



**REGIONAL STATISTICS**  
**Northern Territory**  
**2005**



# **Regional Statistics**

## **Northern Territory**

### **2005**

Ian Fumer  
Acting Regional Director, Northern Territory

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Tracey Brandrup on Darwin (08) 8943 2121 or Julie Nankervis on Darwin (08) 8943 2186.

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## PREFACE

*Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2005*, presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for the Northern Territory (NT) as a whole and for the NT Government's six administrative regions. It contains current and historical data drawn from both Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources.

This is the tenth edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* which has formed a key part of the ABS' strategy to improve, in conjunction with other government agencies, the availability and range of regional statistical information. It has been produced to give users an overview of the social, economic and population characteristics of the NT and each administrative region, including how the regions have contributed to the Territory's economy over time. This publication complements the standard set of key economic and social data for various geographic levels across Australia which is available electronically via the ABS' National Regional Profile on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>. In 2006 it is expected that the National Regional Profile facility will be expanded to include more data that is nationally comparable across all states and territories and extra data items that are available for some states or territories but not for all of Australia.

This edition includes new data from a variety of sources:

- experimental Indigenous population projections by ATSI region from the ABS
- higher education data from the Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education
- education and income data from the ABS' National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002
- experimental estimates of sources of personal income derived by the ABS using data from the Australian Taxation Office and the Department of Family and Community Services
- data on Family Tax Benefit and Rent Assistance payments by Centrelink.

In addition, a short feature article provides an update on the first year of operation of the Adelaide to Darwin railway.

The ABS wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their statistical information included in this publication. The inclusion of data from sources beyond ABS' own collections adds to the value of the publication by helping create a more detailed statistical picture of the NT and its regions.

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Acting Regional Director, Northern Territory  
2005



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication draws extensively on information provided by government agencies and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. Without the continued support from external agencies the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community. Information that relates to individuals or identifiable businesses is treated in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

The ABS wishes to thank the following organisations for their cooperation in providing data for inclusion in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2005* (cat. no. 1362.7):

Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations

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Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs

Australian Taxation Office

Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education

Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office

Charles Darwin University (previously Northern Territory University)

Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development

Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs

Department of Employment, Education and Training

Department of Health and Community Services

Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment

Department of Justice

Freightlink Pty Ltd

FUELtrac Pty Ltd

Great Southern Railway Limited

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Northern Territory Treasury

Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination

Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory

## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AR-DRG	Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Bal	Balance
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CGC	Community Government Council
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
ERP	Estimated resident population
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSP	Gross State Product
GVM	Gross Vehicle Mass
ha	hectares
IA	Incorporated Association
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
km	kilometre
mm	millimetre
na	not available
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
np	not published
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
p	preliminary figure subject to revision
Qld	Queensland
r	revised data
(S)	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SPREE	Structure Preserving Estimation
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
sq km	square kilometre
(T)	Town
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Tas.	Tasmania
temp.	temperature
TFI	Total Factor Income
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic.	Victoria

WA	Western Australia
°C	degrees Celsius
\$m	million dollars
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
\$'000	thousand dollars
'000	thousand
%	per cent

## HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

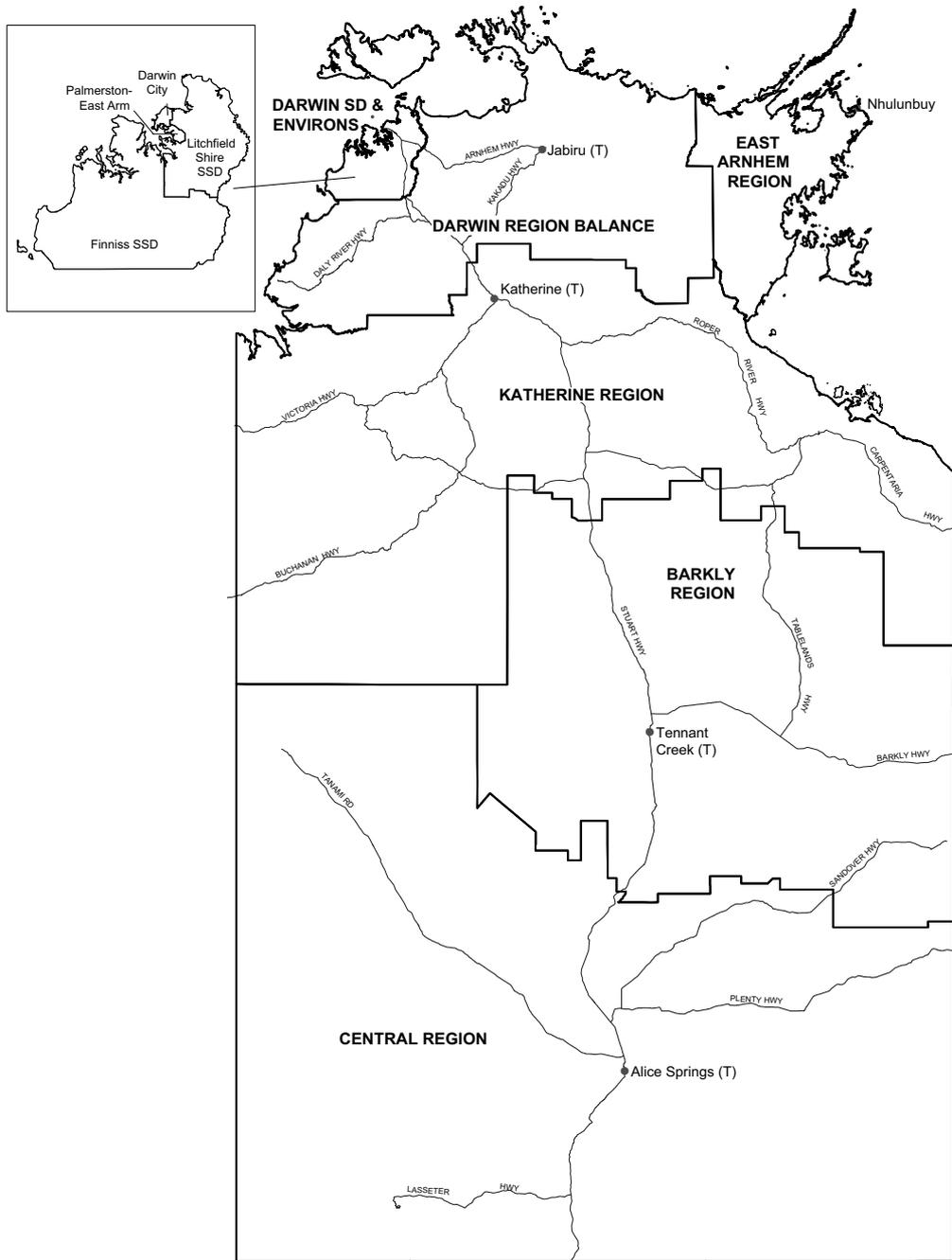
For the purpose of presenting this series of social, economic and demographic statistics, the Northern Territory (NT) is divided into the six NT Government administrative regions. These regions consist of aggregations of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) which are part of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). All data in this publication is presented according to the geographical boundaries of ASGC 2003 unless otherwise indicated.

This publication is introduced with an NT summary table and regional time series indicator tables in Chapter 1, which present key social, economic and demographic indicators for the NT and the six administrative regions. The publication is then divided into chapters on a thematic basis, providing easy comparison between regions across specific topics. Each chapter contains a combination of national, NT and regional data presented as tables, graphs and associated commentary. The data has been sourced from a variety of organisations to enable a comprehensive coverage of each topic.

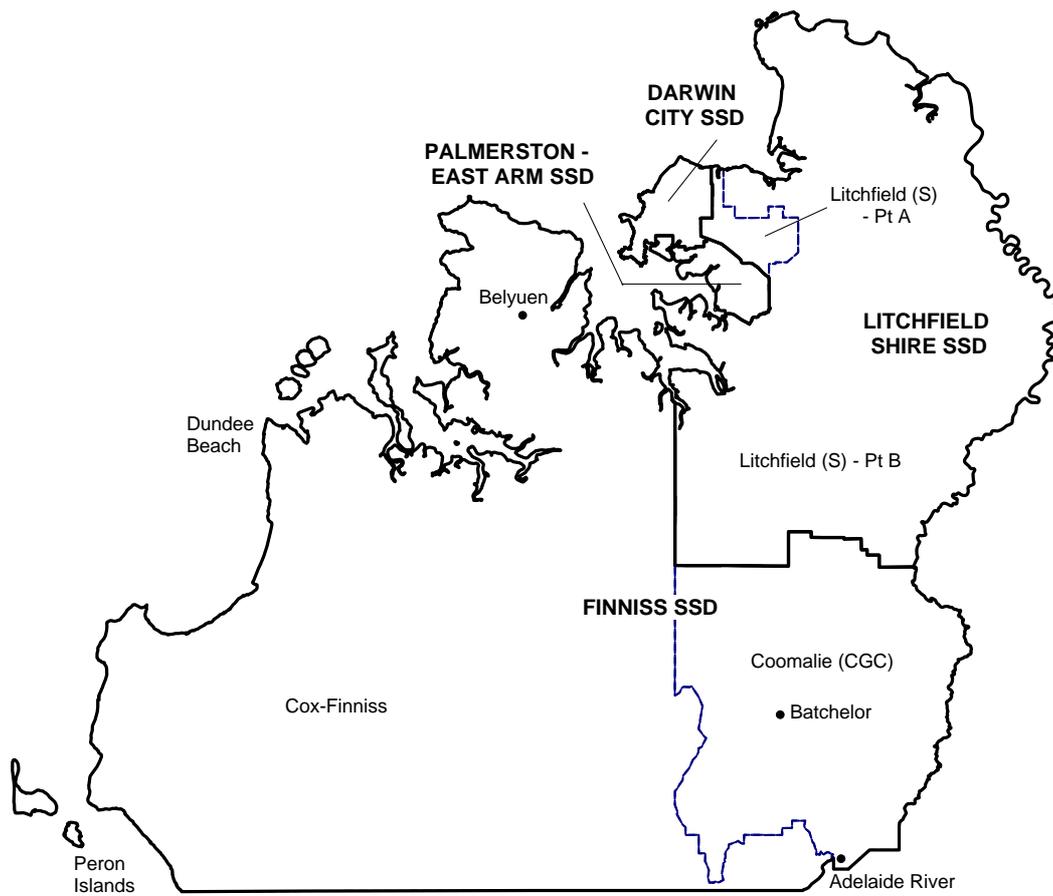
As the data has been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS, care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. The publication presents the latest available statistics appropriate to Regional Statistics at the time of preparation.

Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Glossary, however more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publication and/or agency. For tables and graphs containing ABS data items, a reference to the relevant publication catalogue number or collection has been included as a footnote. For tables and graphs containing non-ABS data items, a reference to the non-ABS source has been included as a footnote.

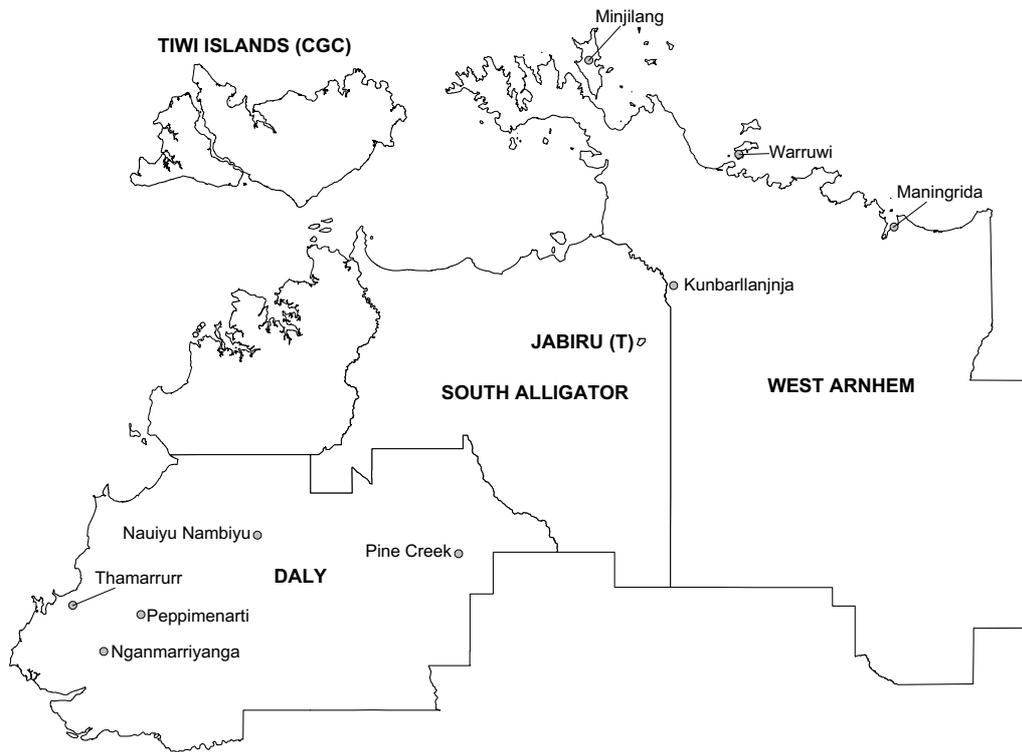
# REGIONS AND SELECTED SUB-REGIONS



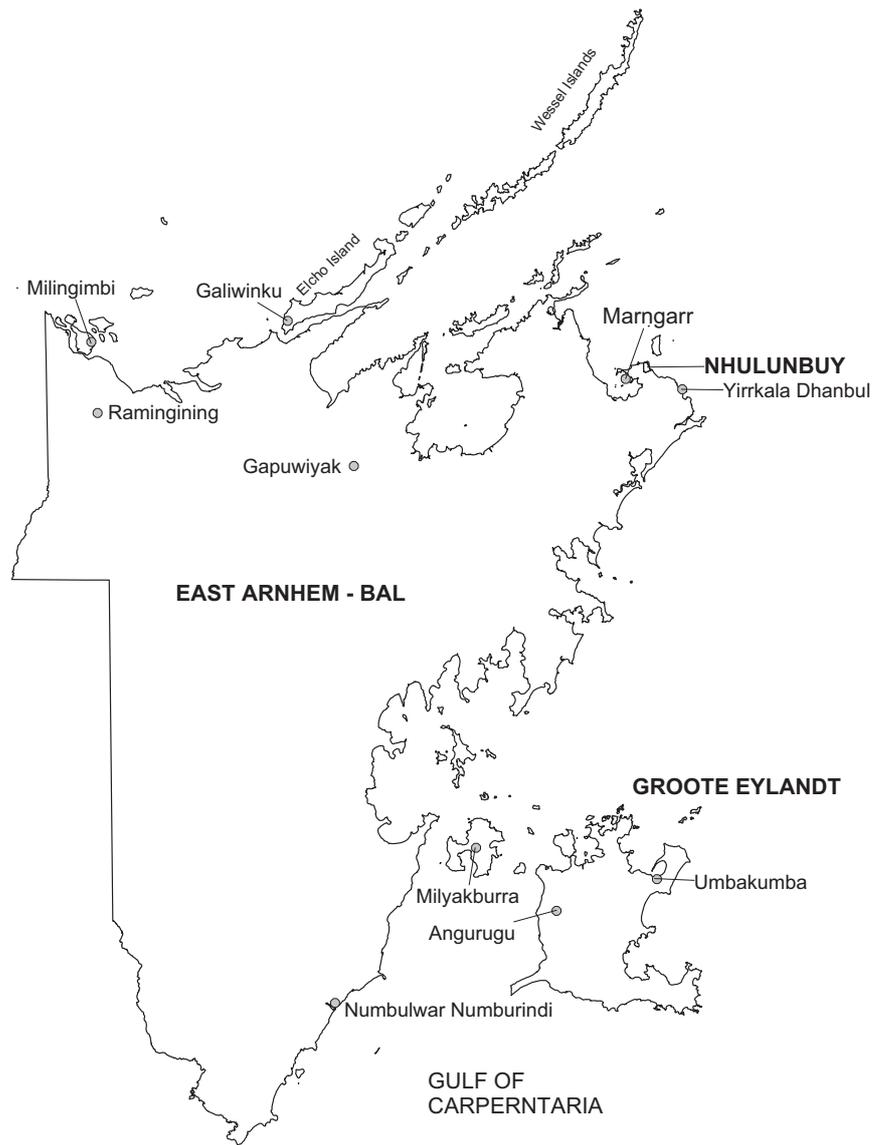
# DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS



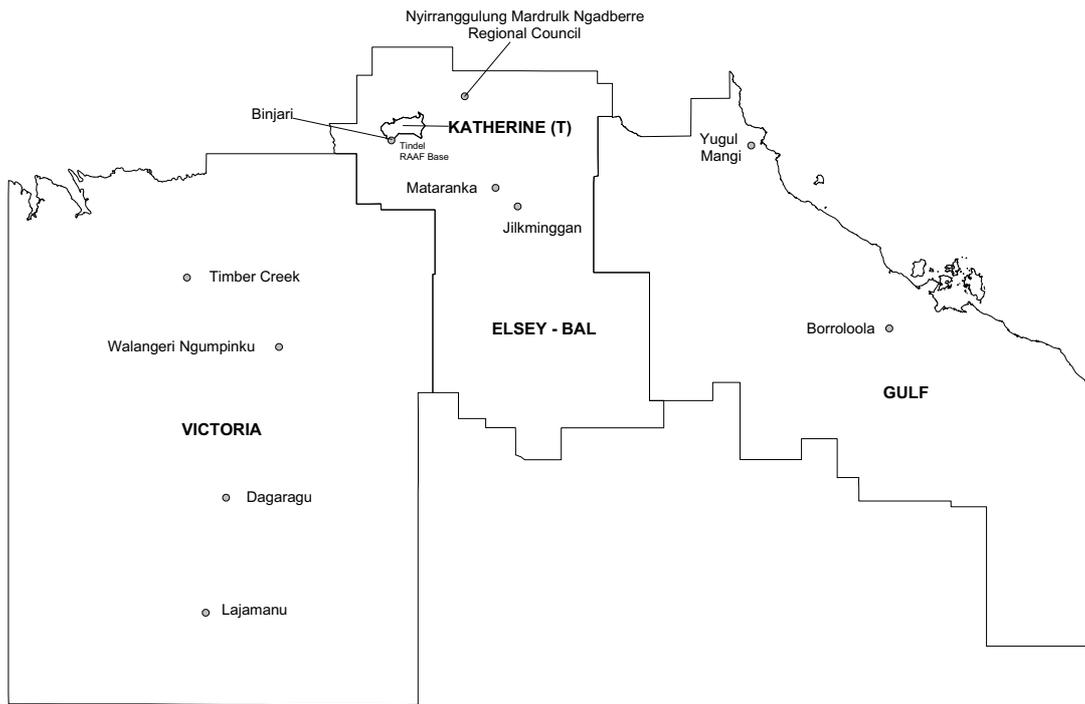
# DARWIN REGION BALANCE



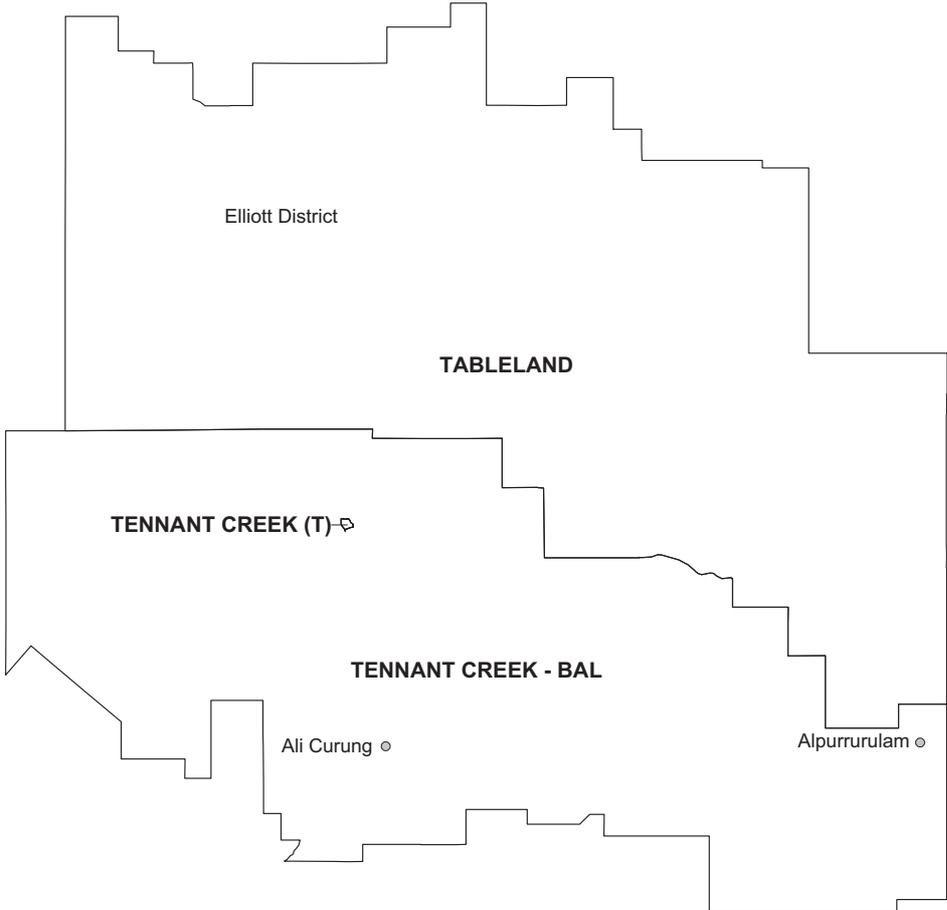
# EAST ARNHEM REGION



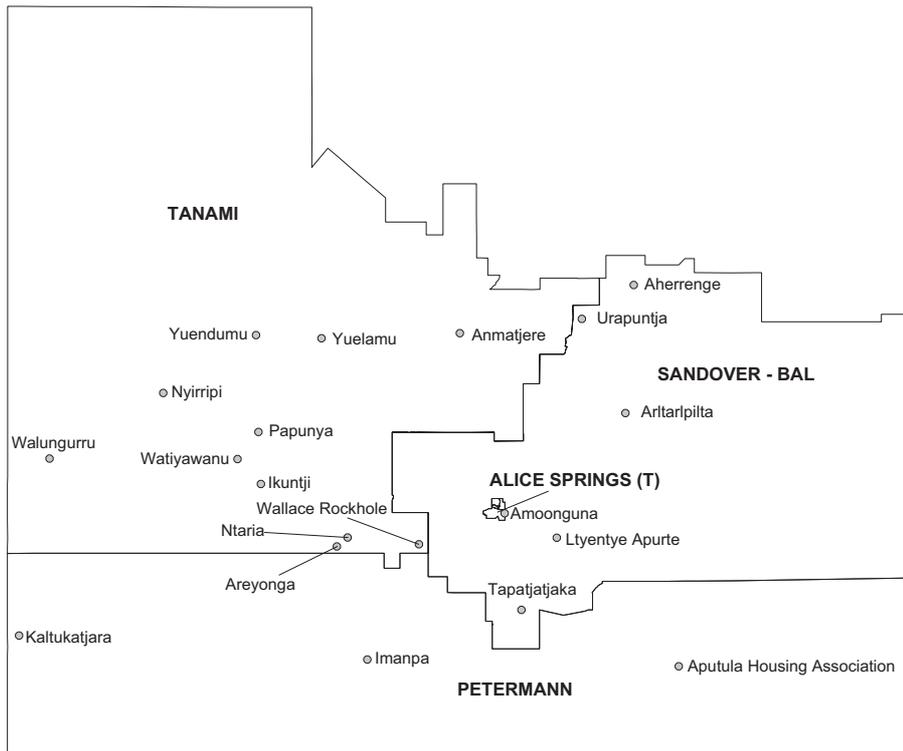
# KATHERINE REGION



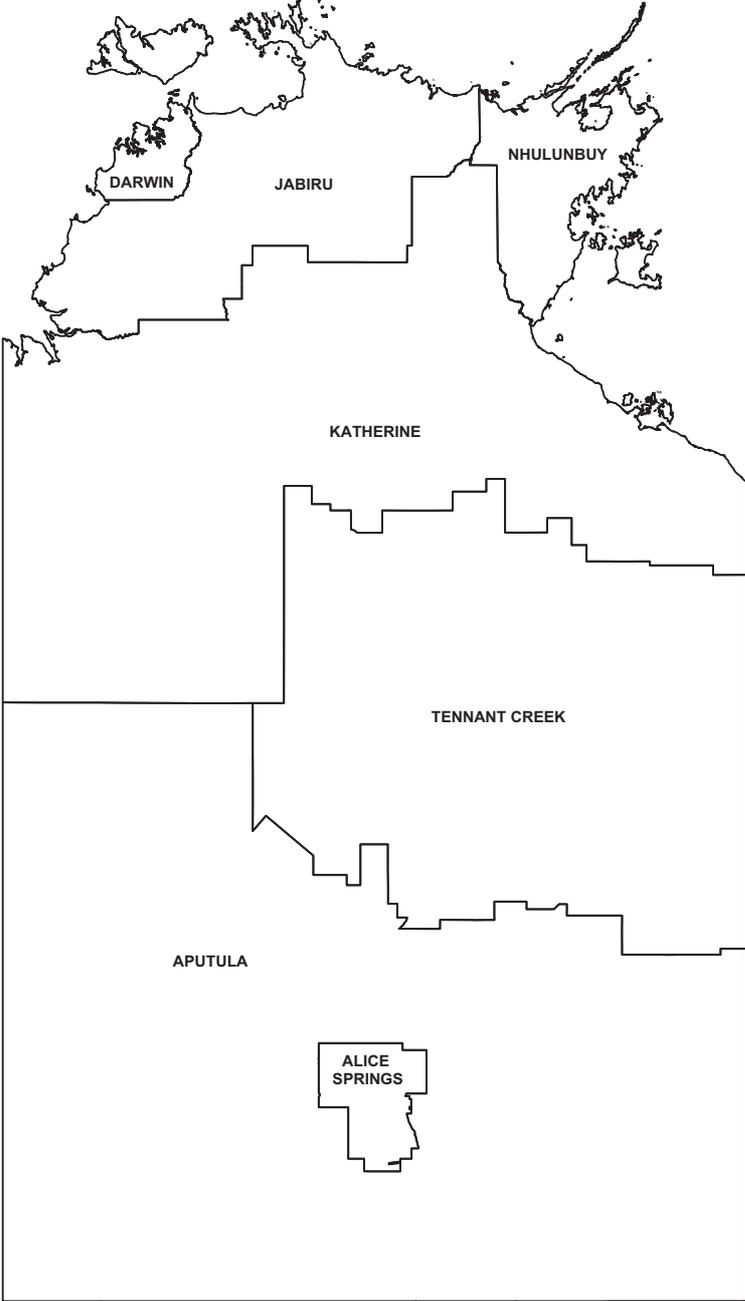
**BARKLY REGION**



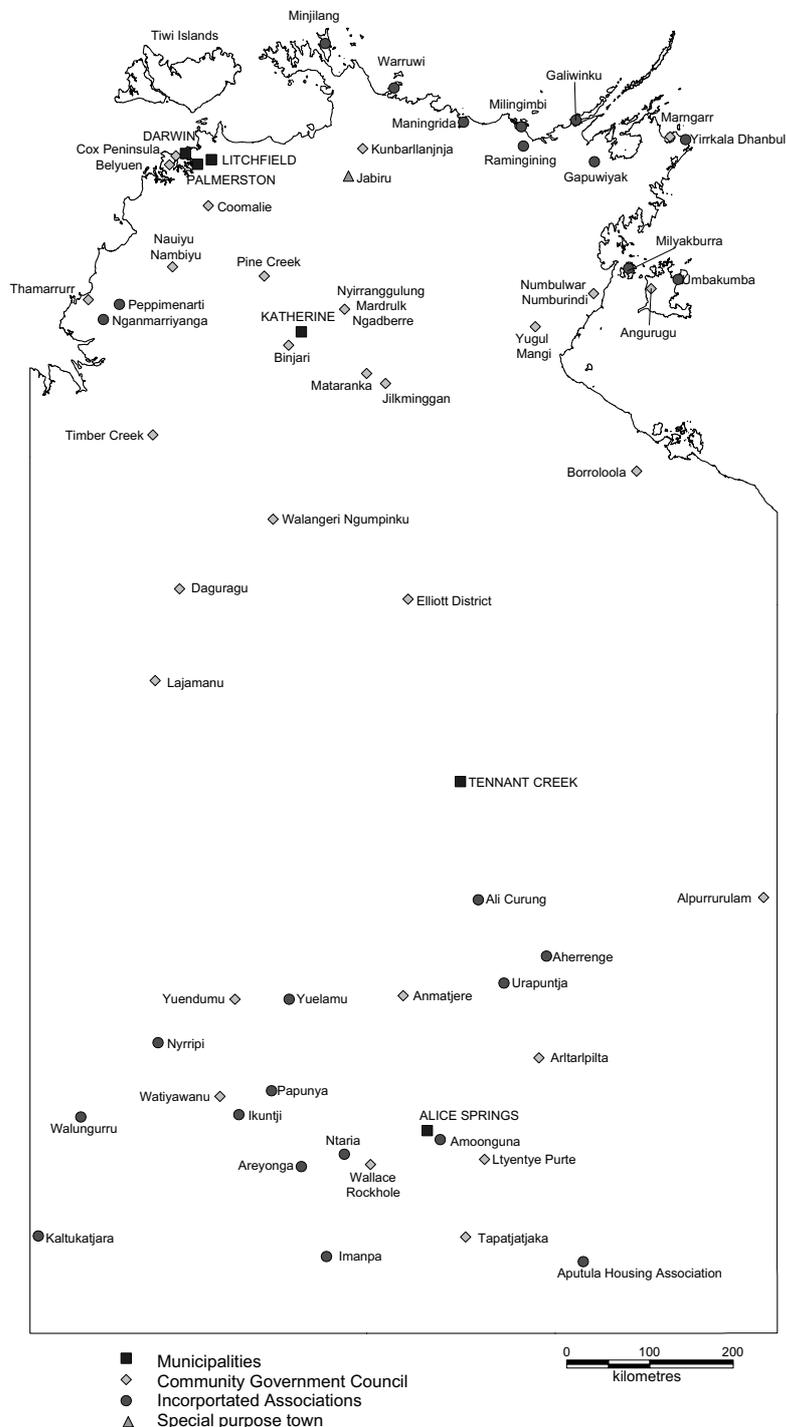
# CENTRAL REGION



**ATSIC REGIONS**



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT LOCALITIES





# CHAPTER 1

# REGIONAL OVERVIEW

## 1.1 NORTHERN TERRITORY BY REGIONS, Summary

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
<b>Area</b>	Sq km	10 262	132 012	37 997	336 674	283 648	546 572	1 346 200
<b>Population</b>								
Estimated resident population, 30 June 2004p	no.	111 365	12 632	14 115	17 212	5 840	38 749	199 913
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2004(a)	%	1.2	0.5	0.7	-0.3	-1.3	0.3	0.7
Age range of population, 30 June 2003								
0-4 years	no.	8 659	1 460	1 608	1 785	606	3 345	17 463
5-14 years	no.	16 491	2 656	2 833	3 205	1 094	6 672	32 951
15-44 years	no.	54 774	6 461	6 927	8 403	2 831	19 514	98 910
45-64 years	no.	24 981	1 860	2 343	2 958	1 119	7 674	40 935
65 years and over	no.	5 015	391	275	751	211	1 642	8 285
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>109 920</i>	<i>12 828</i>	<i>13 986</i>	<i>17 102</i>	<i>5 861</i>	<i>38 847</i>	<i>198 544</i>
Median age, June 2003	years	32.1	24.8	26.6	27.8	27.0	29.9	30.3
Births, 2003	no.	1 857	329	357	396	144	700	3 790
Deaths, 2003	no.	370	59	71	92	41	219	875
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>								
Age range of population								
0-4 years	no.	1 231	1 076	986	867	377	1 398	5 939
5-14 years	no.	2 594	2 270	1 816	1 850	810	2 972	12 314
15-44 years	no.	4 905	4 396	4 102	3 756	1 546	6 501	25 261
45-64 years	no.	1 191	917	874	811	386	1 608	5 798
65 years and over	no.	227	205	162	237	100	530	1 473
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>10 148</i>	<i>8 864</i>	<i>7 940</i>	<i>7 521</i>	<i>3 219</i>	<i>13 009</i>	<i>50 785</i>
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2004</b>								
Unemployed persons	no.	2 147	702	561	639	207	1 822	6 078
Unemployment rate	%	3.4	17.3	11.2	8.0	9.2	9.5	6.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	63 040	4 061	5 004	7 968	2 249	19 264	101 586
<b>Education</b>								
Student enrolments, government schools, August 2004	no.	17 863	1 753	3 261	3 699	1 144	5 056	32 776
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August 2004	no.	5 036	746	125	319	—	2 755	8 981
Higher education enrolments, 2004(c)	no.	1 321	14	14	61	7	99	1 516
Vocational education and training enrolments, 2004	no.	9 083	3 082	1 168	2 158	391	2 618	23 673
<b>Income</b>								
Wage and salary earners, 2001-02	no.	49 267	1 987	3 194	4 772	1 449	13 898	74 731
Average wage and salary income, 2001-02	\$	37 371	32 950	43 850	34 442	33 165	34 989	36 817
Newstart Allowance(b) clients, June 2003	no.	4 405	2 221	1 542	1 771	461	3 955	14 355
<b>Law and public safety</b>								
Sexual assault and related offences, 2004	no.	222	16	15	42	20	47	362
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter, 2004	no.	2 034	192	252	282	200	514	3 474
Traffic infringement notices, 2004	no.	28 870	282	304	918	255	2 131	32 760
<b>Building approvals, 2003-04(d)</b>								
New houses	no.	340	52	20	34	24	75	545
Value of new houses	\$m	71.4	11.4	4.7	6.7	5.2	12.5	112.1
New other residential building	no.	566	6	4	—	—	17	593
Value of new other residential building	\$m	104.0	1.2	0.6	—	—	2.8	108.6
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	28.5	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.7	6.4	39.5
Value of non-residential building	\$m	123.3	4.9	1.0	9.7	2.4	29.6	170.9
Value of total building	\$m	327.2	18.0	7.7	18.4	8.3	51.3	431.1

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.2 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Northern Territory

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2003(e)	no.	192 735	195 561	197 768	198 665	198 544	199 913
Age range of population at 30 June(e)							
Males							
0-4 years	no.	9 098	9 022	9 005	9 074	8 976	9 038
5-14 years	no.	17 038	17 237	17 474	17 278	17 141	17 107
15-44 years	no.	52 082	52 310	51 961	52 258	51 790	51 634
45-64 years	no.	19 639	20 375	21 155	21 739	22 174	22 691
65 years and over	no.	3 462	3 652	3 880	4 178	4 412	4 703
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>101 319</i>	<i>102 596</i>	<i>103 475</i>	<i>104 527</i>	<i>104 493</i>	<i>105 173</i>
Females							
0-4 years	no.	8 483	8 521	8 594	8 471	8 487	8 570
5-14 years	no.	15 862	15 980	16 102	15 930	15 810	15 845
15-44 years	no.	48 149	48 513	48 497	47 878	47 120	46 911
45-64 years	no.	15 774	16 648	17 585	18 137	18 761	19 312
65 years and over	no.	3 148	3 303	3 515	3 722	3 873	4 102
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>91 416</i>	<i>92 965</i>	<i>94 293</i>	<i>94 138</i>	<i>94 051</i>	<i>94 740</i>
Persons							
0-4 years	no.	17 581	17 543	17 599	17 545	17 463	17 608
5-14 years	no.	32 900	33 217	33 576	33 208	32 951	32 952
15-44 years	no.	100 231	100 823	100 458	100 136	98 910	98 545
45-64 years	no.	35 413	37 023	38 740	39 876	40 935	42 003
65 years and over	no.	6 610	6 955	7 395	7 900	8 285	8 805
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>192 735</i>	<i>195 561</i>	<i>197 768</i>	<i>198 665</i>	<i>198 544</i>	<i>199 913</i>
<b>Births</b>							
Total births	no.	3 576	3 685	3 822	3 724	3 790	3 350
Indigenous births(b)	no.	1 419	1 530	1 688	1 539	1 630	na
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	na
Total fertility rate(b), Indigenous mothers	rate	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	na
<b>Deaths</b>							
Total deaths	no.	832	909	872	911	875	894
Indigenous deaths(b)	no.	399	450	429	462	435	na
Standardised death rate(b)	rate	8.7	8.9	8.1	9.0	10.2	na
Median age at death							
Males	years	55.1	56.4	55.2	55.9	57.7	na
Females	years	61.0	57.8	62.1	57.3	64.5	na
Indigenous median age at death							
Males	years	47.5	46.2	45.1	47.1	46.3	na
Females	years	56.3	54.0	52.8	50.0	52.8	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	7 068	5 800	4 907	6 078
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	6.9	5.5	4.8	6.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	103 137	105 300	102 001	101 586
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	na	33 237	32 717	32 605	32 556	32 776
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	na	8 708	8 692	8 786	8 773	8 981
Higher education enrolments(c)	no.	na	1 888	1 934	1 819	1 711	1 516
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	21 682	23 499	26 158	27 096	24 050	23 673
<b>Income, year ended 30 June</b>							
Wage and salary earners	no.	78 835	78 011	76 078	74 731	na	na
Average wage and salary income	\$	33 294	33 903	35 473	36 817	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	1 518	903	607	643	514	545
Value of new houses	\$m	208.4	127.8	90.3	102.3	98.2	112.1
New other residential building	no.	682	609	486	303	428	593
Value of new other residential building	\$m	74.0	77.9	65.2	34.7	67.0	108.6
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	30.6	30.4	22.0	24.8	28.4	39.5
Value of non-residential building	\$m	188.1	139.6	196.6	159.4	151.3	170.9
Value of total building	\$m	501.1	375.7	374.1	321.2	344.9	431.1

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By region

<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	105 032	107 027	108 715	109 640	109 920	111 365
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0-4 years	no.	4 557	4 509	4 458	4 502	4 409	na
5-14 years	no.	8 302	8 477	8 660	8 589	8 613	na
15-44 years	no.	28 756	28 948	28 908	29 234	28 966	na
45-64 years	no.	11 950	12 413	12 919	13 250	13 592	na
65 years and over	no.	2 113	2 267	2 449	2 641	2 771	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>55 678</i>	<i>56 614</i>	<i>57 394</i>	<i>58 216</i>	<i>58 351</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0-4 years	no.	4 257	4 309	4 307	4 260	4 250	na
5-14 years	no.	7 652	7 738	7 900	7 849	7 878	na
15-44 years	no.	26 195	26 456	26 459	26 194	25 808	na
45-64 years	no.	9 458	10 010	10 633	10 969	11 389	na
65 years and over	no.	1 792	1 900	2 022	2 152	2 244	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>49 354</i>	<i>50 413</i>	<i>51 321</i>	<i>51 424</i>	<i>51 569</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0-4 years	no.	8 814	8 818	8 765	8 762	8 659	na
5-14 years	no.	15 954	16 215	16 560	16 438	16 491	na
15-44 years	no.	54 951	55 404	55 367	55 428	54 774	na
45-64 years	no.	21 408	22 423	23 552	24 219	24 981	na
65 years and over	no.	3 905	4 167	4 471	4 793	5 015	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>105 032</i>	<i>107 027</i>	<i>108 715</i>	<i>109 640</i>	<i>109 920</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	1 745	1 785	1 817	1 817	1 857	na
Deaths	no.	360	374	370	379	370	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	3 168	2 298	1 989	2 147
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	5.1	3.6	3.1	3.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	61 623	63 317	63 294	63 040
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	17 149	17 597	17 704	17 962	17 703	17 863
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	4 923	4 919	4 886	4 892	4 924	5 036
Higher education enrolments(c)	no.	1 866	1 626	1 733	1 604	1 500	1 321
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	8 079	8 090	8 893	8 871	8 978	9 083
<b>Income</b>							
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	47 679	46 633	49 267	na	na
Average wage and salary income	\$	na	33 913	35 748	37 371	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	960	626	406	409	325	340
Value of new houses	\$m	135.5	90.5	61.7	64.0	64.8	71.4
New other residential building	no.	599	580	371	230	360	566
Value of new other residential building	\$m	68.0	74.9	56.3	26.6	57.4	104.0
Valuation of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	18.2	20.6	15.2	16.7	17.9	28.5
Value of non-residential building	\$m	126.3	109.0	118.6	110.2	115.4	123.3
Value of total building	\$m	347.9	295.0	251.8	217.5	255.5	327.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By region—continued

Darwin Region Balance	Unit	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	12 558	12 737	12 816	12 841	12 828	12 632
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	752	750	743	748	763	na
5–14 years	no.	1 382	1 415	1 492	1 459	1 395	na
15–44 years	no.	3 370	3 368	3 285	3 324	3 328	na
45–64 years	no.	869	908	953	990	1 011	na
65 years and over	no.	149	137	136	159	187	na
Total males	no.	6 522	6 578	6 609	6 680	6 684	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	733	736	727	714	697	na
5–14 years	no.	1 282	1 305	1 322	1 285	1 261	na
15–44 years	no.	3 110	3 175	3 183	3 151	3 133	na
45–64 years	no.	756	778	805	813	849	na
65 years and over	no.	155	165	170	198	204	na
Total females	no.	6 036	6 159	6 207	6 161	6 144	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 485	1 486	1 470	1 462	1 460	na
5–14 years	no.	2 664	2 720	2 814	2 744	2 656	na
15–44 years	no.	6 480	6 543	6 468	6 475	6 461	na
45–64 years	no.	1 625	1 686	1 758	1 803	1 860	na
65 years and over	no.	304	302	306	357	391	na
Total persons	no.	12 558	12 737	12 816	12 841	12 828	na
Births	no.	322	307	335	319	329	na
Deaths	no.	69	90	74	88	59	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	557	567	493	702
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	12.3	12.5	12.1	17.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	4 530	4 522	4 079	4 061
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	1 851	1 800	1 759	1 654	1 730	1 753
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	859	823	751	768	704	746
Higher education enrolments(c)	no.	8	11	16	10	3	14
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	2 736	3 641	3 434	4 015	3 300	3 082
<b>Income</b>							
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	2 444	2 112	1 987	na	na
Average wage and salary income	\$	na	31 958	34 321	32 950	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	55	46	29	20	35	52
Value of new houses	\$m	7.5	6.1	4.4	3.6	5.8	11.4
New other residential building	no.	2	2	—	—	4	6
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.7	1.2
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
Value of non-residential building	\$m	2.3	1.4	6.5	1.1	0.5	4.9
Value of total building	\$m	11.6	10.2	11.7	4.9	7.1	18.0

