

# Regional Statistics

## Northern Territory

2003





# **Regional Statistics Northern Territory**

## **2003**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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- 4-wheel drive touring — Kakadu National Park
- Tourists on the Mary River Cruise
- Sunset at East Point
- After the muster — Charles Darwin University Rural College, Katherine.

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## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Kylie Johnstone on Darwin (08) 8943 2174 or Rowena Macdonald on Darwin (08) 8943 2121.

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## PREFACE

There is an increasing need for regional information across Australia. In response to this need, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other government agencies have developed strategies to improve the availability and range of statistical data at the regional level. This is the eighth edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* (cat. no. 1362.7) and is a key part of the range of ABS products and services designed to meet regional information demands.

*Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2003* contains a range of statistics for the Northern Territory (NT) Government's six administrative regions. The publication is presented in two parts: a set of regional and time series indicator tables, followed by Thematic Chapters which draw on territory and national comparisons as appropriate. Information is presented in the form of tables and graphs and is supplemented by commentary on main economic and demographic features of each of the regions and the NT as a whole.

A major addition to this years publication is the inclusion of data from Centrelink and the Australian Taxation Office as well as second release data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The Census is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS and provides a range of information about Australia's population and the social, economic and housing characteristics of Australian society. Information is available for a wide range of geographic areas from Australia as a whole down to the local community level. A continuing feature of this and previous editions of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* is the extensive range of information compiled from data from Commonwealth and NT Government agencies, as well as ABS collections. The ABS wishes to thank all these agencies and other organisations who supplied data for this edition. Without their continued cooperation and support, the wide range of statistics presented in this publication would not be available for general use by the community.

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Acting Regional Director, Northern Territory  
August 2003



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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* (cat. no. 1362.7):

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission

Australian Automobile Association

Australian Taxation Office

Bureau of Meteorology

Centrelink

Department of Defence

Department of Employment and Workplace Relations

Northern Territory Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development

Northern Territory Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs

Northern Territory Department of Employment, Education and Training

Northern Territory Department of Health and Community Services

Northern Territory Department of Justice

Northern Territory Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Northern Territory Treasury

Northern Territory University

Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory



## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
CDEP	Community Development Employment Scheme
CGC	Community Government Council
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DBIRD	Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
ERP	Estimated resident population
ESL	English as a second language
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSP	Gross State Product
GVM	Gross vehicle mass
ha	hectares
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
IT	information technology
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
LGA	Local Government Area
MAA	Newstart Mature Age Allowance
mm	millimetre
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
no.	number
n.p.	not published
NSA	Newstart Allowance
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NTTC	Northern Territory Tourist Commission
NTU	Northern Territory University
p	preliminary figure subject to revision
(S)	Shire
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
TC	tropical cyclones
TR	Tourism Region
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

YTD	Year to date
°C	degrees Celsius
\$m	million dollars
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
—	Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
\$'000	thousand dollars



## HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

For the purpose of presenting this series of social, demographic and economic statistics, the Northern Territory (NT) is divided into a number of geographic regions.

The primary geographic division of the territory is 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).

This publication is introduced with a regional summary and time series indicator tables, which present key social and economic indicators for the NT and the six administrative regions. Maps are also included in this Chapter for reference. 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.

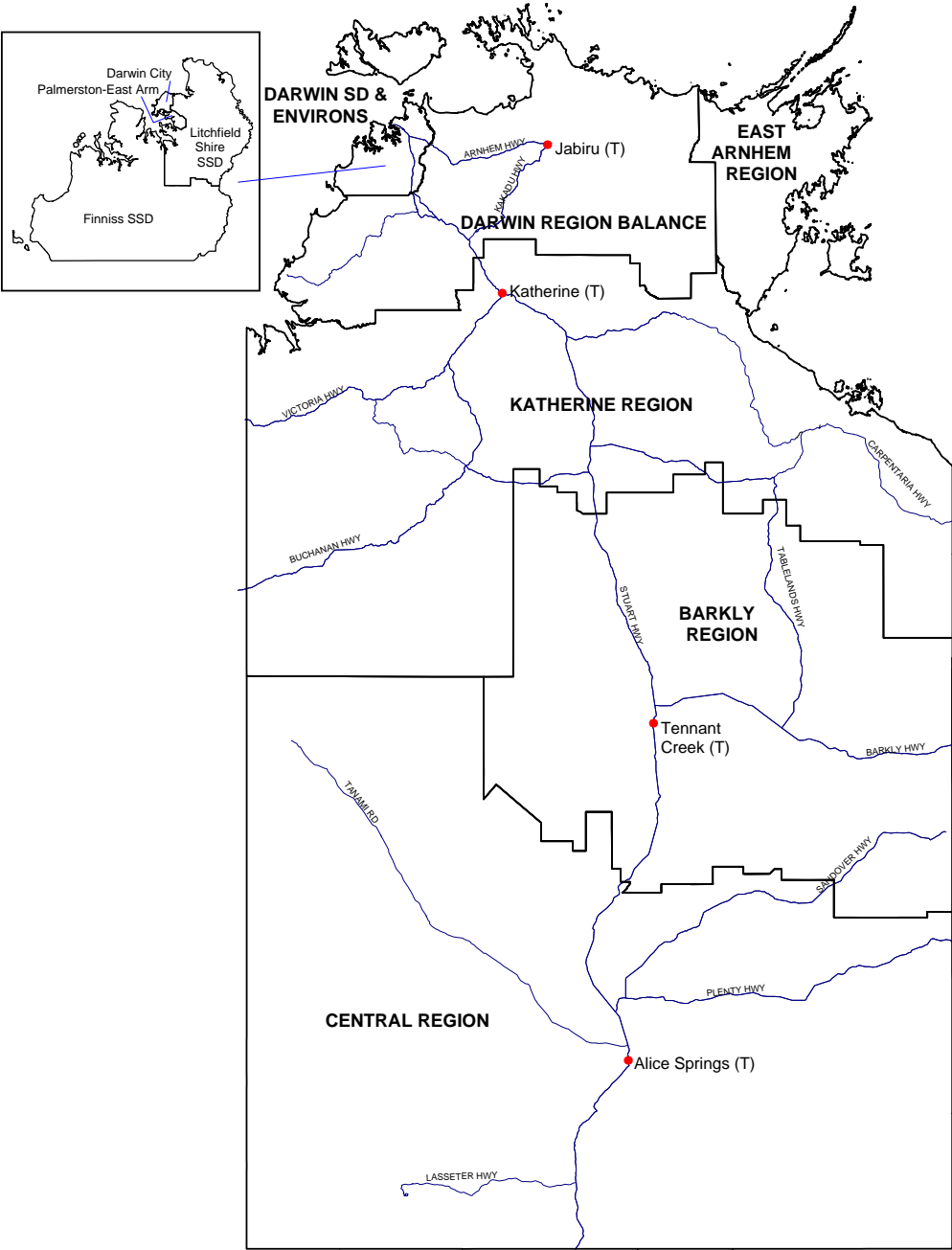
Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Glossary, however more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publication and/or agency. For tables and graphs containing ABS data items, a reference to the relevant publication catalogue number or collection has been included as a footnote. Where some or all of the data are not ABS statistics, a reference to the non-ABS source has been included as a footnote.



**CHAPTER 1**

**REGIONAL OVERVIEW**

ALL REGIONS



## 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	10 356	134 466	40 376	337 363	283 606	546 046	1 352 212
<b>Population</b>								
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2002p	no.	109 248	12 804	13 947	17 289	5 871	38 854	198 013
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001	no.	108 715	12 816	13 944	17 431	5 862	39 000	197 768
Annual growth rate 2001 to 2002	%	0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.4	0.1
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1997	no.	100 796	12 330	13 145	17 130	6 527	36 984	186 912
Annual growth rate 1997 to 2002(a)	%	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	-2.1	1.0	1.2
Age range of population 30 June 2001								
0-4 years	no.	8 765	1 470	1 575	1 756	605	3 428	17 599
5-14 years	no.	16 560	2 814	2 866	3 398	1 147	6 791	33 576
15-44 years	no.	55 367	6 468	7 080	8 774	2 879	19 890	100 458
45-64 years	no.	23 552	1 758	2 197	2 870	1 029	7 334	38 740
65 years and over	no.	4 471	306	226	633	202	1 557	7 395
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>108 715</i>	<i>12 816</i>	<i>13 944</i>	<i>17 431</i>	<i>5 862</i>	<i>39 000</i>	<i>197 768</i>
Dependency ratio	%	37.8	55.8	50.3	49.7	50.0	43.3	42.1
Median age, June 2001	no.	31.2	23.9	25.9	27.3	26.1	29.2	29.6
Births 2001, calendar year	no.	1 817	335	383	438	132	709	3 822
Deaths 2001, calendar year	no.	370	74	47	98	38	212	872
<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</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>
Dependency ratio	%	66.5	66.8	59.6	64.7	66.6	60.4	63.5
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2002</b>								
Unemployed persons	no.	2 298	567	460	598	125	1 653	5 800
Unemployment rate	%	3.6	12.5	8.4	6.9	5.4	8.1	5.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	63 317	4 522	5 447	8 638	2 318	20 303	105 300
<b>Building approvals, 2001-02(c)</b>								
New houses	no.	409	20	34	63	23	94	643
Value of new houses	\$'000	63 978.4	3 571.1	6 443.7	9 994.8	3 266.8	15 049.9	102 304.7
New other residential building	no.	230	—	9	2	—	62	303
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	26 627.3	—	1 585.9	274.0	—	6 160.0	34 647.2
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	16 660.9	222.4	1 294.7	1 881.3	1 070.6	3 625.6	24 755.5
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	110 244.7	1 113.9	2 358.2	4 305.9	5 568.4	35 806.	159 397.1
Value of total building	\$'000	217 511.4	4 907.4	11 682.7	16 456.	9 905.8	60 641.4	321 104.7

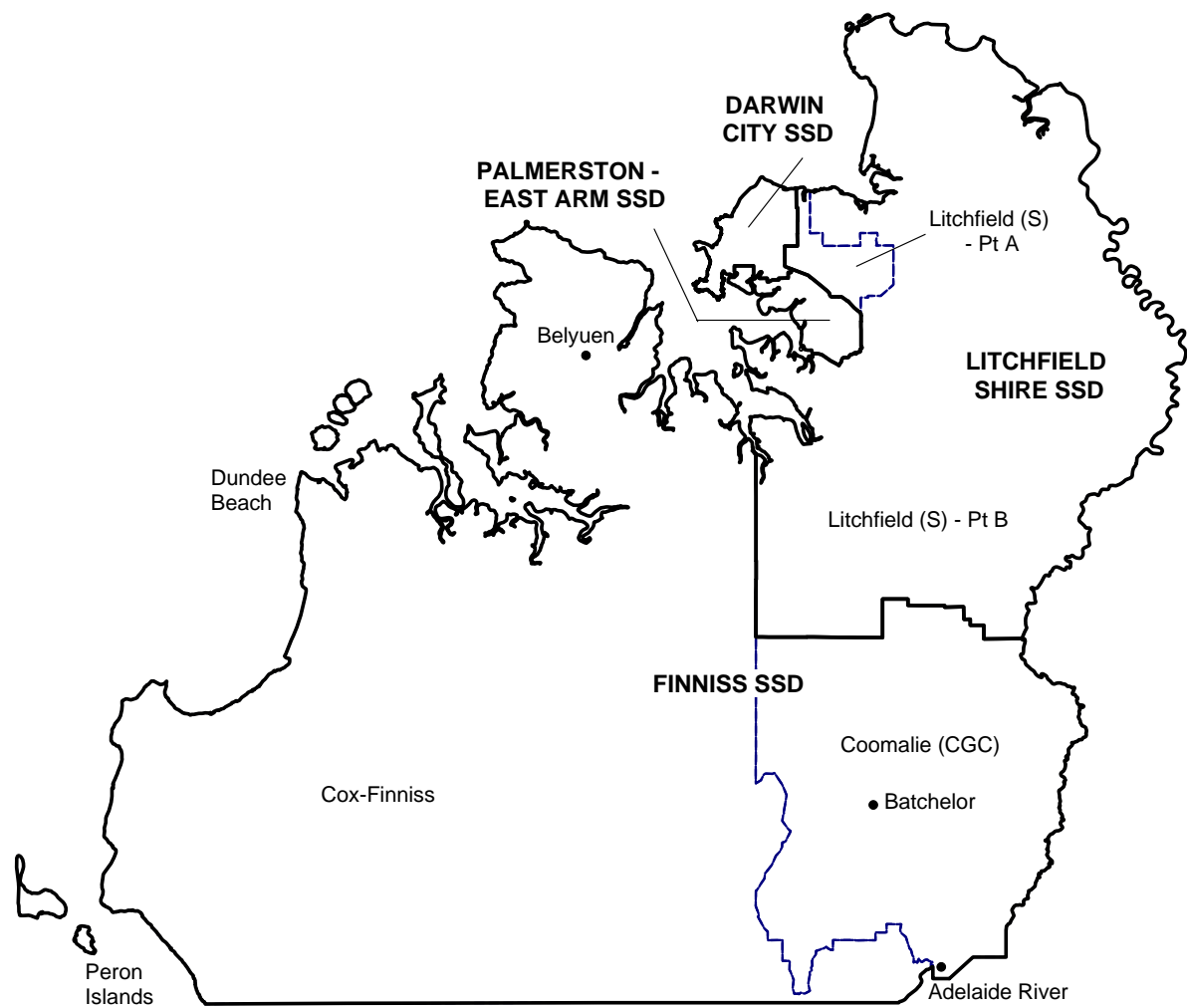
See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.2 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, NORTHERN TERRITORY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	186 912	189 880	192 735	195 561	197 768	198 013
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	25 758	25 985	26 136	26 259	26 479	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	69 275	70 533	71 721	72 685	73 116	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	3 169	3 314	3 462	3 652	3 880	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>98 202</i>	<i>99 832</i>	<i>101 319</i>	<i>102 596</i>	<i>103 475</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	24 252	24 384	24 345	24 501	24 696	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	61 507	62 630	63 923	65 161	66 082	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	2 951	3 034	3 148	3 303	3 515	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>88 710</i>	<i>90 048</i>	<i>91 416</i>	<i>92 965</i>	<i>94 293</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	42.9	42.6	42.1	41.9	42.1	n.a.
<b>Births</b>							
Total births	no.	3 588	3 641	3 576	3 685	3 822	3 724
Indigenous births	no.	1 259	1 284	1 419	1 530	1 688	n.a.
Crude birth rate(d)	rate	19.1	19.1	18.4	18.7	19.1	18.8
Total fertility rate	rate	2.175	2.200	2.153	2.216	2.260	n.a.
Exnuptial births							
Total exnuptial births	no.	2 066	2 124	2 144	2 235	2 417	n.a.
Proportion of total live births	%	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.7	63.2	n.a.
<b>Deaths</b>							
Total deaths	no.	891	871	832	909	872	908
Indigenous deaths	no.	458	415	399	450	429	n.a.
Median age at death							
Males	years	56.3	52.3	55.5	55.7	56	n.a.
Females	years	57.6	58.2	61.7	57.8	61	n.a.
Crude death rate(d)	rate	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6
Standardised death rate	rate	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.1	n.a.
Infant deaths	no.	45	45	42	43	41	42
Infant mortality rate(e)	rate	12.5	12.4	11.7	11.7	10.7	11.3
<b>Marriages</b>							
Total marriages	no.	786	815	885	861	781	747
Crude marriage rate(d)	rate	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.8
<b>Divorces</b>							
Total divorces	no.	416	457	409	455	447	519
Crude divorce rate(d)	rate	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.6
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7068	5800
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	5.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	103 137	105 300
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	1105	1248	1518	904	607	643
Value of new houses	\$'000	137 465.1	163 855.1	208 353.0	127 848.0	90 283.0	102 304.7
New other residential building	no.	842	956	682	609	486	303
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	72 352.3	109 578.1	73 905.1	77 893.6	65 173.9	34 647.2
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	23 341.1	27 767.6	30 572.3	30 403.8	22 012.9	24 755.5
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	24 124.9	247 552.9	188 110.4	139 645.4	196 619.0	159 397.1
Value of total building	\$'000	47 440.7	548 753.8	500 940.8	375 790.6	374 088.4	321 104.7
<b>Building completions, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	948	1142	1384	1120	597	678
Value of new houses	\$'000	114 923.0	142 389.0	190 841.0	159 738.0	89 774.2	106 708.7
New other residential building	no.	623	859	793	648	467	352
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	58 202.0	81 346.0	88 516.0	83 356.0	62 763.8	39 755.3
Value of residential alterations/additions	\$'000	21 720.0	27 145.0	30 753.0	31 187.0	26 220.7	21 187.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	306 580.0	213 236.0	244 761.0	164 312.0	130 598.6	169 741.4
Value of total building	\$'000	501 424.0	464 114.0	554 871.0	438 592.0	309 357.3	337 392.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

