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<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue No. 3235.0)	
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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.

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2008

ABS, Catalogue No. 3235.0

About this publication

This publication contains final estimates of resident population in areas of Australia as at 30 June 2003 and preliminary estimates as at 30 June 2008. The resident population estimates are disaggregated by age, sex and regions based on statistical local areas, local government areas, statistical subdivisions (SSDs), statistical divisions (SDs), and states and territories, according to the 2008 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

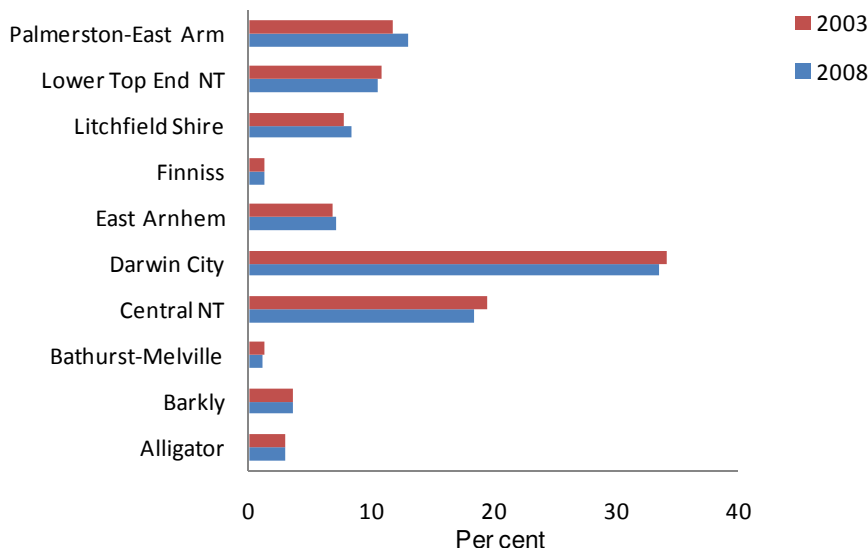
NT Summary

The Territory's estimated resident population increased from 200 046 as at 30 June 2003 to 219 800 persons as at 30 June 2008. This is a 9.9 per cent increase or an average annual increase of 1.9 per cent. About 55 per cent of the Territory's population resided in the Darwin SD, which consists of Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield Shire SSDs. The remaining 45 per cent of the population is spread across the Territory. Chart 1 shows the proportion of the Territory population by statistical subdivision.

As at 30 June 2008:

- the Territory's median age was 31.1 years, the lowest of all jurisdictions and lower than the national median age of 36.1 years. Finnis SSD had the highest median age in the Territory at 43.4 years followed by Litchfield Shire (36.6 years) and Darwin City (33.9 years). The Alligator SSD had the lowest median age at 26.4 years;
- there were 107.7 males to every female, the highest ratio of males to females in Australia;
- there were 52 300 persons under the age of 15 years in the Territory, or 23.8 per cent of the Territory's population. The Alligator SSD had the highest proportion of persons under the age of 15 years (30 per cent) followed by the Lower Top End (29.9 per cent);
- Finnis and Darwin City SSDs had the highest proportions of residents aged 65 years and over with 10.2 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively; and
- All SSDs experienced an increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over in the five years from June 2003 to June 2008.

Chart 1: Proportion of Territory population by Statistical Subdivision



Source: ABS Cat. No. 3235.0

Household income and income distributions, Australia, 2007-08

ABS, Catalogue No. 6523.0

About this publication

This report provides estimates of income received by households classified by various characteristics of the households and their residents, including income quintile, principal source of household income, family composition, tenure type, age and employment status.

The data used in this publication is sourced from the 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing. The survey collects information by personal interview from usual residents of private dwellings in urban and rural areas in Australia. The survey is not conducted in remote areas, which means a large proportion of the Territory's population is not represented in the sample. The sample size in the Territory was 332 households, and as such, results in high relative standard errors associated with the small sample size. Therefore, data for the Territory should be viewed with caution.

NT Summary

In 2007-08, the Territory recorded the second highest median gross household income and equivalised median disposable household income, behind the ACT in both measures (table 1). Equivalised income accounts for differences in household size and composition. Wages and salaries were the primary source of income for the majority of households.