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By region—*continued*

<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	13 602	13 820	13 944	13 978	13 986	14 115
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	779	781	819	795	790	na
5–14 years	no.	1 472	1 483	1 484	1 509	1 482	na
15–44 years	no.	3 551	3 609	3 594	3 570	3 555	na
45–64 years	no.	1 178	1 212	1 217	1 274	1 294	na
65 years and over	no.	101	107	97	112	135	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>7 081</i>	<i>7 192</i>	<i>7 211</i>	<i>7 260</i>	<i>7 256</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	725	743	756	769	818	na
5–14 years	no.	1 376	1 390	1 382	1 378	1 351	na
15–44 years	no.	3 438	3 452	3 486	3 411	3 372	na
45–64 years	no.	877	928	980	1 028	1 049	na
65 years and over	no.	105	115	129	132	140	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 521</i>	<i>6 628</i>	<i>6 733</i>	<i>6 718</i>	<i>6 730</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 504	1 524	1 575	1 564	1 608	na
5–14 years	no.	2 848	2 873	2 866	2 887	2 833	na
15–44 years	no.	6 989	7 061	7 080	6 981	6 927	na
45–64 years	no.	2 055	2 140	2 197	2 302	2 343	na
65 years and over	no.	206	222	226	244	275	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>13 602</i>	<i>13 820</i>	<i>13 944</i>	<i>13 978</i>	<i>13 986</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	311	350	383	305	357	na
Deaths	no.	56	60	47	53	71	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	508	460	390	561
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	9.4	8.4	7.8	11.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	5 420	5 447	5 025	5 004
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	3 019	3 126	2 799	2 858	3 005	3 261
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	37	42	67	92	99	125
Higher education enrolments(c)	no.	22	28	19	30	15	14
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	1 277	1 531	1 645	1 607	1 279	1 168
<b>Income</b>							
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	3 911	3 692	3 194	na	na
Average wage and salary income	\$	na	40 910	42 204	43 850	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	129	14	33	34	30	20
Value of new houses	\$m	19.1	2.2	5.5	6.4	6.5	4.7
New other residential building	no.	8	4	—	9	13	4
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.9	0.5	—	1.6	2.3	0.6
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	2.8	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.4
Value of non-residential building	\$m	1.8	2.8	0.4	2.4	0.9	1.0
Value of total building	\$m	24.6	7.5	7.1	11.7	11.2	7.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By region—*continued*

<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	17 205	17 324	17 431	17 342	17 102	17 212
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	967	939	912	926	925	na
5–14 years	no.	1 762	1 752	1 746	1 687	1 645	na
15–44 years	no.	4 704	4 664	4 576	4 527	4 421	na
45–64 years	no.	1 498	1 549	1 601	1 639	1 618	na
65 years and over	no.	315	333	360	390	414	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 246</i>	<i>9 237</i>	<i>9 195</i>	<i>9 169</i>	<i>9 023</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	782	784	844	833	860	na
5–14 years	no.	1 630	1 661	1 652	1 627	1 560	na
15–44 years	no.	4 184	4 201	4 198	4 089	3 982	na
45–64 years	no.	1 114	1 187	1 269	1 316	1 340	na
65 years and over	no.	249	254	273	308	337	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>7 959</i>	<i>8 087</i>	<i>8 236</i>	<i>8 173</i>	<i>8 079</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 749	1 723	1 756	1 759	1 785	na
5–14 years	no.	3 392	3 413	3 398	3 314	3 205	na
15–44 years	no.	8 888	8 865	8 774	8 616	8 403	na
45–64 years	no.	2 612	2 736	2 870	2 955	2 958	na
65 years and over	no.	564	587	633	698	751	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>17 205</i>	<i>17 324</i>	<i>17 431</i>	<i>17 342</i>	<i>17 102</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	412	410	438	418	396	na
Deaths	no.	83	100	98	102	92	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	737	598	533	639
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	8.6	6.9	6.7	8.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	8 583	8 638	8 001	7 968
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	3 755	3 824	3 717	3 793	3 744	3 699
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	232	292	293	278	294	319
Higher education enrolments(c)	no.	97	107	42	58	55	61
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	1 794	2 451	2 509	2 682	2 053	2 158
<b>Income</b>							
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	5 069	4 718	4 772	na	na
Average wage and salary income	\$	na	32 171	33 330	34 442	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	140	77	53	63	35	34
Value of new houses	\$m	16.8	10.8	7.2	10.0	6.9	6.7
New other residential building	no.	39	5	4	2	2	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.0
Value of non-residential building	\$m	11.4	10.6	5.5	4.3	9.3	9.7
Value of total building	\$m	33.5	22.8	14.6	16.5	19.2	18.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By region—*continued*

<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	6 228	6 052	5 862	5 887	5 861	5 840
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	329	314	312	322	317	na
5–14 years	no.	632	604	562	548	543	na
15–44 years	no.	1 608	1 568	1 509	1 527	1 497	na
45–64 years	no.	581	571	559	583	591	na
65 years and over	no.	128	112	108	110	113	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 278</i>	<i>3 169</i>	<i>3 050</i>	<i>3 090</i>	<i>3 061</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	323	300	293	278	289	na
5–14 years	no.	654	634	585	567	551	na
15–44 years	no.	1 421	1 401	1 370	1 359	1 334	na
45–64 years	no.	459	460	470	500	528	na
65 years and over	no.	93	88	94	93	98	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 950</i>	<i>2 883</i>	<i>2 812</i>	<i>2 797</i>	<i>2 800</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	652	614	605	600	606	na
5–14 years	no.	1 286	1 238	1 147	1 115	1 094	na
15–44 years	no.	3 029	2 969	2 879	2 886	2 831	na
45–64 years	no.	1 040	1 031	1 029	1 083	1 119	na
65 years and over	no.	221	200	202	203	211	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 228</i>	<i>6 052</i>	<i>5 862</i>	<i>5 887</i>	<i>5 861</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	118	133	132	128	144	na
Deaths	no.	36	35	38	49	41	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	204	125	144	207
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	6.8	5.4	6.4	9.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	2 988	2 318	2 258	2 249
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	1 295	1 183	1 140	1 118	1 183	1 144
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher education enrolments(c)	no.	19	15	9	8	12	7
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	713	901	924	905	606	391
<b>Income</b>							
Wage and salary earners	no.	na	1 966	1 859	1 449	na	na
Average wage and salary income	\$	na	32 557	33 950	33 165	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	23	33	23	23	11	24
Value of new houses	\$m	2.9	4.4	3.8	3.3	1.9	5.2
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.7
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.3	0.8	0.2	5.6	1.4	2.4
Value of total building	\$m	3.8	5.6	4.0	9.9	3.4	8.3

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By region—*continued*

<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	38 110	38 601	39 000	38 977	38 847	38 749
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	1 714	1 729	1 761	1 781	1 772	na
5–14 years	no.	3 488	3 506	3 530	3 486	3 463	na
15–44 years	no.	10 093	10 153	10 089	10 076	10 023	na
45–64 years	no.	3 563	3 722	3 906	4 003	4 068	na
65 years and over	no.	656	696	730	766	792	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>19 514</i>	<i>19 806</i>	<i>20 016</i>	<i>20 112</i>	<i>20 118</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	1 663	1 649	1 667	1 617	1 573	na
5–14 years	no.	3 268	3 252	3 261	3 224	3 209	na
15–44 years	no.	9 801	9 828	9 801	9 674	9 491	na
45–64 years.	no.	3 110	3 285	3 428	3 511	3 606	na
65 years and over	no.	754	781	827	839	850	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>18 596</i>	<i>18 795</i>	<i>18 984</i>	<i>18 865</i>	<i>18 729</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	3 377	3 378	3 428	3 398	3 345	na
5–14 years	no.	6 756	6 758	6 791	6 710	6 672	na
15–44 years	no.	19 894	19 981	19 890	19 750	19 514	na
45–64 years	no.	6 673	7 007	7 334	7 514	7 674	na
65 years and over	no.	1 410	1 477	1 557	1 605	1 642	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>38 110</i>	<i>38 601</i>	<i>39 000</i>	<i>38 977</i>	<i>38 847</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	653	692	709	730	700	na
Deaths	no.	196	222	212	215	219	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	1 894	1 653	1 358	1 822
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	9.5	8.1	7.0	9.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	19 993	20 303	19 344	19 264
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	5 689	5 707	5 598	5 220	5 191	5 056
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	2 525	2 632	2 695	2 756	2 752	2 755
Higher education enrolments(c)	no.	137	101	115	109	126	99
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	5 450	5 564	5 680	6 021	5 621	2 618
<b>Income</b>							
Wage and salary earners, 2000–01	no.	na	14 264	14 492	13 898	na	na
Average wage and salary income, 2000–01	\$	na	32 397	33 352	34 989	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	211	107	63	94	78	75
Value of new houses	\$m	26.6	13.8	7.7	15.0	12.3	12.5
New other residential building	no.	34	18	111	62	49	17
Value of new other residential building	\$m	2.6	1.7	8.4	6.2	6.2	2.8
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.6	6.1	6.4
Value of non-residential building	\$m	46.0	14.9	65.4	35.8	23.9	29.6
Value of total building	\$m	79.5	34.6	85.0	60.6	48.5	51.3

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions

<i>Darwin City SSD</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	68 179	68 518	68 710	68 631	68 590	69 354
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0-4 years	no.	2 666	2 573	2 451	2 526	2 504	na
5-14 years	no.	5 018	4 993	5 009	4 873	4 822	na
15-44 years	no.	18 531	18 381	18 089	18 007	17 776	na
45-64 years	no.	8 261	8 489	8 774	8 930	9 083	na
65 years and over	no.	1 441	1 576	1 699	1 830	1 911	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>35 917</i>	<i>36 012</i>	<i>36 022</i>	<i>36 166</i>	<i>36 096</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0-4 years	no.	2 454	2 453	2 427	2 366	2 407	na
5-14 years	no.	4 594	4 522	4 503	4 447	4 421	na
15-44 years	no.	17 296	17 171	16 906	16 562	16 285	na
45-64 years	no.	6 661	7 023	7 422	7 563	7 786	na
65 years and over	no.	1 257	1 337	1 430	1 527	1 595	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>32 262</i>	<i>32 506</i>	<i>32 688</i>	<i>32 465</i>	<i>32 494</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0-4 years	no.	5 120	5 026	4 878	4 892	4 911	na
5-14 years	no.	9 612	9 515	9 512	9 320	9 243	na
15-44 years	no.	35 827	35 552	34 995	34 569	34 061	na
45-64 years	no.	14 922	15 512	16 196	16 493	16 869	na
65 years and over	no.	2 698	2 913	3 129	3 357	3 506	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>68 179</i>	<i>68 518</i>	<i>68 710</i>	<i>68 631</i>	<i>68 590</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	1 013	1 022	1 045	1 068	1 069	na
Deaths	no.	251	257	254	267	247	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	1 939	1 374	1 214	1 267
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	4.3	3.1	2.9	3.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	44 876	44 988	41 161	40 996
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	102	101	54	61	127	82
Value of new houses	\$m	19.6	21.2	13.3	15.0	31.0	22.3
New other residential building	no.	466	468	285	180	337	553
Value of new other residential building	\$m	56.6	64.8	48.2	21.6	54.9	102.6
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	10.8	14.7	8.9	12.3	12.1	20.7
Value of non-residential building	\$m	57.1	58.1	103.4	89.1	93.8	85.6
Value of total building	\$m	144.1	158.8	173.8	138.1	191.7	231.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Palmerston-East Arm SSD</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	19 610	21 160	22 559	23 333	23 544	23 912
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	1 167	1 251	1 362	1 343	1 300	na
5–14 years	no.	1 872	2 027	2 165	2 226	2 300	na
15–44 years	no.	5 381	5 795	6 147	6 415	6 401	na
45–64 years	no.	1 407	1 552	1 670	1 810	1 911	na
65 years and over	no.	271	287	316	367	397	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>10 098</i>	<i>10 912</i>	<i>11 660</i>	<i>12 161</i>	<i>12 309</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	1 125	1 198	1 253	1 275	1 246	na
5–14 years	no.	1 720	1 859	2 029	2 059	2 075	na
15–44 years	no.	5 233	5 619	5 918	5 943	5 913	na
45–64 years	no.	1 190	1 305	1 419	1 563	1 665	na
65 years and over	no.	244	267	280	332	336	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 512</i>	<i>10 248</i>	<i>10 899</i>	<i>11 172</i>	<i>11 235</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	2 292	2 449	2 615	2 618	2 546	na
5–14 years	no.	3 592	3 886	4 194	4 285	4 375	na
15–44 years	no.	10 614	11 414	12 065	12 358	12 314	na
45–64 years	no.	2 597	2 857	3 089	3 373	3 576	na
65 years and over	no.	515	554	596	699	733	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>19 610</i>	<i>21 160</i>	<i>22 559</i>	<i>23 333</i>	<i>23 544</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	462	514	551	512	545	na
Deaths	no.	54	60	66	62	63	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	553	356	322	352
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	7.1	4.0	2.7	3.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	7 819	8 851	11 896	11 849
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	690	351	235	227	105	158
Value of new houses	\$m	97.2	49.6	34.6	33.2	18.2	31.2
New other residential building	no.	124	112	86	45	21	11
Value of new other residential building	\$m	10.3	10.2	8.1	4.5	2.1	1.1
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.6
Value of non-residential building	\$m	24.6	22.6	11.7	14.8	15.6	25.7
Value of total building	\$m	133.2	84.1	56.0	53.8	37.2	60.6

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Litchfield Shire SSD</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	15 275	15 435	15 573	15 791	15 905	16 212
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	634	606	577	559	546	na
5–14 years	no.	1 258	1 300	1 336	1 365	1 354	na
15–44 years	no.	4 397	4 341	4 245	4 388	4 388	na
45–64 years	no.	1 972	2 067	2 175	2 200	2 289	na
65 years and over	no.	339	349	378	376	384	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>8 600</i>	<i>8 663</i>	<i>8 711</i>	<i>8 888</i>	<i>8 961</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	595	582	563	547	533	na
5–14 years	no.	1 185	1 202	1 218	1 197	1 232	na
15–44 years	no.	3 246	3 255	3 227	3 294	3 211	na
45–64 years	no.	1 410	1 483	1 590	1 623	1 707	na
65 years and over	no.	239	250	264	242	261	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 675</i>	<i>6 772</i>	<i>6 862</i>	<i>6 903</i>	<i>6 944</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 229	1 188	1 140	1 106	1 079	na
5–14 years	no.	2 443	2 502	2 554	2 562	2 586	na
15–44 years	no.	7 643	7 596	7 472	7 682	7 599	na
45–64 years	no.	3 382	3 550	3 765	3 823	3 996	na
65 years and over	no.	578	599	642	618	645	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>15 275</i>	<i>15 435</i>	<i>15 573</i>	<i>15 791</i>	<i>15 905</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	237	217	185	207	220	na
Deaths	no.	47	47	42	42	52	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	587	486	384	431
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	7.3	5.6	4.1	4.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	8 084	8 610	9 377	9 338
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	129	151	108	107	81	89
Value of new houses	\$m	15.4	17.1	12.6	14.3	13.7	16.4
New other residential building	no.	7	—	—	5	—	2
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.8	—	—	0.5	—	0.2
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	5.3	4.0	4.1	2.8	3.9	4.7
Value of non-residential building	\$m	43.9	26.0	3.4	5.0	5.7	11.8
Value of total building	\$m	65.3	47.1	20.1	22.7	23.3	33.1

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Finniss SSD</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	1 968	1 914	1 873	1 885	1 881	1 887
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	90	79	68	74	59	na
5–14 years	no.	154	157	150	125	137	na
15–44 years	no.	447	431	427	424	401	na
45–64 years	no.	310	305	300	310	309	na
65 years and over	no.	62	55	56	68	79	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 063</i>	<i>1 027</i>	<i>1 001</i>	<i>1 001</i>	<i>985</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	83	76	64	72	64	na
5–14 years	no.	153	155	150	146	150	na
15–44 years	no.	420	411	408	395	399	na
45–64 years	no.	197	199	202	220	231	na
65 years and over	no.	52	46	48	51	52	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	173	155	132	146	123	na
5–14 years	no.	307	312	300	271	287	na
15–44 years	no.	867	842	835	819	800	na
45–64 years	no.	507	504	502	530	540	na
65 years and over	no.	114	101	104	119	131	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 968</i>	<i>1 914</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>1 885</i>	<i>1 881</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	33	32	36	30	23	na
Deaths	no.	8	10	8	8	8	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	89	82	69	97
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	10.5	9.4	8.0	11.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	844	868	860	857
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	39	24	9	14	12	11
Value of new houses	\$m	3.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.5
New other residential building	no.	2	—	—	—	2	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.3	—	—	—	0.4	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.8	2.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.3
Value of total building	\$m	5.3	5.1	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Jabiru (T)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	1 341	1 253	1 181	1 175	1 165	1 169
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	63	57	57	57	50	na
5–14 years	no.	116	115	112	103	93	na
15–44 years	no.	375	349	321	310	319	na
45–64 years	no.	135	129	125	136	138	na
65 years and over	no.	23	13	11	15	18	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	60	57	60	59	54	na
5–14 years	no.	110	105	100	94	93	na
15–44 years	no.	357	327	302	297	290	na
45–64 years	no.	95	92	87	91	97	na
65 years and over	no.	7	9	6	13	13	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	123	114	117	116	104	na
5–14 years	no.	226	220	212	197	186	na
15–44 years	no.	732	676	623	607	609	na
45–64 years	no.	230	221	212	227	235	na
65 years and over	no.	30	22	17	28	31	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 341</i>	<i>1 253</i>	<i>1 181</i>	<i>1 175</i>	<i>1 165</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	36	29	29	25	24	na
Deaths	no.	—	5	np	8	4	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	20	18	9	12
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	849	847	763	760
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	1	—	3	—	—	—
Value of new houses	\$m	0.2	—	0.4	—	—	—
New other residential building	no.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.2	0.6	0.4	—	0.4	—
Value of total building	\$m	0.6	0.6	0.8	—	0.4	0.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Nhulunbuy</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	3 808	3 800	3 800	3 789	3 771	3 797
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	175	165	178	169	153	na
5–14 years	no.	363	367	353	359	336	na
15–44 years	no.	1 047	1 054	1 038	1 024	1 019	na
45–64 years	no.	488	488	507	528	540	na
65 years and over	no.	21	23	23	32	42	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 094</i>	<i>2 097</i>	<i>2 099</i>	<i>2 112</i>	<i>2 090</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	174	162	147	157	193	na
5–14 years	no.	307	314	330	323	298	na
15–44 years	no.	890	880	868	824	814	na
45–64 years	no.	323	329	338	353	356	na
65 years and over	no.	20	18	18	20	20	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 714</i>	<i>1 703</i>	<i>1 701</i>	<i>1 677</i>	<i>1 681</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	349	327	325	326	346	na
5–14 years	no.	670	681	683	682	634	na
15–44 years	no.	1 937	1 934	1 906	1 848	1 833	na
45–64 years	no.	811	817	845	881	896	na
65 years and over	no.	41	41	41	52	62	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 808</i>	<i>3 800</i>	<i>3 800</i>	<i>3 789</i>	<i>3 771</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	50	62	74	69	72	na
Deaths	no.	7	7	4	9	7	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	96	82	68	101
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	3.7	3.2	2.9	4.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	2 578	2 573	2 320	2 310
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	12	2	4	1	4	4
Value of new houses	\$m	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.1
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	6	4
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.6
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	1.2	—	0.2	—	0.6	0.9
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Value of total building	\$m	3.3	1.6	1.3	0.6	2.8	3.1

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Katherine (T)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	9 295	9 123	8 956	8 854	8 619	8 437
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	539	506	458	452	442	na
5–14 years	no.	889	870	850	842	810	na
15–44 years	no.	2 502	2 385	2 276	2 260	2 177	na
45–64 years	no.	887	889	889	895	876	na
65 years and over	no.	165	169	185	186	195	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4 982</i>	<i>4 819</i>	<i>4 658</i>	<i>4 635</i>	<i>4 500</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	405	396	417	402	426	na
5–14 years	no.	827	848	842	833	794	na
15–44 years	no.	2 308	2 251	2 185	2 103	2 005	na
45–64 years	no.	641	673	705	724	727	na
65 years and over	no.	132	136	149	157	167	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4 313</i>	<i>4 304</i>	<i>4 298</i>	<i>4 219</i>	<i>4 119</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	944	902	875	854	868	na
5–14 years	no.	1 716	1 718	1 692	1 675	1 604	na
15–44 years	no.	4 810	4 636	4 461	4 363	4 182	na
45–64 years	no.	1 528	1 562	1 594	1 619	1 603	na
65 years and over	no.	297	305	334	343	362	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 295</i>	<i>9 123</i>	<i>8 956</i>	<i>8 854</i>	<i>8 619</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	204	200	195	191	183	na
Deaths	no.	47	42	40	50	45	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	313	235	238	275
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	5.7	4.3	4.8	5.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	5 457	5 448	4 915	4 895
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	77	46	22	28	7	16
Value of new houses	\$m	8.4	6.2	2.8	4.1	1.3	2.9
New other residential building	no.	30	5	—	2	2	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	1.5	0.5	—	0.3	0.3	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.9
Value of non-residential building	\$m	9.3	8.2	5.2	2.2	3.9	7.9
Value of total building	\$m	20.5	15.4	9.0	7.7	7.4	12.6

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Tennant Creek (7)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	3 371	3 212	3 002	3 013	2 986	2 946
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	160	145	140	160	154	na
5–14 years	no.	313	287	244	249	239	na
15–44 years	no.	818	773	717	715	705	na
45–64 years	no.	363	359	343	354	348	na
65 years and over	no.	72	72	68	65	58	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 726</i>	<i>1 636</i>	<i>1 512</i>	<i>1 543</i>	<i>1 504</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	158	153	153	148	162	na
5–14 years	no.	330	307	280	278	278	na
15–44 years	no.	800	762	711	697	678	na
45–64 years	no.	302	300	293	300	319	na
65 years and over	no.	55	54	53	47	45	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 645</i>	<i>1 576</i>	<i>1 490</i>	<i>1 470</i>	<i>1 482</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	318	298	293	308	316	na
5–14 years	no.	643	594	524	527	517	na
15–44 years	no.	1 618	1 535	1 428	1 412	1 383	na
45–64 years	no.	665	659	636	654	667	na
65 years and over	no.	127	126	121	112	103	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 371</i>	<i>3 212</i>	<i>3 002</i>	<i>3 013</i>	<i>2 986</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	65	78	71	82	80	na
Deaths	no.	28	20	25	32	27	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	113	55	73	116
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	6.1	4.1	5.7	9.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	1 847	1 332	1 290	1 285
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	14	11	11	9	8	5
Value of new houses	\$m	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.8
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.3	1.3	1.8
Value of total building	\$m	2.3	2.0	2.2	6.5	2.6	2.6

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, By selected sub-regions—*continued*

<i>Alice Springs (T)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(e)	no.	26 054	26 277	26 520	26 403	26 257	26 058
Age range of population at 30 June(f)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	1 143	1 148	1 129	1 150	1 147	na
5–14 years	no.	2 222	2 233	2 252	2 239	2 243	na
15–44 years	no.	6 826	6 819	6 764	6 698	6 609	na
45–64 years	no.	2 708	2 830	2 974	3 010	3 045	na
65 years and over	no.	469	496	540	573	602	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>13 368</i>	<i>13 526</i>	<i>13 659</i>	<i>13 670</i>	<i>13 646</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	1 078	1 065	1 054	1 028	1 007	na
5–14 years	no.	2 114	2 094	2 098	2 090	2 096	na
15–44 years	no.	6 644	6 600	6 563	6 445	6 257	na
45–64 years	no.	2 321	2 465	2 602	2 626	2 701	na
65 years and over	no.	529	527	544	544	550	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>12 686</i>	<i>12 751</i>	<i>12 861</i>	<i>12 733</i>	<i>12 611</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	2 221	2 213	2 183	2 178	2 154	na
5–14 years	no.	4 336	4 327	4 350	4 329	4 339	na
15–44 years	no.	13 470	13 419	13 327	13 143	12 866	na
45–64 years	no.	5 029	5 295	5 576	5 636	5 746	na
65 years and over	no.	998	1 023	1 084	1 117	1 152	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>26 054</i>	<i>26 277</i>	<i>26 520</i>	<i>26 403</i>	<i>26 257</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	450	446	464	480	474	na
Deaths	no.	114	132	129	113	105	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	1 018	768	651	812
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	6.4	4.7	4.2	5.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	15 909	16 190	15 523	15 460
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
New houses	no.	124	70	61	86	65	45
Value of new houses	\$m	15.0	9.2	7.5	13.9	10.2	7.8
New other residential building	no.	30	10	33	62	43	15
Value of new other residential building	\$m	1.9	0.9	3.4	6.2	5.6	2.7
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	6.0	5.4
Value of non-residential building	\$m	36.4	10.7	47.3	18.8	16.0	22.7
Value of total building	\$m	57.1	24.1	61.5	40.1	37.7	38.6

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

CHAPTER 1 FOOTNOTES

(a) Average annual growth rate.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Includes higher education enrolments for Charles Darwin University only.

(d) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(e) 2004 figures are preliminary.

(f) 2003 figures are preliminary.

## CHAPTER 1 SOURCES

ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

ABS data available on request, Births collection.

ABS data available on request, Building Approvals collection.

ABS data available on request, Deaths collection.

ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population.

*Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2004*  
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Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services,  
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Australian Taxation Office, Individual Income Tax Return Data.

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Labour Markets Data.

NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2003–04*  
(cat. no. 3218.0).

## CHAPTER 2

## LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

### LAND

The Northern Territory (NT) has an area of 1,346,200 square kilometres, which is about 17% of Australia's landmass. It is bounded west and east by lines of longitude, 129 and 138 degrees respectively, and its southern boundary is defined by latitude 26 degrees south. The northern border is the coastline and a number of islands, all of which fall more than 11 degrees of longitude south of the equator. The Territory extends approximately 1,610 kilometres from north to south and 934 kilometres from east to west, with about 80% of its area lying north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

**Parks** There are over 90 parks and reserves in the NT covering a diverse range of environments across the northern monsoon tropics and semiarid Central Australia. Most of the parks and reserves are managed by the Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Service, however, the Territory's two World Heritage areas, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and Kakadu National Park, are managed by Parks Australia North which is part of the Australian Department of Environment and Heritage.

The World Heritage Areas and a number of other Territory parks and reserves, including Nitmiluk National Park and Garig Gunak Barlu National Park, are jointly managed with traditional Aboriginal owners. These jointly managed parks were established to protect the natural features and cultural values of the land which recognises the traditional rights of Aboriginal people, and it is this strong Indigenous cultural focus that has proved to be of particular interest to visitors.

**Land claims** In response to a 1992 decision by the High Court of Australia the Australian Government introduced the *Native Title Act 1993*. This legislation recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' property and cultural rights, the rights of those who need access to land and certainty of title for commercial purposes (e.g. miners and pastoralists), and the rights of state and territory governments which need to manage land resources.

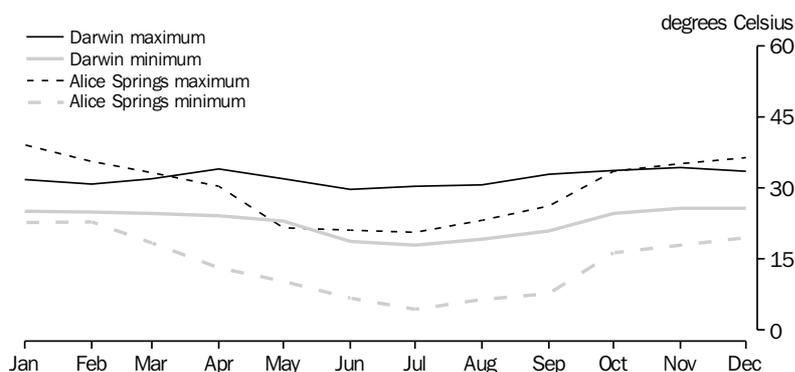
Land rights in the NT are also governed by the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, a Commonwealth Act which allowed claims on unalienated Crown land to be lodged by June 1997. A total of 249 claims were lodged under this Act covering 722,308 square kilometres (about 54% of the total area of the NT). At 3 March 2005 a total of 69 claims had been granted covering 593,732 square kilometres (about 44% of the total area of the NT), with the remaining 180 claims outstanding or invalid.

CLIMATE

In the tropical north of the NT (the Top End) there is a wet season which officially runs from 1 October to 30 April, and a dry season which runs from 1 May to 30 September. Relative humidity is highest during the wet season (averaging between 69% and 84% at 9.00 am in Darwin in 2004) and lowest at the height of the dry season (the average relative humidity at 9.00 am in Darwin during June 2004 was 56%). In contrast, the southern part of the NT is relatively dry for most of the year with cool winters and hot summers. In 2004 average relative humidity at 9.00 am in Alice Springs was highest in June (75%) and lowest in November and December (22%).

In the Top End temperatures peak early in the wet season (the average daily maximum for Darwin was 34.3 degrees Celsius (°C) for November 2004) while in the south January is the hottest month (with an average daily maximum of 39.1°C in Alice Springs in 2004). June and July are the coolest months in all regions of the NT with minimum temperatures in 2004 of around 18–19°C in the Top End and about 4–7°C in the south.

2.1 MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURES—2004



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office.

## 2.2 CLIMATE—2004

	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
DARWIN														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	31.8	30.9	31.9	34.0	31.9	29.7	30.3	30.7	32.9	33.8	34.3	33.5	32.1
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	25.1	25.0	24.7	24.2	23.0	18.7	18.0	19.2	20.9	24.7	25.7	25.7	22.9
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	80	83	84	70	72	56	59	71	56	69	71	73	70
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	71	77	71	43	54	32	36	43	37	50	54	61	52
Number of days with thunder	no.	14	9	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	16	17	71
Total monthly rainfall	mm	460.8	350.4	413.8	60.4	54.0	50.6	—	0.8	2.8	42.6	105.2	236.8	1 778.2
Highest daily rainfall	mm	109.2	51.0	51.6	26.2	11.4	46.8	—	0.8	2.8	22.8	40.0	45.8	109.2
NHULUNBUY														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	32.2	30.2	31.3	31.2	29.7	28.1	27.5	28.4	29.4	31.8	32.4	32.9	30.4
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	24.9	24.5	24.1	23.4	23.3	20.6	19.2	17.3	19.1	20.9	23.1	24.7	22.1
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	75	82	80	73	76	62	67	63	61	63	66	71	70
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	69	79	73	65	71	60	61	50	56	55	60	63	64
Number of days with thunder	no.	16	11	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	51
Total monthly rainfall	mm	160.0	571.0	345.8	127.2	373.4	21.8	7.2	—	—	—	57.2	104.0	1 767.6
Highest daily rainfall	mm	35.2	85.2	69.4	53.0	187.4	4.4	2.0	—	—	—	41.8	62.0	187.4
KATHERINE														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	33.7	32.5	34.0	34.1	32.3	29.4	29.8	32.1	33.9	38.8	37.4	36.7	33.7
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	24.3	24.1	24.0	20.4	19.6	12.4	12.0	13.7	16.6	23.8	25.1	25.2	20.1
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	83	88	83	72	67	66	69	64	52	57	66	72	70
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	62	71	56	35	40	34	43	35	23	24	36	46	42
Number of days with thunder	no.	9	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	28
Total monthly rainfall	mm	300.8	387.0	350.4	57.8	4.0	—	—	—	—	2.2	74.6	163.8	1 340.6
Highest daily rainfall	mm	103.2	72.6	74.8	57.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	2.2	43.0	33.2	103.2
TENNANT CREEK														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	36.9	32.9	35.3	32.7	27.4	25.2	25.1	27.3	30.1	36.8	36.6	38.2	32.0
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	24.3	23.5	24.6	21.2	17.3	13.1	12.5	14.5	16.6	23.3	24.1	25.0	20.0
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	53	72	41	36	41	39	30	26	22	18	28	38	37
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	30	49	29	21	31	23	20	16	12	11	17	21	23
Number of days with thunder	no.	12	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	30
Total monthly rainfall	mm	93.2	131.2	91.8	—	22.4	—	—	0.2	—	—	66.0	12.0	416.8
Highest daily rainfall	mm	40.8	41.6	71.6	—	21.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	39.6	4.0	71.6
ALICE SPRINGS														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	39.1	35.7	33.2	30.3	21.6	21.1	20.7	23.2	26.2	33.6	35.1	36.5	29.7
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	22.7	22.9	18.4	13.1	10.3	6.7	4.3	6.5	7.7	16.3	18.0	19.5	13.8
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	28	51	35	32	66	75	50	42	34	23	22	22	40
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	17	32	25	19	45	41	29	27	19	15	14	17	25
Number of days with thunder	no.	6	8	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	25
Total monthly rainfall	mm	30.4	60.8	19.8	—	85.4	3.2	—	5.8	2.4	2.8	5.2	3.0	218.8
Highest daily rainfall	mm	17.4	27.2	14.2	—	28.8	1.8	—	5.0	1.0	2.8	5.2	2.4	28.8

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office.

Rainfall Over the 2004–05 wet season, all major centres in the NT recorded lower than average rainfall, with Alice Springs the most significantly affected centre recording only 12% of its annual wet season average. All regions received less rain than in the 2003–04 wet season, with Alice Springs recording the largest change (down 85%), followed by Tennant Creek (down 64%), Katherine (down 48%), Darwin (down 31%) and Nhulunbuy (down 15%). Darwin had the highest rainfall (1,328.8 mm) in 2004–05, followed by Nhulunbuy (1,234.4 mm).

Katherine recorded the largest decrease in rainfall during the 2004–05 wet season, recording 815.6 mm less than the previous year. In Alice Springs rainfall for each month was lower than that recorded during the 2003–04 wet season, resulting in a decrease of 141.4 mm. With the exception of April 2005, Darwin recorded rainfall lower than the previous wet season, with a total decrease of 585.6 mm. Tennant Creek recorded more rain in November 2004 than in November 2003, however all other months saw a decrease in rainfall, with an overall decrease of 310.8 mm. Nhulunbuy recorded a decrease in rainfall (down 222.4 mm) despite recording large increases during three of the seven months of the 2004–05 wet season. Across the Territory the highest rainfall was recorded during January 2005 (1,103.8 mm) which comprised 30% of the Territory's total rainfall, followed by March 2005 (26%) and February 2005 (16%).

### 2.3 WET SEASON RAINFALL(a)

	<i>Darwin mm</i>	<i>Nhulunbuy mm</i>	<i>Katherine mm</i>	<i>Tennant Creek mm</i>	<i>Alice Springs mm</i>
2003–04 wet season					
October 2003	51.2	—	8.2	17.2	15.0
November 2003	200.6	7.0	42.4	9.6	16.4
December 2003	377.2	245.8	531.0	141.2	24.2
January 2004	460.8	160.0	300.8	93.2	30.4
February 2004	350.4	571.0	387.0	131.2	60.8
March 2004	413.8	345.8	350.4	91.8	19.8
April 2004	60.4	127.2	57.8	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 914.4</i>	<i>1 456.8</i>	<i>1 677.6</i>	<i>484.2</i>	<i>166.6</i>
2004–05 wet season					
October 2004	42.6	—	2.2	—	2.8
November 2004	105.2	57.2	74.6	66.0	5.2
December 2004	236.8	104.0	163.8	12.0	3.0
January 2005	408.0	320.2	290.4	77.0	8.2
February 2005	265.4	192.0	103.4	14.6	5.2
March 2005	202.2	503.4	227.6	3.8	0.8
April 2005	68.6	57.6	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 328.8</i>	<i>1 234.4</i>	<i>862.0</i>	<i>173.4</i>	<i>25.2</i>
Average annual wet season rainfall(b)	1 661.2	1 295.5	1 066.0	435.4	218.8

(a) 1 October through to 30 April.

(b) Average is based on the period since records have been collected: Darwin 1941; Nhulunbuy 1944; Katherine 1943; Tennant Creek 1969; and Alice Springs 1942.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office.

## CHAPTER 3

## POPULATION

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population in the Northern Territory (NT) at June 2004 was 199,913 with an average annual growth rate of 0.7% for the five years to June 2004. The NT population represents about 1% of Australia's total population of 20.1 million. With 17% of Australia's landmass the population density for the NT at June 2004 was 0.1 persons per square kilometre, the lowest of all states and territories and significantly lower than the national average of 2.6 persons per square kilometre.

### Components of growth

Population growth comprises natural increase (births less deaths), net overseas migration (immigration less emigration), and net interstate migration (arrivals less departures). In the year to June 2004, the estimated natural increase in the NT was 2,870. Together with the estimated net interstate migration loss of 2,108 and the overseas migration gain of 607, the estimated NT population increased by 0.7% (1,369 people).

### 3.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Crude birth	Crude death	Infant mortality
	'000(a)	no.	no.	no.	rate(b)	rate(b)	rate(c)
1911	3.3	31	65	3	9.4	19.6	96.8
1916	4.8	74	122	3	15.6	25.6	40.5
1921	3.9	79	80	5	20.2	20.4	63.3
1926	3.9	73	64	5	18.5	16.2	68.5
1931	5.0	72	70	6	14.5	14.1	83.3
1936	5.3	113	60	3	21.3	11.3	26.5
1941	10.3	216	122	18	21.0	11.9	83.3
1946	10.6	132	55	4	12.5	5.2	30.3
1951	15.2	407	117	18	26.8	7.7	44.2
1956	19.2	556	107	24	29.0	5.6	43.2
1961	26.3	878	128	21	33.4	4.9	23.9
1966(d)	57.0	1 769	537	134	31.0	9.4	75.7
1971(e)	86.4	2 916	620	176	33.7	7.2	60.4
1976(f)	98.3	2 688	571	63	27.3	5.8	23.4
1981	123.4	3 109	832	73	25.2	6.7	23.5
1986	154.4	3 315	661	53	21.5	4.3	16.0
1991	165.9	3 599	802	51	21.7	4.8	14.2
1992	168.1	3 742	776	58	22.3	4.6	15.5
1993	170.7	3 603	765	55	21.1	4.5	15.3
1994	173.4	3 626	776	41	20.9	4.5	11.3
1995	177.6	3 766	813	50	21.2	4.6	13.3
1996	181.8	3 562	758	41	19.6	4.2	11.5
1997	186.9	3 588	891	45	19.2	4.8	12.5
1998	189.9	3 641	871	45	19.2	4.6	12.4
1999	192.7	3 576	832	42	18.6	4.3	11.7
2000	195.6	3 685	909	43	18.8	4.6	11.7
2001	197.8	3 822	872	41	19.3	4.4	10.7
2002	198.7	3 724	911	42	18.7	4.6	11.3
2003	198.5	3 790	875	32	19.1	4.4	9.1
2004p	199.9	3 550	894	38	17.8	4.5	9.4

(a) Prior to 1992, details relate to estimated mean resident population for year ended 31 December. From 1992 onwards, details relate to the estimated resident population at 30 June.

(b) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

(d) Prior to 1966 birth, death, marriage and divorce events of 'full-blood Aborigines' (term applicable to the time), where identified in registrations, were excluded.

(e) From 1971 onwards, births, deaths and infant deaths are on a State of usual residence basis, while data for earlier years are on a State of registration basis.

(f) The Family Law Act 1975, repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2004* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2004* (cat. no. 3101.0).

**Regional growth** Population growth over the five years to June 2004 was unevenly spread across the NT, with a decrease in the populations of the Katherine and Barkly regions offsetting increases in the populations of the other four regions. At 30 June 2004 more than half of the NT population lived in Darwin SD and Environs (56%) with 35% of the total NT population residing in Darwin City SSD. Darwin SD and Environs had an average annual growth rate of 1.2% for the five years to June 2004, with Palmerston–East Arm SSD contributing significantly with an average annual growth rate of 4.0% over this period. The major regional centres of Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek accounted for 19% of the NT population at June 2004.

### 3.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)—30 June

	1999	2004p	Change 1999–2004(b)	Proportion of total 2004 population
	no.	no.	%	%
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>				
Darwin City SSD	68 179	69 354	0.3	34.7
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	19 610	23 912	4.0	12.0
Litchfield Shire SSD	15 275	16 212	1.2	8.1
Finniss SSD	1 968	1 887	-0.8	0.9
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>105 032</i>	<i>111 365</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>55.7</i>
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>				
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	2 312	2 471	1.3	1.2
Jabiru (T)	1 341	1 169	-2.7	0.6
Kunbarlanjinja (CGC)	894	np	np	np
South Alligator	735	735	—	0.4
West Arnhem	3 329	3 531	1.2	1.8
Daly	1 146	1 183	0.6	0.6
Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	398	np	np	np
Pine Creek (CGC)	525	np	np	np
Thamarrurr (CGC)	1 638	np	np	np
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>12 318</i>	<i>12 632</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>				
Angurugu (CGC)	902	np	np	np
East Arnhem - Bal	6 030	6 558	1.7	3.3
Groote Eylandt	1 809	1 764	-0.5	0.9
Marrgarr (CGC)	304	np	np	np
Nhulunbuy	3 808	3 797	-0.1	1.9
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	749	np	np	np
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>13 602</i>	<i>14 115</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>
<b>Katherine Region</b>				
Binjari (CGC)	195	np	np	np
Borroloola (CGC)	747	np	np	np
Daguragu (CGC)	624	np	np	np
Elsley - Bal	426	428	0.1	0.2
Gulf	904	1 017	2.4	0.5
Jilkminggan (CGC)	249	np	np	np
Katherine (T)	9 297	8 437	-1.9	4.2
Lajamanu (CGC)	707	np	np	np
Mataranka (CGC)	215	np	np	np
Nyirranggulung Mardruk Ngadberre (CGC)	1 287	np	np	np
Timber Creek (CGC)	181	np	np	np
Victoria	895	985	1.9	0.5
Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)	318	np	np	np
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	1 399	np	np	np
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>17 444</i>	<i>17 212</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>
<b>Barkly Region</b>				
Alpurrurulam (CGC)	384	np	np	np
Elliott District (CGC)	505	np	np	np
Tableland	537	519	-0.7	0.3
Tennant Creek (T)	3 371	2 946	-2.7	1.5
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 431	1 501	1.0	0.8
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>6 228</i>	<i>5 840</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

### 3.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)—30 June—*continued*

	1999	2004 <sup>p</sup>	Change 1999–2004(b)	Proportion of total 2004 population
	no.	no.	%	%
<b>Central Region</b>				
Alice Springs (T) - Charles	5 105	5 073	-0.1	2.5
Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree	2 186	2 295	1.0	1.1
Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta	9 126	9 006	-0.3	4.5
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	7 558	7 478	-0.2	3.7
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	2 079	2 206	1.2	1.1
Anmatjere (CGC)	956	np	np	np
Aritarlpilta (CGC)	241	np	np	np
Ltyentye Apurte (CGC)	526	np	np	np
Petermann	2 649	2 966	2.3	1.5
Sandover - Bal	2 040	2 320	2.6	1.2
Tanami	4 299	4 255	-0.2	2.1
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	210	np	np	np
Wallace Rockhole (CGC)	153	np	np	np
Watiyawanu (CGC)	219	np	np	np
Yuendumu (CGC)	764	np	np	np
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>38 111</i>	<i>38 749</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>19.4</i>
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>192 735</b>	<b>199 913</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) The ABS has been unable to estimate population change for a number of new Community Government Councils (CGCs) introduced in the 2003 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. Population estimates for these areas for 30 June 2004 are denoted 'np'.