DARWIN STATISTICAL  
DIVISION AND ENVIRONS



### 1.3 DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS, SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin City SSD</i>	<i>Palmerston - East Arm SSD</i>	<i>Litchfield SSD</i>	<i>Finniss SSD</i>	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>
<b>Area</b>	sq km	112	96	2 914	7 234	10 356
<b>Population</b>						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2002p	no.	68 378	23 257	15 738	1 875	109 248
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001	no.	68 710	22 559	15 573	1 873	108 715
Annual growth rate 2001 to 2002	%	-0.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.5
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1997	no.	69 706	14 801	14 384	1 905	100 796
Annual growth rate 1997 to 2002(a)	%	-0.4	9.5	1.8	-0.3	1.6
Age range of population 30 June 2001						
0-4 years	no.	4 878	2 615	1 140	132	8 765
5-14 years	no.	9 512	4 194	2 554	300	16 560
15-44 years	no.	34 995	12 065	7 472	835	55 367
45-64 years	no.	16 196	3 089	3 765	502	23 552
65 years and over	no.	3 129	596	642	104	4 471
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>68 710</i>	<i>22 559</i>	<i>15 573</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>108 715</i>
Dependency ratio	%	34.2	48.9	38.6	40.1	37.8
Median age, June 2001	no.	32.1	27.7	33.5	35.6	31.2
Births 2001, calendar year	no.	1 045	551	185	36	1 817
Deaths 2001, calendar year	no.	254	66	42	8	370
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>						
Age range of population						
0-4 years	no.	668	400	101	62	1 231
5-14 years	no.	1 452	719	271	152	2 594
15-44 years	no.	2 916	1 232	430	327	4 905
45-64 years	no.	786	185	124	96	1 191
65 years and over	no.	161	34	18	14	227
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5 983</i>	<i>2 570</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>10 148</i>
Dependency ratio	%	61.6	81.4	70.4	53.9	66.5
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2002</b>						
Unemployed persons	no.	1 374	356	486	82	2 298
Unemployment rate	%	3.1	4.0	5.6	9.4	3.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	44 988	8 851	8 610	868	63 317
<b>Building approvals, 2001-02(c)</b>						
New houses	no.	61	227	107	14	409
Value of new houses	\$'000	15 001.3	33 224.6	14 332.3	1 420.2	63 978.4
New other residential building	no.	180	45	5	—	230
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	21 630.3	4 523.0	474.0	—	26 627.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	12 283.9	1 210.7	2 816.3	350.0	16 660.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	89 140.2	14 833.3	5 035.3	1 236.0	110 244.7
Value of total building	\$'000	138 055.8	53 791.6	22 657.9	3 006.2	217 511.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	100 796	103 122	105 032	107 027	108 715	109 248
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	12 501	12 699	12 859	12 986	13 118	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	38 890	39 863	40 706	41 361	41 827	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	1 921	2 036	2 113	2 267	2 449	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>53 312</i>	<i>54 598</i>	<i>55 678</i>	<i>56 614</i>	<i>57 394</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	11 692	11 885	11 909	12 047	12 207	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	34 081	34 870	35 653	36 466	37 092	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	1 711	1 769	1 792	1 900	2 022	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>47 484</i>	<i>48 524</i>	<i>49 354</i>	<i>50 413</i>	<i>51 321</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	38.1	38.0	37.6	37.5	37.8	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	1 780	1 855	1 745	1 785	1 817	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	356	370	360	374	370	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 168	2 298
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	3.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61 623	63 317
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	767	930	960	627	406	409
Value of new houses	\$'000	97 547.2	125 314.4	135 471.4	90 485.3	61 653.6	63 978.4
New other residential building	no.	671	795	599	580	371	230
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	59 428.4	93 905.2	67 954.6	74 930.7	56 333.3	26 627.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	15 664.6	20 405.9	18 151.8	20 599.6	15 157.3	16 660.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	196 771.1	202 835.0	126 313.1	109 021.9	118 610.3	110 244.7
Value of total building	\$'000	369 411.4	442 460.5	347 890.8	295 037.5	251 754.3	217 511.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Darwin City SSD</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	69 706	69 102	68 179	68 518	68 710	68 378
Age range of population at 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	8 040	7 878	7 684	7 566	7 460	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	27 261	27 082	26 792	26 870	26 863	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	1 374	1 440	1 441	1 576	1 699	n.a.
Total males	no.	36 675	36 400	35 917	36 012	36 022	n.a.
Females							
0–14	no.	7 510	7 328	7 048	6 975	6 930	n.a.
15–64	no.	24 250	24 094	23 957	24 194	24 328	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	1 271	1 280	1 257	1 337	1 430	n.a.
Total females	no.	33 031	32 702	32 262	32 506	32 688	n.a.
Dependency ration	%	35.3	35	34.3	34.2	34.2	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	1 116	1 118	1 013	1 022	1 045	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	261	259	251	257	254	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 939	1 374
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	3.1
Persons in the Labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44 876	44 988
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	112	105	102	101	54	61
Value of new houses	\$'000	19 574.8	20 907.4	19 619.8	21 238.8	13 262.8	15 001.3
New other residential building	no.	440	445	466	468	285	180
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	43 595.0	68 724.2	56 598.1	64 755.0	48 185.0	21 630.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	9 974.7	12 864.7	10 816.5	14 650.2	8 948.3	12 283.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	120 953.8	84 200.5	57 072.2	58 134.9	103 379.5	89 140.2
Value of total building	\$'000	194 098.4	186 696.8	144 106.5	158 779.2	173 775.5	138 055.8
<b>Palmerston-East Arm SSD</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	14 801	17 246	19 610	21 160	22 559	23 257
Age range of population at 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 378	2 711	3 039	3 278	3 527	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	4 977	5 917	6 788	7 347	7 817	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	200	224	271	287	316	n.a.
Total males	no.	7 555	8 852	10 098	10 912	11 660	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 209	2 548	2 845	3 057	3 282	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	4 834	5 624	6 423	6 924	7 337	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	203	222	244	267	280	n.a.
Total females	no.	7 246	8 394	9 512	10 248	10 899	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	50.9	49.4	48.4	48.3	48.9	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	395	454	462	514	551	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	47	53	54	60	66	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	553	356
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.1	4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7 819	8 851
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	479	658	690	351	235	227
Value of new houses	\$'000	61 395.6	87 486.4	97 173.0	49 645.6	34 554.3	33 224.6
New other residential building	no.	231	334	124	112	86	45
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	15 833.4	24 754.5	10 326.3	10 175.7	8 148.3	4 523.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 249.5	1 835.7	1 136.6	1 681.8	1 642.3	1 210.7
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	39 913.5	19 635.7	24 560.7	22 563.6	11 652.6	14 833.3
Value of total building	\$'000	118 392.0	133 712.4	133 196.6	84 066.8	55 997.4	53 791.6

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

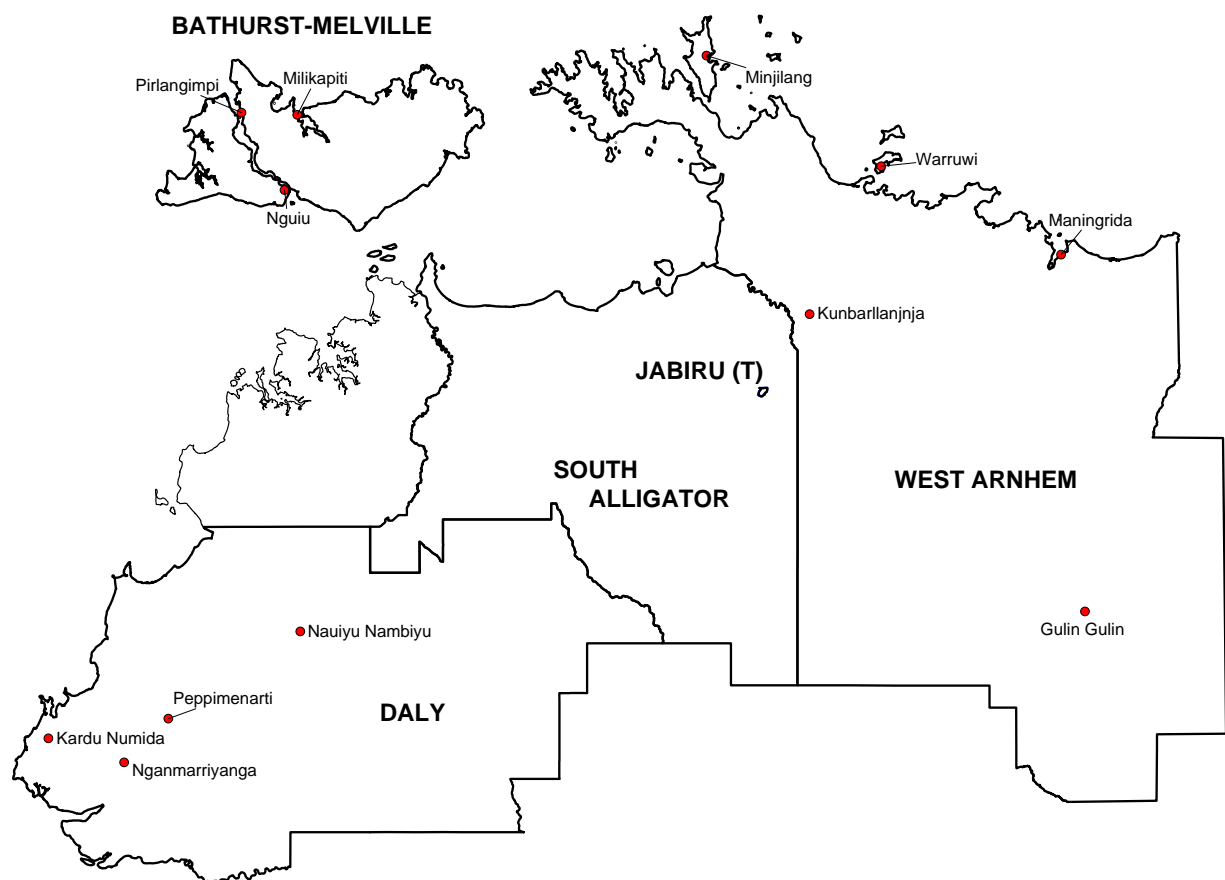
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1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Litchfield Shire SSD</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	14384	14817	15275	15435	15573	15 738
Age range of population at 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 842	1 866	1 892	1 906	1 913	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	5 920	6 107	6 369	6 408	6 420	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	295	317	339	349	378	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>8 057</i>	<i>8 290</i>	<i>8 600</i>	<i>8 663</i>	<i>8 711</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 716	1 760	1 780	1 784	1 781	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	4 412	4 544	4 656	4 738	4 817	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	199	223	239	250	264	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 327</i>	<i>6 527</i>	<i>6 675</i>	<i>6 772</i>	<i>6 862</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.5	38.6	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	235	249	237	217	185	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	41	49	47	47	42	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	587	486
Unemployment rate	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	5.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8 084	8 610
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	146	129	129	151	108	107
Value of new houses	\$'000	14 343.3	13 829.3	15 370.2	17 125.3	12 576.2	14 332.3
New other residential building	no.	—	—	7	—	—	5
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	752.2	—	—	474.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	3 687.4	5 390.8	5 334.7	3 995.6	4 112.3	2 816.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	34 008.8	98 311.3	43 870.2	25 987.3	3 397.2	5 035.3
Value of total building	\$'000	52 039.5	117 531.4	65 327.2	47 108.1	20 085.7	22 657.9
<b>Finniss SSD</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 905	1 957	1 968	1 914	1 873	1 875
Age range of population at 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	241	244	244	236	218	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	732	757	757	736	727	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	52	55	62	55	56	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 025</i>	<i>1 056</i>	<i>1 063</i>	<i>1 027</i>	<i>1 001</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	257	249	236	231	214	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	585	608	617	610	610	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	38	44	52	46	48	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>901</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	44.6	43.4	43.2	42.2	40.1	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	34	34	33	32	36	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	7	9	8	10	8	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89	82
Unemployment rate	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.5	9.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	844	868
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	30	38	39	24	9	14
Value of new houses	\$'000	2 233.5	3 091.3	3 308.5	2 475.4	1 260.3	1 420.2
New other residential building	no.	—	16	2	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	426.5	278.0	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	753.0	314.6	864.0	272.0	454.4	350.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	1 895.0	687.5	810.0	2 336.0	181.0	1 236.0
Value of total building	\$'000	4 881.5	4 519.9	5 260.6	5 083.4	1 895.7	3 006.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

