577	3 709	3 758
real growth rate (year-on-year)	-	3.7%	1.3%
average annual growth rate (03-04 to 05-06)	-	-	2.5%

* expressed in terms of 2004-05 prices

Table 3. Total recurrent health expenditure, Northern Territory and Australia, 2003-04 to 2005-06 (\$ million)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Northern Territory			
current prices	852	932	1 034
constant prices*	886	932	992
real growth rate (year-on-year)	-	5.2%	6.4%
real growth rate (03-04 to 05-06)	-	-	12.0%
Australia			
current prices	68 682	75 196	80 389
constant prices*	71 641	75 196	77 254
real growth rate (year-on-year)	-	5.0%	2.7%
real growth rate (03-04 to 05-06)	-	-	7.8%

* expressed in terms of 2004-05 prices

Indigenous Housing Indicators, 2005-06

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2007. *Indigenous Housing Indicators*. AIHW cat no. HOU 168. Canberra.

This publication reports against nationally agreed indicators on Indigenous housing. Data was provided by government agencies and the ABS 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). Several Indigenous-specific and mainstream government programs provide assistance to Indigenous people. The two main Indigenous-specific forms of social housing are state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), and Indigenous community housing (ICH) managed by funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs).

SOMIH, ICH and ICHOs

In the Territory at 30 June 2006:

- There were no SOMIH dwellings.
- The number of ICHOs (76) had decreased from 84 at 30 June 2005 and from 85 at 30 June 2004.
- The 6807 permanent and improvised ICH dwellings (6168 and 639 respectively) were 31 per cent of the 22 192 ICH dwellings across Australia.
- The number of ICH dwellings had increased by 5 per cent from 6456 at 30 June 2004, more than the national increase of 2 per cent.
- Improvised dwellings e.g. tin sheds without internal walls, caravans and dongas, were 9.4 per cent of the total, the highest proportion across Australia at the same time and higher than 6.1 per cent at 30 June 2004.
- The average number of people per bedroom in ICH permanent dwellings was the highest in Australia (2.9), and higher than the national average (2.2).
- Indigenous people accounted for 338 (72 per cent) of total people employed in ICH housing management, the largest number but a lower proportion than the national proportion of 82 per cent.

In the Territory in 2005-06:

- Estimated average weekly rent per permanent ICH dwelling increased to \$36 from \$33 in 2003-04, smaller than the national increase to \$49 from \$40 over the same period.
- Recurrent expenditure was about \$21M and capital expenditure about \$26M, equating to 82 cents spent on recurrent expenditure for every \$1 spent on capital expenditure, up from 61 cents in 2003-04 and more than double the national ratio of 32 cents.
- Total administrative cost per permanent ICH dwelling was \$567, the lowest in Australia and compared with \$22 391 in the ACT, the highest in Australia.

Mainstream Housing Services

In the Territory at 30 June 2006:

- The proportion of the 5155 mainstream public housing households that were Indigenous households (32 per cent) was the highest across Australia, higher than the national proportion of 6 per cent, and higher than 25 per cent at 30 June 2002 and 30 per cent at 30 June 2005.
- The proportion of the 5387 households receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance that were Indigenous households (19 per cent) was the highest across Australia, higher than the national proportion of 3 per cent, and higher than 17 per cent at 30 June 2002 but lower than 20 per cent at 30 June 2005.

Indigenous Mothers and their Babies, Australia, 2001-2004

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2007. Indigenous Mothers and their Babies. AIHW cat no. PER 38. Canberra.

This publication presents information on health and other outcomes for Indigenous mothers and their babies in Australia during the period 2001 to 2004. Data is sourced from the National Perinatal Data Collection as provided by health authorities in all jurisdictions

In the Territory in 2001-2004:

- There were 5665 Indigenous births to 5622 Indigenous mothers, of which 99 per cent were live births and 1 per cent fetal deaths (stillborn), the same as national proportions and the proportions for non-Indigenous mothers in the Territory over that period.
- The proportion of all women who gave birth who were Indigenous (39 per cent) was the highest proportion of all jurisdictions, higher than the national proportion (4 per cent).
- The average (mean) age of Indigenous mothers was 23.8 years, the lowest across Australia and lower than the national average (mean) age of 24.8 years.
- The proportion of Indigenous mothers aged less than 20 years (29 per cent) was the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion of 22 per cent.
- A lower proportion of Indigenous mothers had hospital births (95 per cent) than in other jurisdictions and the national proportion (98 per cent), with 5 per cent giving birth in other places, the majority in remote community health centres.
- The sex ratio of male liveborn babies per 100 female liveborn babies born to Indigenous mothers was 108.8, higher than the national ratio of 104.9.
- The average (mean) birthweight of live births to Indigenous mothers was 3117 grams, lower than the national average (mean) of 3162 grams.
- The proportion of live births to Indigenous mothers with an Apgar score of less than 7 (an indicator of compromise for the baby) was 3.9 per cent, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion of 2.5 per cent.

Marriages, Australia, 2006

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Marriages, Australia, 2006*. ABS Cat no 3306.0.55.001. Canberra.

This electronic product provides information on marriages registered by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages during 2006. Marriage rates are the number of marriages registered in a state or territory divided by the estimated residential population of that state or territory.

In 2006:

- The number of registered marriages in the Territory (799) remained steady from 2005.
- The crude marriage rate (per 1000 population) in the Territory of 3.8 was the lowest in Australia (as it has been over the last 21 years) and lower than the national rate of 5.5.
- Median ages for bridegrooms and brides in the Territory of 34 years and 30 years respectively were the highest of all jurisdictions and higher than the national median ages of 32 years for bridegrooms and 29 years for brides.
- Couples cohabited before marriage in 85 per cent of marriages in the Territory, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion of 76 per cent.
- 73 per cent of marriages in the Territory were performed by civil celebrants, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and higher than the national proportion of 61 per cent.