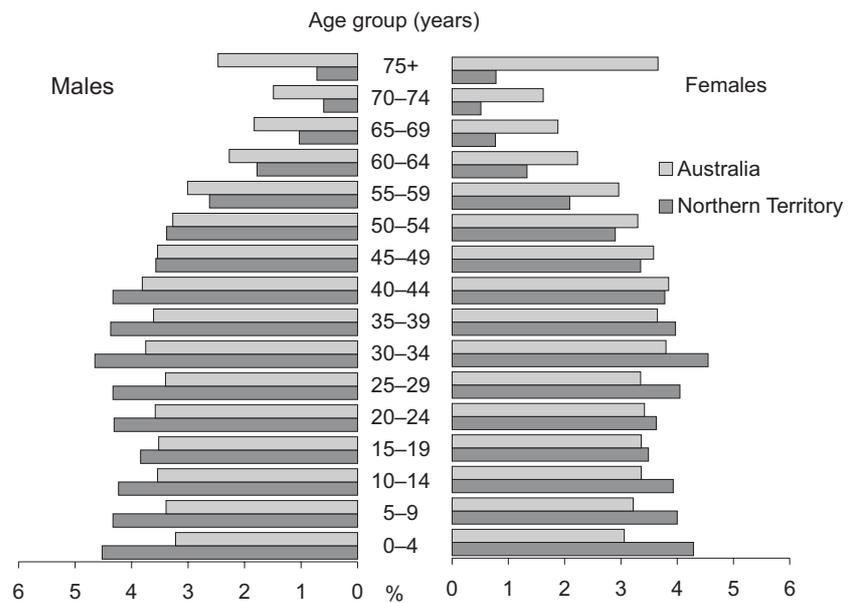
Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2003–04* (cat. no. 3218.0).

**Age and sex structure** Males continued to significantly outnumber females in the NT, with 111 males for every 100 females at 30 June 2004, compared to 99 males for every 100 females nationally.

Over the last 10 years the age structure of the NT population has remained quite different from that of the total Australian population. At 30 June 2004 the NT had the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under of any state or territory (25% compared with 20% nationally). The NT also had the highest proportion of people aged 20–34 years (26% compared with 21% nationally). In contrast it had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (4% compared with 13% nationally).

The median age of people in the NT (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) at June 2004 was 30.6 years, almost six years younger than the national median age of 36.4 years, but three years older than the NT median age of 27.5 years at June 1994.

### 3.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 2004(a)



(a) Figures are preliminary.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2004 (cat. no. 3101.0).

#### Regional age and sex structure

At 30 June 2003 males outnumbered females in every region, ranging from 113 males per 100 females in Darwin SD and Environs to 107 males per 100 females in Central Region. Females outnumbered males only in the 0-4 year age group in East Arnhem Region (51% female), and in the 65 years and over age group in Darwin Region Balance (52% female), East Arnhem Region (51% female) and Central Region (52% female).

With the exception of Darwin SD and Environs, people aged 14 years and younger represented over one-quarter of the population in all regions at 30 June 2003. The proportion of the population aged 14 years and younger was 32% in both Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region, 29% in both the Katherine and Barkly regions and 26% in Central Region. The proportion of Darwin SD and Environs' population aged 14 years and younger was 23%.

### 3.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By sex—30 June 2003

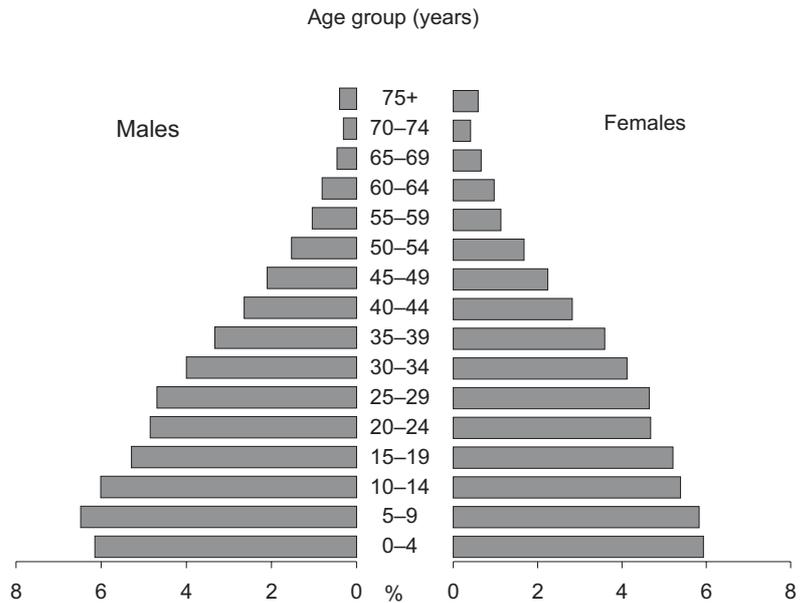
	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
<b>Males</b>								
0–4 years	no.	4 409	763	790	925	317	1 772	8 976
5–14 years	no.	8 613	1 395	1 482	1 645	543	3 463	17 141
15–44 years	no.	28 966	3 328	3 555	4 421	1 497	10 023	51 790
45–64 years	no.	13 592	1 011	1 294	1 618	591	4 068	22 174
65 years and over	no.	2 771	187	135	414	113	792	4 412
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>58 351</i>	<i>6 684</i>	<i>7 256</i>	<i>9 023</i>	<i>3 061</i>	<i>20 118</i>	<i>104 493</i>
<b>Females</b>								
0–4 years	no.	4 250	697	818	860	289	1 573	8 487
5–14 years	no.	7 878	1 261	1 351	1 560	551	3 209	15 810
15–44 years	no.	25 808	3 133	3 372	3 982	1 334	9 491	47 120
45–64 years	no.	11 389	849	1 049	1 340	528	3 606	18 761
65 years and over	no.	2 244	204	140	337	98	850	3 873
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>51 569</i>	<i>6 144</i>	<i>6 730</i>	<i>8 079</i>	<i>2 800</i>	<i>18 729</i>	<i>94 051</i>
<b>Persons</b>								
0–4 years	no.	8 659	1 460	1 608	1 785	606	3 345	17 463
5–14 years	no.	16 491	2 656	2 833	3 205	1 094	6 672	32 951
15–44 years	no.	54 774	6 461	6 927	8 403	2 831	19 514	98 910
45–64 years	no.	24 981	1 860	2 343	2 958	1 119	7 674	40 935
65 years and over	no.	5 015	391	275	751	211	1 642	8 285
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>109 920</i>	<i>12 828</i>	<i>13 986</i>	<i>17 102</i>	<i>5 861</i>	<i>38 847</i>	<i>198 544</i>
Sex ratio(a)	ratio	113	109	108	112	109	107	111

(a) Male population per 100 female population.

Source: ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population.

**Indigenous population** The experimental estimated resident Indigenous population in the NT at June 2001 was 56,875, representing around 29% of the NT population, compared with around 2% nationally. At June 2001 it is estimated that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population comprised about 40% of the NT population aged 14 years and under, about 25% of the population aged 15–64 years and about 22% of the population that were aged 65 years and over.

3.5 EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS RESIDENT POPULATION—  
30 June 2001



Source: *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

Indigenous population  
*continued*

Darwin Region Balance was estimated to have the highest proportion of Indigenous persons at 30 June 2001 (78%), while Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest (11%). More than nine out of every ten people were estimated to be Indigenous in the SLAs of Bathurst-Melville, West Arnhem, East Arnhem - Bal and Tennant Creek - Bal. In contrast, more than nine out of every ten people in Litchfield Shire SSD and Nhulunbuy SLA were estimated to be non-Indigenous.

3.6 EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Indigenous status(a)—30 June 2001(b)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>			
Darwin City SSD	6 610	62 100	68 710
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	2 963	19 596	22 559
Litchfield Shire SSD	1 114	14 459	15 573
Finniss SSD	688	1 185	1 873
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>11 375</i>	<i>97 340</i>	<i>108 715</i>
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>			
Bathurst-Melville	2 287	168	2 455
Jabiru (T)	244	937	1 181
South Alligator	263	457	720
West Arnhem	4 287	405	4 692
Daly	2 894	874	3 768
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>9 975</i>	<i>2 841</i>	<i>12 816</i>
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>			
East Arnhem - Bal	6 832	660	7 492
Groote Eylandt	1 711	941	2 652
Nhulunbuy	293	3 507	3 800
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>8 836</i>	<i>5 108</i>	<i>13 944</i>
<b>Katherine Region</b>			
Elsley - Bal	1 376	760	2 136
Gulf	2 738	626	3 364
Katherine (T)	2 173	6 783	8 956
Victoria	2 274	701	2 975
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>8 561</i>	<i>8 870</i>	<i>17 431</i>
<b>Barkly Region</b>			
Tableland	589	395	984
Tennant Creek (T)	1 353	1 649	3 002
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 703	173	1 876
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>3 645</i>	<i>2 217</i>	<i>5 862</i>
<b>Central Region</b>			
Alice Springs (T)	4 873	21 647	26 520
Petermann	1 221	1 623	2 844
Sandover - Bal	2 924	530	3 454
Tanami	5 465	717	6 182
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>14 483</i>	<i>24 517</i>	<i>39 000</i>
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>56 875</b>	<b>140 893</b>	<b>197 768</b>

(a) Indigenous resident population estimates are experimental.

(b) Data presented according to the geographic boundaries defined in ASGC 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians*.

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

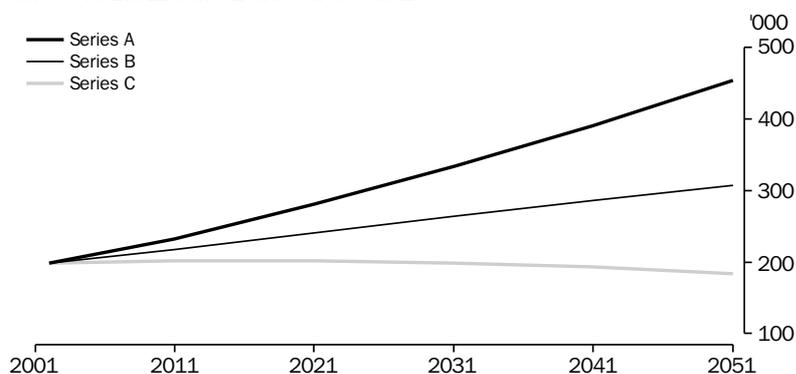
The ABS publishes population projections for Australia, the states and territories and capital cities/balances of state every two to three years. A range of assumptions about future levels of births, deaths and migration are combined and used to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the population over the next 20 to 50 years (see Glossary). There are three main population projection series, representing high (Series A), medium (Series B) and low (Series C) population projections for the NT. Series A assumes high fertility, high net overseas migration and high net internal migration. Series B assumes low fertility, medium net overseas migration and medium net internal migration. Series C assumes low fertility, low net overseas migration and low net internal migration. The most recent projections were published in 2003 and were calculated using population estimates at 30 June 2002 as the base population.

In addition to these projections, population projections for SLAs in the NT were published for the first time by the ABS in 2001. Those projections were calculated using population estimates at 30 June 1999 as the base population and so do not take into account new data from the 2001 Census and more recent patterns of births, deaths and migration. It should be noted that references below to projections for the NT (and Australia) are sourced from the projections based on population estimates at 30 June 2002 while references to projections for the NT's six administrative regions are sourced from the projections based on population estimates at 30 June 1999.

### Population size

The NT's population is projected to grow from 198,000 in 2002 to between 240,400 (Series B) and 280,700 (Series A) in 2021. Series C, the low series, projects only a small increase to 201,200 over the same period.

#### 3.7 PROJECTED POPULATION AT 30 JUNE

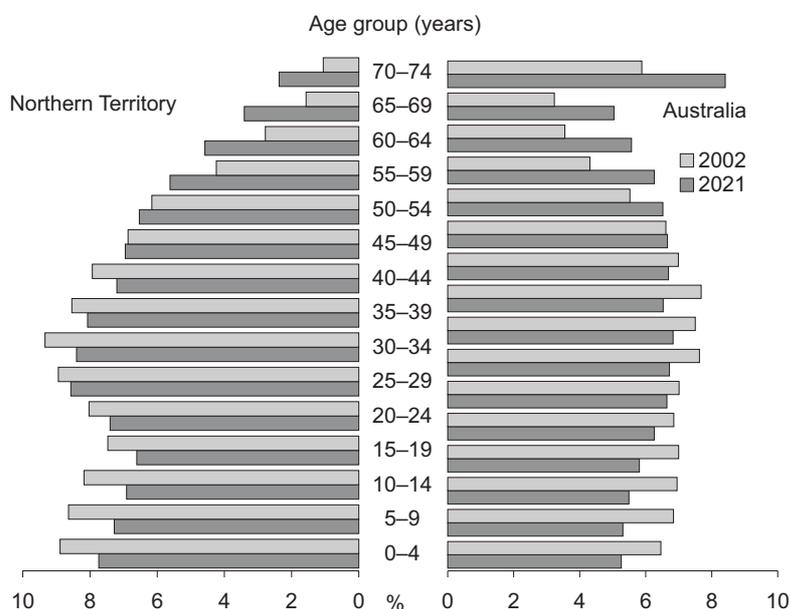


Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0)*.

Age structure The NT population will continue to age but at a slower rate than Australia's population as a whole. The median age of the NT population is projected to increase from 29.9 years in 2002 to between 32.4 and 34.4 years in 2021. In contrast, the median age of all Australians is projected to increase more rapidly, rising from 35.9 years to between 40.4 and 42.3 years in 2021.

The proportion of the NT population aged 14 years and under is projected to decline from 26% in 2002 to between 20% and 24% by 2021, while the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years is expected to change from 70% to between 68% and 72% over the same period. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to double from 4% in 2002 to between 8% and 9% by 2021.

### 3.8 PROJECTED POPULATION(a), Series B(b)—30 June



(a) 2002 figures are base population (Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2002); 2021 figures are projected populations.

(b) See Glossary.

Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

Regional population Using projections based on population estimates at 30 June 1999 the population of Darwin SD and Environs is projected to increase from 105,600 in 1999 to between 130,400 and 189,500 by 2021. Darwin SD and Environs is projected to experience stronger growth than the rest of the NT, resulting in the further concentration of the NT population within the cities of Darwin and Palmerston and in Litchfield Shire. It is projected that by 2021 between 57% and 61% of Territorians will be living in Darwin SD and Environs compared to 55% in 1999. For the remaining five regions, Series B (medium) projections suggest the population of Katherine Region will grow the fastest (increasing by about 29% between 1999 and 2021) while Barkly and Central regions will grow the slowest (increasing by about 18% and 19% respectively over the same period).

In Series B (medium) it is projected that the proportion of the population aged 14 years and under will decrease significantly in all six regions. Darwin Region Balance is projected to experience the greatest decline, with this age group accounting for 25% of its population in 2021 compared to 32% in 1999, followed by East Arnhem Region (26% in 2021 compared to 33% in 1999) and Barkly Region (24% in 2021 compared to 30% in 1999). The proportion of the population aged 15–64 years is expected to increase for all regions except Darwin SD and Environs where the proportion in this age group could decline from 73% in 1999 to 72% in 2021. In the other five regions the proportion of the population in this age group is projected to increase from 65–70% to 69–72%. In contrast the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to more than double in East Arnhem Region (from 2% in 1999 to 5% in 2021), double in Darwin Region Balance, Barkly and Central regions (from 3% in 1999 to 6% in 2021) and increase significantly in Darwin SD and Environs (from 4% in 1999 to 7% in 2021). In Katherine Region the proportion in this age group is projected to increase only slightly (from 3% in 1999 to 4% in 2021).

Series B projects that in 2021 males will continue to outnumber females in all six regions but to a lesser extent than in 1999. The most significant changes to the sex ratio are projected to occur in Katherine Region, down from 121 males for every 100 females in 1999 to 111 by 2021, followed by Darwin SD and Environs (down from 114 to 107 males for every 100 females by 2021) and Barkly Region (down from 112 to 106 males for every 100 females by 2021).

### 3.9 POPULATION PROJECTIONS(a), Series B(b)—Selected years

	Age group (years)									Total males	Total females	Total persons
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.			
DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS												
1999	8 994	16 045	16 461	20 896	18 371	14 398	6 594	2 686	1 199	56 300	49 344	105 644
2001	8 996	16 490	17 251	21 782	18 859	15 186	7 635	2 927	1 283	58 453	51 956	110 409
2006	9 549	17 561	18 527	23 390	20 408	16 618	10 633	3 633	1 611	63 838	58 092	121 930
2011	9 991	18 429	19 893	25 070	22 215	18 246	12 816	5 033	1 897	69 457	64 133	133 590
2021	11 541	20 560	22 022	29 333	25 322	21 616	16 063	8 446	3 295	81 687	76 511	158 198
DARWIN REGION BALANCE												
1999	1 324	2 596	2 351	2 450	1 678	1 072	573	248	117	6 506	5 903	12 409
2001	1 318	2 651	2 289	2 531	1 766	1 137	584	253	129	6 604	6 054	12 658
2006	1 287	2 616	2 522	2 441	2 011	1 253	768	280	134	6 874	6 438	13 312
2011	1 273	2 524	2 694	2 419	2 176	1 392	959	385	147	7 174	6 795	13 969
2021	1 312	2 442	2 599	2 803	2 186	1 654	1 269	702	227	7 785	7 409	15 194
EAST ARNHEM REGION												
1999	1 473	2 841	2 226	2 393	2 008	1 372	547	161	81	6 804	6 298	13 102
2001	1 513	2 846	2 146	2 410	2 072	1 417	629	188	86	6 878	6 429	13 307
2006	1 386	2 992	2 241	2 469	2 211	1 558	897	216	102	7 220	6 852	14 072
2011	1 374	2 873	2 330	2 600	2 428	1 723	1 099	298	119	7 590	7 254	14 844
2021	1 470	2 793	2 316	2 950	2 720	2 005	1 410	604	176	8 372	8 072	16 444
KATHERINE REGION												
1999	1 784	3 486	2 810	3 633	2 616	1 780	761	319	175	9 494	7 870	17 364
2001	1 784	3 504	2 831	3 663	2 797	1 914	830	315	166	9 660	8 144	17 804
2006	1 805	3 496	3 104	3 589	3 177	2 260	1 027	359	156	10 152	8 821	18 973
2011	1 799	3 520	3 238	3 696	3 340	2 631	1 254	456	153	10 666	9 421	20 087
2021	2 003	3 663	3 385	4 175	3 525	3 045	1 681	771	212	11 803	10 657	22 460
BARKLY REGION												
1999	698	1 358	1 213	1 289	903	710	452	137	79	3 615	3 224	6 839
2001	643	1 392	1 202	1 300	945	732	476	145	79	3 641	3 273	6 914
2006	627	1 321	1 298	1 242	1 082	801	604	201	77	3 779	3 474	7 253
2011	616	1 276	1 344	1 280	1 125	860	724	241	100	3 906	3 660	7 566
2021	641	1 301	1 306	1 403	1 139	971	850	343	139	4 156	3 937	8 093
CENTRAL REGION												
1999	3 292	6 581	6 281	7 270	6 182	4 300	2 158	878	424	19 177	18 189	37 366
2001	3 164	6 600	6 114	7 166	6 405	4 723	2 393	874	406	19 341	18 504	37 845
2006	3 028	6 467	6 258	7 023	6 690	5 390	3 278	939	388	20 026	19 435	39 461
2011	3 042	6 302	6 384	7 152	6 973	5 783	3 922	1 282	363	20 828	20 375	41 203
2021	3 197	6 486	6 389	7 592	7 217	6 347	4 672	2 170	565	22 510	22 125	44 635
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
1999	17 565	32 907	31 342	37 931	31 758	23 632	11 085	4 429	2 075	101 896	90 828	192 724
2001	17 418	33 483	31 833	38 852	32 844	25 109	12 547	4 702	2 149	104 577	94 360	198 937
2006	17 682	34 453	33 950	40 154	35 579	27 880	17 207	5 628	2 468	111 889	103 112	215 001
2011	18 095	34 924	35 883	42 217	38 257	30 635	20 774	7 695	2 779	119 621	111 638	231 259
2021	20 164	37 245	38 017	48 256	42 109	35 638	25 945	13 036	4 614	136 313	128 711	265 024

(a) 1999 figures are base population (estimated resident population at 30 June 1999); 2001 to 2021 figures are projected populations.

(b) See Glossary.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Population Projections*.

## Regional Indigenous population projections

The ABS publishes experimental population projections for the Indigenous population. A range of assumptions about future levels of births, deaths and migration are combined and used to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the Indigenous population over the next few years (see Glossary). Two main projections of the Indigenous population have been generated. The low series assumes no unexplained increase in population while the high series assumes unexplained growth continues at the rate observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses. Unexplained growth refers to the increase in the Indigenous population between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration over the intercensal period.

The most recent experimental Indigenous population projections were published in 2004, covering the period 2002 to 2009, and were calculated using experimental Indigenous population estimates at 30 June 2001 as the base population. According to those projections, the NT's Indigenous population is projected to increase from 56,875 in 2001 to between 63,775 (low series) and 64,820 (high series) in 2009. The projected annual growth rate for the NT Indigenous population from 2001 to 2009 is 1.4% for the low series and 1.6% for the high series. In comparison, the national projected annual growth rate for the low series is 1.8% and 3.4% for the high series.

In the low series, the greatest growth between 2001 and 2009 is projected to occur in the Darwin ATSiC Region (up 23%), followed by Jabiru, Nhulunbuy and Alice Springs ATSiC regions (up 11% each), Aputula ATSiC Region (up 10%), Katherine ATSiC Region (up 8%), and Tennant Creek ATSiC Region (up 2%).

In the low series it is also projected that the proportion of the NT Indigenous population aged 14 years and under will decline from 36% in 2001 to 33% in 2009 while the proportion aged 15–64 years will increase from 61% to 64%. The proportion of the Indigenous population aged 65 years and over is projected to remain stable at 3%. By region, Darwin, Jabiru, Katherine and Aputula ATSiC regions are projected to experience the greatest decline in the proportion of their Indigenous population aged 14 years and under, while Aputula, Katherine and Jabiru ATSiC regions are projected to experience the greatest increase in their proportion of the Indigenous population aged 15–64 years.

## 3.10 EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION PROJECTIONS(a), Low series(b)—Selected years

	Age group (years)									Total males	Total females	Total persons
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.			
DARWIN ATSI REGION												
2001	1 435	2 835	2 095	1 947	1 472	924	411	166	90	5 697	5 678	11 375
2006	1 558	3 018	2 712	2 019	1 753	1 043	570	173	100	6 481	6 465	12 946
2007	1 595	3 076	2 831	2 006	1 810	1 056	611	184	102	6 644	6 627	13 271
2008	1 627	3 100	2 971	2 008	1 874	1 085	641	193	102	6 810	6 791	13 601
2009	1 661	3 131	3 107	2 031	1 928	1 099	681	196	102	6 981	6 955	13 936
JABIRU ATSI REGION												
2001	1 181	2 359	2 014	1 629	1 080	644	343	137	57	4 726	4 718	9 444
2006	1 166	2 313	2 071	1 867	1 263	778	369	217	72	5 050	5 066	10 116
2007	1 171	2 305	2 057	1 915	1 292	811	398	222	75	5 113	5 133	10 246
2008	1 174	2 295	2 081	1 939	1 304	858	422	227	74	5 173	5 201	10 374
2009	1 181	2 264	2 116	1 965	1 350	883	438	226	74	5 230	5 267	10 497
NHULUNBUY ATSI REGION												
2001	1 113	1 978	1 801	1 631	1 136	642	350	125	53	4 357	4 472	8 829
2006	1 103	2 149	1 841	1 664	1 315	772	376	210	45	4 669	4 806	9 475
2007	1 095	2 165	1 841	1 658	1 361	786	407	229	50	4 725	4 867	9 592
2008	1 085	2 190	1 816	1 691	1 386	810	440	229	57	4 780	4 924	9 704
2009	1 076	2 227	1 832	1 681	1 422	822	468	224	60	4 832	4 980	9 812
KATHERINE ATSI REGION												
2001	1 087	2 163	1 863	1 569	1 121	650	347	177	108	4 668	4 417	9 085
2006	1 017	2 189	2 034	1 647	1 209	746	429	184	106	4 890	4 671	9 561
2007	1 017	2 166	2 065	1 655	1 237	779	436	194	106	4 934	4 721	9 655
2008	1 022	2 158	2 066	1 673	1 258	820	440	203	106	4 978	4 768	9 746
2009	1 018	2 120	2 127	1 689	1 272	841	451	210	106	5 021	4 813	9 834
TENNANT CREEK ATSI REGION												
2001	459	925	742	633	441	302	136	69	52	1 909	1 850	3 759
2006	435	916	760	625	467	337	152	80	46	1 937	1 881	3 818
2007	431	903	780	597	481	358	156	81	43	1 943	1 887	3 830
2008	429	885	798	579	492	364	170	83	39	1 948	1 891	3 839
2009	425	878	808	571	498	368	182	78	37	1 952	1 893	3 845
APUTULA ATSI REGION												
2001	945	1 998	1 903	1 506	1 002	662	367	259	116	4 271	4 487	8 758
2006	961	1 972	1 955	1 634	1 192	794	420	245	124	4 532	4 765	9 297
2007	959	1 944	1 949	1 691	1 239	825	424	241	126	4 581	4 817	9 398
2008	959	1 917	1 981	1 703	1 290	854	434	241	121	4 629	4 871	9 500
2009	957	1 896	1 994	1 716	1 340	893	445	249	112	4 679	4 923	9 602
ALICE SPRINGS ATSI REGION												
2001	649	1 222	977	1 014	787	472	296	119	89	2 864	2 761	5 625
2006	669	1 314	1 160	912	886	534	320	153	71	3 043	2 976	6 019
2007	668	1 317	1 218	887	909	549	321	160	64	3 076	3 017	6 093
2008	671	1 304	1 278	880	917	575	323	164	56	3 111	3 057	6 168
2009	672	1 300	1 322	887	924	592	323	171	58	3 148	3 101	6 249
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
2001	6 869	13 480	11 395	9 929	7 039	4 296	2 250	1 052	565	28 492	28 383	56 875
2006	6 909	13 871	12 533	10 368	8 085	5 004	2 636	1 262	564	30 602	30 630	61 232
2007	6 936	13 876	12 741	10 409	8 329	5 164	2 753	1 311	566	31 016	31 069	62 085
2008	6 967	13 849	12 991	10 473	8 521	5 366	2 870	1 340	555	31 429	31 503	62 932
2009	6 990	13 816	13 306	10 540	8 734	5 498	2 988	1 354	549	31 843	31 932	63 775

(a) 2001 figures are base population (experimental estimated Indigenous population at 30 June 2001); 2006 to 2009 figures are projected populations.

(b) See Glossary.

Source: *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

## BIRTHS

In 2003 there were 3,790 registered births in the NT, an increase of 66 births from the previous year (3,724). The NT's crude birth rate for 2003 was 19.1 births per 1,000 population, up from 18.8 in 2002 and significantly higher than the national rate of 12.6. Darwin Region Balance had the highest crude birth rate (25.7 births per 1,000 population) while Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest (16.9).

### 3.11 BIRTHS—2003

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
Births								
Indigenous	no.	342	292	275	266	102	352	1 630
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 513	37	82	130	38	348	2 154
<i>Total births</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 857</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>3 790</i>
Proportion Indigenous births(b)	%	18	89	77	81	71	50	43
Proportion of population								
Indigenous(c)	%	10	78	63	49	62	37	29
Crude birth rate	rate	16.9	25.7	25.5	23.2	24.6	18.0	19.1

(a) Includes births where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Northern Territory undefined.

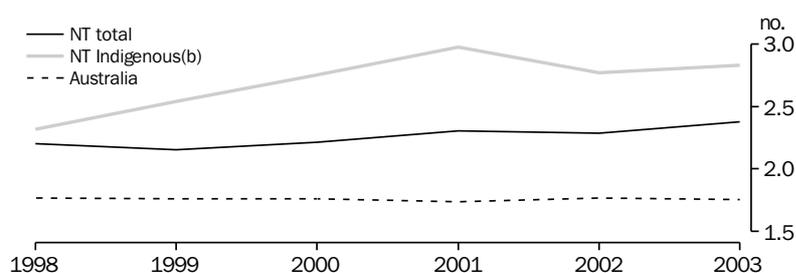
(b) Proportion based on total which includes Indigenous status not stated.

(c) Proportion based on experimental Indigenous resident population estimates at 30 June 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, Births Collection.

In 2003 the NT total fertility rate increased slightly to an average of 2.4 babies per female, up from 2.3 in 1993. The NT rate remained higher than that in any other state or territory and well above the national rate of 1.8 babies per female. This reflects the high proportion of Indigenous persons in the NT and a higher fertility rate for Indigenous females (2.8 in 2003).

### 3.12 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a)



(a) Per 1,000 females.

(b) Total fertility rates for the specified years are based on the experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of those same years.

Source: Births, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 3301.0).

The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the NT in 2003 remained 25–29 years with 116.6 babies per 1,000 females, followed by 113.9 babies per 1,000 females aged 20–24 years and 103.7 babies for females aged 30–34 years. The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the NT remained lower than the national peak age group of 30–34 years.

BIRTHS *continued*

The most significant differences between the age-specific fertility rates for the NT and those nationally were in the 15–19 year age group (65 babies per 1,000 females for the NT compared with 16.3 nationally) and the 20–24 year age group (113.9 compared with 54.5 nationally).

Indigenous births Of the 3,790 births registered in the NT in 2003, 1,630 (43%) were Indigenous births. This represented an increase of 27% in the number of Indigenous births during the five years to 2003.

Over the five year period 1998 to 2003, the peak age group for Indigenous females giving birth was 20–24 years. The fertility rate for Indigenous females aged 20–24 years increased from 136.7 babies per 1,000 females in 1998 to 173.9 in 2003 and has also increased for females aged 15–19 years from 117.9.3 babies per 1,000 females in 1998 to 123.1 in 2003.

The most significant differences between the age-specific birth rates for Indigenous females and those for all females in the NT in 2003 were in the 15–19 year age group (123.1 babies per 1,000 females for Indigenous females compared with 65.0 for all females) and the 20–24 year age group (173.9 compared with 113.9).

DEATHS

In 2003 there were 875 registered deaths in the NT, down from 911 in 2002 with 168 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. The crude death rate for 2003 was 4.4 deaths per 1,000 of total population, slightly lower than the 1993 crude death rate of 4.5. The Barkly Region had the highest crude death rate (7.0 deaths per 1,000 population) while Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest (3.4). After standardisation for age, the NT death rate increased to 9.0 deaths per 1,000 of total population in 2003, which was well above the national rate of 6.4. The standardised death rate for males in the NT was 10.4 per 1,000 population compared to 7.4 for females.

3.13 DEATHS—2003

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
Deaths								
Indigenous	no.	66	52	64	65	29	151	435
Non-Indigenous	no.	302	7	6	27	12	68	431
<i>Total deaths</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>875</i>
Proportion Indigenous deaths(b)	%	18	88	90	71	71	69	49
Proportion of population								
Indigenous(c)	%	10	78	63	49	62	37	29
Crude death rate	rate	3.4	4.6	5.1	5.4	7.0	5.6	4.4

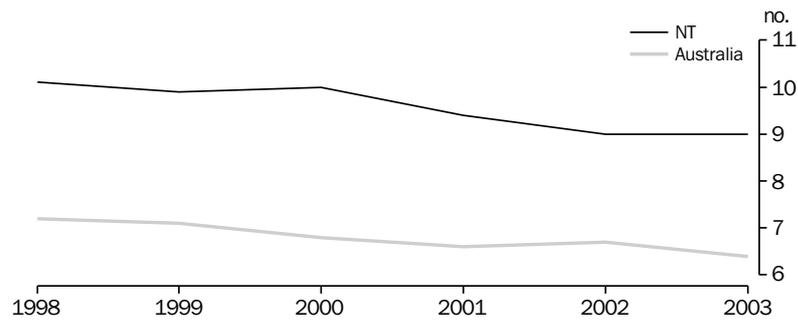
(a) Includes deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Northern Territory undefined.

(b) Proportion based on total which includes Indigenous status not stated.

(c) Proportion based on experimental Indigenous resident population estimates at 30 June 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, Deaths Collection.

### 3.14 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population.

Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2004 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); Deaths, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 3302.0).

#### DEATHS *continued*

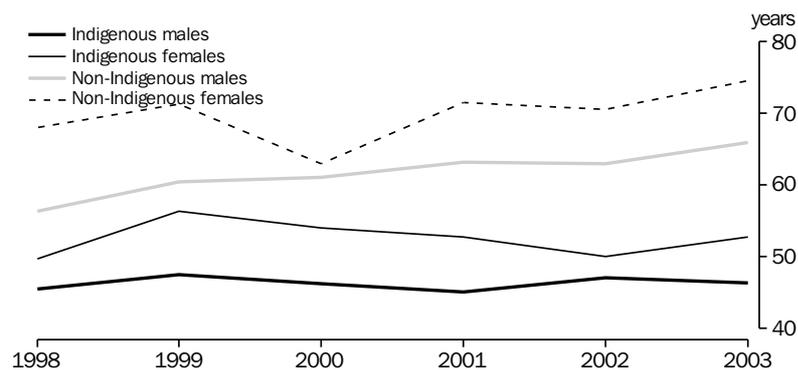
There were 32 infant deaths registered in the NT in 2003. The infant mortality rate declined substantially from 15.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993 to 8.4 deaths in 2003, but remained significantly higher than the national rate of 4.8.

#### Indigenous deaths

Of the 875 deaths registered in the NT in 2003, 435 (50%) were Indigenous deaths, with 151 Indigenous male deaths for every 100 Indigenous female deaths. Of the 32 infant deaths recorded in the NT in 2003, 21 (66%) were Indigenous infant deaths.

In 2003 the median age at death in the NT was 46.3 years for Indigenous males and 52.8 years for Indigenous females. These ages are considerably lower than the median age at death for the non-Indigenous NT population of 65.9 years for males and 74.5 years for females and significantly lower than for the national median age at death of 76.4 years for males and 82.5 years for females.

### 3.15 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



Source: Deaths, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 3302.0).

## CULTURAL DIVERSITY

**Birthplace** The 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed that 14.5% of the Territory's population were born overseas, compared to 15.5% in the 1996 Census. Nationally, the 2001 Census showed that 21.9% of Australians were born overseas. Persons born in England and New Zealand accounted for the highest numbers of overseas born persons residing in the NT (3.2% and 1.8% respectively), reflecting a similar pattern nationally. The NT had higher proportions of persons born in the Philippines, United States of America, East Timor, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Thailand than Australia as a whole.

The proportion of persons born overseas varied between regions with the highest in Darwin SD and Environs (18.7%) and the lowest in Darwin Region Balance (4.8%).

### 3.16 COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)—2001

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of NT population(c)</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Australia	79 065	12 235	11 586	16 036	5 335	32 289	157 959	77.9	72.6
Overseas born									
England	4 196	169	206	459	133	1 276	6 549	3.2	4.5
New Zealand	2 350	104	195	228	74	662	3 671	1.8	1.9
Philippines	1 372	16	45	118	22	150	1 745	0.9	0.6
United States of America	328	20	12	43	4	828	1 242	0.6	0.3
Germany	668	61	30	77	40	213	1 096	0.5	0.6
Greece	1 031	7	13	7	7	25	1 090	0.5	0.6
East Timor	992	—	—	4	—	15	1 011	0.5	0.1
Scotland	672	21	31	53	20	183	1 001	0.5	0.7
Indonesia	594	7	21	6	4	96	731	0.4	0.3
Netherlands	456	22	15	66	17	138	717	0.4	0.4
Papua New Guinea	446	17	36	32	10	85	630	0.3	0.1
Malaysia	518	8	15	40	7	38	626	0.3	0.4
Italy	402	22	6	29	10	107	579	0.3	1.2
Viet Nam	473	5	4	11	—	43	556	0.3	0.8
India	413	13	14	10	6	63	523	0.3	0.5
Thailand	383	3	11	15	9	21	442	0.2	0.1
Ireland	234	5	20	22	6	69	364	0.2	0.3
South Africa	201	14	21	24	11	74	352	0.2	0.4
China(d)	317	3	—	9	3	19	351	0.2	0.8
Other	4 341	134	256	216	95	942	6 067	3.0	7.3
<i>Total overseas born</i>	20 387	651	951	1 469	478	5 047	29 343	14.5	21.9
Not stated(e)	9 298	656	548	1 229	498	2 856	15 416	7.6	5.5
<b>Total population</b>	<b>108 750</b>	<b>13 542</b>	<b>13 085</b>	<b>18 734</b>	<b>6 311</b>	<b>40 192</b>	<b>202 718</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

(c) Proportions based on total population which includes not stated category.

(d) Excludes Taiwan Province and Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

(e) Includes inadequately described and at sea.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Language The 2001 Census showed that English was the main language spoken at home for 69% of all persons in the NT, compared with 80% nationally. Of all persons in the NT who spoke a language other than English at home, more than two thirds (69%) spoke an Australian Indigenous language. The next most common languages spoken at home were Greek (6% of all persons who spoke a language other than English at home) and Tagalog (Filipino) (3%). In contrast, the most common languages spoken at home other than English for Australia as a whole were Italian (13%), Greek (9%) and Cantonese (8%).

### 3.17 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(a)—2001

							Northern Territory(b)		Australia
	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	no.	%	%
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
English	86 276	4 726	4 799	12 384	3 482	26 415	139 711	68.9	80.0
Other languages									
Australian Indigenous languages									
Australian Indigenous languages nfd	472	1 670	1 156	871	451	889	5 509	2.7	0.1
Northern Aboriginal	522	5 612	5 571	376	26	11	12 118	6.0	0.1
Central Aboriginal	159	90	16	1 282	1 583	8 109	11 242	5.5	0.1
Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal	—	—	46	—	—	3	49	—	—
Torres Strait Island	31	3	—	3	—	—	37	—	—
West Coast Aboriginal	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Eastern Aboriginal	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Australian Creoles	66	160	378	1 694	4	3	2 305	1.1	—
Total Australian Indigenous languages	1 259	7 535	7 167	4 226	2 064	9 015	31 269	15.4	0.3
Greek	2 713	9	20	9	13	52	2 819	1.4	1.4
Tagalog (Filipino)	940	9	29	83	12	98	1 190	0.6	0.4
Italian	697	36	18	35	9	173	983	0.5	1.9
Cantonese	743	7	3	20	6	45	824	0.4	1.2
German	483	51	18	62	25	155	800	0.4	0.4
Vietnamese	612	5	4	8	—	56	703	0.3	0.9
Indonesian	610	8	20	8	—	19	671	0.3	0.2
Hakka	611	—	—	—	3	3	617	0.3	—
Portuguese	474	—	3	—	—	21	498	0.2	0.1
Mandarin	374	3	—	6	—	36	422	0.2	0.7
Thai	349	3	8	19	3	11	393	0.2	0.1
Netherlandic	208	9	9	29	6	57	321	0.2	0.2
French	216	15	6	12	3	51	312	0.2	0.2
Spanish	224	—	17	10	3	29	288	0.1	0.5
Other	2 561	76	177	120	48	498	3 516	1.7	6.4
Total other languages	13 074	7 766	7 499	4 647	2 195	10 319	45 626	22.5	15.1
Language spoken not stated/inadequately described	9 410	1 044	780	1 709	629	3 472	17 385	8.6	4.9
<b>Total population</b>	<b>108 760</b>	<b>13 536</b>	<b>13 078</b>	<b>18 740</b>	<b>6 306</b>	<b>40 206</b>	<b>202 722</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

**Household composition** The 2001 Census showed that the average size of NT households was 3.0 persons (down from 3.2 persons at the 1996 Census), compared with an average of 2.6 for all Australian households. By region the average size of households ranged from a high of 4.5 persons in East Arnhem Region to a low of 2.7 persons in Darwin SD and Environs.

Family households were the most common type of households in 2001, accounting for 62% of all NT households, followed by lone person households (19%). East Arnhem Region had the highest proportion of family households (76%) while Darwin SD and Environs and Central Region had the highest proportions of lone person households (19% and 20% respectively) and group households (5% and 4% respectively).

### 3.18 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Proportion of NT households	Proportion of Aust. households
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Type of household									
Family household									
One family household	24 489	1 353	1 534	2 782	855	6 945	37 958	58.3	67.8
Two family household	377	301	284	236	100	399	1 697	2.6	0.9
Three family household	14	141	223	93	35	127	633	1.0	—
Total family household	24 880	1 795	2 041	3 111	990	7 471	40 288	61.9	68.8
Lone person household	7 592	462	388	846	280	2 515	12 083	18.6	22.9
Group household	1 936	64	33	152	47	546	2 778	4.3	3.7
Visitor only	2 686	1 076	114	1 125	379	1 442	6 822	10.5	2.0
Other not classifiable(b)	1 975	144	101	206	140	520	3 086	4.7	2.6
Total households	39 069	3 541	2 677	5 440	1 836	12 494	65 057	100.0	100.0
<b>Average household size</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	—	—

(a) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

(b) Includes those households that contained only persons aged under 15 years, households which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the Census but were normally occupied and households which could not be classified elsewhere due to insufficient information being provided on the Census form.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**Family type** The 2001 Census showed that 49.0% of families in the NT were couple families with children, a decrease from 52.1% in 1996. This reflects a national trend where couple families with children have decreased from 49.6% of all families in 1996 to 47.0% of all families in 2001. In contrast, couple families without children in the NT increased to 31.4% of all families in 2001 from 28.6% in 1996, again reflecting the national trend where couple families without children increased to 35.7% in 2001 from 34.1% in 1996. East Arnhem Region recorded the highest proportion of couple families with children (55% of all families in that region) while Darwin SD and Environs recorded the highest proportion of couple families without children (33.7%).

Family type *continued* The proportion of one parent families in the NT increased slightly to 17.8% of total families in 2001 from 17.5% of total families in 1996. Nationally, one parent families represented 15.4% of total families in 2001 compared to 14.5% of total families in 1996. Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region recorded the highest proportions of one parent families (20.9% and 20.8% respectively) while Katherine Region recorded the lowest (16.8%).