DARWIN REGION BALANCE



## 1.5 DARWIN REGION BALANCE, SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Bathurst-Melville</i>	<i>Jabiru (T)</i>	<i>South Alligator</i>	<i>West Arnhem</i>	<i>Daly</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>
<b>Area</b>	sq km	5 807	14	28 624	58 789	38 778	132 012
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2002p	no.	2 453	1 171	724	4 692	3 764	12 804
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001	no.	2 455	1 181	720	4 692	3 768	12 816
Annual growth rate 2001 to 2002	%	-0.1	-0.8	0.6	—	-0.1	-0.1
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1997	no.	2 233	1 431	763	4 286	3 617	12 330
Annual growth rate 1997 to 2002(a)	%	1.9	-3.9	-1.0	1.8	0.8	0.8
Age range of population 30 June 2001							
0-4 years	no.	301	117	48	537	467	1 470
5-14 years	no.	473	212	117	1 123	889	2 814
15-44 years	no.	1 283	623	389	2 402	1 771	6 468
45-64 years	no.	342	212	149	525	530	1 758
65 years and over	no.	56	17	17	105	111	306
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 455</i>	<i>1 181</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>4 692</i>	<i>3 768</i>	<i>12 816</i>
Dependency ratio	%	51.1	41.4	33.8	60.3	63.8	55.8
Median age, June 2001	no.	24.1	30.0	30.0	22.0	22.1	23.9
Births 2001, calendar year	no.	53	29	7	135	111	335
Deaths 2001, calendar year	no.	21	6	2	29	16	74
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>							
Age range of population							
0-4 years	no.	245	25	27	437	342	1 076
5-14 years	no.	419	59	66	992	734	2 270
15-44 years	no.	1 059	124	131	1 905	1 177	4 396
45-64 years	no.	259	26	28	364	240	917
65 years and over	no.	47	3	7	91	57	205
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 029</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>3 789</i>	<i>2 550</i>	<i>8 864</i>
Dependency ratio	%	53.9	58.0	62.9	67.0	80.0	66.8
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2002</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	119	18	29	228	173	567
Unemployment rate	%	12.9	2.1	9.3	16.5	16.4	12.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	926	847	313	1 378	1 058	4 522
<b>Building approvals, 2001-02(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	3	—	9	—	8	20
Value of new houses	\$'000	513.0	—	1 544.2	—	1 513.9	3 571.1
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	100.4	10.0	12.0	—	100.0	222.4
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	—	955.0	58.9	100.0	1 113.9
Value of total building	\$'000	613.4	10.0	2 511.2	58.9	1 713.9	4 907.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, DARWIN REGION BALANCE

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	12 330	12 553	12 558	12 737	12 816	12 804
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 058	2 108	2 134	2 165	2 235	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	4 235	4 269	4 239	4 276	4 238	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	154	154	149	137	136	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 447</i>	<i>6 531</i>	<i>6 522</i>	<i>6 578</i>	<i>6 609</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 004	2 029	2 015	2 041	2 049	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	3 727	3 828	3 866	3 953	3 988	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	152	165	155	165	170	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5 883</i>	<i>6 022</i>	<i>6 036</i>	<i>6 159</i>	<i>6 207</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	54.9	55.0	54.9	54.8	55.8	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	251	276	322	307	335	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	86	79	69	90	74	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	557	567
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.3	12.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4 530	4 522
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	57	47	55	46	29	20
Value of new houses	\$'000	6 286.2	5 659.8	7 516.3	6 119.2	4 395.3	3 571.1
New other residential building	no.	13	2	2	2	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	1 295.7	295.0	179.0	300.3	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 412.0	1 104.5	1 595.7	2 384.3	787.2	222.4
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	7 574.4	1 442.6	2 316.3	1 421.1	6 483.3	1 113.9
Value of total building	\$'000	16 568.3	8 501.9	11 607.2	10 224.9	11 665.8	4 907.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Bathurst-Melville</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 233	2 298	2 312	2 388	2 455	2 453
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	347	356	358	362	387	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	765	790	797	827	837	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	21	21	17	19	18	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 133</i>	<i>1 167</i>	<i>1 172</i>	<i>1 208</i>	<i>1 242</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	339	350	355	368	387	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	734	748	752	777	788	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	27	33	33	35	38	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 100</i>	<i>1 131</i>	<i>1 140</i>	<i>1 180</i>	<i>1 213</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	49.0	49.4	49.3	48.9	51.1	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	42	53	52	58	53	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	19	17	19	21	21	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	117	119
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.4	12.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	941	926
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	12	9	18	4	11	3
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 410.0	1 149.5	2 448.0	640.1	1 848.0	513.0
New other residential building	no.	2	2	—	2	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	180.0	295.0	—	300.3	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	190.0	279.0	128.0	120.0	169.0	100.4
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	385.0	527.0	150.0	120.0	—	—
Value of total building	\$'000	2 165.0	2 250.5	2 726.0	1 180.3	2 017.0	613.4
<b>Jabiru (T)</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 431	1 396	1 341	1 253	1 181	1 171
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	179	181	179	172	169	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	550	538	510	478	446	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	25	23	23	13	11	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	196	182	170	162	160	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	478	469	452	419	389	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	3	3	7	9	6	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>677</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	39.2	38.6	39.4	39.7	41.4	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	28	31	36	29	29	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	8	3	—	5	6	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	18
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	2.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	849	847
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	—	2	1	—	3	—
Value of new houses	\$'000	—	200.0	150.0	—	415.0	—
New other residential building	no.	9	—	2	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	715.7	—	179.0	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	70.0	360.5	135.7	—	—	10.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 009.4	103.4	185.0	632.7	395.5	—
Value of total building	\$'000	2 795.2	663.9	649.7	632.7	810.5	10.0

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>19999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>South Alligator</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	763	756	735	728	720	724
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	100	109	105	99	92	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	318	298	279	275	270	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	7	9	10	9	11	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	76	75	73	74	73	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	253	257	260	263	268	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	9	8	8	8	6	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	33.6	36.2	36.4	35.3	33.8	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	5	12	3	5	7	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	—	4	3	3	2	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	29
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.8	9.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	294	313
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	3	4	3	12	4	9
Value of new houses	\$'000	257.0	732.8	447.0	1 660.6	456.8	1 544.2
New other residential building	no.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	400.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	30.0	272.5	295.0	958.0	172.3	12.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	3 249.0	—	900.7	243.4	700.0	955.0
Value of total building	\$'000	3 936.0	1 005.3	1 642.7	2 862.0	1 329.1	2 511.2
<b>West Arnhem</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	4 286	4 398	4 462	4 600	4 692	4 692
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	794	807	821	848	885	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 401	1 441	1 462	1 509	1 519	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	52	55	54	54	49	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 247</i>	<i>2 303</i>	<i>2 337</i>	<i>2 411</i>	<i>2 453</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	743	762	762	775	775	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 230	1 268	1 307	1 359	1 408	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	66	65	56	55	56	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 039</i>	<i>2 095</i>	<i>2 125</i>	<i>2 189</i>	<i>2 239</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	62.9	62.3	61.1	60.4	60.3	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	103	101	131	126	135	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	29	35	31	33	29	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	225	228
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.0	16.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 405	1 378
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	31	8	13	18	6	—
Value of new houses	\$'000	3 466.7	1 272.0	1 641.8	2 743.3	1 089.0	—
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	742.0	100.0	787.0	833.6	177.0	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	467.9	—	722.0	425.0	—	58.9
Value of total building	\$'000	4 676.6	1 372.0	3 150.7	4 001.9	1 266.0	58.9

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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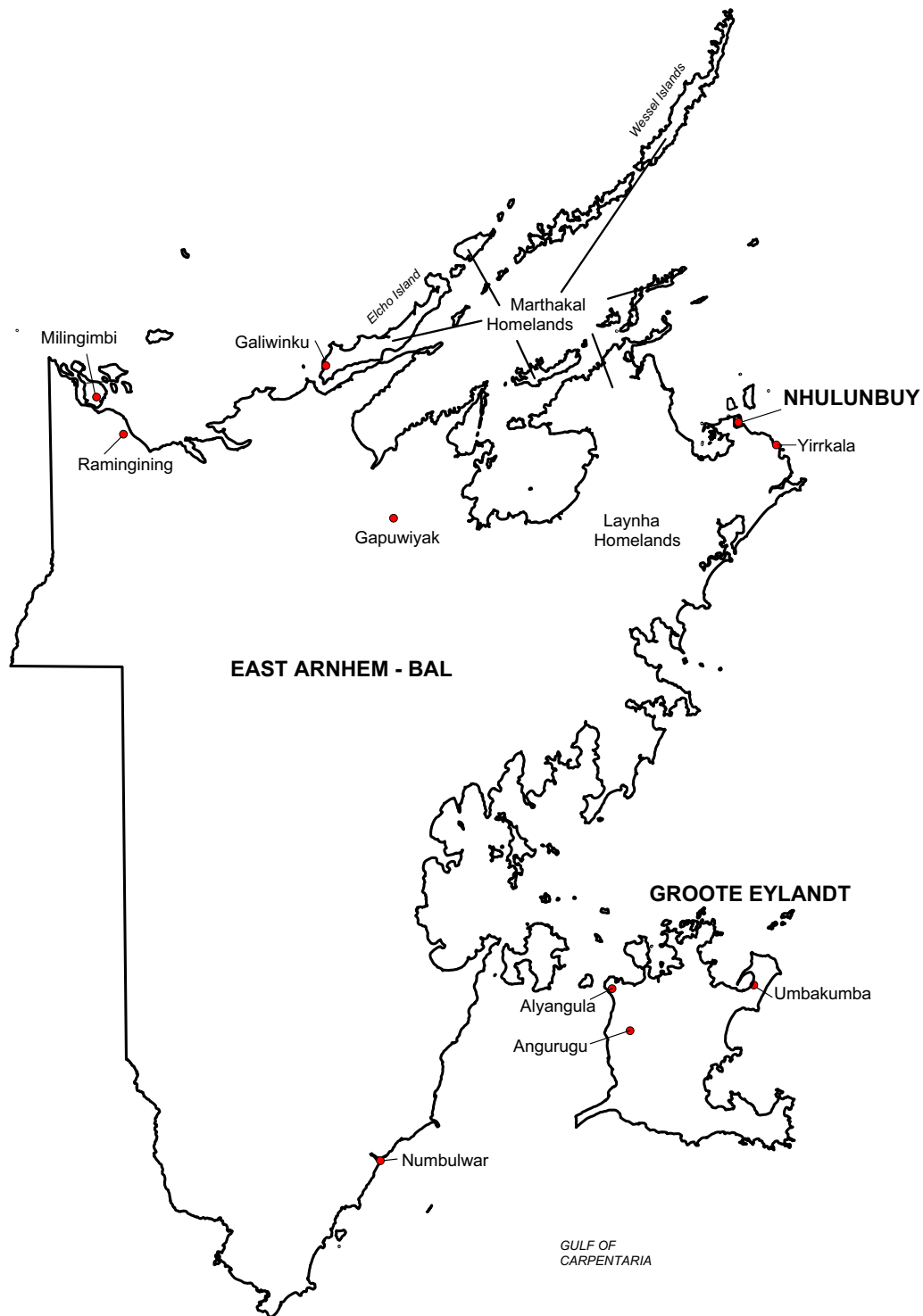
1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Daly</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 617	3 705	3 708	3 768	3 768	3 764
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	638	655	671	684	702	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 201	1 202	1 191	1 187	1 166	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	49	46	45	42	47	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 888</i>	<i>1 903</i>	<i>1 907</i>	<i>1 913</i>	<i>1 915</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	650	660	655	662	654	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 032	1 086	1 095	1 135	1 135	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	47	56	51	58	64	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 729</i>	<i>1 802</i>	<i>1 801</i>	<i>1 855</i>	<i>1 853</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	62.0	61.9	62.2	62.3	63.8	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	73	79	100	89	111	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	29	20	16	28	16	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	169	173
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.2	16.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 041	1 058
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	11	24	20	12	5	8
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 152.5	2 305.5	2 829.5	1 075.3	586.5	1 513.9
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	380.0	92.5	250.0	472.7	268.9	100.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	1 463.1	812.3	358.6	—	5 387.8	100.0
Value of total building	\$'000	2 995.6	3 210.3	3 438.1	1 548.0	6 243.2	1 713.9

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.



EAST ARNHEM REGION



## 1.7 EAST ARNHEM REGION, SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>East Arnhem - Bal</i>	<i>Groote Eylandt</i>	<i>Nhulunbuy</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>
<b>Area</b>	sq km	35 594	2 396	7	37 997
<b>Population</b>					
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2002p	no.	7 528	2 642	3 777	13 947
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001	no.	7 492	2 652	3 800	13 944
Annual growth rate 2001 to 2002	%	0.5	-0.4	-0.6	0.0
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1997	no.	6 609	2 731	3 805	13 145
Annual growth rate 1997 to 2002(a)	%	2.6	-0.7	-0.1	1.2
Age range of population 30 June 2001					
0-4 years	no.	930	320	325	1 575
5-14 years	no.	1 649	534	683	2 866
15-44 years	no.	3 826	1 348	1 906	7 080
45-64 years	no.	939	413	845	2 197
65 years and over	no.	148	37	41	226
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>7 492</i>	<i>2 652</i>	<i>3 800</i>	<i>13 944</i>
Dependency ratio	%	57.2	50.6	38.1	50.3
Median age, June 2001	no.	22.4	27.2	32.6	25.9
Births 2001, calendar year	no.	247	62	74	383
Deaths 2001, calendar year	no.	35	8	4	47
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>					
Age range of population					
0-4 years	no.	762	200	24	986
5-14 years	no.	1 447	329	40	1 816
15-44 years	no.	3 151	770	181	4 102
45-64 years	no.	665	181	28	874
65 years and over	no.	134	26	3	162
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 159</i>	<i>1 506</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>7 940</i>
Dependency ratio	%	61.4	58.4	32.1	59.6
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2002</b>					
Unemployed persons	no.	271	107	82	460
Unemployment rate	%	14.2	11.1	3.2	8.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 908	966	2 573	5 447
<b>Building approvals, 2001-02(c)</b>					
New houses	no.	26	7	1	34
Value of new houses	\$'000	4 915.6	1 368.1	160.0	6 443.7
New other residential building	no.	9	—	—	9
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	1 585.9	—	—	1 585.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 136.9	116.8	41.0	1 294.7
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	1 955.2	—	403.0	2 358.2
Value of total building	\$'000	9 593.8	1 484.9	604.0	11 682.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, EAST ARNHEM REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	13 145	13 348	13 602	13 820	13 944	13 947
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 217	2 228	2 251	2 264	2 303	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	4 547	4 646	4 729	4 821	4 811	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	96	109	101	107	97	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 860</i>	<i>6 983</i>	<i>7 081</i>	<i>7 192</i>	<i>7 211</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 066	2 064	2 101	2 133	2 138	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	4 117	4 194	4 315	4 380	4 466	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	102	107	105	115	129	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 285</i>	<i>6 365</i>	<i>6 521</i>	<i>6 628</i>	<i>6 733</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	51.7	51.0	50.4	50.2	50.3	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	285	294	311	350	383	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	50	58	56	60	47	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	508	460
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.4	8.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 420	5 447
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	55	23	129	14	33	34
Value of new houses	\$'000	7 671.7	2 995.0	19 094.8	2 196.9	5 525.3	6 443.7
New other residential building	no.	4	—	8	4	—	9
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	530.0	—	884.5	521.7	—	1 585.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	986.0	550.0	2 830.4	2 005.0	1 111.7	1 294.7
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	3 293.3	3 780.0	1 750.9	2 821.8	417.4	2 358.2
Value of total building	\$'000	12 481.0	7 325.0	24 560.5	7 545.4	7 054.4	11 682.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, EAST ARNHEM REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002p
<b>East Arnhem - Bal</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 609	6 783	7 083	7 294	7 492	7 528
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 221	1 231	1 268	1 293	1 331	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	2 058	2 138	2 248	2 326	2 376	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	60	57	55	54	57	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 339</i>	<i>3 426</i>	<i>3 571</i>	<i>3 673</i>	<i>3 764</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 139	1 157	1 208	1 243	1 248	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	2 080	2 142	2 240	2 299	2 389	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	51	58	64	79	91	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 270</i>	<i>3 357</i>	<i>3 512</i>	<i>3 621</i>	<i>3 728</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	59.7	58.5	57.8	57.7	57.2	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	160	177	196	223	247	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	32	35	40	41	35	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	278	271
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.7	14.2
Persons in the labour force	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 889	1 908
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	34	2	105	10	25	26
Value of new houses	\$'000	4 372.2	205.0	15 182.8	1 657.6	4 113.7	4 915.6
New other residential building	no.	—	—	8	4	—	9
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	884.5	521.7	—	1 585.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	951.0	—	1 218.0	1 910.0	932.7	1 136.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	324.0	—	875.9	445.0	—	1 955.2
Value of total building	\$'000	5 647.2	205.0	18 161.2	4 534.3	5 046.4	9 593.8
<b>Groote Eylandt</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 731	2 743	2 711	2 726	2 652	2 642
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	450	447	445	439	441	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	972	971	946	953	890	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	15	29	25	30	17	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 437</i>	<i>1 447</i>	<i>1 416</i>	<i>1 422</i>	<i>1 348</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	419	417	412	414	413	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	855	859	862	872	871	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	20	20	21	18	20	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 294</i>	<i>1 296</i>	<i>1 295</i>	<i>1 304</i>	<i>1 304</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	49.5	49.9	49.9	49.4	50.6	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	56	65	65	65	62	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	15	17	9	12	8	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	134	107
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	11.1
Persons in the labour force	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	953.0	966.0
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	20	12	12	2	4	7
Value of new houses	\$'000	3 084.0	1 670.0	1 982.0	304.3	707.6	1 368.1
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	550.0	428.0	95.0	—	116.8
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	90.0	1 000.0	715.0	976.8	—	—
Value of total building	\$'000	3 174.0	3 220.0	3 125.0	1 376.2	707.6	1 484.9