In 2007-08:

- the equivalised median disposable household income in the Territory was \$811. This was 17.2 per cent higher than the national median of \$692;
- the Territory recorded the second highest median gross household income of \$1669, behind the ACT of \$1762 but higher than the national average of \$1285;
- 74.6 per cent of Territory household's primary income was wages and salaries, the highest proportion of all jurisdictions. Nationally, 61.5 per cent of households primary income was wages and salaries;
- Government pensions and allowances was the primary source of income for 15.2 per cent of households in the Territory, compared with 23.2 per cent nationally; and
- 84.5 per cent of households in the Territory had at least one employed person. This was the highest proportion of all jurisdictions and above the national average of 73.6 per cent.

Table 1: Household weekly income, states and territories, 2007-08

	<i>Gross median household weekly income (\$)</i>	<i>Equivalised median disposable household weekly income (\$)</i>
New South Wales	1 285	676
Victoria	1 286	689
Queensland	1 313	696
Western Australia	1 400	740
South Australia	1 074	648
Tasmania	975	576
Australian Capital Territory	1 762	939
Northern Territory	1 669	811
Australia	1 285	692

Source: ABS, Cat. No. 6523.0

Insulin-treated diabetes in Australia, 2000-2007

AIHW, Catalogue No. CVD 45

About this publication

This report provides the latest information from Australia's National Diabetes Register (NDR). The report covers trends between 2000 and 2007 on the incidence of insulin treated Type 1, Type 2 and gestational diabetes. The NDR was established under the recommendation of the National Diabetes Strategy and Implementation Plan and is managed by the National Centre for Monitoring Diabetes. Data for persons 15 years and over is sourced from the National Diabetes Services Scheme database, and for persons 0-14 years from the Australasian Paediatric Endocrine Group's state and territory database.

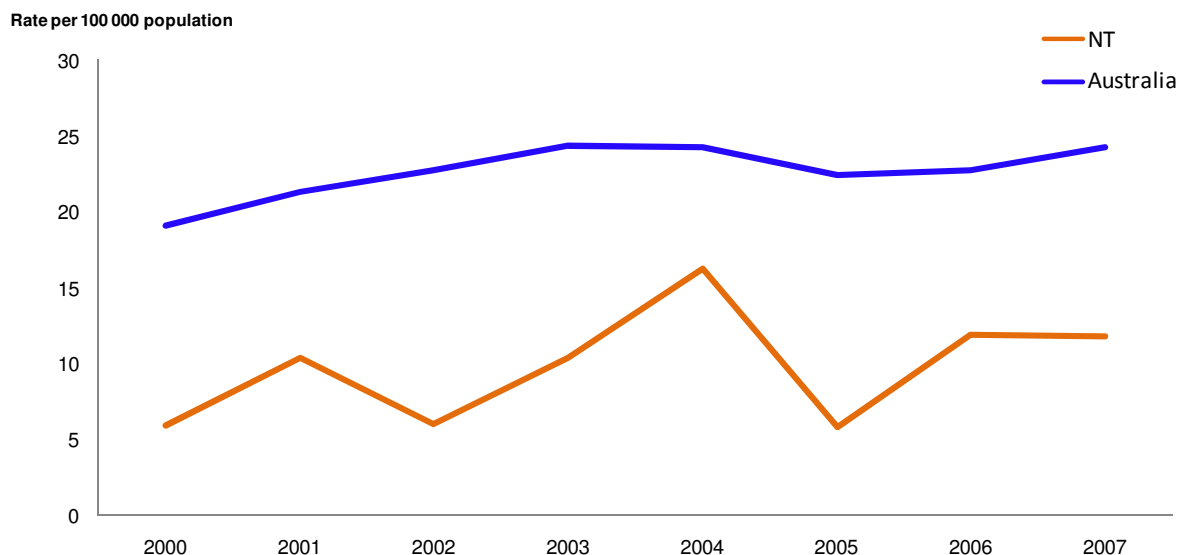
NT Summary

In 2007, the Territory recorded the lowest incidence rate of insulin-treated Type 1 diabetes for 0-14 year olds of all states and territories, and the second lowest incidence rate for those aged 15 years and over.