### 3.19 FAMILY TYPE(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT families	Proportion of Aust. families
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Couple family with									
children under 15 years	7 608	828	988	1 338	401	2 717	13 880	32.1	25.3
children under 15 years & non-dependent children	440	180	187	148	57	298	1 310	3.0	1.7
dependent students (15–24 years)	734	15	56	43	14	145	1 005	2.3	3.6
dependent students (15–24 years) & non-dependent children	409	14	20	21	5	82	551	1.3	2.3
children under 15 years & dependent students	1 126	60	93	115	36	300	1 730	4.0	4.8
children under 15 years & dependent students & non-dependent children	186	34	42	31	12	73	378	0.9	0.9
non-dependent children	1 553	82	141	153	49	371	2 349	5.4	8.4
<i>Total couple family with   children</i>	12 056	1 213	1 527	1 849	574	3 986	21 203	49.0	47.0
Couple family without children	8 523	610	624	1 018	318	2 481	13 574	31.4	35.7
One parent family with									
children under 15 years	2 434	293	321	364	134	890	4 436	10.3	7.1
children under 15 years & non-dependent children	200	86	111	68	22	151	638	1.5	0.6
dependent students (15–24 years)	309	3	9	19	11	63	418	1.0	1.3
dependent students (15–24 years) & non-dependent children	108	7	3	7	3	19	143	0.3	0.5
children under 15 years & dependent students	300	19	22	30	10	70	451	1.0	1.1
children under 15 years & dependent students & non-dependent children	38	12	17	11	4	17	99	0.2	0.2
non-dependent children	909	77	93	93	45	284	1 501	3.5	4.7
<i>Total one parent family with   children</i>	4 298	497	576	592	229	1 494	7 686	17.8	15.4
Other family	408	58	44	74	41	163	788	1.8	1.8
<b>Total families</b>	<b>25 285</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>2 771</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>8 124</b>	<b>43 251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes same sex couple families.

(b) Includes Off-shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.



## CHAPTER 4

### THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## EMPLOYMENT

The civilian labour force is comprised of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. It does not include people who are not looking for work, such as retirees and persons engaged in home duties. Defence force personnel are also excluded.

At December 2004 the Northern Territory (NT) labour force totalled 100,800 persons, comprising 94,200 employed persons and 6,600 unemployed persons. In the 10 years to December 2004 the NT labour force grew by 10% compared to a national growth rate of 17%.

#### 4.1 LABOUR FORCE: Trend

	<i>Employed persons</i>	<i>Unemployed persons</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	%	%
Dec 1994	84.4	6.9	7.6	74.3
Dec 1995	85.5	6.3	6.8	71.5
Dec 1996	85.5	4.7	5.2	68.7
Dec 1997	90.8	4.3	4.5	70.8
Dec 1998	95.2	3.7	3.8	72.3
Dec 1999	92.2	4.1	4.3	68.9
Dec 2000	93.2	5.4	5.4	69.7
Dec 2001	97.4	8.2	7.8	74.1
Dec 2002	99.1	5.9	5.6	73.4
Dec 2003	97.1	5.0	4.9	71.3
Dec 2004(a)	94.2	6.6	6.5	69.6

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

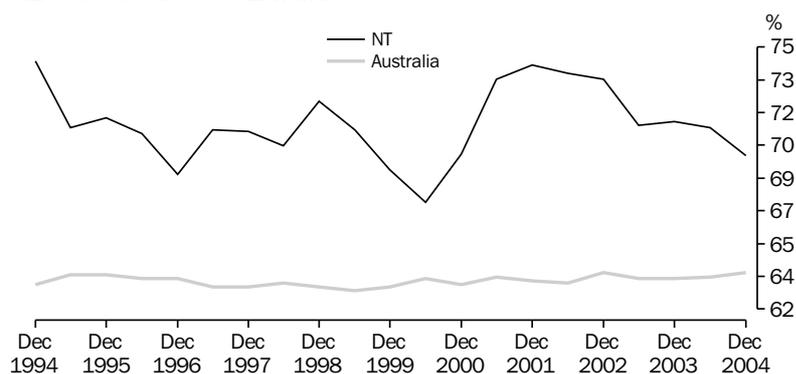
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, December 2004* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

#### Participation in labour force

At December 2004, 69.6% of persons in the NT aged 15 years and over were either employed or unemployed and actively looking for work, down from 71.3% at December 2003. This mainly reflected a decline in the number of employed persons.

Between December 1994 and December 2004 the NT labour force participation rate fluctuated between 68.7% and 74.3% but was consistently higher than the national participation rate which remained relatively stable at between 63.1% and 63.8%.

#### 4.2 PARTICIPATION RATE: Trend



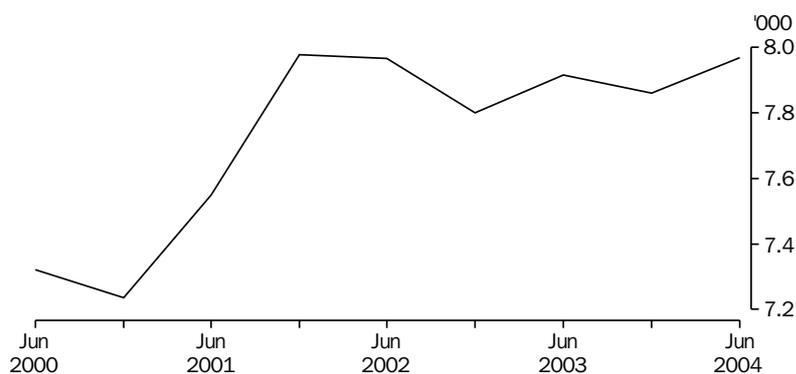
Source: Labour Force, Australia, December 2004 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

Trend estimates show that at December 2004 there were 94,200 employed persons in the NT, 2,900 fewer than the number employed at December 2003 and 4,900 fewer than the number employed at December 2002. Between December 1994 and December 2004 the number of employed persons in the NT increased by 9,800, an increase of 12%. Over the same 10 year period the total number of persons employed in Australia increased by 21%.

**CDEP** The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program, administered by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), provides much of the Indigenous employment in the Territory. Under the program, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people voluntarily forego their income support from Centrelink and take part in community development initiatives in return for wages equivalent to their foregone benefit. Participants are considered to be employed and so the program has a significant influence on NT labour force estimates. At June 2004 there were 7,968 CDEP participants in the NT, reflecting little change from June 2003 (7,916).

#### 4.3 CDEP PARTICIPANTS

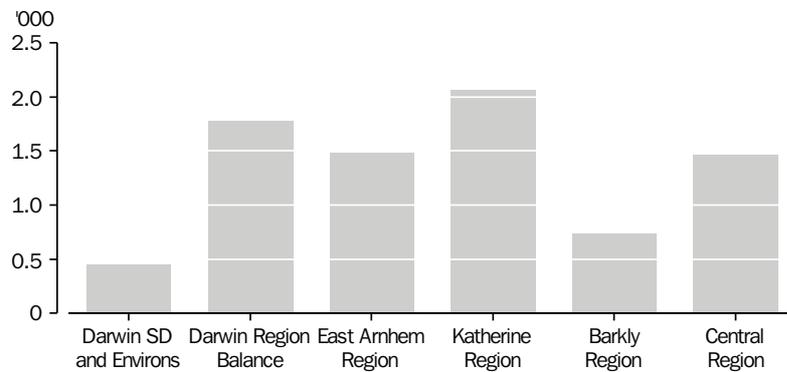


Source: Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination.

CDEP *continued*

Katherine Region and Darwin Region Balance had the highest numbers of participants employed under the CDEP program at June 2004 (2,061 and 1,776 respectively) while Darwin SD and Environs had the smallest number of participants (451).

4.4 CDEP PARTICIPANTS—June 2004



Source: Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination.

Employment by industry

Data from the 2001 Census, which includes defence force personnel, shows that 17.7% of employed persons in NT were employed in government administration and defence, compared with 4.5% nationally. Government administration and defence accounted for the highest proportion of employed persons across all NT regions, with the exception of Central Region where retail trade accounted for the highest proportion of employed persons. Nationally, 12.2% of employed persons were employed in the manufacturing sector, compared with 4.5% in the NT.

#### 4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Enviro ns	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.1	4.4	0.7	7.6	16.3	2.6	3.1	4.0
Mining	0.9	8.2	14.2	2.4	1.3	2.2	2.4	0.9
Manufacturing	5.2	2.1	8.0	2.0	1.6	3.6	4.5	12.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
Construction	6.4	3.5	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.7
Wholesale trade	4.4	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.0	3.1	3.6	5.3
Retail trade	13.4	6.0	6.9	9.2	8.6	12.3	11.9	14.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.3	8.0	3.7	5.3	5.1	9.1	6.0	4.9
Transport and storage	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.2	6.6	5.3	4.3
Communication services	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.8
Finance and insurance	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.8
Property and business services	10.4	3.3	4.2	5.0	4.5	7.3	8.5	11.1
Government administration and defence	15.4	30.7	22.8	28.2	20.4	11.3	17.7	4.5
Education	7.9	8.3	9.1	6.9	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.2
Health and community services	8.3	7.6	8.7	9.2	9.4	11.2	8.8	9.7
Cultural and recreational services	3.1	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.1	4.1	2.9	2.4
Personal and other services	4.5	4.3	5.3	4.5	6.9	5.9	4.8	3.6
Non-classifiable economic units	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Not stated	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Proportions based on total employed population which includes not stated category.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

#### Employment by occupation

Data from the 2001 Census shows that the NT Indigenous population was under-represented in most occupation groups, especially the high skilled occupations such as managers, professionals and tradespersons, but over-represented in the relatively lower-skilled occupations. In particular, the labourers and related workers occupation group accounted for 35.0% of Indigenous employed persons, compared with 10.0% of all NT employed persons and 8.6% nationally.

#### 4.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By occupation(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total NT(b)	Australia	Total Indigenous NT(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	9.0	7.5	5.1	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.3	9.2	2.9
Professionals	17.7	16.0	17.0	14.2	13.8	18.7	17.3	18.2	10.5
Associate professionals	14.9	10.7	9.8	11.2	11.8	13.6	14.0	11.8	8.4
Tradespersons and related workers	14.1	8.6	14.4	14.5	11.4	11.3	13.6	12.3	5.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	3.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.7	1.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	16.6	14.0	11.1	13.1	12.1	17.1	15.7	16.5	15.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	7.1	7.3	12.2	7.3	5.8	6.4	7.3	8.1	6.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	8.7	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.2	9.2	8.1	9.5	6.0
Labourers and related workers	6.4	22.1	19.2	20.1	24.7	10.2	10.0	8.6	35.0
<b>Total all occupations</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Proportions based on total employed population which includes not stated and inadequately described categories.

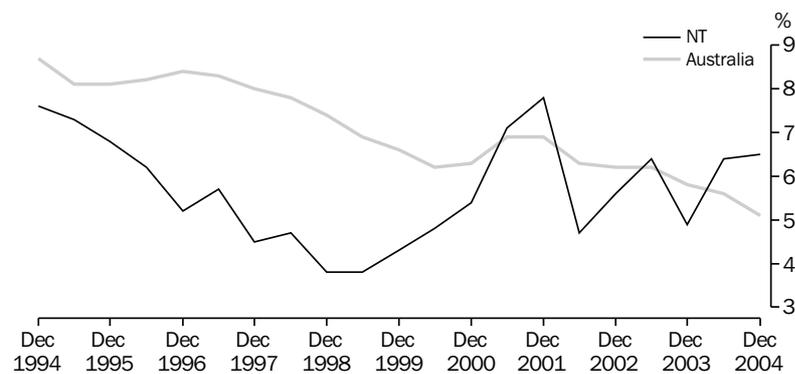
(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

#### UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

At December 2004 the NT unemployment rate (trend estimate) was 6.5%, an increase of 1.6 percentage points since December 2003. For much of the 1990s the NT's unemployment rate was significantly lower than the national rate. However, in recent years the NT unemployment rate has sometimes surpassed the national rate and at December 2004 it was 1.4 percentage points higher.

#### 4.7 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, December 2004 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

## REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE

Both the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produce labour force, employment and unemployment estimates, but because different methodologies are used to obtain these estimates, they are not directly comparable. (Refer to the Glossary for more information about how DEWR produces its estimates.)

At December 2004, DEWR estimated 62% of the NT's labour force resided in Darwin SD and Environs, followed by Central Region with 19% and Katherine Region with 8%. The size of the labour force estimated by DEWR declined by about 0.4% in each region over the 12 month period to December 2004. The number of unemployed persons increased in all regions during 2004, ranging from an increase of 8% in Darwin SD and Environs to 44% in the East Arnhem and Barkly regions.

DEWR estimates show that between December 2003 and December 2004 the rate of unemployment rose for all regions throughout the NT. The highest rate of unemployment was again recorded for Darwin Region Balance (17.3% at December 2004), with Darwin SD and Environs continuing to record the lowest rate (3.4%).

#### 4.8 LABOUR FORCE(a)—December quarter

	Unemployed persons		Unemployment rate		Labour force	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	no.	no.	%	%	no.	no.
Darwin SD and Environs						
Darwin City SSD	1 214	1 267	2.9	3.1	41 161	40 996
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	322	352	2.7	3.0	11 896	11 849
Litchfield Shire SSD	384	431	4.1	4.6	9 377	9 338
Finniss SSD(b)	69	97	8.0	11.3	860	857
Total Darwin SD and Environs	1 989	2 147	3.1	3.4	63 294	63 040
Darwin Region Balance						
Bathurst-Melville(b)	103	147	12.9	18.5	798	794
Jabiru (T)(b)	9	12	1.2	1.6	763	760
South Alligator(b)	27	38	8.0	11.3	339	337
West Arnhem	198	282	16.9	24.2	1 169	1 164
Daly	156	223	15.4	22.2	1 010	1 006
Total Darwin Region Balance	493	702	12.1	17.3	4 079	4 061
East Arnhem Region						
East Arnhem - Bal	232	332	13.0	18.6	1 789	1 782
Groote Eylandt(b)	90	128	9.8	14.0	916	912
Nhulunbuy	68	101	2.9	4.4	2 320	2 310
Total East Arnhem Region	390	561	7.8	11.2	5 025	5 004
Katherine Region						
Elsey - Bal(b)	81	100	9.0	11.1	901	897
Gulf	109	132	8.9	10.8	1 223	1 218
Katherine (T)	238	275	4.8	5.6	4 915	4 895
Victoria(b)	105	132	10.9	13.8	962	958
Total Katherine Region	533	639	6.7	8.0	8 001	7 968
Barkly Region						
Tableland(b)	28	36	5.3	6.8	532	530
Tennant Creek (T)	73	116	5.7	9.0	1 290	1 285
Tennant Creek - Bal(b)	43	55	9.9	12.7	436	434
Total Barkly Region	144	207	6.4	9.2	2 258	2 249
Central Region						
Alice Springs (T)	651	812	4.2	5.3	15 523	15 460
Petermann	234	334	15.2	21.8	1 541	1 534
Sandover - Bal(b)	173	247	18.9	27.1	914	910
Tanami	300	429	22.0	31.5	1 366	1 360
Total Central Region	1 358	1 822	7.0	9.5	19 344	19 264
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>4 907</b>	<b>6 078</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>102 001</b>	<b>101 586</b>

(a) Proportions based on total employed population which includes not stated and inadequately described categories.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: Based on Statistical Local Area (SLA) data from the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), Small Area Labour Markets publication, December Quarter 2004. SLAs have been aggregated to Statistical Subdivisions and NT Government Administrative Regions by the ABS.

#### EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings At November 2004 the average weekly ordinary time earnings (trend) for full-time adults in the NT was \$984, 1% above the national average of \$973. The NT average was the fourth highest of all states and territories, behind ACT (\$1,109), NSW (\$1,003), and Vic. (\$992) but above WA (\$983), Qld (\$910), SA (\$908) and Tas. (\$886). Over the period 1999 to 2004 average weekly earnings in the NT increased by 26% (\$206) while nationally the increase was 28% (\$210).

4.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES: **Trend**—November

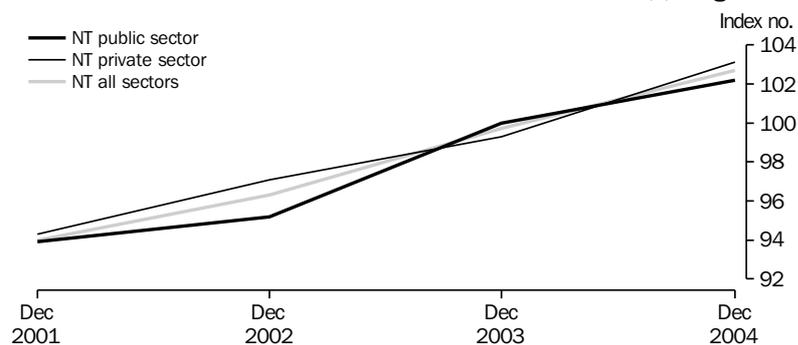
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MALES						
Full-time adults – ordinary time	827	862	890	922	976	1 050
Full-time adults – total earnings	876	910	933	982	1 034	1 110
<i>All males – total earnings</i>	704	762	781	815	825	868
FEMALES						
Full-time adults – ordinary time	712	738	745	794	853	903
Full-time adults – total earnings	729	757	758	811	869	919
<i>All females – total earnings</i>	528	567	583	599	615	644
PERSONS						
Full-time adults – ordinary time	778	810	827	865	924	984
Full-time adults – total earnings	814	846	858	907	965	1 025
<b>All persons – total earnings</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>752</b>

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, November 2004* (cat. no. 6302.0).

**Wage prices** The total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index is a wage price index which measures changes over time in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Changes in the price of labour resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are excluded from index movements.

From December 2003 to December 2004, total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses index for NT wage and salary earners increased by 3.0%, compared with a 3.6% increase nationally. The index increased more rapidly for NT wage and salary earners in the private sector than in the public sector (up 3.8% compared with 2.2%). In contrast, the index for wage and salary earners in the public sector nationally rose faster than that for those in the private sector (up 4.2% compared with 3.5%) over the same period.

4.10 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES INDEX(a): **Original**



(a) Reference base of each index: 2003–04 = 100.0.

Source: *Labour Price Index, December 2004* (cat. no. 6345.0).

## CHAPTER 5

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

**Schools** At August 2004 there were 151 government and 35 non-government primary and secondary schools in the Northern Territory (NT), 35% of which were in Darwin SD and Environs. Central Region had 26% of NT schools with 8% in both the East Arnhem and Barkly regions. Katherine Region and Darwin Region Balance accounted for the remainder (13% and 10% respectively).

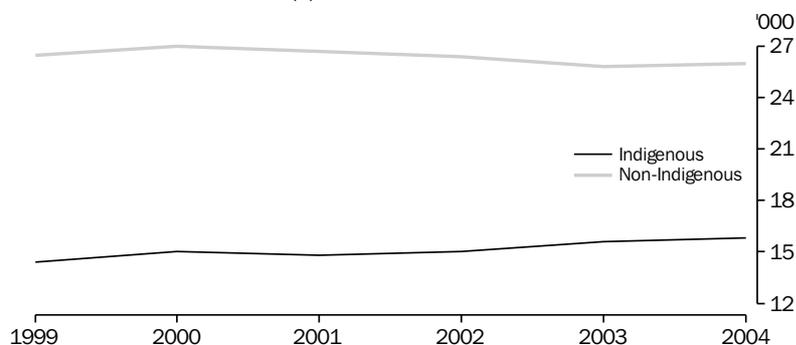
**Teachers** There were 3,372 teaching staff in NT schools (including preschools) at August 2004. Between August 2003 and August 2004 there was an increase of 64 government and 20 non-government teaching staff, resulting in an overall increase of 84 teachers in the NT.

**Students** There were 38,131 primary and secondary students enrolled in the NT at August 2004. The number of primary school students (excluding primary special) decreased by 2% (433 students) from August 2003 while the number of secondary students increased by 5% (583 students). There were 3,626 children enrolled in preschool, representing an increase of 4% (146 students) from 2003.

Of all NT students at August 2004, 9% were enrolled in preschool, 60% in primary school, and 32% in secondary school. During the three years to 2004, the total number of students in the NT was relatively stable, increasing by 0.3% (115 enrolments), while enrolments nationally increased by 1.9%.

**Indigenous students** At August 2004 there were 15,831 Indigenous students enrolled in the NT, representing 38% of all students. Indigenous students comprised 42% of all preschool enrolments, 39% of primary school enrolments and 35% of secondary school enrolments. During the five years to 2004 Indigenous student enrolments increased by 10% while non-Indigenous enrolments declined by 2%.

5.1 STUDENT ENROLMENTS(a)



(a) Includes preschool, primary and secondary school enrolments.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

5.2 EDUCATION—August 2004

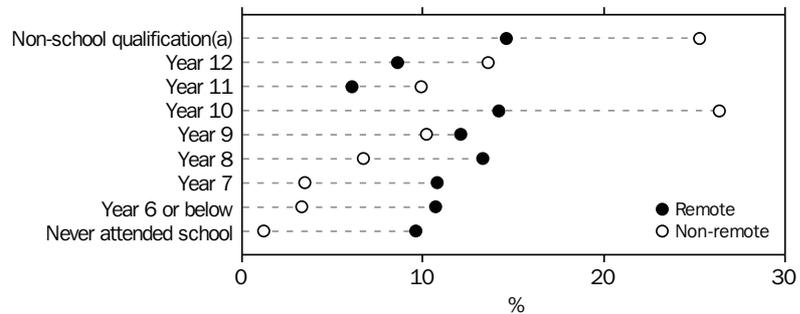
	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	<b>no.</b>
<b>Schools</b>							
Government	46	15	13	24	14	39	<b>151</b>
Non-government	19	4	2	1	—	9	<b>35</b>
<b>Teaching staff(a)</b>							
<b>Government</b>							
Total	1 285	160	297	284	99	473	<b>2 598</b>
FTE(a)	1 219	139	275	269	93	423	<b>2 418</b>
<b>Non-government</b>							
Total	422	74	8	20	—	250	<b>774</b>
FTE(a)	357	69	7	19	—	228	<b>680</b>
<b>Total teaching staff</b>							
Total	1 707	234	305	304	99	723	<b>3 372</b>
FTE(a)	1 576	208	282	288	93	651	<b>3 098</b>
<b>Student enrolment(a) by sector</b>							
<b>Government</b>							
Total(a)	17 863	1 753	3 261	3 699	1 144	5 056	<b>32 776</b>
FTE(a)	17 255	1 749	3 254	3 690	1 129	5 047	<b>32 124</b>
<b>Non-government</b>							
Total(a)	5 036	746	125	319	—	2 755	<b>8 981</b>
FTE(a)	5 036	746	125	319	—	2 755	<b>8 981</b>
<b>Total enrolments</b>							
Total(a)	22 899	2 499	3 386	4 018	1 144	7 811	<b>41 757</b>
FTE(a)	22 291	2 495	3 379	4 009	1 129	7 802	<b>41 105</b>
<b>Student enrolment(a) by level(a)</b>							
<b>Preschool</b>							
Indigenous	271	221	361	281	114	282	<b>1 530</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 303	64	90	213	25	401	<b>2 096</b>
Total	1 574	285	451	494	139	683	<b>3 626</b>
<b>Transition—Year 7</b>							
Indigenous	2 308	1 545	1 370	1 512	661	2 239	<b>9 635</b>
Non-Indigenous	10 587	239	627	1 092	154	2 503	<b>15 202</b>
Total	12 895	1 784	1 997	2 604	815	4 742	<b>24 837</b>
<b>Primary Special</b>							
Indigenous	21	8	—	np	—	np	<b>53</b>
Non-Indigenous	59	—	—	np	—	np	<b>79</b>
Total	80	8	—	4	—	40	<b>132</b>
<b>Year 8–10</b>							
Indigenous	974	133	228	363	68	361	<b>2 127</b>
Non-Indigenous	3 825	15	182	269	47	906	<b>5 244</b>
Total	4 799	148	410	632	115	1 267	<b>7 371</b>
<b>Year 11–12</b>							
Indigenous	652	50	142	64	35	106	<b>1 049</b>
Non-Indigenous	2 501	—	74	143	29	443	<b>3 190</b>
Total	3 153	50	216	207	64	549	<b>4 239</b>
<b>Ungraded Secondary</b>							
Indigenous	307	np	np	np	10	473	<b>1 384</b>
Non-Indigenous	22	np	np	np	—	23	<b>52</b>
Total	329	223	303	75	10	496	<b>1 436</b>
<b>Secondary Special</b>							
Indigenous	28	np	9	np	np	12	<b>53</b>
Non-Indigenous	41	—	—	—	—	22	<b>63</b>
Total	69	np	9	np	np	34	<b>116</b>

(a) See Glossary.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 showed that Indigenous persons in remote areas were significantly more likely to leave school earlier than Indigenous persons in non-remote areas. (Remote was classified as all areas of the NT other than Darwin City SSD, Palmerston-East Arm SSD and Litchfield Shire SSD). Almost half (47%) of remote Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over had completed school at Year 9 or below, while a further 10% had never attended school. In contrast, almost one-quarter (24%) of non-remote Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over had completed Year 9 or below, while only 1% had never attended school. Remote Indigenous persons were also less likely to have a non-school qualification, with 15% having a non-school qualification compared to 25% of non-remote Indigenous persons.

5.3 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) Includes Certificate, Diploma, and Bachelor degree or higher.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 (cat. no. 4714.7.55.001).

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the NT higher education is provided by Charles Darwin University and the Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education.

At 31 March 2004, 1,516 students were enrolled in higher education at Charles Darwin University. Of these, 65% were female and 7% identified as being Indigenous. Indigenous student enrolments rose from 89 in 2003 to 108 in 2004. The majority of Indigenous students were from Darwin SD and Environs (84%). The remainder of Indigenous students were from Katherine Region (7%), Central Region (5%) and Darwin Region Balance (4%).

5.4 ENROLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, Charles Darwin University(a)—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Enrolments							
Indigenous	91	4	—	8	—	5	<b>108</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 228	10	14	53	7	94	<b>1 406</b>
Total(b)	1 321	14	14	61	7	99	<b>1 516</b>
Males	469	5	np	20	np	32	<b>531</b>
Females	852	9	np	41	np	67	<b>985</b>
Persons	1 321	14	14	61	7	99	<b>1 516</b>

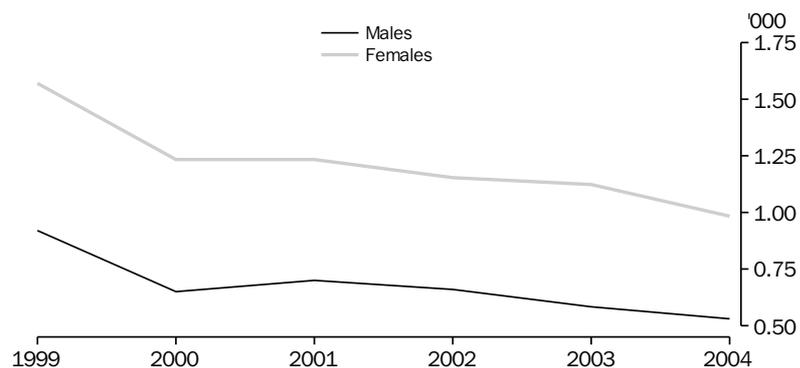
(a) Enrolments by address on enrolment form.  
 (b) Total includes Indigenous status 'unknown'.

Source: Charles Darwin University.

HIGHER EDUCATION *continued*

Between March 2003 and March 2004 total enrolments at Charles Darwin University decreased by 11% with male student enrolments down 9% and female student enrolments down 13%. In the five years to 2004, total enrolments decreased by 39% with a higher percentage decrease in male student enrolments (down 42%) than female student enrolments (down 37%).

5.5 HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS, Charles Darwin University



Source: Charles Darwin University.

Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education provides higher education courses for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. In 2004 there were 690 students enrolled in higher education courses at the institute. The majority (62%) of these students were female. Most of the higher education students came from the NT (56%) or Queensland (29%).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

In 2004 there were 23,673 clients registered through the Vocational Education and Training (VET) program in the NT, which includes apprenticeships and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programs. This represented a decrease of 2% from 2003. The number of VET course enrolments increased by 6% from 25,205 in 2003 to 26,806 in 2004.

Central Region recorded the highest proportion of Indigenous clients (69% of all clients in the region) followed by Darwin Region Balance with 62%, Katherine Region with 60%, and Barkly Region with 57%. In contrast, only 21% of all VET clients in Darwin SD and Environs were Indigenous.

5.6 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a)—2004

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory(b)</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Clients by sex							
Males	5 013	1 703	657	1 332	191	1 257	<b>12 653</b>
Females	4 056	1 377	509	825	200	1 358	<b>10 992</b>
Unknown	14	2	2	1	—	3	<b>28</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 083</i>	<i>3 082</i>	<i>1 168</i>	<i>2 158</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>2 618</i>	<b><i>23 673</i></b>
Clients by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	1 933	1 925	470	1 298	224	1 811	<b>8 495</b>
Non-Indigenous	6 817	1 129	687	809	146	781	<b>14 687</b>
Unknown	333	28	11	51	21	26	<b>491</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 083</i>	<i>3 082</i>	<i>1 168</i>	<i>2 158</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>2 618</i>	<b><i>23 673</i></b>
Course enrolments by sex							
Males	5 571	1 644	728	1 389	204	1 140	<b>13 908</b>
Females	4 729	1 524	593	899	189	1 251	<b>12 873</b>
Unknown	17	1	—	1	—	3	<b>25</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 317</i>	<i>3 169</i>	<i>1 321</i>	<i>2 289</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>2 394</i>	<b><i>26 806</i></b>
Course enrolments by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	2 421	1 874	477	1 396	203	1 582	<b>8 927</b>
Non-Indigenous	7 571	1 268	834	874	171	786	<b>17 431</b>
Unknown	325	27	10	19	19	26	<b>448</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>10 317</i>	<i>3 169</i>	<i>1 321</i>	<i>2 289</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>2 394</i>	<b><i>26 806</i></b>

(a) See Glossary.

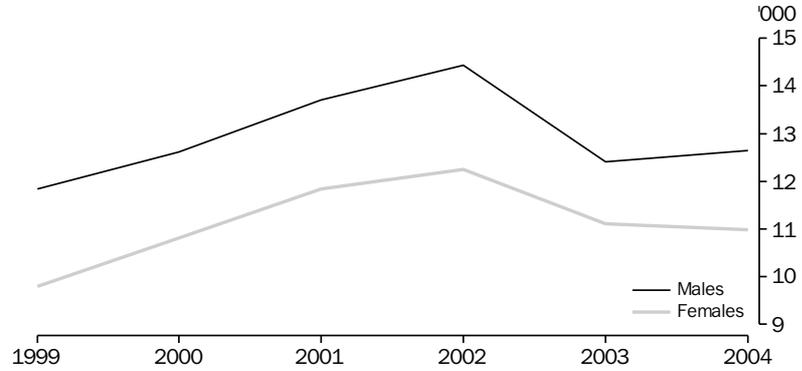
(b) Includes clients/enrolments from interstate, overseas and location unknown.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING *continued*

Of all VET clients, 53% were male and 46% were female (the sex of the remainder was recorded as unknown). The proportion of males and females has remained fairly stable over the last five years, with males consistently representing just over half (between 53% and 55%) of all clients, where the sex of the client was known.

5.7 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CLIENTS



Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

## CHAPTER 6

## PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between December quarter 2003 and December quarter 2004 the Consumer Price Index for Darwin rose 1.9% compared to a rise of 2.6% for the weighted average of Australia's eight capital cities. The greatest increases for Darwin were recorded for health (up 6%), housing (up 4%) and education (up 3%). The indexes for clothing and footwear and recreation decreased over the same period by 4% and 2% respectively.

During the five years to December quarter 2004 the Darwin index increased by 14% compared with a weighted average increase of 18% for the eight capital cities. Over this period the largest increases for Darwin were in alcohol and tobacco (up 29%), health (up 27%) and miscellaneous (up 26%).

#### 6.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX GROUPS(a)—December quarter index numbers

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Food	125.9	132.5	139.2	140.6	147.1	149.6
Alcohol and tobacco	166.6	183.2	193.0	201.7	208.0	214.5
Clothing and footwear	103.0	108.0	109.4	108.8	109.3	105.2
Housing	117.8	123.9	123.1	127.0	131.1	136.5
Household furnishings, supplies and services	106.7	110.4	112.2	111.7	111.3	112.1
Health	145.8	152.4	153.8	163.8	175.9	185.7
Transportation	123.2	131.1	131.5	139.3	135.8	140.2
Communication	91.1	97.6	98.0	100.5	101.8	102.9
Recreation	109.2	113.9	116.7	112.9	110.8	108.2
Education	148.1	153.1	157.2	159.5	161.4	167.0
Miscellaneous	142.8	156.9	162.8	169.7	175.9	179.6
<b>All groups — Darwin</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>141.1</b>
Weighted average of eight capital cities	124.1	131.3	135.4	139.5	142.8	146.5

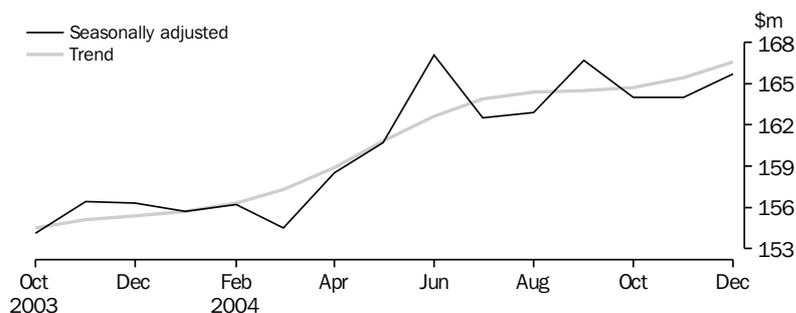
(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, December Quarter 2004 (cat. no. 6401.0).

### RETAIL TURNOVER

For the month of December 2004 seasonally adjusted retail turnover in the Northern Territory (NT) was \$165.7m, an increase of \$9.4m (6%) from December 2003. Food retailing was the largest contributor to seasonally adjusted total NT retail turnover in December 2004 (\$77.9m), followed by hospitality and services (\$27.6m) and household good retailing (\$20.2m).

#### 6.2 RETAIL TURNOVER(a)



(a) Historical data has been revised since it was published in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2004* (cat. no. 1362.7).

Source: Retail Trade, Australia, March 2005 (Reissue) (cat. no. 8501.0).

Grocery price survey In response to a recommendation of the 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Northern Territory Food Prices, NT Treasury developed and implemented a survey that monitors grocery prices. The Grocery Price Survey measures the cost of an average basket of goods at each major supermarket in the NT. The basket comprises 132 items with food (excluding take-away items) accounting for about three-quarters of the items and household supplies and personal care products making up the remainder. The survey is conducted on a six-monthly basis at 14 supermarkets in Darwin, one in Katherine, three in Alice Springs, one in Yulara and one in Nhulunbuy. To allow comparison to be made with urban areas of similar size to Darwin and Alice Springs the survey includes six supermarkets in Queensland, four in Cairns and two in Mount Isa.

At December 2004 the town with the lowest average price for the basket of goods in the NT was Alice Springs (\$162.47), while the highest priced basket was in Yulara at \$212.31. Higher prices in remote centres such as Yulara generally reflect the additional freight and storage costs associated with smaller market size and less competition. From December 2003 to December 2004 the percentage change in the average price of the basket of goods varied across the NT. The average price of the basket rose in Alice Springs (up 1.9%) and Darwin (up 1.3%), but fell in Nhulunbuy (down 1.9%), Katherine (down 0.7%), and Yulara (down 0.1%).

6.3 GROCERY PRICE SURVEY—December

Location					Price	Change
	2000	2001	2002	2003(a)	2004	2003–04
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
DARWIN						
Bi-Lo						
Casuarina	149.30	161.78	160.81	162.84	171.07	5.1
Northlakes	148.88	159.42	160.82	163.20	169.02	3.6
Coles						
City	na	na	na	170.35	168.59	-1.0
Casuarina	152.56	155.80	159.33	167.23	166.56	-0.4
Karama	153.34	158.26	157.58	167.77	170.73	1.8
Palmerston	153.02	159.38	160.12	166.66	166.14	-0.3
Woolworths						
City (Smith St)	154.71	161.65	161.45	164.79	172.22	4.5
City (Cavenagh St)	na	160.19	160.95	170.48	170.11	-0.2
Nightcliff	151.88	159.77	160.46	167.30	166.78	-0.3
Casuarina	152.87	159.97	160.78	165.97	165.68	-0.2
Leanyer	153.48	160.30	159.63	166.36	169.42	1.8
Palmerston	152.85	163.50	159.92	161.12	165.74	2.9
Coolalinga	na	na	163.51	164.57	165.04	0.3
Humpty Doo	na	161.02	160.05	167.39	167.25	-0.1
<i>Darwin average</i>	152.29	160.09	160.42	166.14	168.17	1.3
NHULUNBUY						
Woolworths	192.75	197.51	189.43	197.25	193.51	-1.9
KATHERINE						
Woolworths	153.25	161.73	160.04	166.47	165.28	-0.7
ALICE SPRINGS						
Bi-Lo	142.14	163.90	158.74	160.66	164.58	2.4
Coles	148.61	157.20	155.22	160.26	160.19	—
Woolworths	144.11	158.90	154.28	157.61	162.65	3.2
<i>Alice Springs average</i>	144.95	160.00	156.08	159.51	162.47	1.9
YULARA						
IGA	na	na	202.78	212.44	212.31	-0.1
CAIRNS						
Bi-Lo						
Central	138.87	157.53	na	161.82	165.21	2.1
Coles						
Central	144.85	155.87	158.31	164.82	165.63	0.5
Action (formerly Franklins)						
Stocklands	138.47	156.88	159.93	173.46	167.97	-3.2
Woolworths						
Stocklands	141.13	157.22	158.35	165.29	164.39	-0.5
<i>Cairns average</i>	140.83	156.88	158.87	166.35	165.80	-0.3
MOUNT ISA						
Coles	148.42	158.60	159.92	165.32	167.45	1.3
Woolworths	144.05	160.67	159.84	167.22	168.21	0.6
<i>Mount Isa average</i>	146.24	159.64	159.88	166.27	167.83	0.9

(a) Due to minor technical changes to the survey methodology, prices for December 2003 may vary slightly from those published in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2004* (cat. no. 1362.7).

Source: NT Treasury.

## INCOME

Wage and salary earners Each year the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) compiles statistics from individual taxation returns. In 2001–02 the average wage and salary income for wage and salary earners in the NT was \$36,817, an increase of 4% from the previous year (\$35,473). East Arnhem Region recorded the highest average wage and salary income of \$43,850, followed by Darwin SD and Environs at \$37,371. Darwin Region Balance recorded the lowest average wage and salary income of \$32,950.

### 6.4 WAGE AND SALARY EARNER STATISTICS(a)(b)—2001–02

	<i>Wage and salary earners</i>	<i>Wage and salary income</i>	<i>Average wage and salary income</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
Darwin SD and Environs			
Darwin City SSD	31 330	1 193 048 885	38 080
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	10 690	387 693 960	36 237
Litchfield Shire SSD	6 741	243 444 525	36 114
Finniss SSD	506	16 992 653	33 582
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>49 267</i>	<i>1 841 180 023</i>	<i>37 371</i>
Darwin Region Balance			
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	232	6 172 810	26 607
Jabiru (T)	451	18 117 335	40 171
South Alligator	218	8 433 931	38 688
West Arnhem	643	19 203 525	29 866
Daly	443	13 544 675	30 575
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>1 987</i>	<i>65 472 276</i>	<i>32 950</i>
East Arnhem Region			
East Arnhem - Bal	1 550	62 081 215	40 052
Groote Eylandt	496	26 617 395	53 664
Nhulunbuy	1 148	51 359 357	44 738
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>3 194</i>	<i>140 057 967</i>	<i>43 850</i>
Katherine Region			
Elsey - Bal	454	15 154 486	33 380
Gulf	520	16 143 380	31 045
Katherine (T)	3 261	115 557 950	35 436
Victoria	537	17 499 569	32 588
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>4 772</i>	<i>164 355 385</i>	<i>34 442</i>
Barkly Region			
Tableland	117	3 623 108	30 967
Tennant Creek (T)	1 103	37 300 701	33 817
Tennant Creek - Bal	229	7 132 257	31 145
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>1 449</i>	<i>48 056 066</i>	<i>33 165</i>
Central Region			
Alice Springs (T)	9 958	353 890 056	35 513
Petermann	942	31 486 343	33 425
Sandover - Bal	1 074	36 127 161	33 638
Tanami	1 924	64 775 942	33 667
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>13 898</i>	<i>486 279 502</i>	<i>34 989</i>
<b>Northern Territory(c)</b>	<b>74 731</b>	<b>2 751 407 331</b>	<b>36 817</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Data presented according to the geographic boundaries defined in ASGC 2002.

(c) Includes location unknown.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, Individual Income Tax Return Data.

Taxation In 2001–02 the average taxable income for individual taxpayers in the NT was \$39,322 and the average net tax paid by them was \$8,770. East Arnhem Region recorded both the highest average taxable income (\$48,578) and average net tax paid (\$11,949), while Barkly Region had both the lowest average taxable income (\$35,899) and the lowest average net tax paid (\$6,733). The SLA of Groote Eylandt had the highest average taxable income at \$58,982, largely as a result of employment in mining activities in this area.