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

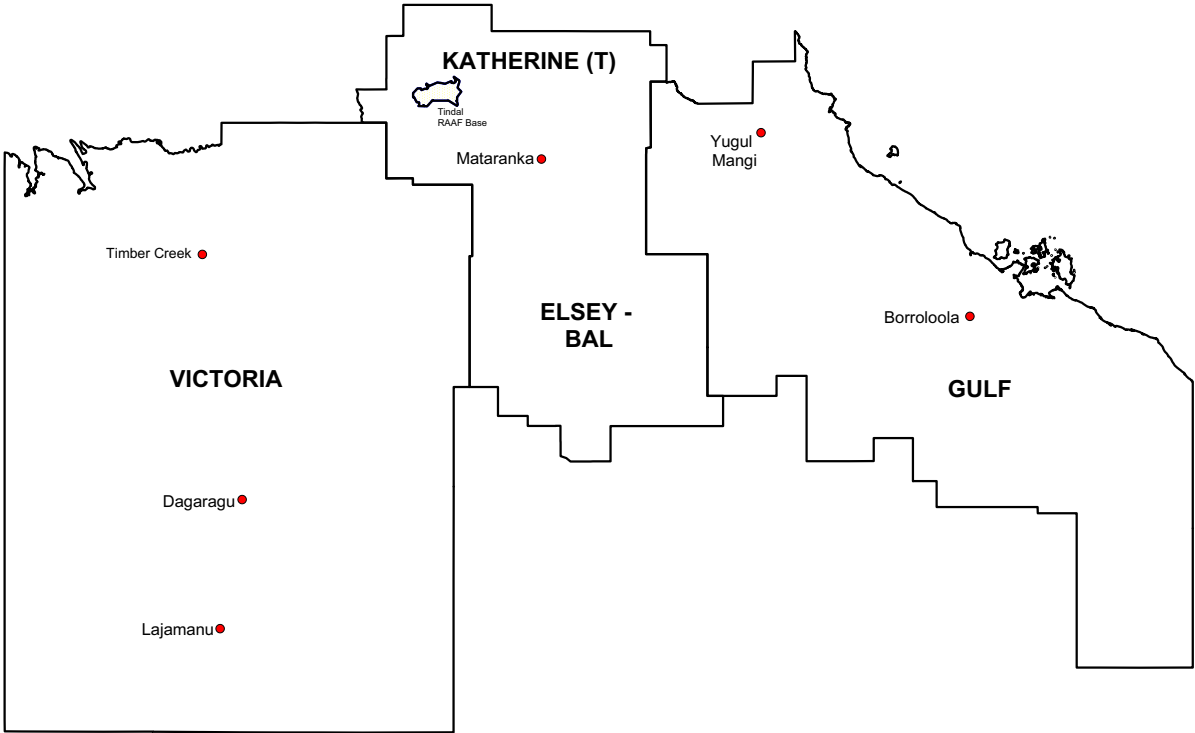
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1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, EAST ARNHEM REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Nhulunbuy</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 805	3 822	3 808	3 800	3 800	3 777
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	546	550	538	532	531	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 517	1 537	1 535	1 542	1 545	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	21	23	21	23	23	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 084</i>	<i>2 110</i>	<i>2 094</i>	<i>2 097</i>	<i>2 099</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	508	490	481	476	477	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 182	1 193	1 213	1 209	1 206	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	31	29	20	18	18	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 721</i>	<i>1 712</i>	<i>1 714</i>	<i>1 703</i>	<i>1 701</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	41.0	40.0	38.6	38.1	38.1	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	69	52	50	62	74	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	3	6	7	7	4	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96	82
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	3.2
Persons in the labour force	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 578	2 573
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	1	9	12	2	4	1
Value of new houses	\$'000	215.5	1 120.0	1 930.0	235.0	704.0	160.0
New other residential building	no.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	530.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	35.0	—	1 184.4	—	179.0	41.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 879.3	2 780.0	160.0	1 400.0	417.4	403.0
Value of total building	\$'000	3 659.8	3 900.0	3 274.4	1 635.0	1 300.4	604.0

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

KATHERINE REGION



## 1.9 KATHERINE REGION, SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Elsey - Bal</i>	<i>Gulf</i>	<i>Katherine (T)</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>
<b>Area</b>	sq km	63 588	99 565	526	172 995	336 674
<b>Population</b>						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2002p	no.	2 132	3 362	8 824	2 971	17 289
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001	no.	2 136	3 364	8 956	2 975	17 431
Annual growth rate 2001 to 2002	%	-0.2	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.8
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1997	no.	2 189	2 878	9 473	2 590	17 130
Annual growth rate 1997 to 2002(a)	%	-0.5	3.2	-1.4	2.8	0.2
Age range of population 30 June 2001						
0-4 years	no.	235	349	875	297	1 756
5-14 years	no.	447	661	1 692	598	3 398
15-44 years	no.	1 024	1 738	4 461	1 551	8 774
45-64 years	no.	342	498	1 594	436	2 870
65 years and over	no.	88	118	334	93	633
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 136</i>	<i>3 364</i>	<i>8 956</i>	<i>2 975</i>	<i>17 431</i>
Dependency ratio	%	56.4	50.4	47.9	49.7	49.7
Median age, June 2001	no.	26.4	25.0	29.4	24.6	27.3
Births 2001, calendar year	no.	60	103	195	80	438
Deaths 2001, calendar year	no.	12	25	40	21	98
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>						
Age range of population						
0-4 years	no.	156	268	240	203	867
5-14 years	no.	332	535	482	501	1 850
15-44 years	no.	616	1 232	922	986	3 756
45-64 years	no.	121	240	185	265	811
65 years and over	no.	31	66	69	71	237
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 256</i>	<i>2 341</i>	<i>1 898</i>	<i>2 026</i>	<i>7 521</i>
Dependency ratio	%	70.4	59.0	71.5	62.0	64.7
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2002</b>						
Unemployed persons	no.	108	120	235	135	598
Unemployment rate	%	11.4	10.5	4.3	12.3	6.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	945	1 143	5 448	1 102	8 638
<b>Building approvals, 2001-02(c)</b>						
New houses	no.	12	12	28	11	63
Value of new houses	\$'000	2 024.0	1 698.5	4 077.3	2 195.0	9 994.8
New other residential building	no.	—	—	2	—	2
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	274.0	—	274.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	321.0	60.0	1 127.3	373.0	1 881.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 075.0	—	2 230.9	—	4 305.9
Value of total building	\$'000	4 420.0	1 758.5	7 709.5	2 568.0	16 456.0

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, KATHERINE REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	17 130	17 184	17 205	17 324	17 431	17 289
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 766	2 764	2 729	2 691	2 658	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	6 229	6 247	6 202	6 213	6 177	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	280	298	315	333	360	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 275</i>	<i>9 309</i>	<i>9 246</i>	<i>9 237</i>	<i>9 195</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 503	2 427	2 412	2 445	2 496	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	5 123	5 208	5 298	5 388	5 467	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	229	240	249	254	273	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>7 855</i>	<i>7 875</i>	<i>7 959</i>	<i>8 087</i>	<i>8 236</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	50.9	50.0	49.6	49.3	49.7	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	410	378	412	410	438	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	90	116	83	100	98	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	737	598
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	6.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8 583	8 638
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	77	54	140	77	53	63
Value of new houses	\$'000	10 389.5	6 905.5	16 804.0	10 794.8	7 226.7	9 994.8
New other residential building	no.	24	5	39	5	4	2
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	1 920.6	494.6	2 278.0	450.0	428.0	274.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	627.8	1 541.5	3 024.8	895.3	1 450.3	1 881.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	14 340.1	28 660.2	11 405.3	10 628.9	5 493.6	4 305.9
Value of total building	\$'000	27 278.0	37 601.8	33 512.1	22 768.9	14 598.7	16 456.0

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, KATHERINE REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>ELSEY - BAL</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 189	2 126	2 134	2 119	2 136	2 132
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	317	327	329	332	339	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	880	844	809	770	729	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	49	47	50	56	60	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 246	1 218	1 188	1 158	1 128	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	323	312	327	332	343	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	591	566	589	603	637	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	29	30	30	26	28	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	no.	943	908	946	961	1 008	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	48.8	50.8	52.6	54.3	56.4	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	53	38	49	48	60	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	19	18	10	14	12	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	134	108
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.4	11.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	931	945
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	2	4	18	14	3	12
Value of new houses	\$'000	204.2	660.0	2 397.0	2 433.5	541.0	2 024.0
New other residential building	no.	—	2	2	—	4	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	150.0	150.0	—	428.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	150.0	365.0	—	—	321.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 300.6	18 423.2	893.3	2 142.3	150.0	2 075.0
Value of total building	\$'000	2 504.8	19 383.2	3 805.3	4 575.8	1 119.0	4 420.0
<b>GULF</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 878	2 959	3 050	3 226	3 364	3 362
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	525	528	529	539	554	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	972	1 019	1 077	1 175	1 244	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	45	50	53	64	72	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 542	1 597	1 659	1 778	1 870	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	467	449	439	444	456	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	837	874	914	962	992	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	32	39	38	42	46	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 336	1 362	1 391	1 448	1 494	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	59.1	56.3	53.2	51.0	50.4	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	101	90	93	84	103	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	14	23	12	26	25	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	132	120
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.2	10.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 080	1 143
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	—	11	25	7	21	12
Value of new houses	\$'000	—	1 931.0	3 785.0	728.6	2 743.3	1 698.5
New other residential building	no.	—	3	3	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	344.6	235.0	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	300.0	985.0	15.0	—	60.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	70.6	80.0	154.0	270.0	82.0	—
Value of total building	\$'000	70.6	2 655.6	5 159.0	1 013.6	2 825.3	1 758.5

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

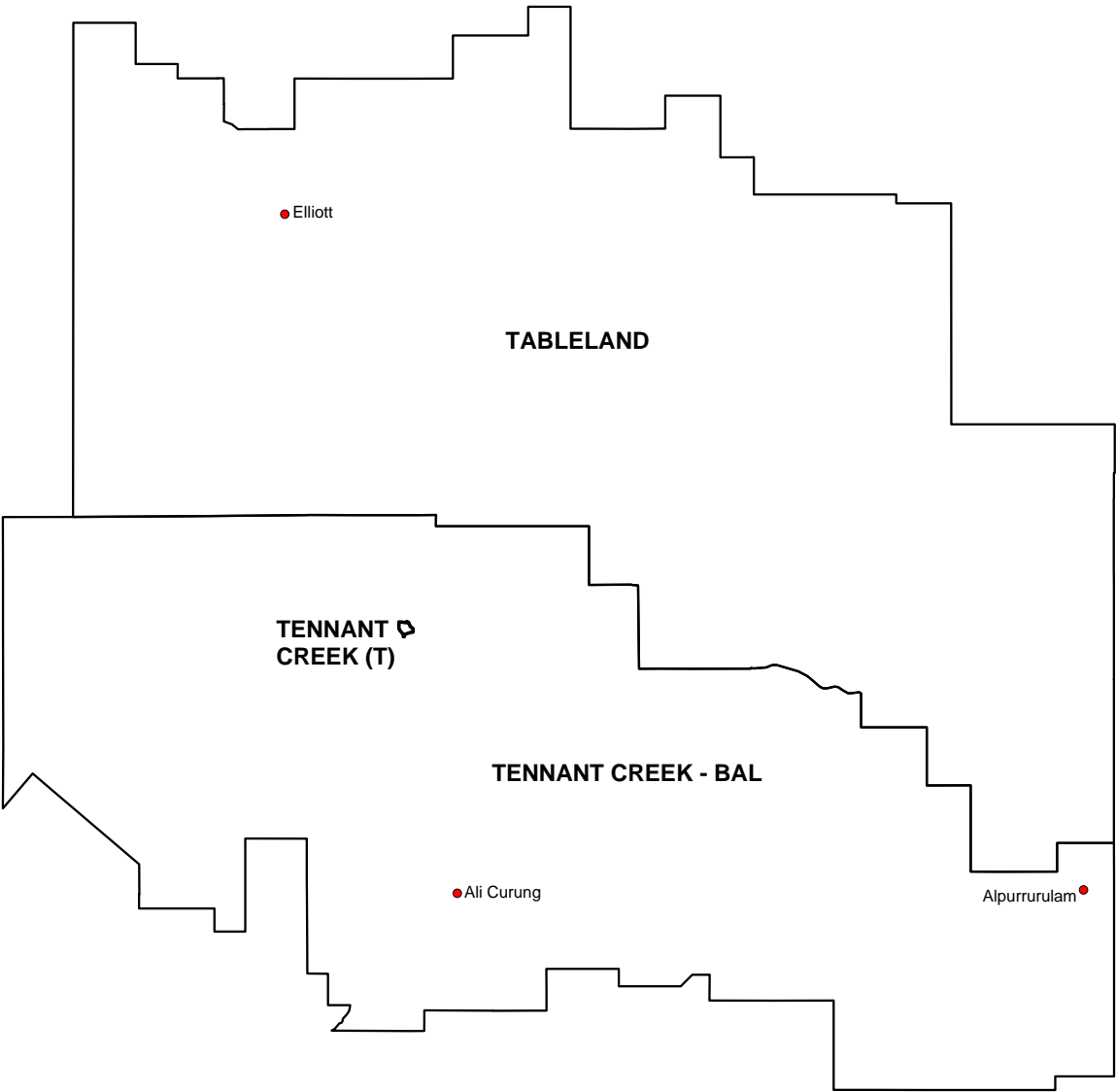
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1.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, KATHERINE REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>KATHERINE (T)</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	9 473	9 429	9 295	9 123	8 956	8 824
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 476	1 459	1 428	1 376	1 308	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	3 521	3 491	3 389	3 274	3 165	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	137	152	165	169	185	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	no.	5 134	5 102	4 982	4 819	4 658	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 295	1 254	1 232	1 244	1 259	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	2 925	2 950	2 949	2 924	2 890	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	119	123	132	136	149	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	no.	4 339	4 327	4 313	4 304	4 298	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	47.0	46.4	46.7	47.2	47.9	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	200	183	204	200	195	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	27	54	47	42	40	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	313	235
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	4.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 457	5 448
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	74	32	77	46	22	28
Value of new houses	\$'000	10 107.3	3 764.5	8 428.5	6 249.5	2 831.4	4 077.3
New other residential building	no.	19	—	30	5	—	2
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	1 467.6	—	1 493.0	450.0	—	274.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	446.6	766.5	1 299.8	475.3	970.3	1 127.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	11 968.9	9 707.0	9 312.5	8 216.5	5 193.4	2 230.9
Value of total building	\$'000	23 990.4	14 238.0	20 533.8	15 391.4	8 995.1	7 709.5
<b>VICTORIA</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 590	2 670	2 726	2 856	2 975	2 971
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	448	450	443	444	457	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	856	893	927	994	1 039	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	49	49	47	44	43	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 353	1 392	1 417	1 482	1 539	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	418	412	414	425	438	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	770	818	846	899	948	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	49	48	49	50	50	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 237	1 278	1 309	1 374	1 436	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	59.3	56.0	53.8	50.9	49.7	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	56	67	66	78	80	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	30	21	14	18	21	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	158	135
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.2	12.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 115	1 102
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	1	7	20	10	7	11
Value of new houses	\$'000	78.0	550.0	2 193.5	1 383.0	1 111.0	2 195.0
New other residential building	no.	5	—	4	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	453.0	—	400.0	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	181.2	325.0	375.0	405.0	480.0	373.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	450.0	1 045.5	—	68.3	—
Value of total building	\$'000	712.2	1 325.0	4 014.0	1 788.0	1 659.3	2 568.0