In 2007:

- the reported incidence rate for insulin-treated Type 1 diabetes for the Territory's population aged 0-14 years was 11.8 per 100 000 relevant population. Nationally, the rate was 24.2 per 100 000 relevant population (chart 2). The average incidence rate for the Territory between 2000 and 2007 was 9.8 per 100 000 relevant population;
- in the 15 years and over age group, the Territory recorded the second lowest incidence rate of insulin-treated Type 1 diabetes of 5 per 100 000 population, higher than the ACT (4.7 per 100 000) and lower than the national rate of 8.2 per 100 000;
- of the 663 NDR registrants in the Territory since 2000, 8.9 per cent were identified as having deceased, lower than the national proportion of 10.1 per cent; and
- of the 369 cases of insulin-treated Type 2 diabetes reported since 2005 in the Territory, 129 cases or 35 per cent were Indigenous persons. Nationally, 2.6 per cent of cases were Indigenous persons, which is consistent with the Indigenous share of the total population.

Chart 2: Incidence rate of Type 1 diabetes, 0-14 years, 2000-2007



Source: AIHW Cat. No. CVD 45

Labour force experience, Australia, February 2009

ABS, Catalogue No. 6206.0

About this publication

This publication provides information on labour force data for people aged 15 years and over during the twelve month period to February 2009. The information presented includes time spent in the labour force, episodes of work or looking for work, and time spent out of the labour force. The data in this report was compiled by the ABS from data collected in the Labour Force Experience Survey, which was a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey.

The survey data in this report does not include persons living in remote areas, which means a large proportion of the Territory's population is not represented in the sample. The sample size of the survey used in the February 2009 report was one-third the sample size used in the February 2007 report and as such, results in high relative standard errors associated with the small sample size. Therefore, data for the Territory should be viewed with extreme caution.

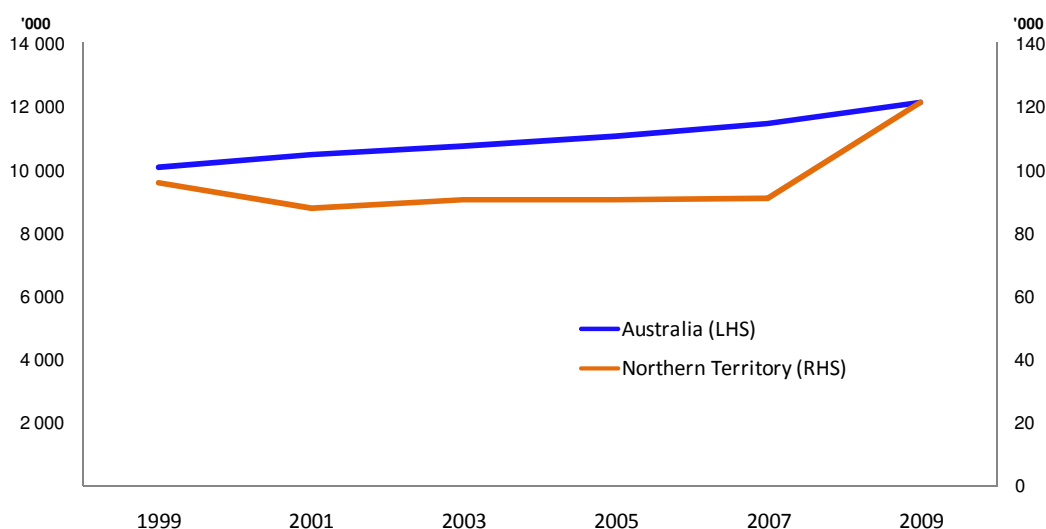
NT Summary

A comparison of the 2007 and 2009 Labour Force Experience reports, shows an increase in the number of working age persons in the Territory that were in the labour force, had worked or who were looking for work at some time during the reference period.

In the year to February 2009, for persons aged 15-69 years in the Territory there were:

- 121 300 people in the labour force, an increase of 30 800 or 34 per cent since February 2007. Nationally, the number of people in the labour force increased by 6 per cent over the same period (Chart 3);
- 117 900 people had worked at some time during the reference period. This is an increase of 28 800 people (32 per cent) from year to February 2007. Nationally, the number of people who worked increase by 6 per cent over the same period; and
- 16 000 people were looking for work at some time during the year, an increase of 6 300 people or 64 per cent from the year to February 2007. In comparison, the number of people looking for work nationally increased by 7 per cent.