#### 6.5 TAXATION STATISTICS, INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS(a)(b)—2001–02

	Non-taxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Taxable income	Average taxable income	Net tax	Average net tax	Net tax ratio(c)
	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>							
Darwin City SSD	5 546	32 746	1 325 835 926	40 488	305 527 972	9 330	23
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	1 479	10 716	400 504 960	37 374	84 338 223	7 870	21
Litchfield Shire SSD	1 708	7 171	280 143 548	39 066	62 502 971	8 716	22
Finniss SSD	207	493	17 734 260	35 972	3 666 832	7 438	21
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>8 940</i>	<i>51 126</i>	<i>2 024 218 694</i>	<i>39 593</i>	<i>456 035 998</i>	<i>8 920</i>	<i>23</i>
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>							
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	199	192	6 334 144	32 990	1 122 331	5 845	18
Jabiru (T)	147	423	18 293 508	43 247	4 103 953	9 702	22
South Alligator	83	202	8 525 833	42 207	1 883 522	9 324	22
West Arnhem	400	579	20 342 980	35 135	3 974 506	6 864	20
Daly	309	383	13 779 393	35 978	2 754 533	7 192	20
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>1 138</i>	<i>1 779</i>	<i>67 275 858</i>	<i>37 817</i>	<i>13 838 845</i>	<i>7 779</i>	<i>21</i>
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>							
East Arnhem - Bal	620	1 381	62 164 818	45 014	14 486 334	10 490	23
Groote Eylandt	127	436	25 716 121	58 982	7 178 225	16 464	28
Nhulunbuy	272	1 041	50 954 801	48 948	12 486 056	11 994	25
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>1 019</i>	<i>2 858</i>	<i>138 835 740</i>	<i>48 578</i>	<i>34 150 615</i>	<i>11 949</i>	<i>25</i>
<b>Katherine Region</b>							
Elsley - Bal	187	449	16 446 503	36 629	3 439 290	7 660	21
Gulf	291	503	18 021 536	35 828	3 581 996	7 121	20
Katherine (T)	582	3 150	118 961 587	37 766	25 215 982	8 005	21
Victoria	277	536	19 407 928	36 209	4 008 971	7 479	21
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>1 337</i>	<i>4 638</i>	<i>172 837 554</i>	<i>37 266</i>	<i>36 246 239</i>	<i>7 815</i>	<i>21</i>
<b>Barkly Region</b>							
Tableland	61	108	3 799 559	35 181	708 753	6 563	19
Tennant Creek (T)	312	1 049	37 895 894	36 126	7 106 480	6 775	19
Tennant Creek - Bal	126	212	7 449 605	35 140	1 402 752	6 617	19
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>1 369</i>	<i>49 145 058</i>	<i>35 899</i>	<i>9 217 985</i>	<i>6 733</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>Central Region</b>							
Alice Springs (T)	1 695	9 850	376 484 702	38 222	83 375 555	8 465	22
Petermann	532	969	35 115 447	36 239	7 293 128	7 526	21
Sandover - Bal	585	1 107	40 343 020	36 444	8 430 018	7 615	21
Tanami	1 041	1 984	72 352 327	36 468	15 135 742	7 629	21
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>3 853</i>	<i>13 910</i>	<i>524 295 496</i>	<i>37 692</i>	<i>114 234 443</i>	<i>8 212</i>	<i>22</i>
<b>Northern Territory(d)</b>	<b>16 786</b>	<b>75 680</b>	<b>2 976 608 400</b>	<b>39 332</b>	<b>663 724 125</b>	<b>8 770</b>	<b>22</b>

(a) Data sourced from 2002 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003 so are not necessarily complete.

(b) Data presented according to the geographic boundaries defined in ASGC 2002.

(c) The net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is calculated by dividing net tax by taxable income.

(d) Includes location unknown.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics 2001–02.

## INCOME SUPPORT

Selected Centrelink income support benefits At June 2003 Central Region had the highest rate of persons receiving an Age Pension at 32.9 per 1,000 population, followed by Darwin SD and Environs (31.4). The number of persons per 1,000 receiving Disability Support was highest in the Barkly Region (34.5) followed by the Central Region (28.2). Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Newstart Allowance (173.1 per 1,000 population), followed by the East Arnhem Region with a rate of 110.3.

Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Parenting Payment Single (39.2 per 1,000 population) and the highest rate of persons receiving Youth Allowance (33.5 per 1,000 population) at June 2003. The rate of Family Tax Benefit was highest in Darwin Region Balance at 137.1 per 1,000 population. Of the regions where Rent Assistance figures were available, the highest rate was recorded in Darwin SD and Environs (38.8 per 1,000 population).

Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest rates of persons receiving Newstart Allowance and Parenting Payment Single Benefit at June 2003 with rates of 40.1 and 26.7 per 1,000 population respectively.

### 6.6 CENTRELINK CLIENTS(a), Selected benefits(b)—June 2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory(c)</i></b>
Population							
Estimated resident population	109 920	12 828	13 986	17 102	5 861	38 847	<b>198 544</b>
Median age	32.1	24.8	26.6	27.8	27.0	29.9	<b>30.3</b>
Selected benefits							
Age Pension							
No.	3 453	284	184	523	153	1 279	<b>5 874</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	31.4	22.1	13.2	30.6	26.1	32.9	<b>29.6</b>
Disability Support Pension							
No.	3 032	285	221	474	202	1 095	<b>5 308</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	27.6	22.2	15.8	27.7	34.5	28.2	<b>26.7</b>
Newstart Allowance							
No.	4 405	2 221	1 542	1 771	461	3 955	<b>14 355</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	40.1	173.1	110.3	103.6	78.7	101.8	<b>72.3</b>
Parenting Payment Single							
No.	2 939	503	415	601	189	1 244	<b>5 891</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	26.7	39.2	29.7	35.1	32.2	32.0	<b>29.7</b>
Youth Allowance							
No.	1 798	430	251	336	91	1 005	<b>3 910</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	16.4	33.5	17.9	19.6	15.5	25.9	<b>19.7</b>
Family Tax Benefit(d)							
No.	10 132	1 759	1 457	2 167	613	4 409	<b>20 618</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	92.2	137.1	104.2	126.7	104.6	113.5	<b>103.8</b>
Rent Assistance							
No.	4 261	na	50	327	127	805	<b>na</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	38.8	na	3.6	19.1	21.7	20.7	<b>na</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Includes unknown region.

(d) Count of all customers receiving either Family Tax Benefit Part A only, Family Tax Benefit Part B only, or both.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services, Data extracted to ABS definitions.

Selected Veterans' pensions At June 2004 there were 1,356 pensioners in the NT receiving one or more of Disability, Veteran or Partner Service or War Widow(er) Pensions from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). Over three-quarters of these pensioners resided in Darwin SD and Environs (81%), with Central Region (10%) and Katherine Region (5%) having the next highest proportions. The Disability Pension was the most common form of payment (received by 745 pensioners in the NT) followed by Veteran Service Pension (294).

#### 6.7 DVA PENSIONERS, Selected benefits(a)—June 2004

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Disability Pensioners	620	15	np	45	np	54	<b>745</b>
Veteran Service Pensioners	227	11	np	12	np	39	<b>294</b>
Partner Service Pensioners	157	np	np	4	np	24	<b>196</b>
War Widow(er) Pensioners	115	np	—	4	np	20	<b>144</b>
Net total pensioners(b)	1 096	32	15	70	8	135	<b>1 356</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Components do not add to net total as multiple pensions can be received.

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

#### SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME

In 2005 the ABS released experimental estimates of the sources of personal income for small areas for the years 1995–96 to 2000–01. These estimates were compiled from aggregated individual income tax data provided by the ATO and aggregated income support customer data from the Department of Family and Community Services. Although experimental in nature, the estimates have been found to be generally consistent with ABS sources such as the Census of Population and Housing and the Survey of Income and Housing Costs.

In 2000–01, wage and salary income comprised 81% of the total income from all sources for individuals in the NT, with Government cash benefits comprising another 11%. East Arnhem Region had the highest proportion of income from wages and salaries (84%) while Darwin Region Balance had the lowest (71%). Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest proportion of personal income from government cash benefits (25%) while Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest (9%). Individuals in Central Region had the highest proportion of income sourced from investments (3%), while individuals in Darwin SD and Environs had the highest proportion of income sourced from superannuation and annuities (2%).

6.8 EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME(a), Source of personal income—2000–01

	Wage and salary	Own unincorporated business	Investment	Superannuation and annuity	Government cash benefit	Other income	Total income from all sources
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Darwin SD and Environs							
Darwin City SSD	1 125.1	61.8	44.8	26.9	117.2	4.4	1 380.2
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	380.6	17.6	0.1	4.2	37.0	0.7	440.3
Litchfield Shire SSD	218.0	14.0	7.6	5.0	35.3	0.8	280.7
Finniss SSD	16.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.2	0.1	23.0
Total Darwin SD and Environs	1 740.0	94.1	52.8	36.5	194.7	6.0	2 124.1
Darwin Region Balance	75.3	2.5	0.7	0.6	26.6	0.2	105.8
East Arnhem Region	159.4	3.4	0.7	0.6	26.2	0.4	190.7
Katherine Region	164.3	4.5	3.2	1.3	43.0	0.2	216.5
Barkly Region	65.6	3.3	0.6	0.5	15.1	0.2	85.2
Central Region	501.4	28.1	18.3	6.3	89.9	1.2	645.3
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>	<b>2 812.9</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>398.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3 493.8</b>

(a) Data presented according to the geographic boundaries defined in ASGC 2001.

(b) Includes location unknown.

Source: *Experimental Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Taxation and Income Support Data — Datacube* (cat. no. 6524.0.55.001).

**Indigenous income** In 2002 the ABS conducted a National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, bringing together a wide range of information about the Indigenous population on a variety of topics including income and financial stress. Localities were classed as remote or non-remote based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre. Non-remote in the NT covers Darwin City SSD, Palmerston-East Arm SSD and Litchfield Shire SSD while remote is all of the NT excluding those areas.

In 2002 almost 25% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over in the NT reported that their main source of personal income was from the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program. Under this scheme, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people voluntarily forego their individual entitlement to unemployment benefits and take part in community development initiatives in return for wages equivalent to their foregone benefit. Indigenous people living in remote areas were significantly more likely to report CDEP as being their main source of income than those living in non-remote areas (29% compared to 4%). In contrast, Indigenous people living in non-remote areas were significantly more likely to report other wages or salary as their main source of income than those living in remote areas (43% compared to 11%).

Indigenous people living in remote areas of the NT in 2002 were also significantly less likely to have a bank account than those living in non-remote areas (84% compared to 99%).

## 6.9 SELECTED INCOME CHARACTERISTICS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Non-remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%
<b>Main current source of personal income</b>			
CDEP(a)	28.9	4.3	24.8
Other wages or salary	10.9	42.7	16.2
Government pensions and allowances	50.4	r44.9	r49.5
<b>Ownership of bank account</b>			
Has a bank account	84.3	98.9	86.7
Does not have a bank account	15.7	1.1	13.3

(a) Under the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program, Indigenous people voluntarily forego their individual entitlement to unemployment benefits and take part in community development initiatives in return for wages equivalent to their foregone benefit.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Northern Territory, 2002* (cat. no. 4714.7.55.001).

### HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The ABS Household Expenditure Survey in 1998–99 recorded average weekly household incomes of \$1,196 for Darwin SD (which at that time comprised Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm SSDs) compared to \$957 for all capital city households.

Households in Darwin also had the highest average weekly household expenditure of all capital cities in the 12 months to June 1999. Darwin households spent an average of \$906 each week on goods and services, a considerably higher figure than the average of \$747 per week for all Australian capital city households. In the same period, average weekly expenditure for Darwin households compared with all capital city households was 39% higher for housing costs, 27% higher for food, beverages and tobacco products, but 25% lower for clothing and footwear.

Enumeration of the 2003–04 Household Expenditure Survey has been completed, with first results expected to be published in late 2005.

6.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS(a)  
—1998–99

	Unit	Darwin	All capital city households
Broad expenditure group			
Goods and services			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	\$	149.63	107.40
Domestic fuel and power	\$	22.43	18.57
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	\$	157.57	134.58
Alcoholic beverages	\$	35.52	20.63
Tobacco products	\$	17.16	10.04
Clothing and footwear	\$	26.66	35.67
Household furnishings and equipment	\$	54.09	44.45
Household services and operation	\$	55.65	43.48
Medical care and health expenses	\$	31.41	35.03
Transport	\$	141.63	123.33
Recreation	\$	121.00	95.88
Personal care	\$	15.26	15.14
Miscellaneous goods and services	\$	78.38	62.98
<i>Total goods and services expenditure</i>	\$	<i>906.40</i>	<i>747.18</i>
Selected other payments			
Income tax	\$	248.39	202.46
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	\$	37.86	31.69
Superannuation and life insurance	\$	32.56	24.73
<b>Average weekly household income</b>	\$	<b>1 196.07</b>	<b>957.17</b>
Source of income (% of total income)			
Employee income	%	87.80	78.00
Own business income	%	4.20	4.40
Government pensions and allowances	%	6.30	10.60
Other	%	1.70	6.90
<i>Total</i>	%	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

(a) Household Expenditure Survey data is collected from a sample of householders resident in private dwellings.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 1998–99 (cat. no. 6530.0).

Monthly housing loan repayments

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed a median monthly housing loan repayment in the NT of \$1,000, compared to \$870 nationally. This represented a 16% increase in the NT since 1996, compared with a 11% national increase over the same period.

The 2001 Census also showed that only 14% of occupied private dwellings being purchased in the NT had housing loan repayments of less than \$600 per month compared to 22% nationally. In addition a higher proportion of dwellings being purchased in the NT involved housing loan repayments of over \$1,200 (31% for the NT and 26% nationally). However, the NT had a lower proportion of repayments above \$2,000 (6% compared to 8% nationally).

6.11 MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENTS(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT dwellings	Proportion of Aust. dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
\$1–\$199	149	3	—	15	8	37	212	1.3	2.5
\$200–\$399	480	5	—	20	20	63	591	3.8	6.3
\$400–\$599	1 000	13	—	58	47	269	1 391	8.8	13.6
\$600–\$799	1 630	9	5	118	45	479	2 288	14.6	17.2
\$800–\$999	2 157	6	5	137	14	639	2 960	18.8	16.4
\$1,000–\$1,199	1 991	3	4	106	12	534	2 651	16.9	12.2
\$1,200–\$1,399	1 525	—	3	63	5	318	1 915	12.2	8.3
\$1,400–\$1,599	828	—	—	28	3	150	1 009	6.4	4.7
\$1,600–\$1,799	517	—	—	19	3	108	649	4.1	3.7
\$1,800–\$1,999	275	—	—	11	—	36	324	2.1	1.8
\$2,000 or more	748	6	—	30	—	127	910	5.8	7.7
Not stated	594	7	4	44	9	166	824	5.2	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 894</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2 926</b>	<b>15 724</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes occupied private dwellings being purchased, including under a rent/buy scheme.

(b) Includes Off-shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**Weekly rent** The 2001 Census showed a median weekly rent in the NT of \$123, compared to \$154 nationally. This represented a 10% increase since 1996 in the NT compared with a 19% national increase.

Data from the 2001 Census also showed that 22% of occupied private dwellings being rented in the NT involved a rental of less than \$50 per week, compared to 7% nationally. Rent levels also varied greatly across the NT. For example, in the East Arnhem Region, 62% of occupied private dwellings being rented involved a weekly rent of less than \$50, compared to 8% in Darwin SD and Environs.

## 6.12 WEEKLY RENT(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT dwellings	Proportion of Aust. dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
\$1–\$49	1 209	1 120	1 287	787	243	1 221	5 867	21.7	6.8
\$50–\$99	1 731	456	313	459	259	785	4 005	14.8	15.0
\$100–\$149	3 133	125	192	587	120	822	4 984	18.5	24.2
\$150–\$199	3 189	51	44	184	108	810	4 386	16.2	23.9
\$200–\$249	2 242	19	35	184	14	626	3 125	11.6	11.2
\$250–\$299	1 136	6	14	70	—	328	1 553	5.8	5.6
\$300–\$349	493	3	11	22	3	60	594	2.2	3.3
\$350–\$399	237	—	19	6	3	46	313	1.2	2.0
\$400–\$499	204	3	7	15	3	33	267	1.0	1.8
\$500 or more	259	31	10	49	10	56	415	1.5	2.3
Not stated	590	111	143	186	68	386	1 485	5.5	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 423</b>	<b>1 925</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>2 549</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>5 173</b>	<b>26 994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes occupied private dwellings being rented.

(b) Includes Off-shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## CHAPTER 7

## LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### INTRODUCTION

In the Northern Territory (NT) two departments are primarily responsible for the delivery of public order and safety services – the NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Justice. The delivery of these services is, like the delivery of most other services in the NT, strongly influenced by the significant proportion of the population residing in rural and remote communities in the NT (32% of the NT population resides outside the major population centres of Darwin/Palmerston, Jabiru, Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs), the high proportion of the population who are Indigenous (29% compared to 2% nationally), and the relative youth of the NT population (for example, 26% of persons in the NT are 20–34 years old compared to 21% nationally). The impact of these factors is reflected in the NT justice-related data below.

### POLICE

**Police staff** At 31 December 2004 the operational strength of the NT police force consisted of 1,007 police officers (up 5% from the previous year) and 54 Aboriginal community police officers who operate in remote communities and regional centres (up one from the previous year). The police officer rate for the NT increased from 48.3 per 10,000 population in 2003 to 50.4 in 2004. The police officer rate increased for Darwin SD and Environs (from 56.4 to 59.7 per 10,000 population), Darwin Region Balance (from 18.7 to 20.6), Katherine Region (from 43.3 to 47.1) and Barkly Region (from 54.7 to 58.2), decreased for Central Region (from 47.4 to 45.4) and remained steady for East Arnhem Region (down only slightly from 17.9 to 17.7).

#### 7.1 POLICE STAFF—31 December 2004

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Police officers(a)	665	26	25	81	34	176	<b>1 007</b>
Police officer rate per 10,000 population(b)	59.7	20.6	17.7	47.1	58.2	45.4	<b>50.4</b>
Aboriginal community police officers	14	8	6	7	7	12	<b>54</b>

(a) These figures are based on total operative staff at 31 December 2004.

(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Reported crime In 2004 there were 41,981 offences reported to the police in the NT, down 7% from the previous year. This was due primarily to a significant decrease in the number of reported offences against property (down 16%), which accounted for 45% of all offences reported in 2004. The number of reported offences against the person and active policing offences also decreased over the same period, down 10% and 3% respectively. There was an increase in the number of traffic offences reported in 2004, up 8% from 2003.

## 7.2 OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE(a)(b)—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Offences against the person</b>							
Homicide and related offences	8	—	2	1	—	6	<b>17</b>
Acts intended to cause injury	1 261	306	136	427	362	1 054	<b>3 546</b>
Sexual assault and related offences	222	16	15	42	20	47	<b>362</b>
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	19	5	6	3	3	10	<b>46</b>
Abduction and related offences	8	2	4	4	8	4	<b>30</b>
Robbery, extortion and related offences	50	1	1	2	3	5	<b>62</b>
<i>Total offences against the person</i>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>4 063</b>
<b>Offences against property</b>							
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	2 034	192	252	282	200	514	<b>3 474</b>
Theft and related offences	6 046	235	242	517	299	1 553	<b>8 892</b>
Property damage and environmental pollution	4 168	223	248	362	310	1 317	<b>6 628</b>
<i>Total offences against property</i>	<b>12 248</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>3 384</b>	<b>18 994</b>
<b>Active policing</b>							
Deception and related offences	190	11	2	22	7	59	<b>291</b>
Weapons and explosives offences	227	119	53	116	72	197	<b>784</b>
Public order offences	586	390	137	450	300	964	<b>2 827</b>
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	708	84	68	313	265	619	<b>2 057</b>
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	36	17	2	12	3	34	<b>104</b>
Miscellaneous offences	174	40	23	33	28	97	<b>395</b>
<i>Total active policing</i>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>6 458</b>
<b>Traffic offences</b>							
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	1 231	66	32	129	99	456	<b>2 013</b>
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	3 474	338	202	1 362	795	4 282	<b>10 453</b>
<i>Total traffic offences</i>	<b>4 705</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>4 738</b>	<b>12 466</b>
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>20 442</b>	<b>2 045</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>4 077</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>11 218</b>	<b>41 981</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Offences cleared In 2004 there were 24,396 offences cleared by the police in the NT. This figure includes offences that were reported prior to 2004 but cleared in 2004. Clearance rates, which are calculated by dividing the number of offences cleared in 2004 (irrespective of the year those offences were reported) by the number of offences reported in 2004, were highest for traffic offences (95%), followed by active policing offences (85%) and offences against the person (78%). Clearance rates for offences against property were considerably lower (20%). The clearance rates for these offences remained similar to 2003.

### 7.3 OFFENCES CLEARED BY POLICE(a)(b)—2004

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
<b>Offences against the person</b>								
Homicide and related offences	no.	6	—	2	2	—	6	<b>16</b>
Acts intended to cause injury	no.	828	219	118	397	312	884	<b>2 758</b>
Sexual assault and related offences	no.	177	14	9	45	22	33	<b>300</b>
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	no.	14	4	5	3	3	9	<b>38</b>
Abduction and related offences	no.	8	2	3	4	8	4	<b>29</b>
Robbery, extortion and related offences	no.	24	1	—	2	—	3	<b>30</b>
<i>Total offences against the person</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 057</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>939</i>	<b><i>3 171</i></b>
Clearance rate for offences against the person(c)	%	67	73	84	95	87	83	<b>78</b>
<b>Offences against property</b>								
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	no.	275	58	63	110	92	173	<b>771</b>
Theft and related offences	no.	907	76	53	178	125	420	<b>1 759</b>
Property damage and environmental pollution	no.	496	97	105	134	103	371	<b>1 306</b>
<i>Total offences against property</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 678</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>422</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>964</i>	<b><i>3 836</i></b>
Clearance rate for offences against property(c)	%	14	36	30	36	40	28	<b>20</b>
<b>Active policing</b>								
Deception and related offences	no.	131	8	—	15	5	47	<b>206</b>
Weapons and explosives offences	no.	197	110	51	105	71	191	<b>725</b>
Public order offences	no.	420	352	109	426	274	881	<b>2 462</b>
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	no.	548	65	61	282	247	546	<b>1 749</b>
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	no.	34	15	2	13	3	31	<b>98</b>
Miscellaneous offences	no.	110	30	16	27	18	76	<b>277</b>
<i>Total active policing</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 440</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>868</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>1 772</i>	<b><i>5 517</i></b>
Clearance rate for active policing(c)	%	75	88	84	92	92	90	<b>85</b>
<b>Traffic offences</b>								
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	no.	1 126	63	28	129	93	393	<b>1 832</b>
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	no.	3 178	338	193	1 328	772	4 231	<b>10 040</b>
<i>Total traffic offences(d)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4 304</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>1 457</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>4 624</i>	<b><i>11 872</i></b>
Clearance rate for traffic offences(c)	%	91	99	94	98	97	98	<b>95</b>
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8 479</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>2 148</b>	<b>8 299</b>	<b>24 396</b>
<b>Clearance rate for total offences(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>58</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes offences reported prior to 2004 but cleared in 2004.

(c) Rates are calculated by dividing the number of offences reported in 2004 by the number of offences cleared in 2004.

(d) Different reporting procedures means the number of traffic offences does not match the number of traffic infringement notices issued.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Apprehensions During 2004 a total of 11,066 apprehensions were made in the NT, up 9% on the previous year. Adult apprehensions accounted for 90% of all apprehensions, while juvenile apprehensions accounted for the remaining 10%. Barkly Region recorded the highest proportion of juvenile apprehensions (13% of total apprehensions), followed by East Arnhem Region (12%) while Katherine Region recorded the lowest (7%).

In 2004 the Barkly Region recorded the highest apprehension rate per 10,000 population (1,143.8), which was more than double the apprehension rate for the NT as a whole (553.5). In contrast, East Arnhem Region and Darwin SD and Environs recorded the lowest apprehension rates (316.7 and 370.9 respectively).

#### 7.4 APPREHENSIONS(a)(b)—2004

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Apprehensions							
Adult	3 685	729	394	1 487	580	3 113	<b>9 988</b>
Juvenile	446	76	53	114	88	301	<b>1 078</b>
Total	4 131	805	447	1 601	668	3 414	<b>11 066</b>
Apprehension rate per 10,000 population(c)	370.9	637.3	316.7	930.2	1 143.8	881.1	<b>553.5</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

(c) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Protective custodies Although drunkenness is not an offence in the NT, police have the power to take into protective custody those persons who are in a public place or who are trespassing on private property and who are, in the opinion of the police officer, so intoxicated as to be unable to care for themselves. In 2004 the NT police took 20,932 persons into protective custody, up 19% from 17,660 in 2003. (It should be noted that a person may be taken into protective custody any number of times during the year.) This was primarily due to a significant increase in the number of Indigenous males and Indigenous females taken into protective custody (up 13% and 27% respectively). The vast majority of persons taken into protective custody were Indigenous (93%); by sex, the majority of persons taken into protective custody were male, with males comprising 69% of all Indigenous persons and 91% of all non-Indigenous persons taken into protective custody.

Protective custodies *continued* In 2004 Barkly and Katherine Regions recorded the highest protective custody rates per 10,000 population (3,738.0 and 2,582.5 respectively), significantly higher than the protective custody rate for the NT as a whole (1,047.1). Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region recorded the lowest protective custody rates (168.6 and 627.7 respectively).

#### 7.5 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES(a)(b)—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Protective custodies							
Males							
Indigenous	5 370	173	670	2 904	1 613	2 701	<b>13 431</b>
Non-indigenous	963	3	5	62	31	169	<b>1 233</b>
Total(c)	6 336	176	675	2 966	1 644	2 870	<b>14 664</b>
Females							
Indigenous	2 685	37	211	1 473	536	1 198	<b>6 140</b>
Non-indigenous	98	—	—	6	3	18	<b>125</b>
Total(c)	2 783	37	211	1 479	539	1 216	<b>6 265</b>
Persons							
Indigenous	8 055	210	881	4 377	2 149	3 899	<b>19 571</b>
Non-indigenous	1 061	3	5	68	34	187	<b>1 358</b>
Total(c)	9 119	213	886	4 445	2 183	4 086	<b>20 932</b>
Protective custody rate per 10,000 population(d)	818.8	168.6	627.7	2 582.5	3 738.0	1 054.5	<b>1 047.1</b>

(a) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

(b) Excludes persons apprehended by police who are handed over to the care of a sobering up shelter instead of being placed in police cell facilities. A person may be taken into protective custody any number of times during the year.

(c) Total includes Indigenous status unknown.

(d) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Traffic infringements In 2004 there were 32,760 traffic infringement notices issued by police in the NT, down 18% from 2003. While traffic infringement notices for exceeding the speed limit in 2004 were down 29% from 2003, exceeding the speed limit remained the most common type of traffic infringement notice in the NT, accounting for almost three-quarters (72%) of all traffic infringement notices in 2004. This figure includes speed camera infringements which fall predominantly in Darwin SD and Environs and Central Region.

## 7.6 TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES(a)—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
<i>Infringement type</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Exceed speed limit(b)	21 511	155	169	513	104	978	<b>23 430</b>
Failed to comply seatbelt	1 636	51	43	143	37	241	<b>2 151</b>
Failed to obey traffic light	566	1	—	6	—	50	<b>623</b>
Failed to obey traffic control device	330	1	—	10	6	27	<b>374</b>
Unroadworthy vehicle	274	3	1	4	3	13	<b>298</b>
Drink drive 0.05–0.08%(c)	130	1	11	16	7	34	<b>199</b>
Other	4 423	70	80	226	98	788	<b>5 685</b>
<i>Total(d)</i>	<i>28 870</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>2 131</i>	<b><i>32 760</i></b>
Traffic infringement notices issued per 10,000 population(e)	2 592.4	223.2	215.4	533.3	436.6	549.9	<b>1 638.7</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes speed camera infringements. Speed camera infringements fall predominantly into Darwin SD and Environs and Central Region.

(c) From 1 December 1994, a reading between 0.05–0.08% became an offence, dealt with by an infringement notice.

(d) One infringement notice may contain more than one offence.

(e) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

## COURTS

**Domestic violence applications** Domestic violence applications are the initiating document in a domestic violence matter. They can be lodged by individuals or by police. In 2004 there were 1,687 domestic violence applications lodged in the Magistrates Court, up 5% from 2003. Between 2003 and 2004 the proportion of applications lodged by individuals decreased slightly from 58% to 55% while the proportion of applications lodged by police increased from 42% to 45% over the same period. Domestic violence applications lodged by police outnumbered applications by individuals in three of the NT's six regions – Darwin Region Balance (69% of all applications), Barkly Region (62%) and East Arnhem Region (56%).

In 2004 Barkly Region recorded the highest rate of domestic violence applications lodged per 10,000 population (207.2), which was nearly two and a half times more than the NT total application rate (84.4). In contrast, East Arnhem Region and Darwin SD and Environs recorded the lowest application rates (60.2 and 61.9 respectively).

## 7.7 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE APPLICATIONS, Magistrates Court—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
<i>Applicant</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Individual							
Males	108	11	6	21	4	19	<b>169</b>
Females	283	35	31	137	42	232	<b>760</b>
Persons	391	46	37	158	46	251	<b>929</b>
Police	297	102	48	149	75	85	<b>756</b>
<i>Total(a)</i>	689	148	85	308	121	336	<b>1 687</b>
Domestic violence applications lodged per 10,000 population(b)	61.9	117.2	60.2	178.9	207.2	86.7	<b>84.4</b>

(a) Total includes applicant unknown.

(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: Department of Justice.

Lower courts In 2004 there were 11,899 criminal cases lodged in the Magistrates Court, a decrease of 2% from the previous year, and 10,772 cases finalised, 10% less than the number finalised the previous year. Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences accounted for the greatest proportion of cases lodged (33%), followed by offences against the person (29%) and offences against property (17%).

## 7.8 CRIMINAL CASES LODGED AND FINALISED, Magistrates Court—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Cases lodged(a)							
Offences against the person							
Homicide and related offences	22	1	1	3	—	6	<b>33</b>
Acts intended to cause injury	691	164	61	412	186	618	<b>2 132</b>
Sexual assault and related offences	26	3	4	5	16	21	<b>75</b>
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	639	43	20	105	65	279	<b>1 151</b>
Abduction and related offences	—	—	—	1	—	—	<b>1</b>
Robbery, extortion and related offences	17	—	—	—	1	—	<b>18</b>
<i>Total</i>	1 395	211	86	526	268	924	<b>3 410</b>
Offences against property							
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	280	75	58	152	72	177	<b>814</b>
Theft and related offences	464	68	24	102	32	188	<b>878</b>
Property damage and environmental pollution	120	41	34	57	27	103	<b>382</b>
<i>Total</i>	864	184	116	311	131	468	<b>2 074</b>
Illicit drug offences	218	67	13	35	11	58	<b>402</b>
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	1 250	89	65	593	252	1 656	<b>3 905</b>
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations(b)	236	19	6	73	30	107	<b>471</b>
Other	536	164	83	274	70	510	<b>1 637</b>
<i>Total</i>	4 499	734	369	1 812	762	3 723	<b>11 899</b>
Cases finalised	4 259	600	333	1 470	587	3 523	<b>10 772</b>

(a) Lodgements are counted at the case level, as each case can have more than one offence. The defendant is only counted against the most serious offence.

(b) Includes offences such as breach of justice order (e.g. breach of bail, parole or domestic violence order), subverting the course of justice, possessing or supplying contraband within prisons, and failure to lodge taxation forms.

Source: Department of Justice.

Higher courts In 2004 there were 234 cases heard before the Supreme Court, a decrease of 4% from the previous year. Acts intended to cause injury accounted for the greatest proportion of principal offences adjudicated by the Supreme Court (31%), these were followed equally by sexual assault and related offences (16%) and illicit drug offences (16%). During 2004 the most common method of finalisation was a guilty plea (89%) followed by acquittal (8%) and a guilty verdict (3%).

#### 7.9 DEFENDANTS ADJUDICATED(a), Supreme Court

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
<b>Principal offence</b>			
Homicide and related offences	9	23	22
Acts intended to cause injury	45	51	73
Sexual assault and related offences	23	33	38
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	9	17	12
Abduction and related offences	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	18	23	14
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	21	15	21
Theft and related offences	—	6	4
Deception and related offences	6	9	3
Illicit drug offences	40	44	38
Weapons and explosive offences	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	3	—	6
Public order offences	—	—	—
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	—	—	3
Miscellaneous offences	61	—	—
<i>All offence categories(b)</i>	241	226	234
<b>Method of finalisation(c)</b>			
Acquitted	10	23	19
Guilty verdict	12	8	6
Guilty plea	219	195	208
<i>Total(d)</i>	241	226	233

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes defendants for whom offence data are missing or a principal offence could not be determined.

(c) The process which leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a court so that it ceases to be an item of work in that court.

(d) A technique has been implemented to avoid identification of individuals. The confidentiality technique applied by the ABS is to randomly adjust cells with very small values. These adjustments do not impair the value of the table as a whole.

Source: *Criminal Courts, 2002, 2003, and 2004* (cat. no. 4513.0).

## CORRECTIONS

**Prisoner characteristics** Based on the National Prison Census at 30 June each year, the number of prisoners in the NT decreased by 2% from 729 at 30 June 2003 to 717 at 30 June 2004, while nationally the number of prisoners increased by 3% over the same period. The mean age of NT prisoners at 30 June 2004 was 33.0 years, 1.2 years younger than the national mean age of prisoners (34.2 years), while the proportion of NT prisoners who were female remained significantly lower than the proportion nationally (2% compared to 7%). The proportion of prisoners in the NT who had known prior adult imprisonment has risen rapidly in recent years, increasing from 59% at 30 June 2000 to 82% at 30 June 2004. Nationally the proportion of prisoners who had known prior adult imprisonment has remained relatively steady over the same period, ranging between 56% and 58%.

### 7.10 PRISONERS(a)—30 June

	Unit	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Prison population characteristics</b>							
Prisoners	no.	618	635	717	667	729	717
Prisoners per 10,000 population(b)	rate	45.3	46.7	52.1	48.0	52.4	51.3
Mean age	years	30.9	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.6	33.0
Females	%	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.2
Indigenous	%	77.2	60.8	63.6	68.8	78.3	77.5
Indigenous per 10,000 population(c)	rate	148.8	115.7	133.9	131.8	160.9	158.9
Known prior adult imprisonment	%	62.5	59.1	64.0	73.9	80.7	81.7
Remandees	%	11.5	27.2	18.0	15.3	16.0	18.1
<b>Aggregate sentence length(d)</b>							
Less than 1 year	%	36.7	31.4	32.5	28.6	36.3	36.6
1 year to less than 5 years	%	43.2	43.0	45.6	46.9	39.7	37.8
5 years to less than 10 years	%	9.7	12.8	11.9	13.5	13.4	12.8
10 years and over	%	5.3	6.3	4.1	4.8	4.4	6.2
Median	years	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5
<b>Selected sentence type(e)</b>							
Fixed term	%	35.8	28.6	26.5	25.3	30.9	33.2
Maximum-minimum	%	55.2	59.3	63.9	68.3	62.7	60.0
Indeterminate	%	5.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.2	np

(a) Data for 1999 refers to prisoners aged 17 years and over and data for 2000 to 2004 refers to prisoners aged 18 years and over in the legal custody of adult corrective services.

(b) Rates for the 2004 general adult population are calculated using the preliminary March 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for persons aged 18 years and over. Historical rates have been revised using ERP figures benchmarked on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and backcast for the period 1999 to 2003.

(c) Rates for the 2004 Indigenous adult population are based on the 'low series' projections for 30 June 2004 for persons aged 18 years and over. Historical rates have been revised using backcast Indigenous population estimates benchmarked on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing for 1999 to 2001 and on Indigenous population projections based on the 2001 Census (low series) for 2002 and 2003. The 'low series' assumes no change in propensity for people to identify themselves as Indigenous since the 2001 Census.

(d) The longest period the offender may be detained under sentence in the current episode.

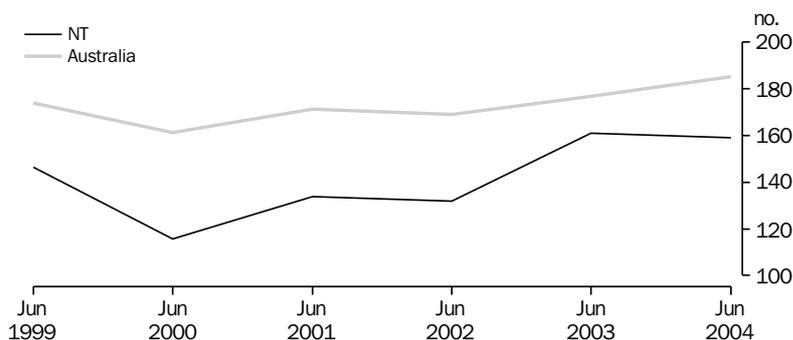
(e) See Glossary.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 4517.0).

Prisoner characteristics  
continued

At 30 June 2004 the NT imprisonment rate for all prisoners remained more than three times higher than the national imprisonment rate, with a rate of 51.3 per 10,000 adult population compared to 15.7 nationally. This rate is affected significantly by both the higher proportion of Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over in the NT (about 24% of the total NT population aged 18 years and over are Indigenous compared to about 2% nationally) and a higher imprisonment rate for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people generally (in 2004 the Indigenous rate of imprisonment in the NT was 10 times the non-Indigenous rate). However, the NT's Indigenous persons imprisonment rate at 30 June 2004 of 158.9 per 10,000 adult Indigenous population remained significantly lower than the national Indigenous persons imprisonment rate of 185.2.

#### 7.11 INDIGENOUS PERSONS IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)



(a) Rate per 10,000 adult Indigenous population (persons aged 18 years and over).  
Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 4517.0).

Prisoner receptions

A total of 2,316 persons were received into adult and juvenile institutions during 2003–04, up 6% on the previous year (2,194). This increase was due almost entirely to a rise in the number of Indigenous adults received into institutions (up 6%) with juvenile receptions remaining relatively steady at 183 (up from 182 the previous year). The number of female receptions during 2003–04 remained at 5%, the same as the previous year.

7.12 ADULT PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DETAINEES RECEIVED DURING YEAR

	1998-99	1999-2000(a)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Adult prisoners</b>						
Sentenced(b)						
Indigenous	1 507	1 031	1 245	851	1 058	1 166
Non-Indigenous	271	206	355	202	163	171
<i>Total sentenced</i>	<i>1 778</i>	<i>1 237</i>	<i>1 600</i>	<i>1 053</i>	<i>1 221</i>	<i>1 337</i>
Unsentenced						
Indigenous	753	571	466	534	621	619
Non-Indigenous	244	296	170	152	170	177
<i>Total unsentenced</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>796</i>
<b>Total adult prisoners</b>						
Indigenous	2 260	1 602	1 711	1 385	1 679	1 785
Non-Indigenous	515	502	525	354	333	348
<i>Total adult prisoners</i>	<i>2 775</i>	<i>2 104</i>	<i>2 236</i>	<i>1 739</i>	<i>2 012</i>	<i>2 133</i>
<b>Juvenile detainees</b>						
Sentenced(b)						
Indigenous	na	24	48	36	44	24
Non-Indigenous	na	11	13	18	11	4
<i>Total sentenced</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>28</i>
Unsentenced						
Indigenous	na	92	88	67	105	127
Non-Indigenous	na	44	33	23	22	28
<i>Total unsentenced</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>155</i>
<b>Total juvenile detainees</b>						
Indigenous	na	116	136	103	149	151
Non-Indigenous	na	55	46	41	33	32
<i>Total juvenile detainees</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>183</i>
<b>Total adult prisoners and juvenile detainees</b>						
Sentenced(b)						
Indigenous	na	1 055	1 293	887	1 102	1 190
Non-Indigenous	na	217	368	220	174	175
<i>Total sentenced</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>1 272</i>	<i>1 661</i>	<i>1 107</i>	<i>1 276</i>	<i>1 365</i>
Unsentenced						
Indigenous	na	663	554	601	726	746
Non-Indigenous	na	340	203	175	192	205
<i>Total unsentenced</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>1 003</i>	<i>757</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>951</i>
<b>Total adult prisoners and juvenile detainees</b>						
Indigenous	na	1 718	1 847	1 488	1 828	1 936
Non-Indigenous	na	557	571	395	366	380
<i>Total adult prisoners and juvenile detainees</i>	<i>2 996</i>	<i>2 275</i>	<i>2 418</i>	<i>1 883</i>	<i>2 194</i>	<i>2 316</i>

(a) Since 1 June 2000 'juvenile' has been defined as a person aged 10-17 years. Prior to 1 June 2000 'juvenile' was defined as a person aged 10-16 years.

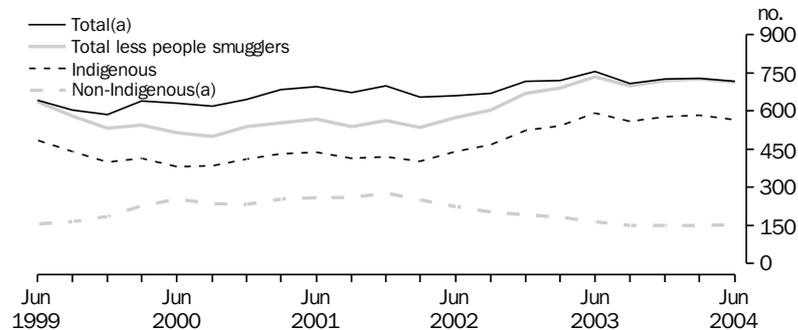
(b) Sentenced reception includes receptions of sentenced persons and persons received for fine default orders.

Source: Department of Justice.

Daily average prisoner numbers

During 2003–04 the daily average number of prisoners in adult correctional facilities in the NT, including people smugglers (i.e. the crews of vessels engaged in the illegal transportation of immigrants to Australia), was 720, up from 715 the previous year and 15% higher than the daily average five years earlier (624).

### 7.13 QUARTERLY DAILY AVERAGE ADULT PRISONERS



(a) Includes people smugglers.  
Source: Department of Justice.

During the June quarter 2004 the daily average number of prisoners excluding people smugglers was 713, down 3% from the previous June quarter. During this period there was a decrease in the daily average number of Indigenous prisoners (down 5% from 591 to 564), while the daily average number of non-Indigenous prisoners excluding people smugglers increased by 3% (from 144 to 149). By the June quarter 2004 Indigenous prisoners accounted for 79% of the daily average prison population, up slightly from 78% for the same period in 2003.

People smugglers, who are not normally resident in the NT can impact significantly on NT prisoner data. During the five years to 2003–04 the daily average number of people smugglers in NT prisons rose from two in 1998–99 to a peak of 121 in 2000–01 before declining to six by 2003–04. By 2003–04 people smugglers represented 1% of the daily average prison population, compared with 18% at their peak in 2000–01.

Between 1998–99 and 2003–04 the daily average number of juvenile detainees in the NT fluctuated between 15 and 27. In 2003–04 the daily average number of juvenile detainees was 16.

## CHAPTER 8

## HEALTH

### INTRODUCTION

The Department of Health and Community Services administers five public hospitals in the Northern Territory (NT) which are located in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Nhulunbuy and Tennant Creek. There is also a private hospital in Darwin. The NT's large geographical area means that people living in remote areas may have to travel to a major centre in the Territory or interstate to receive acute or specialist care. General practice medicine is provided in remote Territory communities through a system of community health centres operated by permanent nursing staff and supported by regular visits from medical practitioners, dentists and other medical specialists.

Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to experience ill health, disability or premature death than non-Indigenous Australians. This is particularly evident in NT health-related data as almost 29% of the NT population identify as Indigenous. The relationship between socioeconomic status and health is well established, with people at the lowest socioeconomic levels experiencing the highest rates of illness and death. Compared to other Australians, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are disadvantaged across a range of socioeconomic indicators including education, employment, housing and income and therefore are at greater risk of ill health. However, socioeconomic status alone does not fully explain variations in health status between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Greater exposure to risk factors such as poor living conditions, poor nutrition, smoking, alcohol and drug misuse and exposure to violence also contributes significantly to the overall health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS

In 2003–04 the NT's five public hospitals had 569 available beds, the same number as the previous year. There were 42,735 public hospital separations, down 2% from the previous year. While the number of overnight separations increased slightly (from 30,198 to 30,228), day only separations declined by 7% from 13,422 to 12,507. The average length of stay for all stays increased from 4.0 days in 2002–03 to 4.1 days in 2003–04, while the average length of stay for Indigenous people increased from 4.8 days to 4.9 days over the same period. The number of day surgeries decreased by 11% from 6,629 in 2002–03 to 5,557 in 2003–04.