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

BARKLY REGION



## 1.11 BARKLY REGION, SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tableland</i>	<i>Tennant Creek (T)</i>	<i>Tennant Creek - Bal</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>
<b>Area</b>	sq km	156 617	24	127 007	283 648
<b>Population</b>					
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2002p	no.	996	3 003	1 872	5 871
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001	no.	984	3 002	1 876	5 862
Annual growth rate 2001 to 2002	%	1.2	—	-0.2	0.2
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1997	no.	1 058	3 644	1 825	6 527
Annual growth rate 1997 to 2002(a)	%	-1.2	-3.8	0.5	-2.1
Age range of population 30 June 2001					
0-4 years	no.	89	293	223	605
5-14 years	no.	189	524	434	1 147
15-44 years	no.	539	1 428	912	2 879
45-64 years	no.	141	636	252	1 029
65 years and over	no.	26	121	55	202
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>3 002</i>	<i>1 876</i>	<i>5 862</i>
Dependency ratio	%	44.7	45.4	61.2	50.0
Median age, June 2001	no.	24.2	30.0	21.9	26.1
Births 2001, calendar year	no.	19	71	42	132
Deaths 2001, calendar year	no.	3	25	10	38
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>					
Age range of population					
0-4 years	no.	55	138	184	377
5-14 years	no.	140	287	383	810
15-44 years	no.	267	561	718	1 546
45-64 years	no.	64	145	177	386
65 years and over	no.	12	45	43	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>1 176</i>	<i>1 505</i>	<i>3 219</i>
Dependency ratio	%	62.5	66.6	68.2	66.6
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2002</b>					
Unemployed persons	no.	28	55	42	125
Unemployment rate	%	5.2	4.1	9.3	5.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	536	1 332	450	2 318
<b>Building approvals, 2001-02(c)</b>					
New houses	no.	10	9	4	23
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 598.8	988.0	680.0	3 266.8
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	651.2	204.0	215.4	1 070.6
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	5 268.4	300.0	5 568.4
Value of total building	\$'000	2 250.0	6 460.4	1 195.4	9 905.8

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, BARKLY REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 527	6 290	6 228	6 052	5 862	5 871
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 017	992	961	918	874	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	2 292	2 208	2 189	2 139	2 068	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	127	115	128	112	108	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 436</i>	<i>3 315</i>	<i>3 278</i>	<i>3 169</i>	<i>3 050</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 026	1 003	977	934	878	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 965	1 886	1 880	1 861	1 840	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	100	86	93	88	94	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 091</i>	<i>2 975</i>	<i>2 950</i>	<i>2 883</i>	<i>2 812</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	53.3	53.6	53.1	51.3	50.0	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	155	126	118	133	132	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	50	39	36	35	38	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	204	125
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	5.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 988	2 318
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	18	47	23	33	23	23
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 923.0	6 044.3	2 900.2	4 404.2	3 766.4	3 266.8
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	364.0	160.9	628.8	348.2	50.6	1 070.6
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 176.0	665.5	308.6	830.7	201.7	5 568.4
Value of total building	\$'000	4 463.0	6 870.7	3 837.7	5 583.1	4 018.7	9 905.8

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, BARKLY REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>TABLELAND</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 058	1 014	1 042	1 000	984	996
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	150	159	160	158	152	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	425	403	409	395	393	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	24	17	29	19	17	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	153	153	147	140	126	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	288	271	279	281	287	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	18	11	18	7	9	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>422</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	48.4	50.4	51.5	47.9	44.7	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	18	6	16	18	19	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	10	7	3	7	3	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	28
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	5.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	520	536
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	5	15	6	—	12	10
Value of new houses	\$'000	500.0	1 584.5	721.0	—	1 844.0	1 598.8
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	—	68.7	—	—	651.2
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	130.0	133.0	68.4	285.0	—	—
Value of total building	\$'000	630.0	1 717.5	858.1	285.0	1 844.0	2 250.0
<b>TENNANT CREEK (T)</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 644	3 507	3 371	3 212	3 002	3 003
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	545	510	473	432	384	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 272	1 225	1 181	1 132	1 060	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	64	67	72	72	68	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 881</i>	<i>1 802</i>	<i>1 726</i>	<i>1 636</i>	<i>1 512</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	541	516	488	460	433	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	1 165	1 131	1 102	1 062	1 004	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	57	58	55	54	53	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 763</i>	<i>1 705</i>	<i>1 645</i>	<i>1 576</i>	<i>1 490</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	49.5	48.9	47.7	46.4	45.4	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	100	95	65	78	71	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	32	17	28	20	25	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113	55
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	4.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 847	1 332
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	11	26	14	11	11	9
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 163.0	3 829.8	1 822.2	1 381.7	1 922.4	988.0
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	304.0	110.9	223.1	71.7	50.6	204.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 046.0	532.5	240.2	545.8	201.7	5 268.4
Value of total building	\$'000	3 513.0	4 473.1	2 285.5	1 999.1	2 174.7	6 460.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

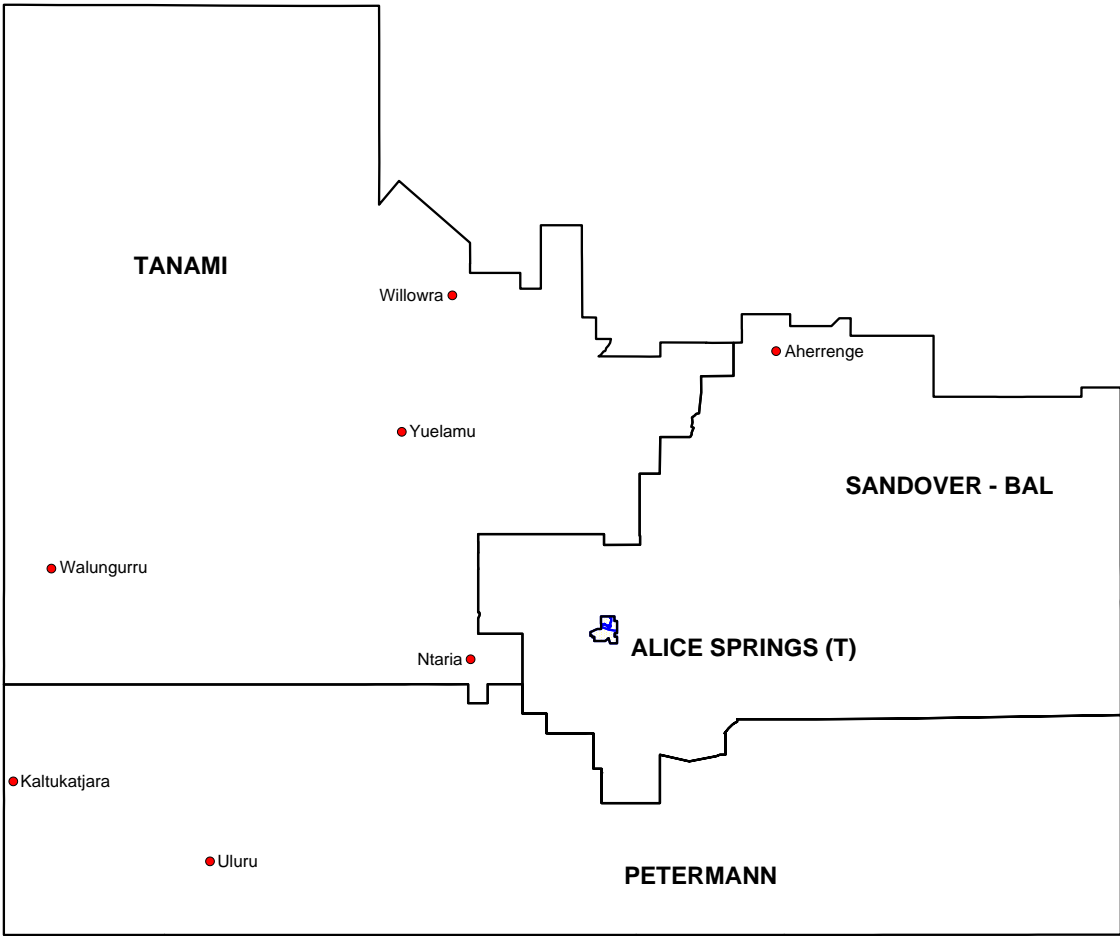
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1.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, BARKLY REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>TENNANT CREEK - BAL</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 825	1 769	1 815	1 840	1 876	1 872
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	322	323	328	328	338	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	595	580	599	612	615	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	39	31	27	21	23	n.a.
Total males	no.	956	934	954	961	976	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	332	334	342	334	319	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	512	484	499	518	549	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	25	17	20	27	32	n.a.
Total females	no.	869	835	861	879	900	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	64.9	66.3	65.3	62.8	61.2	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	37	25	37	37	42	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	8	15	5	8	10	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	42
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	9.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	621	450
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	2	6	3	22	—	4
Value of new houses	\$'000	260.0	630.0	357.0	3 022.5	—	680.0
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	60.0	50.0	337.0	276.5	—	215.4
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	300.0
Value of total building	\$'000	320.0	680.0	694.0	3 299.0	—	1 195.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

CENTRAL REGION





### 1.13 CENTRAL REGION, SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Alice Springs (T)</i>	<i>Petermann</i>	<i>Sandover - Bal</i>	<i>Tanami</i>	<i>Central Region</i>
<b>Area</b>	sq km	424	167 896	136 464	241 788	546 572
<b>Population</b>						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2002p	no.	26 306	2 894	3 460	6 194	38 854
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001	no.	26 520	2 844	3 454	6 182	39 000
Annual growth rate 2001 to 2002	%	-0.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	-0.4
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1997	no.	25 559	2 474	2 550	6 401	36 984
Annual growth rate 1997 to 2002(a)	%	0.6	3.2	6.3	-0.7	1.0
Age range of population 30 June 2001						
0-4 years	no.	2 183	218	419	608	3 428
5-14 years	no.	4 350	391	778	1 272	6 791
15-44 years	no.	13 327	1 695	1 665	3 203	19 890
45-64 years	no.	5 576	453	473	832	7 334
65 years and over	no.	1084	87	119	267	1557
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>26 520</i>	<i>2 844</i>	<i>3 454</i>	<i>6 182</i>	<i>39 000</i>
Dependency ratio	%	40.3	32.4	61.6	53.2	43.3
Median age, June 2001	no.	31.5	27.5	22.9	24.5	29.2
Births 2001, calendar year	no.	464	49	69	127	709
Deaths 2001, calendar year	no.	129	11	20	52	212
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>						
Age range of population						
0-4 years	no.	465	102	327	504	1 398
5-14 years	no.	927	251	671	1 123	2 972
15-44 years	no.	2 125	550	1 292	2 534	6 501
45-64 years	no.	581	158	305	564	1 608
65 years and over	no.	154	50	90	236	530
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4 252</i>	<i>1 111</i>	<i>2 685</i>	<i>4 961</i>	<i>13 009</i>
Dependency ratio	%	57.1	56.9	68.1	60.1	60.4
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2002</b>						
Unemployed persons	no.	768	302	174	409	1 653
Unemployment rate	%	4.7	19.9	19.1	24.3	8.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	16 190	1 516	913	1 684	20 303
<b>Building approvals, 2001-02(c)</b>						
New houses	no.	86	6	1	1	94
Value of new houses	\$'000	13 932.8	717.2	300.0	100.0	15 049.9
New other residential building	no.	62	—	—	—	62
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	6 160.0	—	—	—	6 160.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	3 614.1	—	11.4	—	3 625.6
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	18 807.1	613.0	—	16 385.8	35 806.0
Value of total building	\$'000	40 092.8	19 524.2	924.4	100.0	60 641.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