Chart 3: Number of 15-69 year olds in the labour force, February 2009



Source: ABS, Cat No. 6206.0

BreastScreen Australia monitoring report, 2005-2006

AIHW, Catalogue No. CAN 44

About this publication

BreastScreen Australia is a joint program of the Australian and state and territory governments that aims to reduce morbidity and mortality from breast cancer. The target age group is women aged 50-69 years. This report presents statistics on screening activity and outcomes for 2005-2006 against eight performance indicators. All rates in the following points are age-standardised.

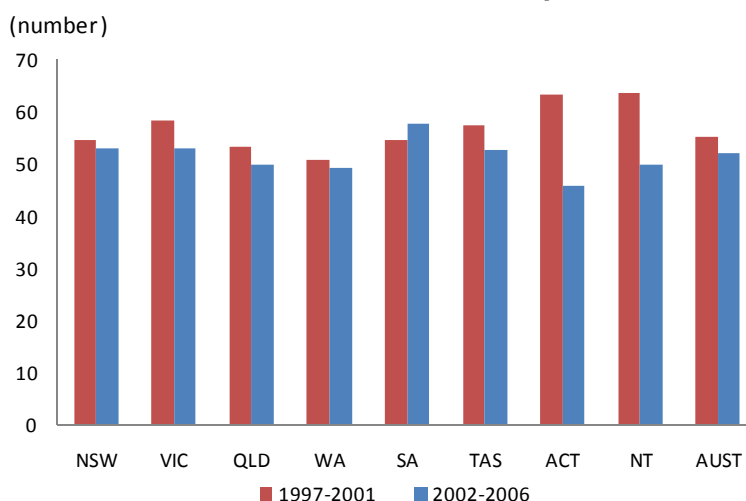
NT Summary

In the Territory in 2005-2006, a smaller proportion of women aged 50-69 years were screened under the BreastScreen program, while the breast cancer mortality rate was lower than the national rate.

The following are the key statistics in the report for women aged 50-69 years in the Territory.

- The Territory had the lowest screening participation rate of 41.3 per cent of all the jurisdictions in 2005-06. The national participation rate was 56.9 per cent.
- In 2005-06, the Territory had a detection rate of 82.8 per 10 000 women screened for all invasive breast cancer on first screening, above the national average detection rate of 67.8 per 10 000 women screened.
- In 2005-06, 12 per cent of women attending their first screening session were recalled for assessment for mammographic reasons, compared to national recall rate of 10 per cent.
- The breast cancer incidence rate in the Territory in 2001-2005 was 229.2 new cases per 100 000 women, the lowest of all jurisdictions and lower than the national rate of 292 per 100 000 women.
- The Territory's breast cancer mortality rate in 2002-2006 was 49.9 deaths per 100 000 women. The Territory's rate was the third lowest of all states and territories and lower than the national rate of 52.2 deaths per 100 000 women (chart 4).

Chart 4: Number of deaths from breast cancer per 100 000 women aged 50-69 years



Source: AIHW Cat. No. CAN 44

Mental Health Services in Australia, 2006-07

AIHW, Catalogue No. HSE 74

About this publication

Mental health services in Australia 2006-07 is the eleventh series of this annual publication. The publication reports on the characteristics and activity of Australia's mental health services, and mental health resources allocated nationally and by state and territory. The report presents data for 2006-07 and 2007-08 where available.

NT Summary

In the Territory from 2005-06 to 2006-07 the number of mental health related encounters with general practitioners (GP's) decreased and there was a small increase in the occasions of service at public hospital emergency departments.

In 2006-07:

- the Territory is estimated to have spent \$32.1 million on mental health services or 1 per cent of the total national expenditure (\$3.0 billion);
- the estimated number of mental health related general practice encounters in the Territory decreased by 19.2 per cent from 55 625 in 2005-06 to 44 957 in 2006-07. Nationally, there was an increase of 0.8 per cent over the same period (Table 2);
- the number of mental health related occasions of service in emergency departments in public hospitals in the Territory increased by 1.2 per cent to 3524. Nationally, there was an increase of 19.4 per cent between 2005-06 and 2006-07 (Table 2);
- the number of contacts for community mental health care services in the Territory increased by 3.9 per cent to 37 785, compared 5.3 per cent nationally over the same period (Table 2);
- there was a 10 per cent increase in the number of mental health related public hospital separations between 2005-06 and 2006-07, compared with a 2.7 per cent increase nationally; and
- Medicare expenditure on services provided by psychiatrists increased by 12.3 per cent in the Territory from 2005-06, while nationally there was a 4.6 per cent increase between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Table 2: Mental health services, Northern Territory, 2003-04 to 2006-07