## 8.1 PUBLIC HOSPITALS—2003–04

	Unit	Darwin Region(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Available beds	no.	297	30	60	20	162	<b>569</b>
Separations(b)							
Overnight							
Indigenous	no.	6 048	1 451	2 067	868	6 801	<b>17 235</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 540	367	1 031	239	2 794	<b>12 971</b>
Total(c)	no.	14 588	1 818	3 106	1 107	9 609	<b>30 228</b>
Day only							
Indigenous	no.	1 658	182	355	206	1 487	<b>3 888</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	5 695	272	386	118	2 145	<b>8 616</b>
Total(c)	no.	7 354	454	742	324	3 633	<b>12 507</b>
Total separations							
Indigenous	no.	7 706	1 633	2 422	1 074	8 288	<b>21 123</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	14 235	639	1 417	357	4 939	<b>21 587</b>
Total(c)	no.	21 942	2 272	3 848	1 431	13 242	<b>42 735</b>
Average length of stay(d)							
Indigenous	days	6.0	4.2	4.3	3.1	4.5	<b>4.9</b>
Total	days	4.6	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.8	<b>4.1</b>
Day surgery – total	no.	3 369	277	307	58	1 546	<b>5 557</b>
Weighted separations(b)(e)							
Indigenous	no.	10 762	1 437	2 338	930	9 919	<b>25 386</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	14 768	438	1 145	269	4 087	<b>20 707</b>
Total(c)	no.	25 530	1 875	3 491	1 199	14 017	<b>46 112</b>

(a) Darwin Region combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance. There are no hospitals in Darwin Region Balance.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Total includes Indigenous status unknown.

(d) Non-Indigenous/not stated breakdown unavailable.

(e) Includes same day separations.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Department of Health and Community Services.

### SEPARATIONS BY CAUSE

During 2003–04 there were 78,449 hospital separations in the NT (from both public and private hospitals) of which 27,811 (35%) were for care involving kidney dialysis. It should be noted that table 8.2 represents the number of hospital separations (see Glossary), not the number of persons undergoing treatment. The difference between number of separations and number of persons treated is particularly pronounced for kidney dialysis where a person will usually undergo a lengthy period of treatment with a subsequent large number of hospital separations. Dialysis facilities are available in all regions except East Arnhem Region, the most recent addition being the facilities at Tennant Creek in the Barkly Region in 2002–03. As a consequence of the new facility, hospital separations for care involving dialysis almost tripled in the Barkly Region, from 410 in 2002–03 to 1,213 in 2003–04. Overall, Indigenous persons accounted for 88% of hospital separations for care involving dialysis in the NT during 2003–04, up from 85% in 2002–03.

Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (the period immediately after childbirth) accounted for 8% of all separations (13% of separations excluding dialysis), diseases and disorders of the respiratory system for 5% (9% excluding dialysis) and diseases and disorders of the digestive system for 5% (8% excluding dialysis).

## 8.2 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, By cause(a)—2003–04

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	<b>no.</b>
INDIGENOUS						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	93	np	23	np	78	<b>204</b>
Burns	41	np	np	np	30	<b>87</b>
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	105	np	29	np	73	<b>230</b>
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	530	68	116	56	479	<b>1 249</b>
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	494	124	175	128	840	<b>1 761</b>
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	401	118	116	71	256	<b>962</b>
Diseases & disorders of the eye	105	19	37	31	107	<b>299</b>
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	191	37	36	8	174	<b>446</b>
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	195	18	51	26	292	<b>582</b>
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	10 282	—	2 294	1 212	10 688	<b>24 476</b>
Other	334	36	55	65	390	<b>880</b>
Total	10 616	36	2 349	1 277	11 078	<b>25 356</b>
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	63	56	np	np	34	<b>196</b>
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	567	113	163	72	540	<b>1 455</b>
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	326	38	137	60	425	<b>986</b>
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	801	262	369	183	1 461	<b>3 076</b>
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	455	206	178	95	518	<b>1 452</b>
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	442	42	67	35	195	<b>781</b>
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	1 256	806	531	377	2 510	<b>5 480</b>
Infectious & parasitic diseases	184	22	38	17	268	<b>529</b>
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	266	55	91	67	535	<b>1 014</b>
Mental diseases & disorders	190	8	31	5	83	<b>317</b>
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	90	np	np	—	12	<b>108</b>
Newborns & other neonates	703	161	237	38	551	<b>1 690</b>
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	1 249	220	382	84	933	<b>2 868</b>
<i>Indigenous all causes</i>	19 363	2 437	5 208	2 648	21 472	<b>51 128</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

8.2 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, By cause(a)—2003–04—continued

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
TOTAL(d)						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	161	np	36	np	98	<b>309</b>
Burns	96	np	np	np	45	<b>166</b>
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	256	np	40	np	160	<b>485</b>
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	1 739	91	212	90	865	<b>2 997</b>
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	1 938	237	365	174	1 525	<b>4 239</b>
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	1 155	166	177	95	449	<b>2 042</b>
Diseases & disorders of the eye	408	28	67	47	175	<b>725</b>
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	618	63	71	12	364	<b>1 128</b>
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	508	24	64	33	364	<b>993</b>
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	12 949	—	2 296	1 213	11 353	<b>27 811</b>
Other	766	50	87	81	533	<b>1 517</b>
Total	13 715	50	2 383	1 294	11 886	<b>29 328</b>
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	200	74	50	13	84	<b>421</b>
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	1 815	164	280	99	970	<b>3 328</b>
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	929	62	200	75	627	<b>1 893</b>
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	1 572	294	479	225	1 739	<b>4 309</b>
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	1 113	267	276	122	680	<b>2 458</b>
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	906	46	82	41	236	<b>1 311</b>
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	2 486	918	696	432	3 339	<b>7 871</b>
Infectious & parasitic diseases	444	28	60	23	348	<b>903</b>
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	789	78	166	85	698	<b>1 816</b>
Mental diseases & disorders	581	12	52	11	181	<b>837</b>
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	753	np	np	np	390	<b>1 173</b>
Newborns & other neonates	1 643	222	361	49	932	<b>3 207</b>
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	3 871	311	626	113	1 589	<b>6 510</b>
Total all causes	37 696	3 176	6 780	3 053	27 744	<b>78 449</b>

(a) Categories are based on the Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (AR-DRG 4.1), Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care.

(b) Darwin Region combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance.

(c) Includes hospitalisation for care involving dialysis.

(d) Total includes Indigenous status 'not stated'.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Department of Health and Community Services.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

In 2004, notifiable disease cases recorded in the NT increased by 4% to 6,391, compared to 6,129 in 2003. Sexually transmitted diseases were the most commonly recorded, representing 64% of all notifiable diseases in 2004. Gastrointestinal diseases were the second most commonly reported (20%). Cases of Ross River Virus infection almost doubled in 2004 to 233, up from 120 in 2003. Other major changes over this period include a decrease in the number of influenza cases from 151 in 2003 to 39 in 2004 and an increase in the number of cases of Rotavirus infection (a form of acute infantile gastroenteritis) from 237 to 408.

### 8.3 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a)(b)—2004

	Darwin Region(c)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Bloodborne diseases</b>						
Hepatitis C	199	np	15	np	41	<b>264</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>80</i>	<b>326</b>
<b>Gastrointestinal diseases</b>						
Campylobacteriosis	78	np	np	np	123	<b>214</b>
Cryptosporidiosis	22	np	13	np	np	<b>111</b>
Rotavirus infection	147	34	40	8	179	<b>408</b>
Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid)	206	15	64	9	92	<b>386</b>
Shigellosis	19	10	9	—	78	<b>116</b>
Hepatitis A	6	—	np	np	np	<b>13</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>546</i>	<b>1 256</b>
<b>Sexually transmitted diseases</b>						
Chlamydial infection	578	120	178	42	699	<b>1 617</b>
Gonococcal infection	320	115	233	58	847	<b>1 573</b>
Syphilis	np	np	72	np	139	<b>281</b>
Syphilis – congenital	—	—	np	—	np	<b>6</b>
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	np	np	—	—	np	<b>10</b>
Trichomoniasis(d)	116	82	np	np	320	<b>561</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<i>1 079</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>2 018</i>	<b>4 062</b>
<b>Vaccine preventable diseases</b>						
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	31	np	np	np	np	<b>93</b>
Pertussis	10	np	14	—	np	<b>27</b>
Influenza	13	np	np	np	19	<b>39</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>69</i>	<b>165</b>
<b>Vectorborne diseases</b>						
Ross River Virus infection	194	np	np	np	8	<b>233</b>
Malaria	np	np	—	—	—	<b>41</b>
Dengue Virus infection	19	—	—	—	—	<b>19</b>
Barmah Forest Virus infection	np	np	np	np	5	<b>22</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>np</i>	<i>14</i>	<b>318</b>
<b>Other</b>						
Meningococcal infection	np	np	np	np	np	<b>12</b>
Tuberculosis	12	—	np	np	7	<b>28</b>
Rheumatic Fever	12	8	7	—	32	<b>59</b>
Chlamydial Conjunctivitis	31	np	34	np	np	<b>74</b>
Melioidosis	np	—	np	—	—	<b>20</b>
Zoonosis	np	—	—	—	np	<b>5</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>64</i>	<b>259</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>6 391</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Cases diagnosed in the Northern Territory with onset in 2004.

(c) Darwin Region combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance.

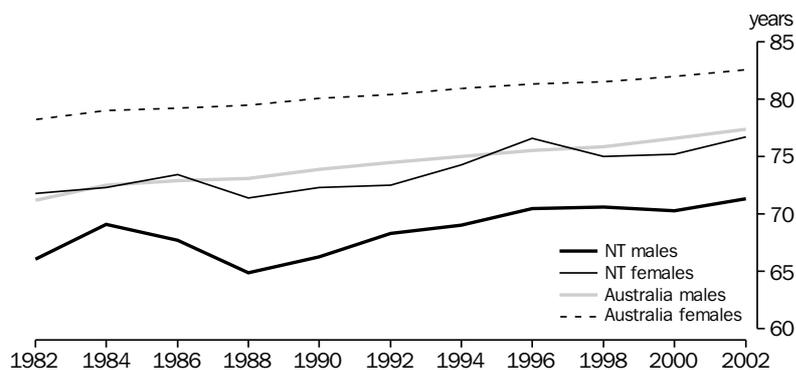
(d) Officially notifiable from April 1999.

Source: Department of Health and Community Services.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth in the NT in 2002 was 71.3 years for males and 76.7 years for females. Although these figures continued a general upward trend in life expectancy at birth for Territorians, they remained considerably lower than the national figures of 77.4 years and 82.6 years respectively. The corresponding figures for the NT in 1982 were 66.1 years for males and 71.8 years for females and, in 1992, 68.3 years and 72.5 years.

### 8.4 LIFE EXPECTANCY



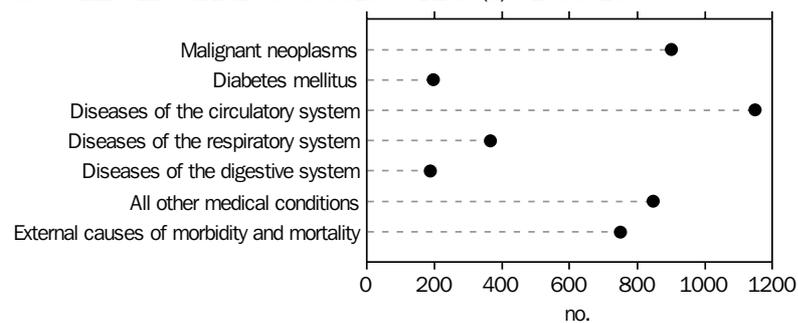
Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2004 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

Indigenous people in the NT have a significantly lower life expectancy at birth than the general population. Based on experimental estimates of life expectancy at birth for the Indigenous population it is estimated that Indigenous males born in the NT during the period 1996–2001 could expect to live 57.6 years (almost 19 years less than the national life expectancy at birth for all males), while Indigenous females born in the NT in the same period could expect to live 65.2 years (almost 17 years less than the national life expectancy at birth for all females). These Indigenous life expectancies for males are similar to those experienced by the total national male population in 1901–10 (55 years) and the total national female population in 1920–22 (63 years).

## CAUSES OF DEATH

During the period 1999–2003 the most prevalent causes of death in the NT were diseases of the circulatory system (including heart disease), accounting for 26% of all deaths, and malignant neoplasms (cancer) (20%).

### 8.5 SELECTED UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH(a)—1999–2003



(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death Collection.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH *continued*

During the five years to 2003, the leading cause of death for the Indigenous population was diseases of the circulatory system (26% of Indigenous deaths, compared with 27% of non-Indigenous deaths). In contrast, the leading cause of death for the non-Indigenous population was malignant neoplasms (cancer), accounting for 28% of non-Indigenous deaths, compared with 13% of Indigenous deaths.

8.6 SELECTED UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH(a)(b), By Indigenous status—1999–2003

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory(c)</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	<b>no.</b>
Malignant neoplasms							
Indigenous(d)	46	46	47	54	16	67	<b>284</b>
Non-Indigenous	435	12	7	39	10	98	<b>604</b>
Total(e)	491	58	55	94	26	165	<b>900</b>
Diabetes mellitus							
Indigenous(d)	28	20	np	np	np	46	<b>146</b>
Non-Indigenous	37	—	np	np	np	9	<b>52</b>
Total(e)	65	20	11	27	16	55	<b>198</b>
Diseases of the circulatory system							
Indigenous(d)	79	87	63	90	41	184	<b>555</b>
Non-Indigenous	398	8	8	30	22	87	<b>576</b>
Total(e)	492	95	71	120	63	273	<b>1 148</b>
Diseases of the respiratory system							
Indigenous(d)	19	np	32	27	np	70	<b>200</b>
Non-Indigenous	110	np	—	18	np	25	<b>162</b>
Total(e)	133	48	33	45	10	95	<b>367</b>
Diseases of the digestive system							
Indigenous(d)	16	7	11	np	np	52	<b>103</b>
Non-Indigenous	58	—	—	np	np	18	<b>83</b>
Total(e)	75	8	11	14	4	70	<b>188</b>
All other medical conditions							
Indigenous(d)	58	75	np	84	np	190	<b>521</b>
Non-Indigenous	225	3	np	16	np	53	<b>314</b>
Total(e)	289	78	69	100	44	243	<b>847</b>
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Transport accidents							
Indigenous(d)	17	23	8	18	6	39	<b>115</b>
Non-Indigenous	71	3	6	14	7	17	<b>149</b>
Total(e)	91	26	15	32	13	56	<b>268</b>
Intentional self-harm							
Indigenous(d)	21	23	np	9	np	29	<b>102</b>
Non-Indigenous	81	4	np	6	np	16	<b>113</b>
Total(e)	103	27	13	15	11	45	<b>216</b>
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality							
Indigenous(d)	67	63	27	50	24	119	<b>366</b>
Non-Indigenous	235	10	9	25	12	44	<b>378</b>
Total(e)	308	73	37	75	36	163	<b>751</b>
All causes							
Indigenous(d)	313	344	257	341	137	728	<b>2 175</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 498	35	27	133	62	334	<b>2 169</b>
Total(e)	1 853	380	287	475	199	1 064	<b>4 399</b>

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(b) Data in this table has not been adjusted to account for differences in the age structure of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

(c) Includes overseas, undefined and no fixed abodes.

(d) There may be differential coverage of deaths across small areas of the NT.

(e) Includes Indigenous status 'not stated'.

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death Collection.

## CHAPTER 9

## TRANSPORT

In 2003–04 the transport and storage industry contributed \$442m to the Northern Territory (NT) economy (4.9%), a similar proportion to the industry's national contribution (5.0%).

### INFRASTRUCTURE

At 30 June 2004 the NT had 6,368 kilometres of sealed road, a decrease of 177 kilometres since 30 June 2003. In 2003–04 \$45.0m was spent on road maintenance, an increase of 5% from 2002–03. Expenditure on minor and capital works increased by 14% to \$25.3m over the same period.

#### 9.1 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Road lengths, 30 June 2004(b)							
Sealed							
National highway	km	207	—	925	970	568	<b>2 670</b>
Arterial	km	531	8	661	486	525	<b>2 211</b>
Local	km	482	6	259	186	554	<b>1 487</b>
<i>Total sealed</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>1 220</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1 845</i>	<i>1 642</i>	<i>1 647</i>	<b>6 368</b>
Gravel							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	15	375	420	—	589	<b>1 399</b>
Local	km	1 088	75	2 395	1 127	668	<b>5 352</b>
<i>Total gravel</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>1 103</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>2 815</i>	<i>1 127</i>	<i>1 257</i>	<b>6 751</b>
Formed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	32	3	—	354	<b>388</b>
Local	km	444	72	793	1 250	2 022	<b>4 581</b>
<i>Total formed</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>1 250</i>	<i>2 376</i>	<b>4 969</b>
Flat bladed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	—	3	—	5	<b>8</b>
Local	km	296	—	891	334	2 406	<b>3 928</b>
<i>Total flat bladed</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>2 411</i>	<b>3 936</b>
Road works expenditure, 2003–04(b)							
Maintenance(c)	\$'000	15 155	1 178	10 488	7 551	10 644	<b>45 016</b>
Minor works	\$'000	1 397	4	770	833	427	<b>3 431</b>
Capital works(d)	\$'000	7 368	440	3 956	1 413	8 661	<b>21 838</b>
Rail infrastructure							
Mainline railway(e)	km	na	na	na	na	na	<b>1 721</b>

(a) Darwin SD and Environs figures include Darwin Region Balance.

(b) Data refers to NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment managed roads only. Data includes the internal parks roads that are maintained by the Department but have not been reported on in previous years, approximately 1,270 kilometres. Local government managed roads are not included.

(c) Includes Disaster Maintenance Funds and Flood Damage Expenditure.

(d) Includes Black Spot and Strategic Roads Funds.

(e) Excludes sidings. Care, management and financial responsibility of the rail is the responsibility of Freightlink Pty Ltd (a company of Australasia Transport Pty Ltd).

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

## THE AUSTRALASIA RAILWAY'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The AustralAsia Railway, stretching 3,000 kilometres from Adelaide to Darwin, was completed in January 2004 following the construction of a 1,420 kilometre rail line between Darwin and Alice Springs. In its first 12 months of operation, the operator of the railway, FreightLink, carried almost 600,000 tonnes of customer freight in 43,145 containers on 261 northbound and 259 southbound services. The average length of the train was 1.216 kilometres, with the longest train measuring 1.797 kilometres, just three metres short of the service's maximum possible length. The customer freight carried comprised a wide range of commodities including lead, malt, wheat, flour, chemicals, timber, plywood, steel, machinery, furniture, supermarket goods, cars, mail, mangoes, and wild boar carcasses destined for Germany. In July 2004 the railway carried the largest consignment of Australian military equipment moved by rail in more than 20 years – over 200 vehicles, missile systems and radars – for use in military exercises in the NT.

The Ghan, a passenger train service operated by Great Southern Railway, also accesses the AustralAsia Railway. In June 2004 The Ghan became the longest passenger train in Australian history when it ran a return service between Adelaide and Darwin with a train consisting of 45 carriages and two locomotives. The train measured 1.2 kilometres in length, surpassing the previous longest train by two carriages (approximately 65 metres). The record-breaking service carried more than 550 guests in each direction and 40 on-train staff made 1,600 beds, 2,000 cups of coffee, cleaned 1,600 windows and prepared more than 6,000 meals during the journey.

*Source: Freightlink Pty Ltd; Great Southern Railway Limited.*

### ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

During 2004 there were 2,107 road traffic accidents recorded in the NT, a decrease of 11% from 2003. The number of accidents per 10,000 population also decreased over this period from 118.9 to 105.4. Darwin Region Balance had the highest rate of road traffic accidents per 10,000 population (163.9), followed by Barkly Region (149.0) and Darwin SD and Environs (111.3).

In Darwin SD and Environs rear end collisions and angle collisions were the most common type of road traffic accident in 2004 (accounting for 55% of all accidents in that region), while angle collisions and overturned vehicles were the most common in Central Region (41% of all accidents in that region). In contrast, the most common type of accidents in the remaining regions were overturned vehicles and running off the road (accounting for 66% of all accidents in Barkly Region, 59% in Darwin Region Balance, 58% in East Arnhem Region and 54% in Katherine Region).

## 9.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Type of road traffic accident							
Overtaken vehicle	29	55	17	44	35	71	<b>251</b>
Struck pedestrian	45	4	3	5	5	17	<b>79</b>
Struck animal	2	9	1	11	9	21	<b>53</b>
Struck parked vehicle	116	2	5	8	2	16	<b>149</b>
Struck other object	24	5	1	2	2	9	<b>43</b>
Ran off road	178	67	15	34	22	63	<b>379</b>
Fell off motorcycle	19	7	—	1	1	3	<b>31</b>
Angle collision	317	13	5	20	4	83	<b>442</b>
Head on collision	15	6	1	—	—	7	<b>29</b>
Rear end collision	365	18	2	6	2	64	<b>457</b>
Side swipe collision	118	13	2	9	3	15	<b>160</b>
Other(a)	12	8	3	5	2	4	<b>34</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 240</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>373</i>	<i><b>2 107</b></i>
Road traffic accident rate per 10,000 population(b)	111.3	163.9	39.0	84.2	149.0	96.3	<b>105.4</b>

(a) Includes type of accident unknown.

(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

**Injuries and fatalities** The 2,107 road traffic accidents that occurred in the NT during 2004 resulted in 35 fatalities, down from 53 in 2003. The NT fatality rate was 1.8 per 10,000 population in 2004, more than twice the national rate of 0.8 per 10,000 population. It should be noted, however, that the large number of visitors to the NT (around 1.5 million compared to the usual resident population of less than 200,000) impacts on NT data and affects this comparison.

During 2004 the 2,107 road traffic accidents also resulted in 1,035 non-fatal injuries, down 4% from 2003. The injury rate was 51.8 per 10,000 population, down from 54.4 in 2003. However, much higher rates than the NT average were recorded in Darwin Region Balance (140.9 injuries per 10,000 population), Barkly Region (114.7) and Katherine Region (70.3).

In 2004 drivers of motor vehicles accounted for more than half (54%) of all persons injured or killed in road traffic accidents, down slightly from 56% in 2003, while passengers accounted for 27%, up from 26% in 2003.

### 9.3 INJURIES AND FATALITIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a)—2004

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Type of injury							
Fatal							
Males	4	2	1	3	3	9	<b>22</b>
Females	4	3	1	2	3	—	<b>13</b>
Persons	8	5	2	5	6	9	<b>35</b>
Fatality rate per 10,000 population(b)	0.7	4.0	1.4	2.9	10.3	2.3	<b>1.8</b>
Non-fatal							
Males	255	111	35	68	41	104	<b>614</b>
Females	182	67	13	53	26	80	<b>421</b>
Persons	437	178	48	121	67	184	<b>1 035</b>
Non-fatal injury rate per 10,000 population(b)	39.2	140.9	34.0	70.3	114.7	47.5	<b>51.8</b>
Type of road user							
Driver of a motor vehicle	272	93	21	34	60	94	<b>574</b>
Passenger	58	69	26	29	53	57	<b>292</b>
Rear tray/luggage area passenger	—	8	—	1	1	—	<b>10</b>
Motor cyclist	40	10	—	3	3	15	<b>71</b>
Pillion passenger	1	—	—	1	—	—	<b>2</b>
Pedestrian	42	3	3	5	5	13	<b>71</b>
Pedal cyclist	32	—	—	—	4	14	<b>50</b>
Total(c)	445	183	50	73	126	193	<b>1 070</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2004 Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

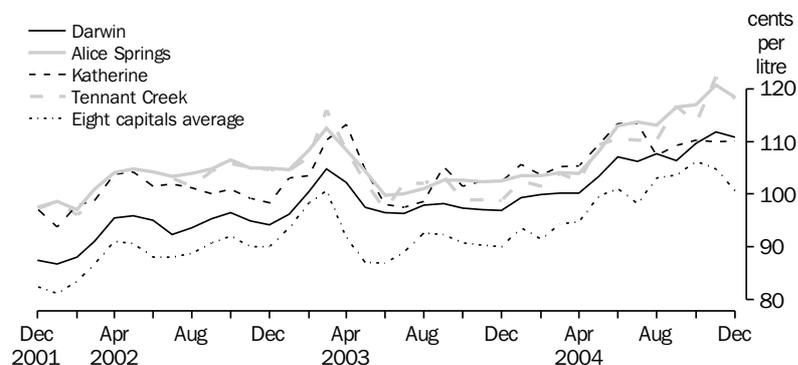
(c) Includes type of road user unknown.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

### PETROL PRICES

During the three years to December 2004, changes in the average price of unleaded petrol in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek generally reflected changes in the eight capitals average, although NT average prices remained considerably higher. At December 2004 Alice Springs had the highest petrol price (118.3 cents per litre), followed by Tennant Creek (118.1 cents per litre), Darwin (110.8 cents per litre) and Katherine (110.1 cents per litre). The eight capitals average price for the same period was 100.6 cents per litre.

9.4 AVERAGE UNLEADED PETROL PRICES, Selected areas



Source: FUELtrac Pty Ltd.

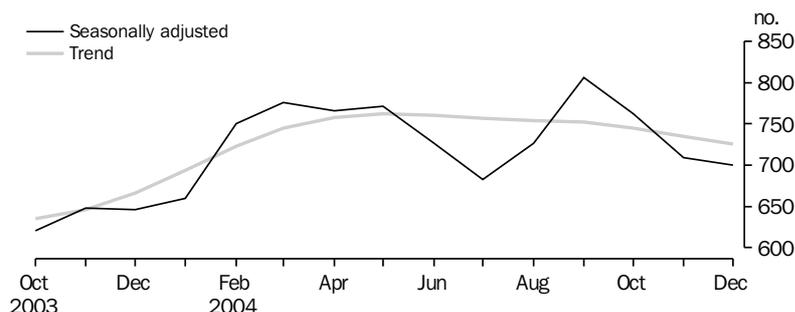
MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

New motor vehicle registrations

In December 2004 the seasonally adjusted estimate showed a total of 700 new motor vehicle registrations for the NT, a decrease of 1% from the previous month, and up 8% from December 2003.

Trend estimates show that total new motor vehicle registrations increased steadily from October 2003 then declined from May 2004. Trend estimates for December 2004 were up 9% from December 2003, an increase of 60 registrations.

9.5 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS(a)



(a) Historical data has been revised since it was published in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2004* (cat. no. 1362.7).

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, December 2004* (cat. no. 9314.0).

NT fleet

At 31 March 2004 there was a total of 106,016 motor vehicles registered in the NT, including 68,916 passenger vehicles. This represented 532 vehicles per 1,000 population, a 0.6% increase from March 2003 but a 0.2% decrease from October 1999. The NT had the lowest proportion of passenger vehicles (65% compared to 78% nationally). Light commercial vehicles made up 25% of the NT fleet at 31 March 2004 compared to 14% nationally. The estimated average age of all motor vehicles in the NT in 2004 was nine years, compared with the national average of 10 years.

From 1999 to 2004, the number of vehicles registered nationally grew by 10%. The NT recorded the lowest rate of growth of all states and territories with an increase of 3% during that period.

9.6 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS(a)(b)

	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	Estimated average age of vehicle in 2004
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
<b>Motor vehicles on register</b>						
Passenger vehicles	67 558	67 850	68 524	68 275	68 916	9
Campervans	153	127	143	153	162	21
Light commercial vehicles	24 574	24 493	24 950	25 753	26 334	10
Rigid trucks (GVM(c) <4.5 tonnes)	433	395	424	500	533	9
Rigid trucks (GVM(c) >4.5 tonnes)	2 875	2 811	2 836	2 885	2 874	13
Articulated trucks	814	665	653	697	689	13
Non freight carrying trucks	158	246	261	259	266	13
Buses	2 966	2 643	2 590	2 493	3 013	8
Motorcycles	3 643	3 594	3 414	3 244	3 229	8
<b>Total motor vehicles</b>	<b>103 174</b>	<b>102 824</b>	<b>103 795</b>	<b>104 259</b>	<b>106 016</b>	<b>9</b>
Registered motor vehicles per 1,000 population(d)	533	516	520	529	532	na
<b>Plant and equipment, caravans and trailers on register(e)</b>						
Plant and equipment(e)	127	1 403	1 406	1 388	1 352	na
Caravans	654	630	798	780	780	na
Trailers	20 007	20 392	21 526	22 221	25 046	na

(a) 1999 data is at 31 October. 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 data are at 31 March.

(b) 2000 data is unavailable (Motor Vehicle Census was not conducted in 2000).

(c) Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) refers to the tare weight (i.e. unladen weight) of the motor vehicle plus its maximum carrying capacity excluding trailers.

(d) Rates are calculated using Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 30 September for 1999 and ERP at 31 March from 2001 onwards. Rates for 2001 onwards have been revised since they were published in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2004* (cat. no. 1362.7).

(e) 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 data are not directly comparable to previous years because of improvements to vehicle classifications.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 March 2002 and 31 March 2004* (cat. no. 9309.0).

The Northern Territory (NT) construction industry comprises residential and non-residential (i.e. commercial) building activity and engineering construction. The construction industry is the fourth largest contributor to the NT economy (following mining, property and business services, and government administration and defence), contributing 7.6% (\$683m) to the economy in 2003–04.

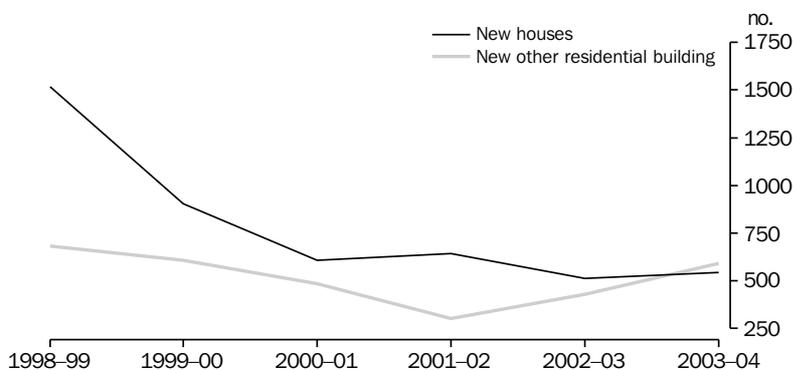
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Building approvals

Building approvals data is an indicator of expected building activity. In 2003–04 there were 1,138 approvals for new residential building in the NT, up 21% from 942 approvals in 2001–02, but about half the number of approvals five years earlier (2,200 in 1998–99).

Between 2002–03 and 2003–04, approvals for new houses in the NT increased by 6% (from 514 to 545). Darwin SD and Environs accounted for 62% of all new house approvals in 2003–04, while Central Region accounted for 14%. Approvals for new other residential building in the NT increased by 39% between 2002–03 to 2003–04 (from 428 to 593). The vast majority of new other residential approvals in 2003–04 were in Darwin SD and Environs (95%), up from 84% of all new other residential approvals in 2002–03, followed by Central Region (3%), down from 11% in 2002–03.

10.1 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS



Source: Building Approvals, Australia, June 2004 (cat. no. 8731.0).

The total value of new houses approved in the NT increased 14% between 2002–03 and 2003–04, while the total value of new other residential building approved in the NT increased by 62%. The total value of alterations and additions to residential buildings increased by 39% over the same period.

## 10.2 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
<b>New houses</b>								
1998-99	no.	960	55	129	140	23	211	<b>1 518</b>
1999-2000	no.	626	46	14	77	33	107	<b>903</b>
2000-01	no.	406	29	33	53	23	63	<b>607</b>
2001-02	no.	409	20	34	63	23	94	<b>643</b>
2002-03	no.	325	35	30	35	11	78	<b>514</b>
2003-04	no.	340	52	20	34	24	75	<b>545</b>
<b>Value of new houses</b>								
1998-99	\$m	135.5	7.5	19.1	16.8	2.9	26.6	<b>208.4</b>
1999-2000	\$m	90.4	6.1	2.2	10.8	4.4	13.9	<b>127.8</b>
2000-01	\$m	61.7	4.4	5.5	7.2	3.8	7.7	<b>90.3</b>
2001-02	\$m	64.0	3.6	6.4	10.0	3.3	15.0	<b>102.3</b>
2002-03	\$m	64.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	1.9	12.3	<b>98.2</b>
2003-04	\$m	71.4	11.4	4.7	6.7	5.2	12.5	<b>112.1</b>
<b>New other residential building</b>								
1998-99	no.	599	2	8	39	—	34	<b>682</b>
1999-2000	no.	580	2	4	5	—	18	<b>609</b>
2000-01	no.	371	—	—	4	—	111	<b>486</b>
2001-02	no.	230	—	9	2	—	62	<b>303</b>
2002-03	no.	360	4	13	2	—	49	<b>428</b>
2003-04	no.	566	6	4	—	—	17	<b>593</b>
<b>Value of new other residential building</b>								
1998-99	\$m	68.0	0.2	0.9	2.3	—	2.6	<b>74.0</b>
1999-2000	\$m	74.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	—	1.7	<b>77.9</b>
2000-01	\$m	56.3	—	—	0.4	—	8.4	<b>65.2</b>
2001-02	\$m	26.6	—	1.6	0.3	—	6.2	<b>34.7</b>
2002-03	\$m	57.4	0.7	2.3	0.3	—	6.2	<b>67.0</b>
2003-04	\$m	104.0	1.2	0.6	—	—	2.8	<b>108.6</b>
<b>Total new residential building</b>								
1998-99	no.	1 559	57	137	179	23	245	<b>2 200</b>
1999-2000	no.	1 206	48	18	82	33	125	<b>1 512</b>
2000-01	no.	777	29	33	57	23	174	<b>1 093</b>
2001-02	no.	639	20	43	65	23	156	<b>946</b>
2002-03	no.	685	39	43	37	11	127	<b>942</b>
2003-04	no.	906	58	24	34	24	92	<b>1 138</b>
<b>Total value of new residential building(a)</b>								
1998-99	\$m	203.4	7.7	20.0	19.1	2.9	29.2	<b>282.3</b>
1999-2000	\$m	165.3	6.4	2.7	11.2	4.4	15.5	<b>205.6</b>
2000-01	\$m	118.0	4.4	5.5	7.7	3.8	16.1	<b>155.5</b>
2001-02	\$m	90.6	3.6	8.0	10.3	3.3	21.2	<b>137.0</b>
2002-03	\$m	122.2	6.5	8.8	7.3	1.9	18.5	<b>165.1</b>
2003-04	\$m	175.4	12.6	5.3	6.7	5.2	15.3	<b>220.6</b>
<b>Total value of residential alterations/additions</b>								
1998-99	\$m	18.2	1.6	2.8	3.0	0.6	4.3	<b>30.6</b>
1999-2000	\$m	20.6	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	4.2	<b>30.4</b>
2000-01	\$m	15.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.1	3.5	<b>22.0</b>
2001-02	\$m	16.7	0.2	1.3	1.9	1.1	3.6	<b>24.8</b>
2002-03	\$m	17.9	0.1	1.6	2.6	0.1	6.1	<b>28.4</b>
2003-04	\$m	28.5	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.7	6.4	<b>39.5</b>

(a) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection.

Residential sales Between 2002–03 and 2003–04, there was an increase in the number of houses sold in all major centres in the NT. Tennant Creek recorded the greatest increase in sales (up 59%), followed by Katherine (up 35%), Palmerston (up 29%), and Darwin City (up 16%), while Alice Springs recorded one additional sale.

Unit sales recorded a significant increase in all major areas between 2002–03 and 2003–04 except Alice Springs, which recorded a decline of 2%. Sales of units in Palmerston and Katherine more than doubled, with Palmerston unit sales up from 101 to 225 units and Katherine up from 11 to 23 units. There were 1,462 units sold in Darwin City in 2003–04, up 65% from the previous year.

### 10.3 REAL ESTATE MARKET INDICATORS, Houses and units

Location	Unit	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
HOUSES							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	1 080	867	731	871	917	1 064
Total value	\$m	222.2	186.5	155.7	193.5	224.0	316.2
Average price	\$'000	206	215	213	222	244	297
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	448	401	336	452	507	654
Total value	\$m	78.1	75.3	59.5	82.5	98.6	139.6
Average price	\$'000	174	188	177	183	194	214
Katherine							
Sales	no.	190	143	61	62	80	108
Total value	\$m	28.3	23.4	8.5	8.4	11.9	16.6
Average price	\$'000	149	164	140	135	149	154
Tennant Creek							
Sales	no.	40	40	34	35	27	43
Total value	\$m	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.9
Average price	\$'000	61	51	61	72	66	67
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	647	457	408	484	472	473
Total value	\$m	99.2	73.7	69.1	90.8	100.2	115.8
Average price	\$'000	153	161	169	188	212	245
UNITS(a)							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	920	927	734	805	886	1 462
Total value	\$m	160.4	177.0	124.8	146.4	161.4	301.6
Average price	\$'000	174	191	170	182	182	206
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	211	116	124	78	101	225
Total value	\$m	25.8	14.2	14.7	9.2	12.9	28.3
Average price	\$'000	122	123	119	118	128	126
Katherine							
Sales	no.	3	19	16	5	11	23
Total value	\$m	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.7
Average price	\$'000	114	134	115	120	128	119
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	171	156	146	328	396	388
Total value	\$m	21.5	20.4	18.9	43.4	49.8	55.1
Average price	\$'000	126	131	129	132	126	142

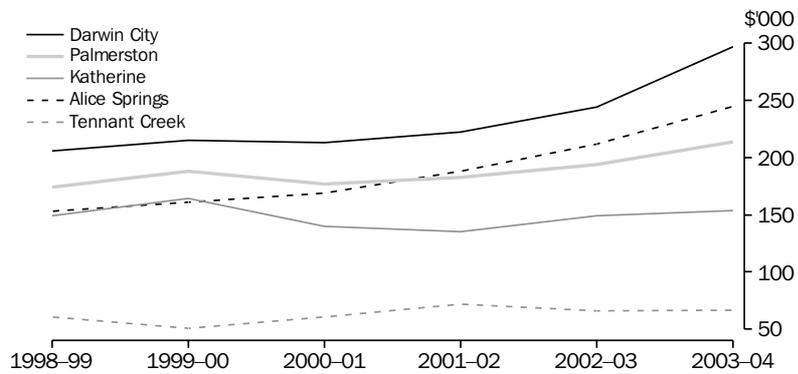
(a) Unit information for Tennant Creek is not collected due to the small number of units in the town.

Source: Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory.

Residential sale prices

All major centres recorded an increase in the average house price between 2002–03 and 2003–04. The average price of houses sold in Alice Springs rose 16% to \$245,000 while the average price of houses sold in Darwin City and Palmerston rose 22% (to \$297,000) and 10% (to \$214,000) respectively. Average house prices rose 3% for Katherine (to \$154,000) and 2% for Tennant Creek (to \$67,000). The difference in the average house price between Darwin City and Alice Springs has narrowed significantly in recent years, with the average price in Alice Springs increasing from 74% to 82% of the average price for Darwin City between 1998–99 and 2003–04. Over the same period the difference in the average house price between Palmerston and Darwin City has widened, with the average house price in Palmerston dropping from 84% to 72% of the average price for Darwin City.

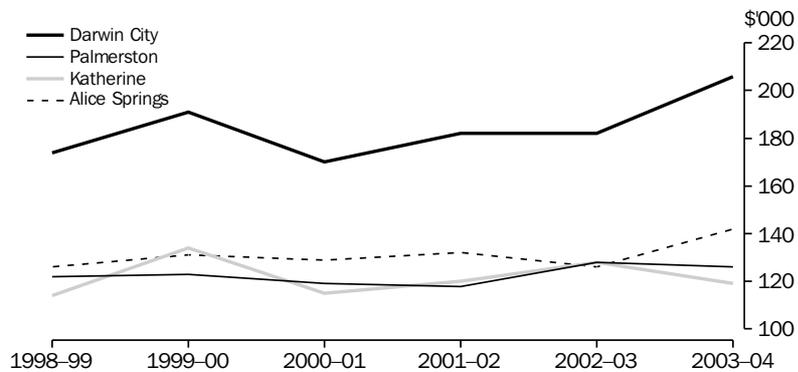
10.4 AVERAGE PRICES, Houses



Source: Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory.

Between 2002–03 and 2003–04, the average price of units sold in Darwin City increased by 13% to \$206,000, while the average price of units in Palmerston and Katherine declined 2% (to \$126,000) and 7% (to \$119,000) respectively. The average price of units in Alice Springs increased 13% (to \$142,000) over the same period.

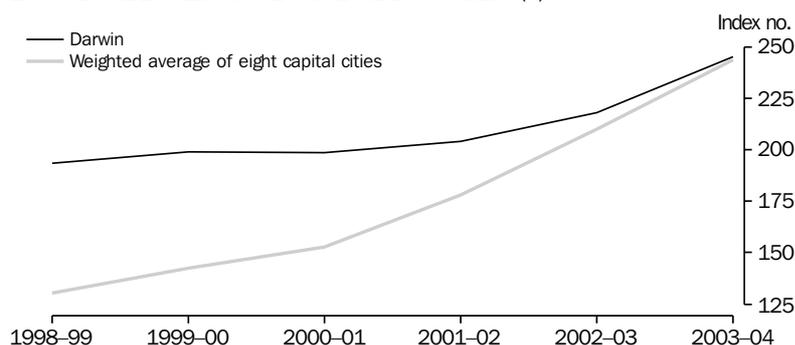
10.5 AVERAGE PRICES, Units



Source: Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory.

Established house prices In 2003–04 the price of established houses continued to rise more slowly in Darwin than nationally, rising 12% from the previous year compared to a national increase of 16%. Established house prices in Darwin were relatively stable in the mid to late 1990s but started rising again from 2000–01. In contrast, the average established house price nationally has risen dramatically in recent years, increasing 87% in the five years to 2003–04. By 2003–04 the average established house price nationally was only 1% lower than the average price in Darwin, compared to 48% lower five years earlier.

10.6 ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS(a)



(a) Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities, June Quarter 2004 (cat. no. 6416.0).

Public housing Public housing comprises dwellings owned by the NT Government (including industry housing) and managed by the Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs. At 30 June 2004 there were 5,613 public housing dwellings available for rent in the NT, a decrease of 517 (8%) from the number of dwellings available at 30 June 2003 (6,130). Of these, 84% were available for rebated rent (compared to 74% at 30 June 2003), and 9% were available for market rent (compared to 21% at 30 June 2003). The proportion of dwellings that were vacant remained at 6%. Darwin Region Balance and Katherine Region had the lowest proportion of dwellings available for rent at market rates (nil and 4% respectively) while East Arnhem Region had the highest (28%).