# 1.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, CENTRAL REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	36 984	37 383	38 110	38 601	39 000	38 854
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	5 199	5 194	5 202	5 235	5 291	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	13 082	13 300	13 656	13 875	13 995	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	591	602	656	696	730	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>18 872</i>	<i>19 096</i>	<i>19 514</i>	<i>19 806</i>	<i>20 016</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	4 961	4 976	4 931	4 901	4 928	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	12 494	12 644	12 911	13 113	13 229	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	657	667	754	781	827	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>18 112</i>	<i>18 287</i>	<i>18 596</i>	<i>18 795</i>	<i>18 984</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	44.6	44.1	43.4	43.0	43.3	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	703	706	653	692	709	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	212	176	196	222	212	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1894	1653
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	8.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19 993	20 303
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	131	147	211	107	63	94
Value of new houses	\$'000	13 647.5	16 936.1	26 566.3	13 847.5	7 715.7	15 049.9
New other residential building	no.	130	154	34	18	111	62
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	9 177.5	14 883.3	2 609.0	1 690.9	8 412.6	6 160.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	4 286.7	4 004.9	4 340.9	4 171.4	3 455.8	3 625.6
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	17 093.7	10 169.6	46 016.2	14 921.0	65 412.6	35 806.0
Value of total building	\$'000	44 205.5	45 993.8	79 532.5	34 630.8	84 996.5	60 641.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, CENTRAL REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
<b>ALICE SPRINGS (T)</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	25 559	25 850	26 054	26 277	26 520	26 306
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	3 426	3 389	3 365	3 381	3 381	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	9 211	9 397	9 534	9 649	9 738	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	415	435	469	496	540	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	no.	13 052	13 221	13 368	13 526	13 659	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	3 292	3 282	3 192	3 159	3 152	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	8 736	8 859	8 965	9 065	9 165	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	479	488	529	527	544	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	no.	12 507	12 629	12 686	12 751	12 861	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	42.4	41.6	40.8	40.4	40.3	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	458	465	450	446	464	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	124	109	114	132	129	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1018	768
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.4	4.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15 909	16 190
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	102	88	124	70	61	86
Value of new houses	\$'000	10 669.5	10 585.5	15 002.7	9 175.9	7 497.4	13 932.8
New other residential building	no.	130	154	30	10	33	62
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	9 177.5	14 883.3	1 934.0	893.0	3 385.0	6 160.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	3 086.7	2 788.3	3 739.4	3 358.7	3 300.8	3 614.1
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	16 776.2	7 049.8	36 387.6	10 714.5	47 300.9	18 807.1
Value of total building	\$'000	39 710.0	35 306.9	57 063.7	24 142.1	61 484.0	40 092.8
<b>PETERMANN</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 474	2 480	2 649	2 759	2 844	2 894
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	273	269	292	311	334	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	991	1 000	1 078	1 117	1 139	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	44	45	41	46	47	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 308	1 314	1 411	1 474	1 520	n.a.
Females							
0–14 years	no.	248	247	265	271	275	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	890	891	936	974	1 009	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	28	28	37	40	40	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 166	1 166	1 238	1 285	1 324	n.a.
Dependency ratio	%	31.5	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.4	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	45	33	33	39	49	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	14	10	8	20	11	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	303	302
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.7	19.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 461	1 516
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	1	5	6	6	—	6
Value of new houses	\$'000	100.0	609.2	900.0	798.2	—	717.2
New other residential building	no.	—	—	2	—	78	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	425.0	—	5 027.6	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	800.0	520.8	—	159.0	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	117.5	3 019.8	8 779.0	1 622.0	16 792.0	613.0
Value of total building	\$'000	1 017.5	4 149.8	10 104.0	2 579.2	21 819.6	19 524.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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1.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, CENTRAL REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002p
<b>SANDOVER - BAL</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 550	2 806	3 088	3 279	3 454	3 460
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	449	491	528	551	581	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	806	881	973	1 032	1 083	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	41	44	49	54	57	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 296</i>	<i>1 416</i>	<i>1 550</i>	<i>1 637</i>	<i>1 721</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	443	495	553	586	616	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	780	861	940	1 005	1 055	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	31	34	45	51	62	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 254</i>	<i>1 390</i>	<i>1 538</i>	<i>1 642</i>	<i>1 733</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	60.8	61.1	61.4	61.0	61.6	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	90	90	71	92	69	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	27	18	29	26	20	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156	174
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.6	19.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	884	913
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	20	17	20	11	2	1
Value of new houses	\$'000	2 170.0	2 202.0	2 308.5	1 291.0	218.3	300.0
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	190.0	181.8	220.0	—	71.9	11.4
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	200.0	100.0	198.7	1 611.0	399.6	—
Value of total building	\$'000	2 560.0	2 483.8	2 727.2	2 902.0	689.7	924.4
<b>TANAMI</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 401	6 247	6 319	6 286	6 182	6 194
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 051	1 045	1 017	992	995	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	2 074	2 022	2 071	2 077	2 035	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	91	78	97	100	86	n.a.
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 216</i>	<i>3 145</i>	<i>3 185</i>	<i>3 169</i>	<i>3 116</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	978	952	921	885	885	n.a.
15–64 years	no.	2 088	2 033	2 070	2 069	2 000	n.a.
65 years and over	no.	119	117	143	163	181	n.a.
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 185</i>	<i>3 102</i>	<i>3 134</i>	<i>3 117</i>	<i>3 066</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dependency ratio	%	53.8	54.1	52.6	51.6	53.2	n.a.
Births, calendar year	no.	110	118	99	115	127	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	47	39	45	44	52	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	417	409
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.0	24.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 739	1 684
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	8	37	61	20	—	1
Value of new houses	\$'000	708.0	3 539.4	8 355.1	2 582.3	—	100.0
New other residential building	no.	—	—	2	8	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	250.0	797.9	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	210.0	514.0	381.5	653.7	83.1	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	—	651.0	973.5	920.1	16 385.8
Value of total building	\$'000	918.0	4 053.4	9 637.6	5 007.4	1 003.2	100.0

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER  
1 TABLES

- (a) Average annual growth rate.
- (b) See Glossary.
- (c) Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals shown.
- (d) Crude rate per 1,000 population.
- (e) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

SOURCES FOR CHAPTER 1  
TABLES

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

ABS data available on request. *Building Approvals, Northern Territory* cat. no. 8731.7.

ABS data available on request. *Demography, Australia* cat. no. 3101.0.

*Births, Australia, 2001* cat. no. 3301.0.

*Building Activity, Northern Territory* cat. no. 8752.7.

*Deaths, Australia, 2001* cat. no. 3302.0.

*Demography, Northern Territory, 2001* cat. no. 3311.7.

*Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory, 30 June 2001* cat. no. 3235.7.80.001.

*Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand 2001–02* cat. no. 3218.0.

Small Area Labour Markets, December quarter 2002, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).



## CHAPTER 2

## LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

### INTRODUCTION

The Northern Territory (NT) was originally part of the colony of New South Wales, later becoming part of South Australia after the British Government handed it over in 1863. On 1 January 1911, the South Australian Government surrendered the NT to the Commonwealth Government, which took over all the assets and liabilities of the NT. This arrangement continued until 1978 when the Commonwealth Parliament enacted legislation making the NT self-governing from 1 July 1978.

### LAND

The NT has a total area of 1,352,212 square kilometres (sq km), which represents about 17% of Australia's landmass. The land extends approximately 1,610 kilometres from north to south and 934 kilometres from east to west, with approximately 80% lying north of the Tropic of Capricorn (although only about 25% of this area is 'tropical').

**Parks** In the NT there are over 90 designated parks, reserves, protected and other conservation areas. This does not include Kakadu and Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Parks, which are jointly managed by the traditional owners and Parks Australia North. Uluru-Kata Tjuta and Kakadu National Park are World Heritage listed for their outstanding cultural and natural values and are principal destinations for visitors to the NT.

**Land claims** Land is central to the culture and values of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In response to a 1992 decision by the High Court of Australia, the Commonwealth Government introduced the *Native Title Act 1993*. The legislation recognises Aboriginal and Torres Islander peoples' property and cultural rights; the rights of land developers (miners, pastoralists, etc.) who need access to land and certainty of title; and the rights of state and territory Governments who need to manage land resources. Land rights legislation in the NT is enacted under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, which allowed claims on unalienated Crown land. Under this Act claims were required to be lodged by June 1997. At 10 April 2003 the total area granted or subject to claims was 722,301 sq km, approximately 53.6% of the NT.

### CLIMATE

In the tropical north (Top End), the annual seasonal pattern alternates between wet and dry seasons of variable length and intensity, related to the strength of the monsoon. The wet season officially runs from 1 October to 30 April and the dry season from 1 May to 30 September. By contrast the southern part (Centre) of the NT is relatively dry for most of the year and experiences cool winters and hot summers.

About the coast there is little variation in mean monthly temperatures throughout the year. Across the north of the NT temperatures are highest early in the wet season, while in the south temperatures during summer are hot and often exceed 40 degrees Celsius, January being the hottest month. Throughout the NT the coldest months are June and July.

CLIMATE *continued*

In the Top End of the NT, relative humidity is highest during the wet season (averaging between 70 and 85% at 9.00 am) and lowest at the height of the dry season (averaging between 55 and 70% at 9.00 am). In contrast, relative humidity in the Centre is generally highest in June and lowest in spring and summer.

## 2.1 CLIMATE — 2002

	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
DARWIN														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	33.1	31.0	33.3	33.5	33.0	31.1	30.8	31.7	31.8	34.2	34.1	34.5	32.7
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	26.1	25.4	24.3	24.1	22.4	18.6	17.9	17.8	22.6	25.2	25.3	25.5	22.9
Mean 9am relative humidity	%	76	83	76	74	64	48	58	52	71	66	68	71	67
Mean 3pm relative humidity	%	67	73	60	49	42	31	35	33	50	46	54	57	50
Maximum wind gust	km/h	67	96	70	67	67	59	50	50	46	46	85	81	96
Number of days with thunder	no.	19	5	18	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	21	82
Total monthly rainfall	mm	147.6	407.4	247.4	55.8	44.2	—	—	0.2	26.6	9.0	181.4	94.8	1 214.4
Highest daily rainfall	mm	31.0	71.4	47.0	22.0	22.0	—	—	0.2	22.2	8.8	79.0	23.6	79.0
Date of highest daily rainfall	date	23rd	13th	4th	11th	23rd	n.a.	n.a.	8th	14th	26th	16th	25th	16th
NHULUNBUY														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	32.7	31.2	31.7	30.8	30.8	28.9	28.0	28.7	30.2	32.1	32.6	34.6	31.0
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	25.3	25.3	23.5	23.2	21.9	22.0	19.4	18.2	19.4	21.4	23.2	25.1	22.3
Mean 9am relative humidity	%	74	81	70	74	61	61	63	60	64	64	63	63	66
Mean 3pm relative humidity	%	68	73	67	66	55	58	57	54	55	54	59	54	60
Maximum wind gust	km/h	54	68	52	50	61	54	55	59	58	48	46	54	68
Number of days with thunder	no.	15	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	39
Total monthly rainfall	mm	214.4	166.4	100.6	138.6	3.4	1.6	4.4	4.6	9.4	—	9.0	1.4	653.8
Highest daily rainfall	mm	51.2	40.0	33.8	40.2	2.2	0.8	3.4	4.4	6.8	—	8.2	0.6	51.2
Date of highest daily rainfall	date	1st	16th	23rd	10th	1st	25th	19th	19th	3rd	—	29th	24th	1st
KATHERINE														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	35.9	33.2	35.5	35.8	33.3	29.8	30.0	31.4	35.7	39.0	37.8	37.6	34.6
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	24.7	24.1	22.0	20.5	16.6	11.1	10.3	10.6	20.4	23.1	24.9	25.2	19.5
Mean 9am relative humidity	%	79	85	74	70	52	49	59	45	61	60	68	70	64
Mean 3pm relative humidity	%	52	68	42	35	26	23	24	18	27	22	39	41	35
Maximum wind gust	km/h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of days with thunder	no.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	15
Total monthly rainfall	mm	116.6	444.6	65.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	127.2	108.4	862.8
Highest daily rainfall	mm	24.8	60.4	64.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	40.6	44.8	64.2
Date of highest daily rainfall	date	1st	12th	2nd	—	—	—	—	—	30th	—	30th	11th	2nd
TENNANT CREEK														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	35.8	35.5	34.9	34.5	29.1	24.6	24.6	26.7	32.6	36.5	37.6	39.1	32.6
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	24.1	24.7	22.8	21.3	16.7	12.1	10.8	13.2	19.9	21.5	25.2	26.0	19.9
Mean 9am relative humidity	%	51	51	33	28	29	29	22	21	24	11	36	26	30
Mean 3pm relative humidity	%	34	36	22	16	19	17	13	13	16	8	23	14	19
Maximum wind gust	km/h	61	71	95	59	61	78	61	59	65	65	76	68	95
Number of days with thunder	no.	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	19
Total monthly rainfall	mm	244.4	135.6	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	27.6	10.4	425.8
Highest daily rainfall	mm	73.8	40.8	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	18.6	8.0	73.8
Date of highest daily rainfall	date	13th	21st	13th	—	—	—	—	—	13th	—	20th	31st	13th
ALICE SPRINGS														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	36.1	32.7	33.8	33.5	26.9	21.5	22.4	23.9	30.0	33.3	35.0	36.5	30.5
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	18.6	18.3	15.3	13.1	7.8	1.4	0.1	2.9	11.6	12.1	17.8	18.4	11.5
Mean 9am relative humidity	%	34	48	32	32	46	48	37	30	24	17	34	23	34
Mean 3pm relative humidity	%	23	36	18	16	24	23	17	15	17	10	22	15	19
Maximum wind gust	km/h	52	50	65	46	50	59	46	61	70	67	70	72	72
Number of days with thunder	no.	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	17
Total monthly rainfall	mm	5.2	54.2	1.2	—	4.2	—	—	—	0.4	—	132.6	0.2	198.0
Highest daily rainfall	mm	2.6	34.2	1.2	—	3.6	—	—	—	0.4	—	53.2	0.2	53.2
Date of highest daily rainfall	date	12th	21st	12th	—	23rd	—	—	—	13th	—	25th	4th	25th

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.



Rainfall During the wet season the northern part of the NT experiences periods of active monsoonal weather, often one or two months apart, although this may vary. Active monsoonal periods last for a few days to a week or more and are characterised by cloudy conditions with persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms.

Generally, the NT recorded average wet season rainfall in 2002–03. Darwin experienced almost half (45%) of the total rainfall for the season during the month of February, with 727.2mm recorded. In Nhulunbuy 54% of the total rainfall was recorded in the month of January. Tennant Creek experienced higher than average rainfall, with 529.8mm recorded, of which 377mm (more than 70%) was recorded during the month of February.

## 2.2 WET SEASON RAINFALL(a)

	Darwin mm	Nhulunbuy mm	Katherine mm	Tennant Creek mm	Alice Springs mm
2001					
October	30.4	1.2	123.8	36.8	37.2
November	164.6	17.4	225.6	55.8	76.0
December	182.0	140.6	122.8	120.2	183.8
2002					
January	147.6	214.4	116.6	244.4	5.2
February	407.4	166.4	444.6	135.6	54.2
March	247.4	100.6	65.6	7.6	1.2
April	55.8	138.6	—	—	—
<b>2001–02 Total</b>	<b>1 235.2</b>	<b>779.2</b>	<b>1 099.0</b>	<b>600.4</b>	<b>357.6</b>
2002					
October	9.0	—	—	—	—
November	181.4	9.0	126.2	27.6	132.6
December	94.8	1.4	108.4	10.4	0.2
2003					
January	466.2	740.0	433.4	106.2	33.0
February	727.2	216.0	253.0	377.0	38.4
March	121.2	288.8	225.6	7.6	—
April	12.2	107.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
<b>2002–03 Total</b>	<b>1 612.0</b>	<b>1 362.8</b>	<b>1 147.4</b>	<b>529.8</b>	<b>205.2</b>
Average annual wet season rainfall(b)	1 657.1	1 287.2	1 057.9	431.4	219.6

(a) 1 October through to 30 April.

(b) Average is based on the period since records have been collected: Darwin 1941; Nhulunbuy 1944; Katherine 1942; Tennant Creek 1969; and Alice Springs 1940.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

## FLOODS

2000–01 The February 2001 floods on the Victoria River were caused by very heavy rains brought on by tropical cyclone Wylva which was preceded by cyclone Winsome.

The floods recorded in the communities of Kalkaringi/Daguragu and Pigeon Hole were the highest ever recorded in these communities. The residents of Kalkaringi and Daguragu had to be evacuated to Katherine. The flood there was estimated to be a 1 in 60 year event.