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Estimated number of mental health-related general practice encounters (1)	38 128	39 302	55 625	44 957
Mental health-related occasions of service in emergency departments in public hospitals	n.a	2 703	3 482	3 524
Community mental health care service contacts	26 054	36 377	36 356	37 785
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program mental health-related closed support periods	179	135	747	554
Medicare-subsidised psychiatrist services	4 722	4 887	4 474	4 370

(1) large 95% confidence intervals e.g. 2006-07 (lower limit 24 320, upper limit 65 594)

Source: AIHW Cat. No. HSE 74

Recorded Crime – Offenders, Selected States and Territories 2007-08

ABS, Catalogue No. 4519.0

About this publication

This is a new publication that presents offender statistics relating to the number and characteristics of alleged offenders who have been proceeded against the police during the twelve month reference period. The report provides a profile of alleged offenders, including age, sex, Indigeneity, principal offence and how often the offenders have been proceeded against by police within the reference period. Data used in this report was sourced from administrative data maintained by state and territory police.

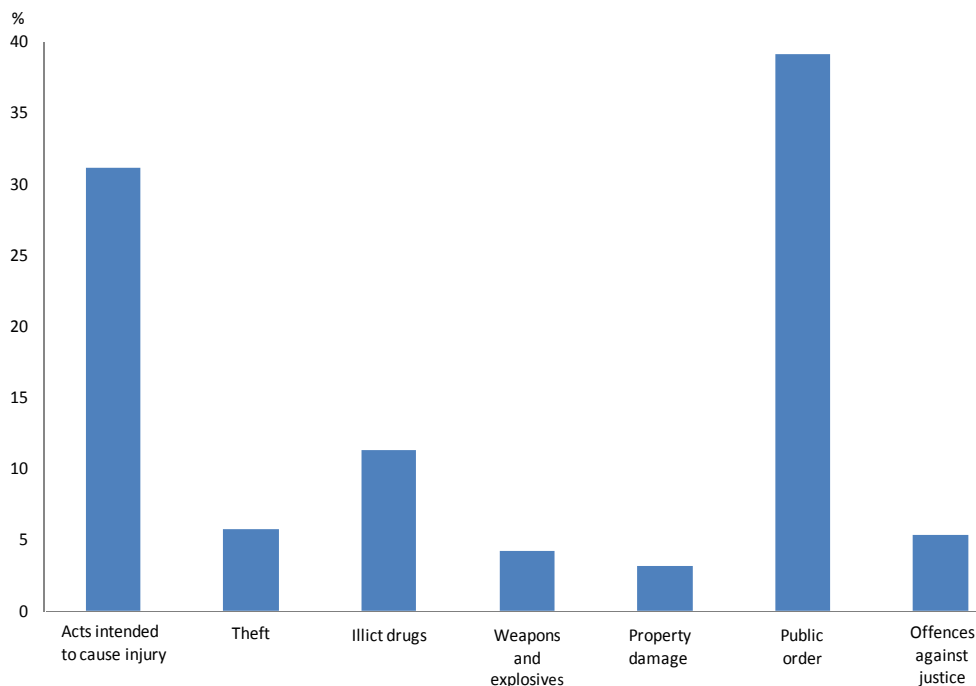
NT Summary

In 2007-08, the Territory had the highest rate of offenders for population aged 10 years and over, with the highest proportion of offenders in the 15-19 years age bracket. The rates of offending and repeat offending were higher in the Indigenous population than the non-Indigenous population.

In 2007-08 the:

- rate of offenders proceeded against by police in the Territory was 4372 offenders per 100 000 population aged 10 years and over, the highest rate of the jurisdictions;
- highest proportion of offenders in the Territory were in the 15-19 age group (17 per cent);
- main offence recorded in the Territory was public order offences (32 per cent), followed by acts intended to cause injury (26 per cent) and illicit drug offences (9 per cent) (chart 5); and
- rate of offending for Indigenous persons age 10 years and over in the Territory was 10 112 per 100 000 relevant population. The Indigenous rate was more than eight times higher than the non-Indigenous offending rate of 1 149 per 100 000 population.

Chart 5: Selected principal offences recorded by the police, Northern Territory, 2007-08



Source: ABS, Cat. No. 4519.0