During 2003–04 there were 2,156 applications for public housing in the NT, up 12% on the previous year. About half (51%) of the people on the waiting list at 30 June 2004 were waiting for two or three bedroom dwellings, up from 45% at 30 June 2003, while demand for one bedroom dwellings declined from 52% of people on the waiting list at 30 June 2003 to 45% at 30 June 2004. By region, demand for one bedroom dwellings was greatest in Darwin SD and Environs (48% of people on the waiting list in that region) and Barkly Region (47%), while demand for two or three bedroom dwellings was greatest in East Arnhem Region (73% of people on the waiting list in that region).

Public housing *continued* Of all tenants allocated public housing in the NT during 2003–04, 52% had waited six months and under, 18% had waited seven to 12 months, and 30% had waited more than a year. Applicants in Katherine and Barkly Regions experienced the shortest wait times, with the majority of tenants having waited six months or under (72% and 60% respectively). In contrast, applicants in East Arnhem and Central Regions experienced the longest wait times, with the majority of the tenants having waited more than 12 months (75% and 63% respectively).

## 10.7 PUBLIC HOUSING(a)

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Public housing dwellings, 30 June 2004							
Market rent	371	—	16	20	34	87	<b>528</b>
Rebated rent	3 413	—	37	398	115	777	<b>4 740</b>
Vacant dwellings(b)	121	3	4	120	30	67	<b>345</b>
<i>Total</i>	3 905	3	57	538	179	931	<b>5 613</b>
Stock numbers							
One bedroom	906	1	20	144	42	236	<b>1 349</b>
Two bedroom	1 072	—	17	161	44	250	<b>1 544</b>
Three bedroom	1 774	2	18	210	86	407	<b>2 497</b>
Four bedrooms or more	153	—	2	23	7	38	<b>223</b>
<i>Total</i>	3 905	3	57	538	179	931	<b>5 613</b>
Households by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	798	—	4	228	103	365	<b>1 498</b>
Non-Indigenous	2 986	—	49	190	46	499	<b>3 770</b>
<i>Total</i>	3 784	—	53	418	149	864	<b>5 268</b>
Applications for public housing, 2003–04	1 297	—	20	265	149	425	<b>2 156</b>
Demand for housing, 30 June 2004(c)							
One bedroom (pensioner)	167	—	—	4	3	65	<b>239</b>
One bedroom (non-pensioner)	298	—	10	46	35	214	<b>603</b>
Two bedroom	141	—	11	33	8	133	<b>326</b>
Three bedroom	339	—	16	39	34	205	<b>633</b>
Four bedroom	20	—	—	2	1	36	<b>59</b>
Unknown	9	—	—	5	—	2	<b>16</b>
<i>Total</i>	974	—	37	129	81	655	<b>1 876</b>
Wait time(d)							
6 months and under	259	—	1	87	33	30	<b>410</b>
7–12 months	94	—	—	24	17	7	<b>142</b>
13–24 months	66	—	2	7	3	17	<b>95</b>
25 months and over	94	—	1	3	2	47	<b>147</b>
<i>Total</i>	513	—	4	121	55	101	<b>794</b>

(a) Excludes Government Employee Housing.

(b) Includes dwellings in areas allocated to industry housing only (Jabiru in Darwin Region Balance and Timber Creek in Katherine Region) as these default to public housing when vacant.

(c) Expressed as number of people on the waiting list.

(d) Refers to length of time public housing tenants waited to be allocated public housing during 2003–04.

Source: Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

**Building approvals** The total value of all non-residential (i.e. commercial) building approvals in the NT during 2003–04 was \$170.9m, up 13% from the previous year. The total value of non-residential building approvals increased almost tenfold in Darwin Region Balance, up from \$0.5m in 2002–03 to \$4.9m in 2003–04. For the remaining regions, the value of non-residential building approvals increased by between 4% (in Katherine Region) and 72% (in Barkly Region) over the same period.

### 10.8 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998–99	126.3	2.3	1.8	11.4	0.3	46.0	<b>188.1</b>
1999–2000	109.0	1.4	2.8	10.6	0.8	14.9	<b>139.6</b>
2000–01	118.6	6.5	0.4	5.5	0.2	65.4	<b>196.6</b>
2001–02	110.2	1.1	2.4	4.3	5.6	35.8	<b>159.4</b>
2002–03	115.4	0.5	0.9	9.3	1.4	23.9	<b>151.3</b>
2003–04	123.3	4.9	1.0	9.7	2.4	29.6	<b>170.9</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals Collection*.

**Building completions** The total value of all non-residential (i.e. commercial) building completions in the NT during 2003–04 was \$216.8m, up 65% from the previous year. The main contributor to this increase was an almost threefold increase in the value of commercial building completions (up from \$41.9m in 2002–03 to \$114.6m in 2003–04), primarily due to a considerable increase in the value of office completions in Darwin SD and Environs (up from \$5.6m to \$71.5m). The value of industrial buildings also recorded an almost threefold increase over the same period (up from \$12.0m to \$35.0m), with large increases recorded in the value of warehouse completions and agricultural/acquacultural building completions in Darwin SD and Environs (up from \$7.3m and \$0.4m in 2002–03 to \$25.9m and \$4.9m in 2003–04 respectively). A significant decline in the value of entertainment and recreation building completions (down from \$32.9m to \$6.5m) was partially offset by a large increase in the value of other non-residential buildings not elsewhere classified (up from \$19.5m to \$31.7m), resulting in an overall decline of 13% for the value of other non-residential buildings over the same period (down from \$77.3m to \$67.2m).

10.9 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COMPLETIONS—2003–04

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Commercial</b>							
Retail/wholesale trade	19 721	—	—	146	—	5 472	<b>25 338</b>
Transport	4 981	—	—	2 154	183	486	<b>7 804</b>
Offices	71 538	—	—	481	332	5 467	<b>77 818</b>
Other commercial nec	3 668	—	—	—	—	—	<b>3 668</b>
<i>Total commercial</i>	<i>99 908</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2 781</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>11 425</i>	<b><i>114 628</i></b>
<b>Industrial</b>							
Warehouses	25 869	185	—	244	—	2 012	<b>28 309</b>
Agricultural/aquacultural	4 870	—	—	45	—	—	<b>4 915</b>
Other industrial nec	1 327	—	—	49	—	403	<b>1 779</b>
<i>Total industrial</i>	<i>32 066</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2 415</i>	<b><i>35 003</i></b>
<b>Other non-residential</b>							
Education	7 917	1 000	527	172	—	5 348	<b>14 963</b>
Entertainment and recreation	2 960	—	64	—	2 018	1 431	<b>6 473</b>
Accommodation	9 112	—	—	214	—	4 664	<b>13 990</b>
Other non-residential nec(a)	22 289	—	533	5 123	582	3 206	<b>31 734</b>
<i>Total other non-residential</i>	<i>42 278</i>	<i>1 000</i>	<i>1 124</i>	<i>5 509</i>	<i>2 600</i>	<i>14 649</i>	<b><i>67 160</i></b>
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>174 252</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>8 630</b>	<b>3 116</b>	<b>28 487</b>	<b>216 792</b>

(a) Includes religious buildings, aged care facilities, hospitals and other health buildings, and other non-residential buildings nec.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Activity survey.

ALL BUILDING BY SECTOR

The total value of all residential and non-residential (i.e. commercial) buildings completed during 2003–04 was \$425m, an increase of 24% on the value of all buildings completed in 2002–03. The public sector recorded the largest increase in the value of buildings completed (up 55%), while the value of building completions by the private sector increased by 15%. The increase in the value of buildings completed by the public sector was driven by a more than fivefold increase in the value of non-residential buildings completed (up from \$13.0m in 2002–03 to \$69.4m in 2003–04). Despite this significant increase by the public sector, the private sector continued to account for the greatest share of the value of all non-residential building completed, accounting for 68% of the value in 2003–04 compared to 90% the previous year.

10.10 BUILDING COMPLETIONS, By sector

	Unit	Private	Public	Total(a)
<b>Dwelling units(b)</b>				
1998-99	no.	1 703	487	<b>2 190</b>
1999-2000	no.	1 504	289	<b>1 793</b>
2000-01	no.	799	273	<b>1 072</b>
2001-02	no.	821	214	<b>1 035</b>
2002-03	no.	757	268	<b>1 025</b>
2003-04	no.	718	192	<b>910</b>
<b>Value of new residential building</b>				
1998-99	\$m	209.9	69.4	<b>279.4</b>
1999-2000	\$m	199.3	43.8	<b>243.1</b>
2000-01	\$m	116.9	35.6	<b>152.5</b>
2001-02	\$m	114.3	32.2	<b>146.5</b>
2002-03	\$m	123.1	55.7	<b>178.8</b>
2003-04	\$m	133.4	43.8	<b>177.2</b>
<b>Value of alterations and additions</b>				
1998-99	\$m	22.4	8.3	<b>30.8</b>
1999-2000	\$m	25.8	5.4	<b>31.2</b>
2000-01	\$m	20.8	5.4	<b>26.2</b>
2001-02	\$m	17.0	4.2	<b>21.2</b>
2002-03	\$m	23.8	8.2	<b>32.0</b>
2003-04	\$m	25.1	5.9	<b>30.9</b>
<b>Non-residential building</b>				
1998-99	\$m	104.8	140.0	<b>244.8</b>
1999-2000	\$m	86.5	77.9	<b>164.3</b>
2000-01	\$m	73.3	57.3	<b>130.6</b>
2001-02	\$m	88.3	81.5	<b>169.7</b>
2002-03	\$m	118.2	13.0	<b>131.2</b>
2003-04	\$m	147.4	69.4	<b>216.8</b>
<b>Total building</b>				
1998-99	\$m	337.2	217.7	<b>554.9</b>
1999-2000	\$m	311.5	127.1	<b>438.6</b>
2000-01	\$m	211.0	98.4	<b>309.4</b>
2001-02	\$m	219.5	117.9	<b>337.4</b>
2002-03	\$m	265.1	76.9	<b>342.0</b>
2003-04	\$m	305.8	119.1	<b>425.0</b>

(a) Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sum of the component items and total.

(b) Includes dwellings created from conversions.

Source: *Building Activity, Australia, June 2004* (cat. no. 8752.0).

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION

The value of all engineering construction work done in the NT in 2003-04 was \$1,619.8m, an increase of 22% over the previous year (\$1,331.6m). The private sector accounted for 96% (\$1,554.1m) of the value of all engineering construction work done in 2003-04, down from 97% the previous year. The majority of this work was due to work carried out on bridges, railways and harbours (\$77.6m) and heavy industry (\$830.8m) associated with the completion of the Darwin to Alice Springs railway.

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION *continued*

Engineering construction work carried out by the public sector accounted for the remaining 4% (\$65.6m) of all engineering construction work done in the NT in 2003–04, up from 3% in 2002–03. The largest public sector increases between 2002–03 and 2003–04 were in the value of engineering construction work done on telecommunications (up from \$43.2m to \$62.0m), and roads, highways and subdivisions, which more than doubled from \$1.1m in 2002–03 to \$2.3m in 2003–04.

10.11 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, Value of work done

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	98.4	93.2	36.0	65.1	64.9	70.4
Bridges, railways and harbours	14.6	16.4	10.1	238.7	360.1	77.6
Electricity generation, transmissions etc. and pipelines	14.2	25.3	12.2	2.8	18.2	524.1
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	7.9	10.9	10.8	32.7	46.6	23.5
Telecommunications	5.7	0.8	5.5	10.2	8.7	19.5
Heavy industry	164.6	47.2	27.1	807.6	779.6	830.8
Recreation and other	11.9	17.4	17.8	10.3	8.8	8.2
<i>Total value</i>	<i>317.3</i>	<i>211.1</i>	<i>119.5</i>	<i>1 167.4</i>	<i>1 286.9</i>	<i>1 554.1</i>
BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1.6	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.1	2.3
Bridges, railways and harbours	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	7.9	14.5	4.6	5.2	—	—
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	3.7	4.3	5.4	5.4	0.1	0.2
Telecommunications	17.7	43.3	37.6	45.9	43.2	62.0
Heavy industry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation and other	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.1
<i>Total value</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>65.6</i>
TOTAL						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	100.0	96.2	36.9	67.4	66.1	72.7
Bridges, railways and harbours	14.6	16.6	10.1	238.7	360.1	77.6
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	22.1	39.8	16.8	8.0	18.2	524.1
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	11.6	15.2	16.2	38.1	46.7	23.7
Telecommunications	23.5	44.1	43.1	56.1	51.9	81.6
Heavy industry	164.6	47.2	27.1	807.6	779.6	830.8
Recreation and other	12.8	17.8	18.1	10.8	8.9	9.3
<i>Total value</i>	<i>349.1</i>	<i>276.8</i>	<i>168.3</i>	<i>1 226.7</i>	<i>1 331.6</i>	<i>1 619.8</i>

Source: ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Activity survey.

## CHAPTER 11

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

### AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

At 30 June 2003 there were 397 establishments involved in commercial agriculture in the Northern Territory (NT), with property holdings totalling 63.3 million hectares, around 50% of the total NT land mass. Of these establishments, 52% were involved in the beef cattle industry, 30% in fruit and grape growing, 7% in plant nurseries and cut flower and flower seed growing and 2% in vegetable growing. Since 1999 the number of agricultural establishments in the NT has increased by 9% with fruit growing establishments, excluding establishments growing grapes, increasing by 29%. However, the area of land in agriculture has declined by 5% over the same period.

#### 11.1 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY(a)—30 June

	Unit	1999(b)	2000	2001	2002	2003
Plant nurseries	no.	17	16	18	21	21
Cut flower and flower seed growing	no.	7	6	7	9	6
Vegetable growing	no.	8	13	11	9	7
Grape growing	no.	4	3	4	4	5
Fruit growing nec	no.	89	90	111	116	115
Beef cattle farming	no.	211	211	212	211	205
Other farming(c)	no.	13	11	13	12	14
Grain, crop and plant growing nec(d)	no.	10	11	11	13	14
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>387</i>
All other industries	no.	4	6	12	11	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>397</b>
Area in agriculture	'000 ha	66 885	67 453	67 072	65 166	63 263

(a) Establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.

(b) Data at 31 March.

(c) Includes dairy, poultry, pigs, horse and livestock not elsewhere classified.

(d) Includes grain grown for sheep/beef cattle farming.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2002-03* (cat. no. 7121.0).

### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

Field crops production During 2003-04 field crop production for the NT was estimated to be valued at \$12.4m, up 12% from the previous year. This was primarily due to a 29% increase in the value of seed and hay crops in the Katherine District which contributed to the value of seed and hay crops increasing by 14% in the NT. The value of cereal production in the Darwin District also increased significantly to \$84,000 in 2003-04, up from \$10,000 the previous year.

11.2 FIELD CROPS, Estimated value(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
DARWIN DISTRICT(b)						
Cereal	308	82	213	36	10	84
Seed and hay	—	2 719	3 308	3 306	3 538	3 557
Peanuts	na	388	346	516	780	595
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3 189</b>	<b>3 867</b>	<b>3 858</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>4 236</b>
KATHERINE DISTRICT(b)						
Cereal	314	287	269	33	—	—
Seed and hay	—	1 775	1 778	1 626	4 588	5 897
Peanuts	257	105	130	127	608	712
<b>Total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>2 167</b>	<b>2 177</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>5 196</b>	<b>6 609</b>
NORTHERN TERRITORY(c)						
Cereal	622	369	482	69	10	84
Seed and hay	7 736	5 296	5 901	5 878	9 631	10 994
Peanuts	257	493	476	642	1 389	1 307
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 615</b>	<b>6 158</b>	<b>6 859</b>	<b>6 589</b>	<b>11 029</b>	<b>12 386</b>

(a) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(b) Districts are not precisely defined geographical regions. Douglas/Daly is included in Darwin District.

(c) Northern Territory totals contain components from other regions not reported here.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

Fruit and vegetable production During 2003-04 fruit and vegetable production for the NT was valued at \$72.7m, a decrease of \$3m (4%) from 2002-03. While the value of fruit and vegetable production in the Katherine District increased by 19%, the value of fruit and vegetable production in the Darwin District fell 14%.

Since 1998-99 the value of fruit and vegetable production in the NT has increased by 37%. The value of fruit and vegetable production in Katherine District more than doubled over this period (up from \$8.2m to \$18.0m) while the production in Darwin District and Alice Springs District increased by 28% and 4% respectively.

### 11.3 VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES(a)(b)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
DARWIN DISTRICT(c)						
Fruit	26 064	41 339	42 527	38 368	38 426	31 933
Vegetable	7 586	7 385	10 213	10 440	11 861	11 218
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 639</b>	<b>48 724</b>	<b>52 740</b>	<b>48 808</b>	<b>50 286</b>	<b>43 151</b>
KATHERINE DISTRICT(c)						
Fruit	6 237	12 454	10 046	12 421	14 986	17 706
Vegetable	1 940	1 353	360	270	39	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 177</b>	<b>13 807</b>	<b>10 407</b>	<b>12 691</b>	<b>15 025</b>	<b>17 952</b>
ALICE SPRINGS DISTRICT(c)						
Fruit	10 801	14 680	18 255	20 365	10 115	11 280
Vegetable	290	300	300	335	270	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 091</b>	<b>14 980</b>	<b>18 555</b>	<b>20 700</b>	<b>10 385</b>	<b>11 550</b>
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
Fruit	43 102	68 473	70 828	71 154	63 527	60 918
Vegetable	9 805	9 038	10 873	11 045	12 170	11 735
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 908</b>	<b>77 511</b>	<b>81 701</b>	<b>82 199</b>	<b>75 696</b>	<b>72 653</b>

(a) Fruit includes grapes.

(b) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(c) Districts are not precisely defined geographical regions. Douglas/Daly is included in Darwin District.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

### LIVESTOCK

**Value of livestock** The Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development estimated the value of the NT livestock industry to be \$255.0m in 2003-04, up 15% from \$221.7m the previous year. The cattle industry contributed 96% (\$244.4m) of the total value with other livestock industries (which include buffalo, poultry, horse, crocodile and dairy) contributing the remaining \$10.6m.

**Livestock numbers** During the 12 months to 30 June 2003 poultry numbers in the NT increased by 39% and pig numbers increased by 5% while domesticated buffalo and cattle numbers fell by 37% and 5% respectively.

### 11.4 LIVESTOCK ON HOLDINGS—30 June

	1998(a)	1999(a)	2000	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Cattle	1 567 237	1 567 000	1 570 238	1 708 648	1 779 295	1 684 364
Domesticated buffalo	11 248	8 520	6 130	7 327	13 609	8 598
Pigs	2 474	2 450	2 219	2 355	2 569	2 698
Poultry	242 337	249 631	233 600	159 847	112 757	156 909
Other livestock(b)	14 178	13 282	13 587	22 284	4 360	13 928

(a) Data at 31 March.

(b) Other livestock includes horses, goats, camels, donkeys, ostriches, emus, alpacas and other not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodities survey.

Cattle numbers At 30 June 2003 there were 1.7 million head of meat cattle on properties in the NT, a fall of 94,122 (down 5%) from the previous year. This was a result of large decreases in the number of meat cattle in Darwin Region Balance (down 30%) and Barkly Region (down 11%) despite increases in the Katherine and Central regions (up 12% and 3% respectively). In the five years to 2003 the Northern Territory has seen an increase of 7% in meat cattle numbers.

#### 11.5 MEAT CATTLE—30 June

	1998(a)	1999(a)	2000	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Darwin Region Balance						
Daly	69 526	67 507	57 613	72 065	56 694	39 483
Total Darwin Region Balance	69 526	67 507	57 613	72 065	56 694	39 483
Katherine Region						
Elsley - Bal	117 145	91 639	83 658	114 055	116 944	110 040
Gulf	32 418	51 697	46 830	52 808	51 963	69 349
Victoria	479 464	456 913	468 951	502 126	476 059	545 435
Total Katherine Region	629 027	600 249	599 439	668 989	644 966	724 824
Barkly Region						
Tableland	440 620	427 627	443 497	500 719	501 472	433 875
Tennant Creek - Bal	58 568	74 821	61 070	81 899	85 652	87 346
Total Barkly Region	499 188	502 448	504 567	582 618	587 124	521 221
Central Region						
Petermann	66 513	73 004	71 511	78 422	75 755	76 525
Sandover - Bal	150 743	160 354	175 704	167 174	138 631	150 151
Tanami	92 046	90 156	88 250	100 185	109 582	106 320
Total Central Region	309 302	323 514	335 465	345 781	323 968	332 996
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>	<b>1 566 435</b>	<b>1 565 886</b>	<b>1 570 238</b>	<b>1 706 919</b>	<b>1 776 720</b>	<b>1 682 598</b>

(a) Data at 31 March.

(b) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodities survey.

Cattle and calf disposals In the 12 months to 30 June 2003 there were 272,198 cattle and calf disposals in the NT, down 11% on the previous year.

## 11.6 CATTLE AND CALF DISPOSALS—30 June

	1998(a)	1999(a)	2000	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>						
Daly	26 685	26 516	27 738	16 645	25 939	6 796
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	26 685	26 516	27 738	16 645	25 939	6 796
<b>Katherine Region</b>						
Elsley - Bal	92 998	69 294	20 498	20 426	21 749	17 655
Gulf	3 386	6 046	5 158	5 914	5 722	3 507
Victoria	109 749	66 443	72 775	39 377	103 757	83 001
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	206 133	141 783	98 431	65 717	131 228	104 163
<b>Barkly Region</b>						
Tableland	113 412	91 635	84 313	67 370	74 495	72 632
Tennant Creek - Bal	5 293	6 581	9 072	2 818	2 172	17 783
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	118 705	98 216	93 385	70 188	76 667	90 415
<b>Central Region</b>						
Petermann	14 250	13 739	12 728	6 640	8 506	9 903
Sandover - Bal	35 341	37 602	39 192	40 550	23 821	23 388
Tanami	10 876	14 172	21 240	13 709	10 922	15 680
<i>Total Central Region</i>	60 467	65 513	73 160	60 899	43 249	48 971
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>	<b>425 037</b>	<b>374 670</b>	<b>316 953</b>	<b>223 492</b>	<b>306 717</b>	<b>272 198</b>

(a) Data at 31 March.

(b) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodities survey.

Live cattle exports Live cattle exports through the Port of Darwin fell by 19% from 258,719 in 2003 to 210,707 in 2004. The live cattle trade reached a high of 448,196 in 1997 but a downturn in the economies of some South-East Asian countries more than halved the trade the following year and numbers have been at consistently lower levels since that time. Between 2003 and 2004 significant decreases were recorded for live cattle exports to the Philippines (down 37%), Malaysia (down 29%), Brunei (down 15%) and Indonesia (down 13%).

### 11.7 FINAL DESTINATION OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN(a)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Destination</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Brunei	14 862	16 062	16 155	19 085	16 572	14 101
Egypt	28 350	21 419	52 692	10 873	—	—
Indonesia	65 277	136 323	151 190	199 327	182 625	158 265
East Timor	—	—	—	32	58	35
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	688	—	—
Philippines	152 198	108 957	31 984	65 931	49 892	31 623
Malaysia	19 324	16 418	5 055	18 765	9 028	6 379
Thailand	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	—	—	941	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	6 550	—	—
Sarawak	—	—	—	1 033	320	304
Sabah	—	—	110	318	224	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>	<b>258 127</b>	<b>322 602</b>	<b>258 719</b>	<b>210 707</b>

(a) Includes interstate cattle exported through the Port of Darwin.

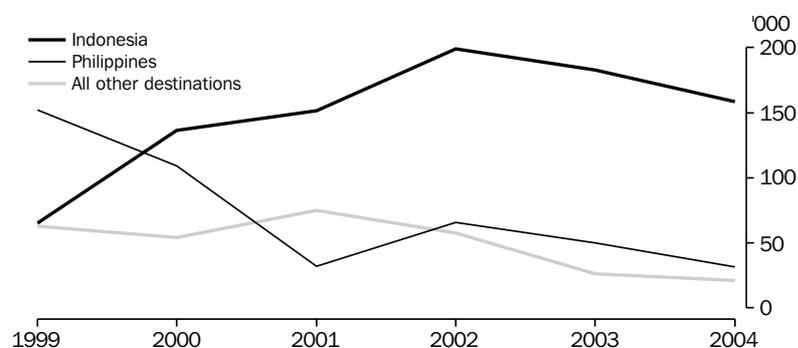
Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

Live cattle exports *continued*

Between 1999 and 2002 annual live cattle exports to Indonesia through the Port of Darwin grew steadily each year but in both 2003 and 2004 exports to this region have decreased. The growth and decline of export numbers to Indonesia reflects the general trend of cattle exports and illustrates the strong links between demand for cattle and regional economic conditions.

During the five years to 2004 Indonesia and the Philippines accounted for the vast majority of live cattle exports through the Port of Darwin, with Indonesia overtaking the Philippines as the leading export destination in 2000. In 1999 Indonesia was the final destination for 23% of live cattle exported through the Port of Darwin while the Philippines accounted for 54% but by 2004 Indonesia accounted for 75% of live cattle exports compared to 15% for the Philippines.

### 11.8 FINAL DESTINATION OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

Live cattle exports *continued* In 2004, 97% of the 210,707 live cattle exported through the Port of Darwin originated in the NT and the remainder were from interstate. The number of interstate exports decreased significantly from 44,357 in 2003 to 5,503 in 2004, a decline of 88%.

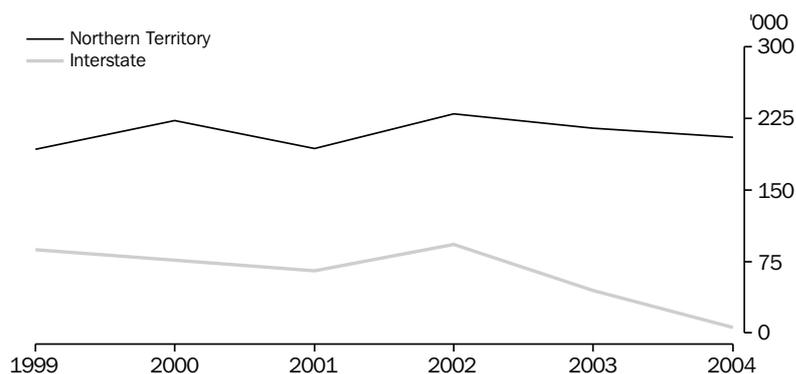
#### 11.9 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Northern Territory	192 441	222 669	193 172	229 796	214 362	205 204
Interstate	87 570	76 510	64 957	92 806	44 357	5 503
<b>Total</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>	<b>258 129</b>	<b>322 602</b>	<b>258 719</b>	<b>210 707</b>

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

During the five years to 2004 the proportion of live cattle exports originating from interstate has ranged from a high of 31% of all exports in 1999 to a low of 3% in 2004.

#### 11.10 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

Buffalo numbers In the 12 months to June 2003 the number of domesticated buffalo in the NT fell by 37%. Katherine Region experienced a decrease of 79%, from 5,783 head in 2002 to 1,242 head in 2003, returning to a similar level to that recorded in 2001.

### 11.11 DOMESTICATED BUFFALO—30 June

	1998(a)	1999(a)	2000	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>						
South Alligator	2 136	3 392	1 577	1 605	3 273	3 126
Daly	140	640	718	75	2 364	439
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	2 276	4 032	2 295	1 680	5 637	3 565
<b>Katherine Region</b>						
Elsey - Bal	4 894	1 604	1 060	1 100	5 783	1 242
Victoria	121	131	—	—	—	—
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	5 015	1 735	1 060	1 100	5 783	1 242
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>	<b>11 248</b>	<b>8 520</b>	<b>6 130</b>	<b>7 327</b>	<b>13 609</b>	<b>8 598</b>

(a) Data at 31 March.

(b) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Commodities survey*.

### FISHERIES

During the five year period to 2003–04 the estimated value of the NT fishing industry declined by 29% to \$107.6m. Between 2002–03 and 2003–04 the value of total mollusc fell by \$2.1m due to a significant decrease in the value of trepang (down from \$2.9m to \$0.8m).

Aquaculture, which includes pearl fishing, increased 26% from \$21.9m in 2002–03 to \$27.7m in 2003–04.

### 11.12 FISHING INDUSTRY—Estimated value(a)

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
<i>Commodity</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>						
Barramundi	3 791	4 506	5 510	5 126	3 583	3 575
Sea perch	2 324	3 655	4 047	3 043	3 540	3 794
<i>Total fish(b)</i>	13 209	16 660	21 154	19 878	24 837	25 818
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Mud crabs	7 736	12 046	10 341	10 324	5 035	4 473
Prawns	74 638	57 076	73 332	80 477	54 947	48 108
<i>Total crustaceans(b)</i>	82 448	69 138	84 484	91 355	60 403	53 212
<b>Aquaculture(c)</b>	55 000	55 000	34 500	4 627	21 906	27 692
<b>Mollusc</b>						
Trepang	927	3 330	1 956	1 144	2 922	848
<i>Total mollusc(b)</i>	934	3 358	1 965	1 202	3 009	924
<b>Total of all species</b>	<b>151 591</b>	<b>144 156</b>	<b>142 102</b>	<b>117 062</b>	<b>110 155</b>	<b>107 646</b>

(a) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(b) Totals include species not shown separately.

(c) Aquaculture includes pearl shell, pearl oysters, prawns, barramundi and aquarium fish.

Source: *Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development*.

## CHAPTER 12

## MINING AND ENERGY

### INTRODUCTION

In 2003–04 the mining industry (encompassing mineral ore and energy production) remained the most significant contributor to the Northern Territory (NT) economy, contributing 19.9% (\$32.5m) compared to 4.5% nationally. However, the mining industry was a less significant contributor to employment accounting for only 2.4% of employed persons in the NT (2001 Census).

### MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

The most significant known metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources found in the NT are:

- bauxite – the third largest bauxite producing mine in Australia is located near Nhulunbuy
- gold – major mines are located in the Pine Creek and Tanami Desert areas
- manganese – Groote Eylandt is the world's third largest producer of high grade manganese ore
- zinc, lead and silver – McArthur River has one of the world's largest known ore bodies
- deposits of phosphate near Wonarah, and garnet sands and vermiculite near Alice Springs
- magnesite – a major resource in the Batchelor area
- lead, cobalt, copper, nickel and silver – a major polymetallic deposit in the Batchelor area.

Significant known energy resources in the NT are:

- uranium – deposits at Ranger, Jabiluka and Koongarra
- natural gas and condensate – onshore at Palm Valley and Mereenie, offshore at Greater Sunrise, Evans Shoal, Petrel and Crux, and reserves in the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) in the Timor Sea at Bayu-Undan, Hingkip, Chuditch and Kelp
- oil – onshore production at Mereenie, offshore production at Jabiru, Challis/Cassini, Laminaria-Corallina and Elang/Kakatua/Kakatua North (JPDA), and reserves at Jahal (JPDA) and Krill (JPDA).

### MINING

Exploration Total mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure in the NT for 2003–04 was \$76.3m which represented 4% of national expenditure (\$1,737.4m).

Mineral exploration expenditure (other than for petroleum) decreased by 13% in the NT from \$49.0m in 2002–03 to \$42.5m in 2003–04.

Nationally, mineral exploration expenditure (other than for petroleum) increased by 8% to \$793.4m over the same period.

Exploration *continued* Australia's total petroleum exploration expenditure decreased by 5% from \$995.0m in 2002–03 to \$944.0m in 2003–04. Petroleum exploration expenditure in the NT for 2003–04 was \$33.8m, representing about 4% of the national total.

## 12.1 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Commodity	Northern Territory			Australia		
	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Copper, silver, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt	7.3	np	6.3	132.9	142.3	151.8
Gold	25.4	np	20.0	331.3	378.4	397.1
Uranium	7.1	5.3	4.8	8.8	6.9	10.5
Diamonds	5.2	np	6.6	35.4	29.8	25.8
Total mineral exploration expenditure(a)	48.4	49.0	42.5	640.6	732.8	793.4
Total petroleum exploration expenditure(b)	169.9	np	33.8	882.6	995.0	944.0
<b>Total exploration expenditure</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>1 523.2</b>	<b>1 727.8</b>	<b>1 737.4</b>

(a) Total includes iron ore, mineral sands, coal and other metallic and non-metallic minerals.

(b) Includes the areas of the Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Joint Petroleum Development Area of the Timor Sea.

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, December 2004 (cat. no. 8412.0).

Mineral production In 2003–04 all of the NT's manganese, bauxite and alumina was produced in the East Arnhem Region (where large mines are located at Groote Eylandt and Nhulunbuy) and amounted to 10.5m tonnes, an increase of 6% from the previous year.

Gold production for the NT was 19.4m grams in 2003–04, down slightly from 20.3m grams in 2002–03. Central Region accounted for 93% (18.1m grams) of the gold produced, up from 88% (17.9m grams) in 2002–03. Over the same period Darwin Region Balance's share of the NT's gold production declined significantly from 11% (2.2m grams) to 3% (0.6m grams), while Barkly Region's share tripled from 1% (0.2m grams) to 3% (0.7m grams).

Between 2002–03 and 2003–04 production of silver in the NT increased by 23% from 2.3m grams to 2.8m grams. The amount of silver produced in the Central Region almost doubled during this period (up from 1.4m grams to 2.5m grams), resulting in Central Region accounting for 90% of all NT silver produced in 2003–04 compared to 62% the previous year. At the same time Darwin Region Balance's share declined sharply from 38% (10.9m grams) to 8% (0.2m grams). There was no silver production in the Barkly Region in 2002–03, however 40,808 grams were produced in 2003–04.

The production of non-metallic minerals decreased from 2.6m tonnes in 2002–03 to 1.4m tonnes in 2003–04. This can mainly be attributed to reduced demand for aggregate and rail ballast from quarry operations in the Katherine and Tennant Creek areas following the completion of the Darwin to Alice Springs railway.

12.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION—2003–04

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>
<b>Metallic minerals</b>								
Gold	grams	—	594 254	—	—	677 496	18 148 990	<b>19 420 740</b>
Manganese	tonnes	—	—	2 481 784	—	—	—	<b>2 481 784</b>
Bauxite	tonnes	—	—	6 018 289	—	—	—	<b>6 018 289</b>
Alumina	tonnes	—	—	2 027 356	—	—	—	<b>2 027 356</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	355 647	—	—	<b>355 647</b>
Silver	grams	—	234 400	—	—	40 808	2 538 871	<b>2 814 079</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>								
Diamonds	carats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	tonnes	856 847	321 782	6 700	96 639	4 075	146 125	<b>1 432 168</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>								
Crude oil	megalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>2 517</b>
Natural gas	gigalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>470</b>
Uranium oxide	tonnes	—	4 668	—	—	—	—	<b>4 668</b>

(a) Northern Territory total includes Ashmore and Cartier Island.

(b) Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sandstone and salt.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

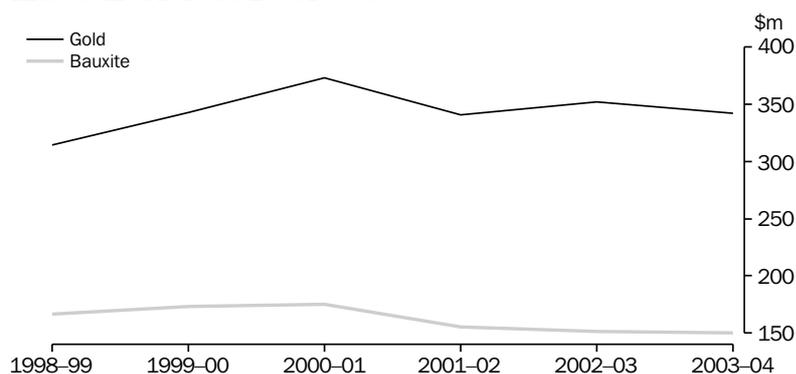
Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development, Mines and Petroleum Management Division.

**Value of production** The total value of mineral and energy production in the NT for 2003–04 was \$2,293m, representing a decrease of 19% from the previous year.

The value of metallic mineral production increased by 3% to \$1,330m in the year to 30 June 2004. This increase was largely a result of higher returns for zinc/lead concentrate, which went up by \$47m. While the price of gold increased, production declined, resulting in an overall decline in the value of gold production of \$10m.

During the five years to 2003–04 the value of gold production in the NT has been around twice that of bauxite production. In 2000–01 the value of gold production was at its highest for the period at \$373m. Bauxite production reached its highest value in the same year when \$175m of ore was produced.

### 12.3 GOLD AND BAUXITE PRODUCTION



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

Value of production *continued*

The value of nonmetallic mineral production more than halved from \$49m in 2002-03 to \$21m in 2003-04. In 2002-03 the value of diamond production was \$14m, however there was no diamond production in 2003-04 following the closure of the Merlin mine in the Borroloola area. The value of other nonmetallic mineral production decreased by 42% from \$35m to \$21m over the same period.

The value of energy mineral production decreased by 36% from \$1,471m in 2002-03 to \$942m in 2003-04. The value of crude oil production declined 44%, with a fall in production of 1,759 megalitres between 2002-03 and 2003-04. Over the same period the value of uranium oxide production increased by 19%, as a result of both a higher unit price (up 12%) and increased production (up 6%).

12.4 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION—2003–04

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Metallic minerals</b>							
Gold	—	10 433	—	—	12 767	318 622	<b>341 822</b>
Manganese	—	—	199 874	—	—	—	<b>199 874</b>
Bauxite	—	—	150 457	—	—	—	<b>150 457</b>
Alumina	—	—	440 396	—	—	—	<b>440 396</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	—	—	—	196 581	—	—	<b>196 581</b>
Silver	—	43	—	—	11	545	<b>599</b>
Total metallic minerals	—	10 476	790 727	196 581	12 778	319 167	<b>1 329 729</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>							
Diamonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	6 643	3 604	263	4 494	47	5 496	<b>20 547</b>
Total nonmetallic minerals	6 643	3 604	263	4 494	47	5 496	<b>20 547</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>							
Crude oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>715 138</b>
Natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>43 117</b>
Uranium oxide	—	184 131	—	—	—	—	<b>184 131</b>
Total energy minerals	—	184 131	—	—	—	—	<b>942 386</b>
Total mineral production	6 643	198 211	790 990	201 075	12 825	324 663	<b>2 292 662</b>

(a) Northern Territory total includes Ashmore and Cartier Island.

(b) Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sandstone and salt.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development, Mines and Petroleum Management Division.

**Mineral exports** The value of NT exports of mineral ores and mineral fuels almost halved from \$1,322.5m in 2002–03 to \$671.8m in 2003–04, mainly due to a decrease in the volume of crude oil produced.

The total value of exports of NT mineral ores in 2003–04 increased by 31% to \$115.9m from \$88.3m the previous year. These exports accounted for 6% of the total value of all NT exports in 2003–04, compared to 3% in 2002–03.

The value of NT exports of mineral fuels more than halved from \$1,234.2m in 2002–03 to \$556.0m in 2003–04 and represented about 29% of the total value of all NT exports in 2003–04 compared with 47% the previous year.

## 12.5 VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MINERAL ORES AND FUELS

	<i>Mineral ores(a)(b)</i>	<i>Mineral fuels(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1993-94	13.6	266.9	280.5
1994-95	23.4	153.1	176.5
1995-96	55.4	119.2	174.6
1996-97	106.8	170.2	277.0
1997-98	170.8	63.3	234.1
1998-99	206.4	58.0	264.4
1999-2000	136.8	1 265.5	1 402.3
2000-01	229.7	2 902.8	3 132.5
2001-02	125.2	1 498.8	1 624.0
2002-03	88.3	1 234.2	1 322.5
2003-04	115.9	556.0	671.8

(a) Includes ores, slag and ash.

(b) The coverage of this code changed on 1 July 1996 as a result of changes to the International Harmonized System.

(c) Includes mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services Collection*.

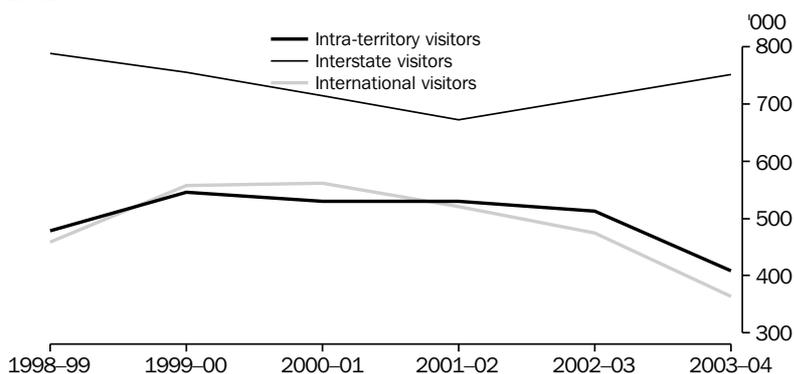
## CHAPTER 13

### VISITORS TO NT

## TOURISM

In 2003–04 the Northern Territory Tourist Commission recorded 1.5 million visitors to the Northern Territory (NT), a fall of 10% from the previous year, and continuing a decline in the total number of visitors to the NT since 1999–2000. Despite an increase in the number of interstate visitors for the third year in a row (up by 6% from 712,000 in 2002–03 to 752,000 in 2003–04), the number of international visitors declined by 23% (from 474,000 to 364,000) and intra-territory visitors also fell by 20% (from 513,000 to 409,000) over the same period.

13.1 VISITORS TO NT



Source: Northern Territory Travel Monitor, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

In 2003–04 visitor nights decreased by 19% to 7.7 million, with the largest decline in intra-territory visitor nights (down 26% to 1.4m visitor nights). Interstate visitors continued to account for the largest share of nights spent in the Northern Territory (4.7m nights or 61% of the total), followed by international visitors (1.6m nights or 21% of the total). In 2003–04 visitor spending increased from the previous year by 8% to \$1,161m, injecting an additional \$81m into the NT economy.

**Visitor profile** Of the 1.5 million visitors to the NT in 2003–04, 50% visited the Top End, 39% visited Central Region, 14% visited Katherine Region and 9% visited Barkly Region. On average, visitors stayed 5.7 nights in the Top End compared with 3.8 nights in the Central Region, 3.4 nights in the Katherine Region and 2.4 nights in the Barkly Region.

Interstate visitors accounted for 49% of all visitors to the NT in 2003–04, intra-territory visitors for 27% and international visitors the remaining 24%. Interstate visitors accounted for the highest proportion of visitors to each region, ranging from 46% of all visitors to the Central Region to 57% of all visitors to the Barkly Region. In the Top End 30% of visitors came from within the NT and 16% were from overseas, while 41% of all visitors to the Central Region were from overseas and only 13% were from within the NT. The Barkly and Katherine regions both had higher proportions of visitors from within the NT (57% and 55% respectively) than from overseas (11% and 13% respectively).