The February 2001 flood on the McArthur River was also caused by very heavy rains brought on by cyclone Wylva. The flood recorded in the Borroloola community was the highest ever recorded for the area and is estimated to be a 1 in 35 year event.

2001–2002 The flood in Katherine which peaked on 14 February 2002 was estimated to be close to a 1 in 6–8 year event and in Naiyu (Daly River) the flooding which peaked on 23 February 2002 was close to a 1 in 6 year event.

On the Victoria River flooding occurred at Williams Crossing, Dashwood Crossing, Victoria River Highway Inn, Victoria River Highway Bridge and Coolibah. At Coolibah the flood which peaked on 24 February 2002 was estimated to be a 1 in 8–9 year event.

Major flooding occurred in the Upper Roper catchment at Beswick, Mataranka Resort and Djilkminggan and road access to these communities were cut. At Beswick the flood peaked on 14 February 2002 and was estimated to be a 1 in 18–20 year event.

At Alice Springs flooding occurred both in December 2001 and February 2002. The highest peak event which occurred on 8 December 2001 was estimated to be a 1 in 2–3 year event.

2002–03 Flooding during the 2002–2003 wet season was caused mainly by rainfall brought on by 2 tropical cyclones (TC): Unnamed TC on 4–6 January 2003 over Arnhem Land and the Gulf country, and TC Craig on 7–12 March 2003 over the Northern Top End. There were also 2 tropical monsoonal lows, on 6–22 January 2003 over Top End and Gulf Country and on 11–12 2003 in inland NT. Also, the El Nino effect persisted for the first four months of the wet season which resulted in a late start to the wet season, below average rainfall in December 2002 and above average rainfall in January/February 2003, especially in the Gulf region.

In the Daly River catchment, there was some minor flooding during February 2003 and in March 2003 the Daly River (Naiyu) community experienced some moderate flooding. The flood event in March 2003 in Naiyu was estimated to be a 1 in 4 year event.

There was no flooding however in Katherine.

2002–03 *continued*

In Beswick on the Upper Roper River catchment there was minor flooding in January 2003 and major flooding in March 2003. The major flooding in March 2003 was estimated to be a 1 in 5 year event.

In the McArthur River catchment major flooding occurred in Borroloola in January 2003. The flooding was estimated to be a 1 in 17 year event.

Major flooding also occurred in the Victoria River catchment during February/March 2003. The flood waters rose to almost seven metres above the deck level of the Victoria River Highway Bridge and the bridge was closed from 21 February to 13 March 2003. The event was estimated to be a 1 in 6–7 year event.

In the Todd River catchment some minor flooding during January/February 2003 and moderate flooding in November 2002 was recorded in the Todd River and the Anzac Oval in Alice Springs. The November 2002 event was estimated to be less than a 1 in 2 year event.



## CHAPTER 3

## POPULATION

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The resident population in the Northern Territory at June 2002 was estimated to be 198,013 with an average annual growth rate of 1.2% for the 5 years to June 2002. The NT population represents about 1% of Australia's total population of 19.7 million. With 17% of Australia's landmass the population density for the NT at June 2002 was 0.15 persons per square kilometre, the lowest of all states and territories and significantly lower than the national average of 2.55 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 2002, the estimated natural increase in the NT was 2,885. Together with the estimated net interstate migration loss of 2,784 and the overseas migration gain of 144, the estimated NT population grew by 0.1% (or 250). This was the smallest increase recorded in the NT since 1974–75, when the population decreased by over ten thousand people due to large net migration losses as a result of cyclone Tracy in December 1974.

### 3.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)	Crude divorce rate(a)
	'000	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.					
1911	3.3	31	65	3	10	—	9.4	19.6	96.8	3.0	—
1916	4.8	74	122	3	19	—	15.6	25.6	40.5	4.0	—
1921	3.9	79	80	5	15	—	20.2	20.4	63.3	3.8	—
1926	3.9	73	64	5	14	—	18.5	16.2	68.5	3.6	—
1931	5.0	72	70	6	25	—	14.5	14.1	83.3	5.0	—
1936	5.3	113	60	3	41	—	21.3	11.3	26.5	7.7	—
1941	10.3	216	122	18	179	8	21.0	11.9	83.3	17.4	n.p.
1946	10.6	132	55	4	63	4	12.5	5.2	30.3	6.0	n.p.
1951	15.2	407	117	18	143	13	26.8	7.7	44.2	9.4	n.p.
1956	19.2	556	107	24	160	25	29.0	5.6	43.2	8.4	n.p.
1961	26.2	878	128	21	207	23	33.4	4.9	23.9	7.9	n.p.
1966(c)	57.0	1 769	537	134	312	58	31.0	9.4	75.7	5.5	n.p.
1971(d)	86.4	2 916	620	176	485	57	33.7	7.2	60.4	5.6	n.p.
1976	98.3	2 688	571	63	541	(e)423	27.3	5.8	23.4	5.5	n.p.
1981	123.4	3 109	832	73	719	393	25.2	6.7	23.5	5.8	n.p.
1986	154.4	3 315	661	53	759	381	21.5	4.3	16.0	4.9	2.5
1991	165.9	3 599	802	51	890	419	21.7	4.8	14.2	5.4	2.5
1992(f)	168.1	3 742	776	58	860	409	22.3	4.6	15.5	5.1	2.4
1993	170.7	3 603	765	55	806	382	21.1	4.5	15.3	4.7	2.2
1994	173.4	3 626	776	41	765	400	20.9	4.5	11.3	4.4	2.3
1995	177.6	3 766	813	50	797	432	21.2	4.6	13.3	4.5	2.4
1996	181.8	3 562	758	41	787	486	19.6	4.2	11.5	4.3	2.7
1997	186.9	3 588	891	45	786	416	19.2	4.8	12.5	4.2	2.2
1998	189.9	3 641	871	45	815	457	19.2	4.6	12.4	4.3	2.4
1999	192.7	3 576	832	42	885	409	18.6	4.3	11.7	4.6	2.1
2000	195.6	3 685	909	43	861	455	18.8	4.6	11.7	4.4	2.3
2001	197.8	3 822	872	41	781	447	19.3	4.4	10.7	3.9	2.3
2002p	198.0	3 724	908	42	747	519	18.8	4.6	11.3	3.8	2.6

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

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

(d) 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.

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

(f) 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.

Source: 2002 ABS data available on request, *Demography, Northern Territory, 2001* (cat. no. 3311.7).

#### Regional growth

At 30 June 2002, more than half of the NT population lived in Darwin Statistical Division (SD) and Environs (55.2%) which had an average annual growth rate of 1.6% for the 5 years to June 2002. Palmerston-East Arm Statistical Subdivision (SSD) contributed significantly to the Darwin SD and Environs growth with an average annual growth rate of 9.5% for the 5 years to June 2002, and a 3.1% increase in 2001–02. The major regional centres of Alice Springs, Katherine, and Tennant Creek accounted for another 19.3% of the NT population. Population growth over the 2001–2002 financial year was unevenly spread outside Darwin SD and Environs, with a decrease in the populations of Coomalie (CGC), Bathurst-Melville (CGC), Jabiru (T), Daly, Groote Eylandt, Nhulunbuy, Elsey - Bal, Gulf, Katherine (T), Victoria, Tennant Creek - Bal and Alice Springs (T).

### 3.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE

	1997	2002p	Change 1997–2002(a)	Proportion of total 2002 population
	no.	no.	%	%
Darwin SD and Environs				
<i>Darwin City SSD</i>	69 706	68 378	–0.4	34.5
<i>Palmerston-East Arm SSD</i>	14 801	23 257	9.5	11.7
<i>Litchfield Shire SSD</i>	14 384	15 738	1.8	7.9
<i>Finniss SSD</i>				
<i>Coomalie (CGC)</i>	1 176	1 070	–1.9	0.5
<i>Cox-Finniss</i>	729	805	2.0	0.4
<i>Total Finniss SSD</i>	1 905	1 875	–0.3	0.9
Total Darwin SD and Environs	100 796	109 248	1.6	55.2
Darwin Region Balance				
Bathurst-Melville	2 233	2 453	1.9	1.2
Jabiru (T)	1 431	1 171	–3.9	0.6
South Alligator	763	724	–1.0	0.4
West Arnhem	4 286	4 692	1.8	2.4
Daly	3 617	3 764	0.8	1.9
Total Darwin Region Balance	12 330	12 804	0.8	6.5
East Arnhem Region				
East Arnhem - Bal	6 609	7 528	2.6	3.8
Groote Eylandt	2 731	2 642	–0.7	1.3
Nhulunbuy	3 805	3 777	–0.1	1.9
Total East Arnhem Region	13 145	13 947	1.2	7.0
Katherine Region				
Elsley - Bal	2 189	2 132	–0.5	1.1
Gulf	2 878	3 362	3.2	1.7
Katherine (T)	9 473	8 824	–1.4	4.5
Victoria	2 590	2 971	2.8	1.5
Total Katherine Region	17 130	17 289	0.2	8.7
Barkly Region				
Tableland	1 058	996	–1.2	0.5
Tennant Creek (T)	3 644	3 003	–3.8	1.5
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 825	1 872	0.5	0.9
Total Barkly Region	6 527	5 871	–2.1	3.0
Central Region				
Alice Springs (T)	25 559	26 306	0.6	13.3
Petermann	2 474	2 894	3.2	1.5
Sandover - Bal	2 550	3 460	6.3	1.7
Tanami	6 401	6 194	–0.7	3.1
Total Central Region	36 984	38 854	1.0	19.6
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>186 912</b>	<b>198 013</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2001–2002* (cat. no. 3218.0).

**Sex distribution** Males continued to significantly outnumber females in the NT, with 110 males for every 100 females at 30 June 2001, (98 males for every 100 females nationally). At 30 June 2001, females outnumbered males in only 3 of the 64 NT Statistical Local Areas (SLAs): Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta, Sandover - Bal and Tiwi.

**Age distribution** 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 2001 the NT had the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under of any other state or territory (25.9% compared with 20.5% nationally). The NT also had the highest proportion of people aged 20–34 years (26.8% compared with 21.5% nationally). In contrast it had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (3.7% compared with 12.5% nationally).

With the exception of Darwin SD and Environs, people aged 14 years and younger represented over one quarter of all of the NT Regions' population. The SLAs of Sandover - Bal, West Arnhem, East Arnhem - Bal, Tennant Creek - Bal and Daly had even higher proportions of young people with one third or more of these populations in the 0–14 year age group. These SLAs have large proportions of Indigenous people.

The median age of people in the Territory (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) at June 2001 was 29.8 years, five years younger than the national median age of 34.9 years.

**Indigenous population** The estimated resident Indigenous population in the NT at June 2001 was 57,600, around 29% of the NT population, compared with around 2% nationally. As at June 2001, it is estimated that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples comprised about 40% of the NT population that were aged 14 years and under, about 25% of the population that were aged 15–64 years and about 22% of the population that were aged 65 years and over.

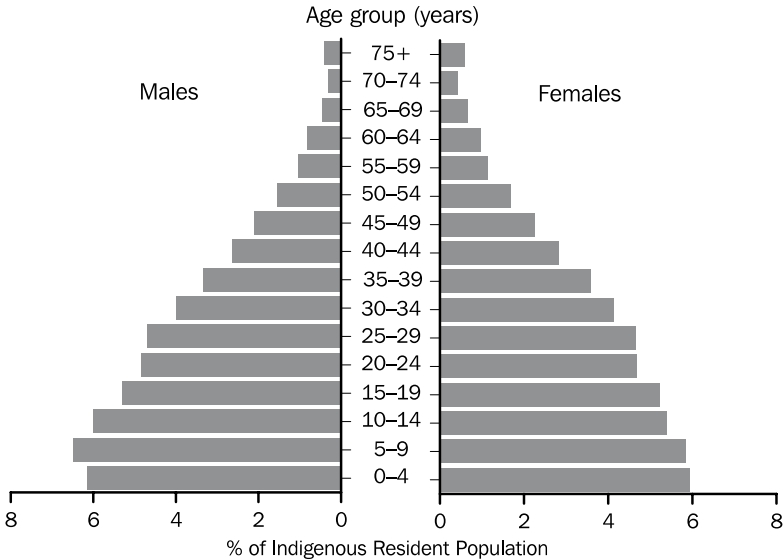
### 3.3 NT AGE STRUCTURE, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE 2001



Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory, June 2001* (cat. no. 3235.7.55.001).

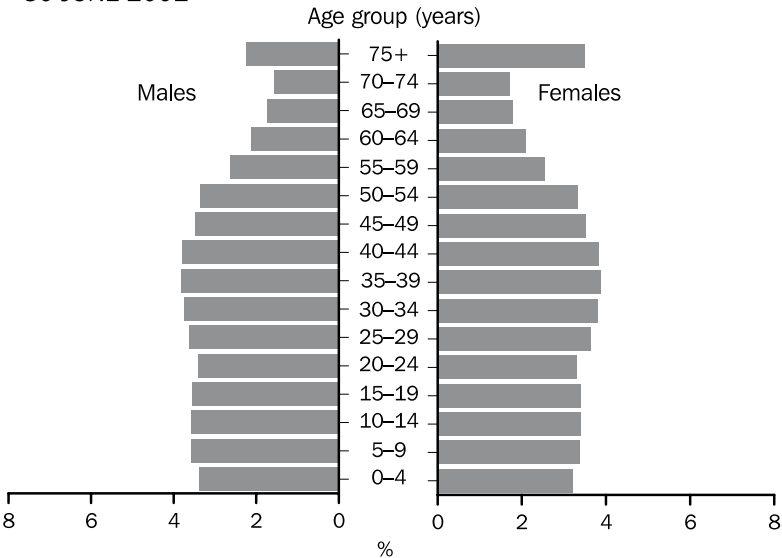


3.4 NT INDIGENOUS POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE — 30 JUNE 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991-2001* (cat. no. 3218.0).

3.5 AUSTRALIAN AGE STRUCTURE, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE 2001

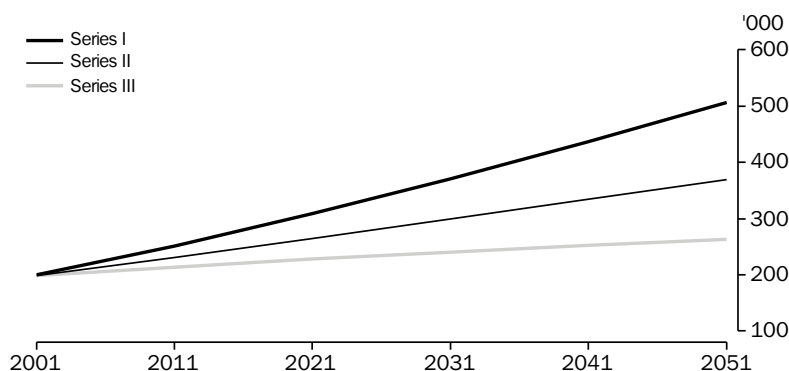


Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australia, June 2001* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

A combination of assumptions of future levels of births, deaths and migration is used to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the NT population over the next 20 years (see Glossary). The following population projections are based on the 1999 estimated resident population, and therefore do not take into account new data from the 2001 Census and more recent patterns of natural increase and migration. Based on the medium series, which assumes low fertility, medium net overseas migration and medium net internal migration, the NT population is projected to grow to 231,259 in 2011 and to 265,024 in 2021.