13.2 VISITOR PROFILE(a)—2003–04

	Unit	Top End(b)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
Number of visitors(c)						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	230	71	47	78	<b>409</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	412	120	81	276	<b>752</b>
International visitors	'000	121	28	16	248	<b>364</b>
All visitors(d)	'000	764	219	143	601	<b>1 525</b>
Proportion of total	%	50	14	9	39	<b>100</b>
Visitor nights						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	854	206	83	277	<b>1 419</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	2 755	451	237	1 267	<b>4 710</b>
International visitors	'000	763	98	21	713	<b>1 595</b>
All visitors(d)	'000	4 372	755	341	2 256	<b>7 724</b>
Proportion of total	%	57	10	4	29	<b>100</b>
Average length of stay	days	5.7	3.4	2.4	3.8	<b>5.1</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(b) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions match Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(c) Regions add to more than total, and percentages to over 100, as visitors may visit more than one region but are counted once only in totals.

(d) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Territory Tourism Selected Statistics 2003–04, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

**Visitor expenditure** In 2003–04 total visitor expenditure in the NT was \$1,161m. Visitors to the Top End accounted for 57% of all visitor expenditure, followed by visitors to the Central Region (34%), Katherine Region (6%) and Barkly Region (3%). Because the Top End region had the longest average length of stay, visitors spent most overall in that region, followed by Central Region.

In 2003–04 the highest level of daily expenditure in the NT was reported by business visitors (\$223) followed by holiday visitors (\$184). Business visitors spent the most per day on average in the Top End and Central regions (\$295 and \$197 respectively), while holiday visitors to the same regions spent \$195 and \$202 respectively.

### 13.3 VISITOR EXPENDITURE(a)—2003–04

	Unit	Top End(b)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(c)
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Intra-territory visitors	\$m	93.2	12.6	8.7	28.4	<b>143.0</b>
Interstate visitors	\$m	434.8	47.1	22.4	215.5	<b>719.6</b>
International visitors	\$m	128.8	10.0	3.5	156.3	<b>298.6</b>
All visitors	\$m	656.8	69.7	34.5	400.1	<b>1 161.2</b>
Proportion of total	%	57	6	3	34	<b>100</b>
<b>Average expenditure per person</b>						
Holiday visitors	\$	919	379	241	685	<b>830</b>
Visit friends or relatives	\$	467	np	np	420	<b>449</b>
Business visitors	\$	1 452	251	np	894	<b>1 103</b>
<b>Daily expenditure per person</b>						
Holiday visitors	\$	195	117	94	202	<b>184</b>
Visit friends or relatives	\$	51	np	np	66	<b>55</b>
Business visitors	\$	295	58	np	197	<b>223</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(b) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions match Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Northern Territory Travel Monitor 2003–04, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

#### Visitor motivators and activities

The top motivator for all interstate and international holiday visitors to the NT in 2003–04 was to see icons such as Uluru and Jim Jim Falls (61%), closely followed by a wish to see the Outback/wilderness (59%) and a desire to go somewhere different (45%). International visitors were more likely than interstate visitors to be motivated by a desire to experience Aboriginal culture (35% compared with 16%) or to see wildlife in a natural setting (42% compared to 18%) while significantly more interstate visitors included fishing among their desired activities than their international counterparts (9% compared with nil). Popular activities actually undertaken by all interstate and international holiday visitors to the NT in 2003–04 included swimming (51%), visiting historic sites (51%), bushwalking (48%), viewing wildlife (40%), markets (32%), and boat cruises (30%).

The number of visitors to the most popular national park in the NT, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, continued to decline, falling 10% from 388,000 in 2002–03 to 349,000 in 2003–04. Of the other major national parks in the NT, only Watarrka and Nitmiluk National Parks experienced an increase in visitor numbers in the 12 months to 30 June 2004, up 8% (19,000) and 7% (18,000) respectively. Visitor numbers to Litchfield and Kakadu National Parks in the Top End decreased 6% and 5% respectively.

#### VISITOR TRANSPORTATION

The majority of interstate and international visitors to the Top End and Central Region travelled into the NT by air (70% and 61% respectively), while visitors to the Barkly and Katherine regions were more likely to drive themselves (78% and 62% respectively). Overall, 62% of interstate and international visitors to the Territory came by air and 25% arrived driving their own vehicles. Only 4% of visitors to the NT arrived by coach.

## VISITOR TRANSPORTATION

*continued*

The main type of transport used by all visitors within the NT was self-drive vehicles (55%), particularly in the Barkly and Katherine regions (85% and 83% respectively). Coach or 4WD tour vehicle travel were most popular in Central Region, with 34% of visitors choosing those modes of travel.

### 13.4 VISITOR TRANSPORTATION(a)—2003–04

	<i>Top End(b)</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Main transport to Northern Territory(c)					
Air	70	30	13	61	<b>62</b>
Coach	2	7	8	5	<b>4</b>
Self-drive	17	62	78	25	<b>25</b>
Other/not stated	11	1	1	9	<b>9</b>
Main transport within Northern Territory					
Air	10	1	—	13	<b>10</b>
Coach/4WD tour vehicle	15	14	9	34	<b>24</b>
Self-drive	60	83	85	44	<b>55</b>
Other/not stated	14	2	6	9	<b>11</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(b) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions match Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(c) Excludes intra-territory visitors.

Source: Northern Territory Travel Monitor 2003–04, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

## COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION

While commercial accommodation activity is concentrated in the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs Tourism Regions, it is also a key component of the local economies for the rest of the NT. However, some of the data cannot be published at regional level for the rest of the NT because of confidentiality restrictions.

Hotels, motels, guest  
houses and serviced  
apartments

In 2004 the number of hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartment buildings surveyed remained steady at 90 while the number of people employed in these establishments fell slightly from 2,852 in 2003 to 2,833 in 2004. In 2004 there were 1.3 million guest arrivals and 2.4 million guest nights at hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the NT, resulting in an average length of stay of 1.9 days. Takings from accommodation for this period amounted to \$164.9m, an increase of 11% from 2003. Each tourism region recorded an increase in takings from accommodation, with the Darwin Tourism Region recording the largest increase (up 21%, from \$63.8m in 2003 to \$76.9m in 2004). The room occupancy rates for the NT increased from 54.1% in 2003 to 58.1% in 2004. Darwin Tourism Region recorded the greatest increase in the room occupancy rate (up 8.1 percentage points), while Alice Springs Tourism Region recorded a slight decline in the room occupancy rate (down 0.4 percentage points) over the same period.

13.5 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)—Year ended 31 December 2004

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(b)	Katherine Tourism Region(b)	Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)	Other(c)	Northern Territory
Establishments	no.	36	10	22	22	<b>90</b>
Guest rooms	no.	2 754	610	1 650	1 500	<b>6 514</b>
Bed spaces	no.	7 638	1 605	5 203	4 226	<b>18 672</b>
Persons employed	no.	1 233	144	789	667	<b>2 833</b>
Room nights occupied	'000	671.5	96.5	330.5	275.1	<b>1 373.7</b>
Guest nights	'000	1 102.1	175.7	582.0	534.1	<b>2 393.9</b>
Guest arrivals	'000	504.4	112.0	310.0	346.8	<b>1 273.2</b>
Takings from accommodation	\$m	76.9	7.5	29.7	50.8	<b>164.9</b>
Room occupancy rate	%	67.3	45.7	53.5	51.2	<b>58.1</b>
Bed occupancy rate	%	39.5	30.8	29.9	35.4	<b>35.1</b>
Average length of stay	days	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	<b>1.9</b>

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover - Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation survey.

Visitor hostels In 2004 visitor hostel guest nights decreased in the NT (down 8%) with the Darwin Tourism Region experiencing a decrease of 9% to 244,060 and the Alice Springs Tourism Regions decreasing 6% to 171,675. Takings from hostel accommodation decreased 2% for the NT due primarily to a 4% increase in takings for the Alice Springs Tourism Region offsetting a 2% decline in takings for Darwin Tourism Region. (2003 data was not available for Katherine Tourism Region.)

13.6 VISITOR HOSTELS(a)—Year ended 31 December 2004

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(b)	Katherine Tourism Region(b)	Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)	Other(c)	Northern Territory
Establishments	no.	9	5	7	5	<b>26</b>
Bed spaces	no.	1 257	471	954	np	<b>3 096</b>
Persons employed	no.	95	48	44	np	<b>233</b>
Guest nights	'000	244.1	34.7	171.7	np	<b>503.6</b>
Guest arrivals	'000	88.0	24.5	129.5	np	<b>282.4</b>
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 613	965	3 073	np	<b>11 414</b>
Average length of stay	days	2.8	1.4	1.3	np	<b>1.8</b>
Bed occupancy rate	%	52.7	22.0	50.1	np	<b>45.0</b>

(a) Comprising establishments with 25 or more bed spaces.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover - Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation survey.

Caravan parks The number of site nights occupied at NT caravan parks in 2004 decreased by 2% from 2003, with large declines in the Katherine Tourism Region (down 18%) and Alice Springs Tourism Region (down 8%), and small increases for Darwin Tourism Region (up 4%) and the tourism region defined as 'Other' (up 1%). Overall takings increased slightly for the NT, up \$59,000 to \$24.7m, over the same period. This reflected a significant increase in takings from accommodation for the Alice Springs Tourism Region (up 12% from \$4.9m in 2003 to \$5.5m in 2004) despite declines in takings for the other regions (Katherine Tourism Region down 6%, Darwin Tourism Region down 1% and Other down 4%).

The number of people employed in caravan parks in the NT in 2004 decreased by 6% from the previous year, with the largest decrease recorded in Darwin Tourism Region (down 16%). Katherine Tourism Region was the only region where the number of people employed in caravan parks increased in 2004 (up 13%).

### 13.7 CARAVAN PARKS(a)—Year ended 31 December 2004

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(b)	Katherine Tourism Region(b)	Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)	Other(c)	Northern Territory
Establishments	no.	18	10	8	17	<b>53</b>
Total capacity	no.	3 025	1 390	1 098	2 957	<b>8 470</b>
Persons employed	no.	84	88	39	192	<b>403</b>
Site nights occupied	'000	384.0	94.6	210.9	235.4	<b>925.0</b>
Takings from accommodation	\$m	9.0	2.8	5.5	7.5	<b>24.7</b>
Site occupancy rate	%	34.9	17.9	52.3	21.5	<b>29.6</b>

(a) Comprising establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, etc.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover - Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation survey.

## CHAPTER 14

## NORTHERN TERRITORY ECONOMY

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

Northern Territory Gross State Product (GSP)

In 2003–04 the Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product (GSP) (at current prices) was \$9,494m, an increase of 3.5% from the previous year. NT GSP contributed 1.2% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

GSP per capita

In 2003–04 NT GSP (at current prices) was \$47,783 per capita, which was \$7,136 (17.6%) higher than Australia's GDP per capita. NT GSP per capita has been greater than the national average each year since the ABS began to produce GSP estimates (in 1989–90).

#### 14.1 GDP AND NT GSP, Current prices

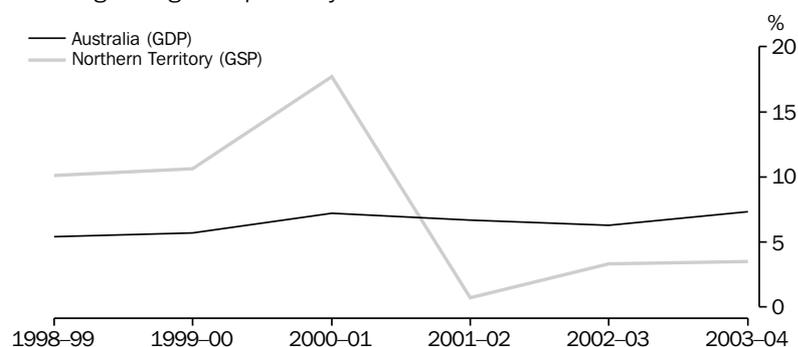
	Australia		Northern Territory		
	GDP	GDP per capita	GSP	GSP per capita	Contribution to GDP
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	%
1998–99	589 597	31 302	6 777	35 416	1.1
1999–2000	623 461	32 735	7 492	38 603	1.2
2000–01	668 426	34 667	8 817	44 871	1.3
2001–02	713 229	36 521	8 876	44 797	1.2
2002–03	758 147	38 374	9 173	46 299	1.2
2003–04	813 225	40 647	9 494	47 783	1.2

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (Reissue) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Annual growth

In the five years to 2003–04 annual growth in Australia's GDP has remained relatively stable, increasing by between 5.4% and 7.3% each year. In the NT, however, GSP has shown more variable rates of growth, ranging from 0.7% to 17.7%. This mainly reflects changes to gross product in the mining sector which is the most significant contributing industry to NT GSP.

#### 14.2 GDP AND NT GSP (CURRENT PRICES), Percentage change from previous year



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (Reissue) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Industry contribution to total factor income

Total factor income (TFI) is equivalent to GSP less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. The main contributors to total factor income in the NT in 2003–04 were mining (\$1,785m), property and business services (\$802m), government administration and defence (\$723m), and construction (\$683m).

In the 10 years to 2003–04 the mining and property and business services industries recorded the greatest increases in contributions to NT total factor income, increasing by 2.5 and 2.2 percentage points respectively. Over the same period the contributions of the agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing and retail trade industries each declined 1.5 percentage points.

There are substantial differences in the structure of industry in the NT compared with that existing at the national level. In 2003–04 the mining industry contributed 19.9% to NT total factor income (at current prices) compared to just 4.5% for Australia as a whole. Conversely, the manufacturing industry contributed only 3.6% to the NT total factor income compared to 11.9% nationally. Other significant differences in industry contribution to total factor income can be seen in the areas of finance and insurance (2.9% for the NT compared with 8.0% nationally), and government administration and defence (8.1% for NT compared with 3.9% nationally).

#### 14.3 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, Current prices

Industry	Northern Territory						Australia	
	Value			Proportion of NT TFI			Value	Proportion of Australia's TFI
	1993–94	2002–03	2003–04	1993–94	2002–03	2003–04	2003–04	2003–04
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	199	228	276	4.6	2.6	3.1	23 982	3.4
Mining	758	1 944	1 785	17.4	22.3	19.9	32 450	4.5
Manufacturing	222	332	324	5.1	3.8	3.6	84 979	11.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	100	170	188	2.3	2.0	2.1	18 158	2.5
Construction	324	617	683	7.4	7.1	7.6	49 548	6.9
Wholesale trade	143	219	231	3.3	2.5	2.6	39 089	5.5
Retail trade	278	406	436	6.4	4.7	4.9	40 297	5.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	132	236	248	3.0	2.7	2.8	16 036	2.2
Transport and storage	208	376	442	4.8	4.3	4.9	35 737	5.0
Communication services	122	254	270	2.8	2.9	3.0	21 193	3.0
Finance and insurance	125	242	256	2.9	2.8	2.9	56 915	8.0
Property and business services	290	769	802	6.7	8.8	8.9	83 277	11.7
Government administration and defence	338	680	723	7.8	7.8	8.1	27 626	3.9
Education	223	409	426	5.1	4.7	4.8	32 189	4.5
Health and community services	237	568	585	5.4	6.5	6.5	44 704	6.3
Cultural and recreational services	105	209	217	2.4	2.4	2.4	13 100	1.8
Personal and other services	104	223	221	2.4	2.6	2.5	16 701	2.3
Other(a)	446	825	855	10.2	9.5	9.5	77 817	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>8 707</b>	<b>8 968</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>713 796</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises gross operating surplus for both ownership of dwellings and general government.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2003–04 (cat. no. 5220.0)

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Exports** In 2003–04 the total value of NT exports of goods was \$1,882.8m, a decrease of 27.8% (\$725.0m) from the previous year. This can largely be accounted for by significant declines in the value of exports from the oil and gas extraction industry (down \$681.9m) and the agriculture industry (down \$68.0m). Over the same period other manufacturing and metal ore mining recorded the greatest dollar value increases, rising by \$108.4m and \$27.6m respectively.

The value of NT exports has fluctuated over the six years to 2003–04, from a low of \$1,240.8m in 1998–99 to a high of \$4,256.0m in 2000–01. This is primarily due to changes in the value of exports from the oil and gas extraction industry, which accounted for just 5% of the total value of NT exports in 1998–99, but 68% of the total value in 2000–01.

### 14.4 EXPORTS OF GOODS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
<i>Industry</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture	95.8	147.2	144.2	180.6	190.4	122.4
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	—	0.1	1.6	1.4	2.5	0.3
Forestry and logging	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	—
Commercial fishing	0.9	1.3	11.6	6.6	3.1	3.0
Coal mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and gas extraction	56.0	1 258.1	2 896.8	1 498.7	1 233.7	551.8
Metal ore mining	206.4	136.8	229.7	125.2	88.3	115.9
Other mining	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	9.6	14.0	8.9	6.8	8.9	5.9
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.2
Wood and paper product manufacturing	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	—
Printing, publishing and recorded media	—	0.4	1.7	3.0	0.5	0.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	22.3	21.5	30.8	19.8	13.3	26.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	—	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.7
Metal product manufacturing	0.8	2.4	8.2	3.8	2.4	3.7
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	2.2	19.4	8.2	7.0	7.9	2.6
Other manufacturing	4.4	3.8	30.6	61.4	72.0	180.4
Personal and household good wholesaling	0.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	—	—
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	839.9	932.4	877.5	1 027.4	980.7	867.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 240.8</b>	<b>2 542.9</b>	<b>4 256.0</b>	<b>2 948.4</b>	<b>2 607.8</b>	<b>1 882.8</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services* collection.

**Imports** In 2003–04 the total customs value of NT imports of goods was \$898.8m, a decrease of 3.7% (\$35.0m) from the previous year. The industry sectors that recorded the largest dollar value increases were metal product manufacturing (up \$40.0m), petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up \$37.3m), and other manufacturing (up \$32.0m). The largest dollar value decreases in the value of imports were recorded in the machinery and equipment manufacturing industry (down \$135.3m).

Imports *continued* The value of NT imports has fluctuated over the six years to 2003–04, from a low of \$494.7m in 1998–99 to a high at \$1,399.3m the following year, with the latest value in 2003–04 standing at \$898.8m. This is primarily due to changes in the value of imports in the machinery and equipment manufacturing industry, which accounted for 48% of the total value of NT imports in 1998–99, rising to 77% in 1999–2000. In 2003–04 this industry accounted for 40% of the total value of NT imports.

#### 14.5 IMPORTS OF GOODS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04
<i>Industry</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Forestry and logging	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial fishing	1.3	11.8	11.1	8.0	0.3	4.3
Coal mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and gas extraction	5.1	5.2	6.8	4.8	5.4	4.6
Metal ore mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other mining	3.8	1.8	3.5	1.7	2.9	5.3
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	1.8	4.4	6.7	9.1	2.2	3.0
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.7	3.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	6.1	5.8	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	79.7	122.7	186.9	161.4	185.7	223.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	5.9	5.0	7.4	3.5	5.0	5.4
Metal product manufacturing	61.4	25.3	23.8	63.7	36.8	76.8
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	239.8	1 074.5	203.0	241.4	491.2	355.9
Other manufacturing	10.9	17.1	6.5	79.0	20.4	52.4
Personal and household good wholesaling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	76.3	123.8	206.5	200.8	175.1	160.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>494.7</b>	<b>1 399.3</b>	<b>670.3</b>	<b>780.2</b>	<b>933.8</b>	<b>898.8</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services* collection.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

In 2003–04 the Darwin City Council recorded the highest total revenue (\$51.7m) and the highest level of total expense (\$48.4m) of all seven municipalities in the NT.

Grants were a significant component of total revenue for the smaller municipal councils with Litchfield Shire Council and Tennant Creek Town Council receiving 39% and 33% of their budgets from grants. In contrast the larger councils such as Darwin and Palmerston City Councils received 10% and 15% respectively of their budgets from grants. Similarly, grants were a major component of total revenue for the Community Government Councils (CGCs) and Incorporated Associations (IAs), comprising half (50%) of the budgets of all CGCs and IAs in the NT in 2003–04.

In 2003–04 capital expenditure accounted for 0.9% of all expenditure by the seven municipalities in the NT, less than the proportion expended by all NT CGCs and IAs (1.3%).

## 14.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—2003–04

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS						
Municipalities						
Darwin City Council	4 907	46 780	51 687	47 921	478	48 399
Palmerston City Council	1 963	11 280	13 243	16 019	—	16 019
Litchfield Shire Council	2 388	4 684	7 072	10 492	174	10 666
Community Government Councils						
Belyuen	419	953	1 372	1 128	—	1 128
Coomalie	997	674	1 671	2 007	—	2 007
Cox Peninsula	173	153	326	314	—	314
DARWIN REGION BALANCE						
Municipality						
Jabiru Town Council	425	2 146	2 571	3 018	—	3 018
Community Government Councils						
Kunbarlanjinja	3 316	4 907	8 223	8 667	—	8 667
Naiyu Nambiyu	3 429	4 696	8 125	8 021	2	8 023
Pine Creek	507	163	670	680	—	680
Thamarrurr	6 820	6 205	13 025	10 604	—	10 604
Tiwi Islands	10 980	4 505	15 485	15 776	28	15 804
Incorporated Associations						
Maningrida	1 307	5 584	6 891	6 682	3	6 685
Minjilang	680	1 484	2 164	1 700	—	1 700
Nganmarriyanga	584	2 559	3 143	3 045	—	3 045
Peppimenarti	687	664	1 351	1 746	—	1 746
Warruwi	1 116	1 593	2 709	2 093	—	2 093
EAST ARNHEM REGION						
Community Government Councils						
Angurugu	2 582	7 806	10 388	5 979	—	5 979
Marrgarr	557	745	1 302	1 096	—	1 096
Numbulwar Numburindi	2 362	4 510	6 872	6 137	14	6 151
Incorporated Associations						
Galiwinku	5 630	2 432	8 062	11 742	—	11 742
Gapuwiyak	1 931	1 570	3 501	4 441	—	4 441
Milingimbi	2 038	1 003	3 041	2 623	17	2 640
Milyakburra	693	1 164	1 857	2 337	—	2 337
Ramingining	709	886	1 595	1 855	1	1 856
Umbakumba	2 461	2 986	5 447	5 225	407	5 632
Yirrkala Dhanbul	4 698	5 477	10 175	8 526	1 554	10 080
KATHERINE REGION						
Municipality						
Katherine Town Council	1 305	4 834	6 139	6 217	248	6 465
Community Government Councils						
Binjari	730	910	1 640	1 832	—	1 832
Borrooloola	726	314	1 040	1 036	—	1 036
Daguragu	2 661	1 268	3 929	6 481	17	6 498
Jilkminggan	1 590	490	2 080	2 026	—	2 026
Lajamanu	2 431	877	3 308	4 326	122	4 448
Mataranka	213	214	427	508	—	508
Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre	6 175	8 489	14 664	7 480	6	7 486
Timber Creek	310	205	515	487	—	487
Walangeri Ngumpinku	2 383	1 260	3 643	5 514	31	5 545
Yugul Mangi	5 454	1 154	6 608	8 364	—	8 364

...continued

## 14.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—2003–04—continued

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
BARKLY REGION						
Municipality						
Tennant Creek Town Council	910	1 862	2 772	2 543	—	2 543
Community Government Councils						
Elliott District	480	327	807	966	39	1 005
Alpurrurulam	492	2 222	2 714	2 303	—	2 303
Incorporated Associations						
Ali Curung	1 766	1 130	2 896	3 424	6	3 430
CENTRAL REGION						
Municipality						
Alice Springs Town Council	3 456	13 803	17 259	17 704	43	17 747
Community Government Councils						
Anmatjere	1 359	1 947	3 306	2 589	—	2 589
Arltarlpilta	1 464	717	2 181	1 977	—	1 977
Ltyentye Apurte	3 611	4 300	7 911	8 467	—	8 467
Tapatjatjaka	2 177	2 314	4 491	4 492	—	4 492
Wallace Rockhole	244	369	613	825	—	825
Watiyawanu	712	289	1 001	999	—	999
Yuendumu	2 633	2 773	5 406	4 995	—	4 995
Incorporated Associations						
Aherrenge	611	487	1 098	1 100	—	1 100
Amoonguna	797	1 169	1 966	2 038	—	2 038
Aputula Housing Association	1 332	580	1 912	2 130	—	2 130
Areyonga	402	311	713	882	—	882
Ikuntji	947	1 092	2 039	1 587	368	1 955
Imanpa	203	164	367	634	—	634
Kaltukatjara	1 116	1 052	2 168	2 748	—	2 748
Ntaria	1 247	547	1 794	1 852	40	1 892
Nyirpi	457	296	753	794	—	794
Papunya	1 143	1 258	2 401	2 848	—	2 848
Urapuntja	796	285	1 081	1 899	—	1 899
Walungurru	673	661	1 334	1 561	—	1 561
Yuelamu	1 207	416	1 623	1 836	—	1 836

Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics collection.

## GLOSSARY

**Agriculture data** Statistics on crops and livestock are produced from the annual ABS Agricultural Survey. The scope of the survey is establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.

**Apprehensions** **Apprehension** – Apprehension incorporates all recorded law enforcement action against a person for suspected unlawful acts. It includes enforcement action by way of arrest and summons. The statistics are generated by counting the number of apprehension reports.

**Juvenile apprehension** – Juvenile apprehensions refer to all recorded law enforcement action against a juvenile for suspected unlawful acts. Since 1 June 2000 ‘juvenile’ has been defined in the NT as a person aged 10–17 years. Prior to 1 June 2000 ‘juvenile’ was defined as a person aged 10–16 years.

**Australian Taxation Office** Postcode to Statistical Local Area (SLA) concordances have been used to convert the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) postcode data to estimates for SLAs. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0). Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data. The statistics for the 2001–02 income year are sourced from 2002 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2003 and so they are not necessarily complete.

**Wage and salary earners** – Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.

**Wage and salary income** – Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.

**Total income** – The sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year.

**Net tax ratio** – The net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is calculated by dividing net tax by taxable income.

**Average annual growth rate** The average annual rate of population growth,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_n$  and  $P_0$  in years.

$$\left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

**Births** **Birth** – Births are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the birth was registered.

**Indigenous birth** – An Indigenous birth is the birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form.

**Age-specific fertility rates** – Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of the mother is not given.

**Total fertility rate** – The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates and represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

**Building data** **Building approvals** – Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment, in areas subject to building control by those authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities; or
- major building approvals in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

Building work approved includes the construction of new buildings, alterations and additions to existing buildings, approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and approved installation of integral building fixtures.

**Building completions** – Statistics of building activity are compiled from the ABS Building Activity Survey. A building is defined as completed when building activity has progressed to the stage where the building can fulfil its intended function.

**Other residential building** – Other residential building is building other than a house primarily used for long-term residential purposes such as a townhouse, flat, unit or apartment.

### **Census of Population and Housing 2001**

A Census of Population and Housing was conducted by ABS on 7 August 2001. The objective of each Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. Data based on where people were on Census night are referred to as place of enumeration counts.

**Census of Population and  
Housing 2001** *continued*

Place of usual residence counts are derived from place of enumeration counts after adjustments for temporary visitors are made based on the census question about the "...address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in (2001)". Adjustments have also been made for residents temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting.

Census data cells with counts of three or less are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.

**Centrelink**

Postcode to Statistical Local Area (SLA) concordances have been used to convert the Centrelink postcode data to estimates for SLAs. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0). Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data.

**Age Pension** – A means-tested payment based on pensioners' income and assets. It is payable to males who are aged 65 years or over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth. Eligibility is also subject to residency qualifications.

**Disability Support Pension** – The main form of income support available to people with disabilities. It is paid to a person aged 16 years or over who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment and who is assessed as being unable to do any work for at least 30 hours a week at full award wages, or to be retrained for any work, for at least two years. People who are fully blind also qualify for this payment.

**Family Tax Benefit** – A payment which provides income support to families to help with the costs of raising children. Family Tax Benefit Part A is an annual tax benefit to help families with the cost of raising children. Family Tax Benefit Part B gives extra assistance to families with one main income, including sole parents, where the youngest dependent child is under 16 years (or up to 18 years if they are full time students and do not receive Youth Allowance or a similar payment). It also gives extra assistance to families who have a child under the age of five years.

**Newstart Allowance** – An allowance is paid to people aged 21 years or over and under the Age Pension age who are unemployed and actively searching for work. To qualify for Newstart Allowance a person must be a permanent resident of Australia and be residing in Australia.

**Parenting Payment (single)** – Formerly known as the Sole Parent Pension, this payment attempts to ensure that a parent/guardian (single) who has a child under 16 years of age receives an adequate level of income without needing to look for work.

**Centrelink** *continued*

**Rent Assistance** – A non-taxable income supplement paid to individuals and families who rent in the private rental market. Pensioners, allowees and those receiving more than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A may be eligible for Rent Assistance.

**Youth Allowance** – A payment which commenced on 1 July 1998 that provides income support to young people who are either looking for work, studying or who are sick.

**Community Government  
Councils and Incorporated  
Associations**

**Community Government Council (CGC)** – A local government authority constituted under the NT Local Government Act to provide local government services. CGCs have gazetted boundaries and are legally constituted as Local Government Areas.

**Incorporated Association (IA)** – A body constituted under the NT Incorporations Act with roles and responsibilities similar to local government municipal councils. IAs are funded by both the NT and Australian governments to provide local government services in geographic areas not included in any other Local Government Area. IAs do not have clearly defined boundaries.

**Deaths** **Death** – Deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the deceased, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

**Indigenous death** – An Indigenous death is the death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.

**Infant death** – An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Foetal deaths (stillbirths) are recorded separately. Infant deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

**Standardised death rates** – Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The standardised death rate is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the 2001 Australian population if it had experienced at each age the deaths rates of the population under study.

**Department of Veterans’  
Affairs**

**Disability Pension** – A compensation payment for injuries or diseases caught or aggravated by war service or certain defence service on behalf of Australia. The amount paid is dependent on the level of incapacity suffered as a result of the war-caused or defence-caused injuries and diseases.

**Veteran Service Pension** – A means-tested payment that can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity. At June 2004 it was payable to males aged 60 years or over and females aged 57 years and 6 months or over, and is subject to Australian residency requirements.

**Department of Veterans' Affairs** *continued*

**Partner Service Pension** – A payment to eligible partners, widows or widowers of veterans who are receiving or eligible to receive the Service Pension. At June 2004 it was payable to males aged 65 years and over and females aged 62 years and 6 months or over.

**War Widow(er) Pension** – A pension that is paid to compensate widowed partners of veterans who have died as a result of war service or eligible defence service. War widow(er) pensions are not affected by other income except from other compensation payments.

**DEWR small area labour force estimates**

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) has implemented a procedure for deriving small area labour market estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The purpose of SPREE is to produce estimates that reflect the regional disparities of Centrelink data, while being consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey estimates. There are two assumptions made in applying the SPREE methodology. First, it is assumed that recipients of unemployment benefits are uniformly distributed within postcodes. Second, it is assumed that there have been no changes to postcode and SLA boundaries since the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The reliability of these estimates compared with the Census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in small area regions, and these estimates should be treated with caution.

**Economy**

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** – The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as defined here, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

**Gross State Product (GSP)** – GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole.

**Total factor income** – Total factor income refers to that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

**Education**

**Teaching staff** – Teaching staff includes all classroom and executive teachers (e.g. principals, full-time and part-time teachers, exchange and visiting teachers, resource teachers, teacher librarians, assistant teachers, part-time instructors, student counsellors, teachers employed through the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program and other 'Commonwealth employed' staff that are not under the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive Officer of the NT Department of Employment, Education and Training).

**Education** *continued*

**Total number of teaching staff** – The actual number of teaching staff, including full-time and part-time staff.

**FTE of teaching staff** – FTE is the full-time equivalent of teaching staff numbers, calculated by adding the FTE of full-time staff and the FTE of part-time staff (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

**Student enrolment** – The total number of students officially enrolled on the collection date and who have attended school within a four week period preceding the collection date. Students are allocated to a region based on the postcode of the location the student nominates as his or her permanent home residence.

**FTE of student enrolment** – FTE is the full-time equivalent of student enrolment numbers. It is calculated by adding the FTE of full-time students and the FTE of part-time students (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

**Student enrolment by level** – ‘Year’ is not necessarily the number of years the student has been at school but is a measure of their level of education.

**Primary Special** – Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

**Ungraded Secondary** – Students who are aged 12 years or over and undertaking a Special Category Curriculum and includes students in Secondary Support Units (i.e. Aboriginal/Indigenous Units, Secondary Indigenous Education Units).

**Secondary Special** – Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

**Estimated resident population**

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population which is based on the concept of usual residence. The ERP for 30 June 2001 is based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001. It is calculated by adjusting Census counts by place of usual residence by:

- adding the estimated net Census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census;
- subtracting overseas visitors in Australia at the time of the Census; and
- adjusting for births and deaths and interstate and overseas migration during the period 1 July to 7 August 2001.

**Estimated resident population** *continued*

Subsequent quarterly estimates of the resident population are obtained by adjusting the ERP at 30 June 2001 using the numbers of births and deaths and estimates of interstate and overseas migration for the relevant quarter.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are preliminary, revised and final estimates for the resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date, revised estimates are available a year later and final estimates are available after each census for the preceding intercensal period.

The estimates in this publication are preliminary for ERP data from September quarter 2003 to December quarter 2004, revised for ERP data for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2003 and final for all ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001.

**Experimental estimated resident Indigenous population**

ABS produces experimental estimates of the Indigenous population. The estimates are considered experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available and because of the intercensal volatility in Census counts of the Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. The latest experimental estimates at 30 June 2001 are based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing usual residence counts and make allowances for instances in which Indigenous status is unknown and for net under-enumeration. An adjustment is also made from 7 August 2001 back to 30 June 2001 for natural increase (births less deaths).

Users should be aware that Census characteristics data cannot be reconciled with experimental estimates of the resident Indigenous population because they represent Census counts which are not adjusted for under-enumeration or the other factors discussed above. (The 2001 Census count of Indigenous people in the NT was 50,785 and the experimental Indigenous ERP at 30 June 2001 was 56,875.) Users should therefore be careful when using these two data sources together. Experimental Indigenous ERP data are presented in Chapter 3 of this publication while 2001 Census counts of Indigenous people are presented in Chapter 1.

**Experimental projected Indigenous population**

The base population for these projections is the 30 June 2001 Census Collection District experimental Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates, which are amalgamated into ATSI regions.

These projections are for the period 2002 to 2009 and use the Northern Territory level of fertility, mortality, internal and overseas migration and unexplained growth assumptions described in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0) and also summarised below. ATSI regions are ascribed the rates assumed for the Northern Territory.

## Experimental projected Indigenous population

*continued*

The projections assume:

- female fertility rates (birth rates of Indigenous mothers) decline annually by 1%;
- no change in mortality during the projection period. This means that the estimate of Indigenous life expectancy at birth is projected to be constant at the 1996–2001 level;
- constant numbers of net interstate movements as measured in the period 1996–2001 in the 2001 Census;
- zero net overseas migration with no departures throughout the projection period; and
- unexplained growth in the Indigenous population (i.e. the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase) either continues at the rate observed in the 1996–2001 period (high series) or does not occur (low series). Under the high series, the Northern Territory's share of the total Indigenous population would decline from 12.4% in 2001 to 10.8% in 2009. Under the low series, the Northern Territory's share would decline from 12.4% in 2001 to 12.1% in 2009.

## Hospital separations

**Separation** – Separation is the term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (e.g. from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.

**Weighted separation** – An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.

## Labour force data

**Labour force status** – Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

**Employed** – Includes those people who, during the reference period, worked for payment or profit, who had a job from which they were on leave or were otherwise temporarily absent, who were on strike or stood down temporarily or who worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force.

**Unemployed** – Includes people who did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.

**Not in the labour force** – Includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.

**Labour force data** *continued*

**Labour force participation rate** – The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.

**Unemployment rate** – The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

**Life expectancy at birth**

Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a person of a given sex and Indigenous status born in the specified year might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued through his or her lifetime.

**Mean** The mean, or average, is calculated by summing the values of all observations in a data set and then dividing the number of observations in the set.

**Median** A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid-value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.

**Notifiable diseases** Diseases notifiable in the NT for 2004 have been categorised as shown below.

**Bloodborne diseases** – includes Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C.

**Gastrointestinal diseases** – Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Gastroenteritis (involving one or more related cases in an institution or food handler), Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Rotavirus Infection, Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid), Shigellosis.

**Sexually Transmissible** – Chlamydial Infection, Donovanosis (granuloma inguinale), Gonococcal Conjunctivitis, Gonococcal Infection, Gonococcal Neonatal Ophthalmia, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Syphilis, Syphilis – Congenital, Trichomoniasis.

**Vaccine preventable diseases** – Diphtheria, Haemophilus Infection Type b (invasive), Measles, Pertussis, Pneumococcal Disease (invasive), Rubella.

**Vectorborne diseases** – Arbovirus Infection (not otherwise specified), Barmah Forest Virus Infection, Dengue Virus Infection, Malaria, Murray Valley Encephalitis, Ross River Virus Infection.

**Zoonosis** – Leptospirosis, Q Fever.

**Other notifiable diseases** – Acute post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis, Rheumatic Fever, Adverse Vaccine Reaction, Non-tuberculous Mycobacterial Disease, Chlamydial Conjunctivitis, Haemophilus Influenzae (not Type b), Influenza, Legionellosis, Melioidosis, Meningococcal Infection, Tuberculosis, Leprosy.

**Offences** **Offence** – An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law. Offence data has been classified according to the Australian Standard Offence Classification (cat. no. 1234.0).

**Defendants adjudicated, Supreme Court** – Defendant cases judged or decided upon by the Supreme Court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge(s) laid against them.

**Traffic offences and traffic infringement notices** – These figures are not a unique count of traffic offences as one infringement may contain more than one offence. Traffic offence data cannot be reconciled with traffic infringement notice data because this information is recorded on two different systems. Traffic infringement notice data also includes speed camera offences which are not recorded in the traffic offence data.

**Off-Shore Areas & Migratory** Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.

**Petroleum exploration** Tenements in the Ashmore and Cartier Islands are administered by the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development and so all petroleum exploration expenditure data has been included with NT data.

**Population projections** Population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends prevailed over the projection period. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration.

Population projections for Australia, the states and territories and capital cities/balances of state are published every two to three years. The latest projections are based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 2002 to 2101. For further information about these projections and the assumptions used refer to *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

The latest projections for SLAs and regions in the NT are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999 to 2021. The following assumptions were used to generate these projection results.

Series A (high) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 2.16 in 2007 and then remains constant to 2021;
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999–2000, 844 in 2000–01 then an annual net gain of 721 from 2001–02 to 2021; and
- net interstate migration increases from –600 in 1999–2000 to 1,500 in 2003–04 and then remains constant to 2021.

## Population projections

*continued*

Series B (medium) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021;
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999–2000, 756 in 2000–01 then an annual net gain of 574 from 2001–02 to 2021; and
- net interstate migration increases from –600 in 1999–2000 to nil in 2002–03 and then remains constant to 2021.

Series C (low) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021;
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999–2000, 687 in 2000–01 then an annual net gain of 429 from 2001–02 to 2021; and
- net interstate migration decreases from –600 in 1999–2000 to –1,500 in 2003–04 and then remains constant to 2021.

All series used the same assumption for mortality which is that life expectancy at birth increases from the 1996–1998 level of 70.5 years for males and 75.4 years for females to 74.7 years for males and 78.5 years for females in 2021.

For further information regarding these population projections refer to *Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 to 2021* (cat. no. 3222.7).

## Remoteness

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure is based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre. For more information on the Remoteness Structure, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001* (cat. no. 1216.0).

**Non-Remote** – Geographical areas within the ‘Major Cities of Australia’, ‘Inner Regional Australia’ and ‘Outer Regional Australia’ categories of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure. For the NT, non-remote comprises Darwin City SSD, Palmerston-East Arm SSD and Litchfield Shire SSD.

**Remote** – Geographical areas within the ‘Remote’ and ‘Very Remote’ categories of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure. For the NT, remote covers the whole of the NT excluding Darwin City SSD, Palmerston-East Arm SSD and Litchfield Shire SSD.

**Road traffic accident** A road traffic accident is an unpremeditated event which results in property damage or the death of/injury to a person and is attributable to the movement of a vehicle on a public road (including vehicles entering or leaving a public road).

**Fatality** – Where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of being involved in a motor vehicle accident, and their death was directly attributed to injuries sustained in the accident.

**Injury** – Where a person sustained some degree of injury as a direct result of a motor vehicle accident. The three levels of injury in the Northern Territory are:

- treated and admitted to hospital;
- treated but not admitted to hospital; and
- injured but did not seek treatment.

**Road works expenditure** **Maintenance work** – Includes repair work done to a road to take it back to its original servicing level, before wear and tear, regardless of the cost of such work. For example, maintenance work includes resurfacing roads, replacing paving, etc.

**Minor works and capital works** – Includes any work that goes towards improving or increasing the service offered by a road. An example of this is upgrading from a gravel to a sealed road, or increasing the width of a road or the number of lanes, etc. Works are considered capital works when the value of this work is \$100,000 or over and minor works when the value is under \$100,000.

**Rates per 1,000 or 10,000 population** Rates are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population figure corresponding to the relevant year.

**Rounding** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

**Sentence type** **Fixed term** – Sentences where there is no minimum term or non-parole period set. The prisoner is required to serve the whole sentence, less any remission allowed, in custody and when released from custody is not subject to any further correctional intervention.

**Maximum-minimum** – Sentences where a person may be eligible to be released on parole after serving a minimum term in custody, and who must be released once a maximum term has been served.

**Indeterminate** – Persons sentenced to life imprisonment, persons declared as habitual criminals, persons who are either permanently or temporarily deemed not responsible for their actions because of a mental disorder or intellectual disability and prisoners who are sentenced to imprisonment but have not had a release date set.

<b>Total hourly rates of pay index</b>	The total hourly rates of pay index measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. The total hourly rates of pay indexes that exclude bonuses are based on a weighted combination of ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates and overtime hourly rates. As a result, the total hourly indexes reflect changes in both the ordinary time and overtime hourly rates. However, the effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid at each overtime rate is not shown in these indexes.
<b>Visitors</b>	<p><b>Visitor</b> – The Northern Territory Tourist Commission defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence and who will spend at least one night away from home. Also, to be included the trip must be short-term. A short-term trip is defined as at least one night but less than 90 nights spent in the NT.</p> <p><b>Visitor expenditure</b> – Estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the NT. Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.</p> <p><b>Visitor nights</b> – Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends 10 nights in the Territory this family represents 4 visitors and 40 visitor nights.</p>
<b>Vocational education and training (VET)</b>	Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures.





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