### 3.6 PROJECTED POPULATION — 30 JUNE



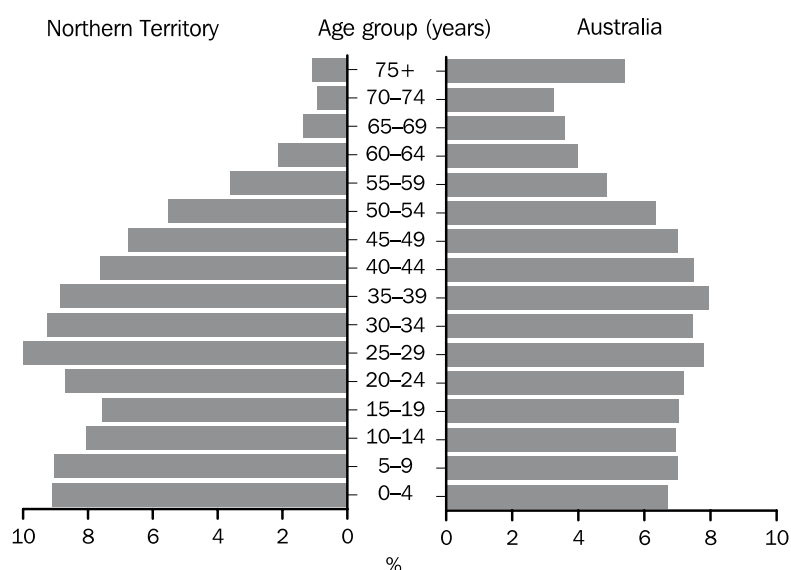
Source: Demography, Northern Territory, 2001 (cat. no. 3311.7).

## Age and sex

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 28.6 years in 1999 to between 31.9 and 32.7 years in 2021. In contrast, the median age of Australians is projected to increase more rapidly, rising from 34.9 years to between 40.3 and 41.5 years in 2021.

The proportion of the population aged 14 years and under is projected to decline from 26.0% in 1999 to between 22% and 23% by 2021, while the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years is expected to increase from 70.5 % to 70–72% over the same period. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to double from 3.5% in 1999 to 6–7% by 2021.

### 3.7 NT AND AUSTRALIA ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE — 30 JUNE 1999



Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 1999-2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

### 3.8 NT AND AUSTRALIA PROJECTED AGE STRUCTURE — 30 JUNE 2021



Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 1999-2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

#### Regional population

The population of Darwin SD (which includes Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm, Litchfield and Finnis) is projected to increase from 103,500 in 1999 to between 126,500 and 184,500 by 2021. Darwin SD 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 Litchfield Shire. By 2021, 56-60% of Territorians are expected to be living in these areas compared to 54% in 1999.

Regional population  
*continued*

Populations of inner city suburbs, such as City-Inner, Larrakeyah, Narrows and Stuart Park are projected to grow due to urban renewal in these areas. Lee Point - Leanyer Swamp is projected to experience the largest growth in Darwin City SSD as it is assumed this area will be developed during the projection period. The population of Palmerston-East Arm is projected to double from 19,600 in 1999 to between 36,600 and 42,000 in 2021 as it continues to absorb much of the population increase in Darwin SD, primarily due to the limited land capacity in Darwin City.

Katherine and Tennant Creek are both projected to experience slow growth. Katherine is expected to grow from 9,900 in 1999 to between 11,400 and 13,800 in 2021, while Tennant Creek is expected to increase to between 4,100 and 5,200 over the same period. The population of Nhulunbuy is projected to decline slowly from 3,600 in 1999 to between 2,900 and 3,500 in 2021. In contrast, the population of Alice Springs is projected to grow steadily in some projections, increasing from 25,500 in 1999 to between 27,600 and 30,900 in 2021, but declining slightly in other projections to 25,200 by 2021.

### 3.9 POPULATION PROJECTIONS(a), SELECTED YEARS, SERIES II(b)

		Age									Total males	Total females	Total persons
	Unit	0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80+			
Darwin SD and Environs													
1999	no.	17 303	15 474	19 718	19 791	16 353	10 794	3 909	1 739	563	56 300	49 344	105 644
2001	no.	17 623	15 981	20 306	20 528	16 965	12 024	4 478	1 925	579	58 453	51 956	110 409
2006	no.	18 532	16 964	22 019	22 360	18 362	14 469	6 291	2 220	713	63 838	58 092	121 930
2011	no.	19 460	18 067	23 791	23 830	19 957	16 139	8 651	2 778	917	69 457	64 133	133 590
2021	no.	22 202	19 833	27 166	27 719	23 102	19 500	11 905	5 358	1 413	81 687	76 511	158 198
Darwin Region Balance													
1999	no.	2 770	2 173	2 709	2 018	1 356	765	393	149	76	6 506	5 903	12 409
2001	no.	2 694	2 337	2 597	2 154	1 427	814	413	157	65	6 604	6 054	12 658
2006	no.	2 606	2 520	2 509	2 354	1 593	997	496	162	75	6 874	6 438	13 312
2011	no.	2 558	2 506	2 715	2 305	1 783	1 126	706	194	76	7 174	6 795	13 969
2021	no.	2 584	2 351	2 884	2 502	1 932	1 391	1 055	402	93	7 785	7 409	15 194
East Arnhem Region													
1999	no.	3 031	2 300	2 331	2 312	1 702	982	295	96	53	6 804	6 298	13 102
2001	no.	3 008	2 388	2 291	2 313	1 753	1 089	314	94	57	6 878	6 429	13 307
2006	no.	2 920	2 521	2 345	2 471	1 899	1 297	431	128	60	7 220	6 852	14 072
2011	no.	2 777	2 615	2 468	2 599	2 049	1 466	652	151	67	7 590	7 254	14 844
2021	no.	2 919	2 397	2 706	2 986	2 324	1 695	1 027	306	84	8 372	8 072	16 444
Katherine Region													
1999	no.	3 667	2 961	3 423	3 059	2 204	1 259	496	211	84	9 494	7 870	17 364
2001	no.	3 583	3 139	3 241	3 296	2 373	1 357	526	213	76	9 660	8 144	17 804
2006	no.	3 588	3 273	3 279	3 505	2 786	1 619	654	186	83	10 152	8 821	18 973
2011	no.	3 612	3 313	3 538	3 501	3 062	1 935	836	202	88	10 666	9 421	20 087
2021	no.	3 923	3 385	3 863	3 868	3 352	2 361	1 224	386	98	11 803	10 657	22 460
Barkly Region													
1999	no.	1 403	1 218	1 351	1 042	810	604	277	89	45	3 615	3 224	6 839
2001	no.	1 351	1 273	1 277	1 120	833	627	297	93	43	3 641	3 273	6 914
2006	no.	1 258	1 327	1 284	1 192	938	731	379	104	40	3 779	3 474	7 253
2011	no.	1 254	1 282	1 366	1 178	1 014	788	496	138	50	3 906	3 660	7 566
2021	no.	1 295	1 286	1 396	1 252	1 077	895	639	188	65	4 156	3 937	8 093
Central Region													
1999	no.	6 803	5 951	7 323	6 694	5 256	3 229	1 339	578	193	19 177	18 189	37 366
2001	no.	6 614	6 025	6 885	6 840	5 620	3 676	1 407	554	224	19 341	18 504	37 845
2006	no.	6 244	6 132	6 857	7 008	6 139	4 505	1 859	535	182	20 026	19 435	39 461
2011	no.	6 252	6 074	7 058	7 062	6 439	4 962	2 574	603	179	20 828	20 375	41 203
2021	no.	6 510	6 100	7 271	7 503	6 807	5 632	3 393	1 194	225	22 510	22 125	44 635
Northern Territory													
1999	no.	34 977	30 077	36 855	34 916	27 681	17 633	6 709	2 862	1 014	101 896	90 828	192 724
2001	no.	34 873	31 143	36 597	36 251	28 971	19 587	7 435	3 036	1 044	104 577	94 360	198 937
2006	no.	35 148	32 737	38 293	38 890	31 717	23 618	10 110	3 335	1 153	111 889	103 112	215 001
2011	no.	35 913	33 857	40 936	40 475	34 304	26 416	13 915	4 066	1 377	119 621	111 638	231 259
2021	no.	39 433	35 352	45 286	45 830	38 594	31 474	19 243	7 834	1 978	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: Data available on request. Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999-2021 (cat. no. 3222.7).

**Births** Preliminary figures for 2002 show that there were 3,724 registered births in the NT, a decrease from 2001 when there were 3,822 births registered. The crude birth rate for 2001 was 19.3 births per 1,000 population, up from 18.8 in 2000 and significantly higher than the national rate of 12.6.

The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the NT remained 25–29 years in 2001 with 117.6 babies per 1,000 females, followed by 103.2 babies for females aged 30–34 years and 99.9 babies for females aged 20–24. The peak age group for the NT remained lower than the national peak age group of 30–34 years.

### 3.10 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — 2001

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Australia
<b>Births</b>									
Total births	no.	1 817	335	383	438	132	709	3 822	246 394
Total Indigenous births	no.	333	307	292	303	99	354	1 688	11 405
Proportion Indigenous births(b)	%	18.3	91.6	76.2	69.2	75.0	49.9	44.2	4.6
<b>Deaths</b>									
Total deaths	no.	370	74	47	98	38	212	872	128 544
Total Indigenous deaths	no.	60	66	44	75	25	144	429	2 063
Proportion Indigenous deaths	%	16.2	89.2	93.6	76.5	65.8	67.9	49.2	1.6

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

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

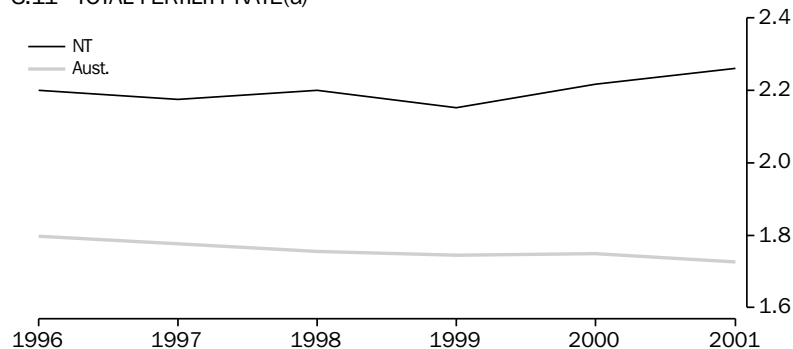
Source: ABS data available on request, *Births, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3302.0).

The fertility of females in the NT increased slightly with an average of 2.3 babies per female compared to an average of 2.2 for the previous five years. The NT total fertility rate was higher than that in any other state or territory and well above the national rate of 1.7 babies per female.

The most significant differences between the age-specific fertility rates for the NT and those nationally were in the 15–19 year age group (70.0 babies per 1,000 females for the NT compared with 17.6 nationally) and the 20–24 year age group (99.9 compared with 58.0 respectively).

Although showing a slight reversal between 2000 and 2001, the fertility of younger women is still trending downwards. Between 1991 and 2001 the fertility of women aged 15–19 years declined by 6% while the fertility of women aged 35–39 years increased by 15%. The fertility of women aged 40 years and over also increased during the period, although births to these women accounted for only 3% of total confinements in 2001.

### 3.11 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a)



(a) Per 1000 females.

Source: *Demography, Northern Territory, 2001* (cat. no. 3311.7).

**Deaths** In 2001 there were 872 deaths of persons usually resident in the NT registered throughout Australia. The 2001 total comprised 550 males and 320 females, a sex ratio of 170.8 males per 100 females. The sex ratio for deaths of NT residents was again the highest of any state or territory. The national sex ratio was 108.3 in 2001.

The crude death rate for 2001 was 4.4 deaths per 1,000 of total population, a decrease from 4.8 per 1,000 in 1991. After standardisation for age, the death rate increased to 8.1 deaths per 1,000 of total population in 2001, which was above the national rate of 5.4. The standardised death rate for males in the NT was 9.5 per 1,000 population compared to 6.5 for females.

There were 41 infant deaths registered in the NT in 2001. The infant mortality rate declined substantially from 14.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 10.7 deaths in 2001, but remained significantly higher than the national rate of 5.3.

**Indigenous population** Of the 3,822 births registered in the NT in 2001, 1,688 (44.2%) were Indigenous births. This represented an increase of 25.7% from 1996 to 2001.

Over the five-year period 1996 to 2001, the peak age group for Indigenous women giving birth was 20–24 years followed by women aged 25–29 years. The fertility rate for Indigenous women aged 20–24 years increased by 4.7% (from 151.9 births per 1,000 in 1996 to 159.1 in 2001) and by 16.4% for women aged 25–29 years (from 126.2 in 1996 to 146.9 in 2001).

The most significant differences between the age-specific birth rates for Indigenous women and those for all women in the NT in 2001 were in the 15–19 and 20–24 year age groups (146.1 and 159.1 for Indigenous women compared with 70.0 and 99.9 for all women in the NT respectively).

Of the 872 deaths registered in the NT in 2001, there were 429 (49.2%) Indigenous deaths, with 152.4 Indigenous male deaths for every 100 Indigenous female deaths. Of the 41 infant deaths recorded in the NT in 2001, 30 (73.2%) were Indigenous infant deaths.

Indigenous population <i>continued</i>	In 2001 the median age at death in NT was 45.1 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 63.2 years for males and 71.5 years for females and significantly lower than for the national median age at death of 75.5 years for males and 81.8 years for females.
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## CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Birthplace	The 2001 Census of Population and Housing shows that 14.5% of the Territory's population were born overseas, compared to 15.5% in the 1996 Census. Nationally, the 2001 Census shows that 21.9% of Australians were born overseas. The largest groups of overseas born persons in the NT were those born in England (3.2%) and New Zealand (1.8%), reflecting a similar national pattern. The NT had higher proportions of persons born in the Philippines and United States of America than Australia as a whole.
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The proportion of persons born overseas varied between regions with the highest being Darwin SD and Environs at 18.7%, and the lowest being Darwin Region Balance at 4.8%.



### 3.12 COUNTRY OF BIRTH — 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(a)</i>	<i>Proportion of Northern Territory population(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population(b)</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(c)	317	3	—	9	3	19	351	0.2	0.8
Overseas born, all other countries	4 341	134	256	216	95	942	6 067	3.0	7.3
Total overseas born	20 387	651	951	1 469	478	5 047	29 343	14.5	21.9
Not stated(d)	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) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

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

(c) Excludes Taiwan Province and Special Autonomous Regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

(d) Includes inadequately described and at sea.

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

**Language** The 2001 Census shows that English was the main language spoken at home for 68.9% of all persons aged five years or over in the NT, compared with 79.9% nationally. In the NT, 31,275 (15.4%) persons reported that they spoke an Australian Indigenous language, which represented 49.6% of all persons who spoke a language other than English at home. Greek was the next highest language other than English (2,819 or 4.5% of all languages other than English spoken at home).

### 3.13 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME — 2001

	Northern Territory(a)							Australia		
	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region		Australian born		Australian born
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
English	86 276	4 726	4 799	12 384	3 482	26 415	139 711	84.3	15 013 965	83.7
Australian Indigenous languages										
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	472	1 670	1 156	871	451	889	5 509	99.5	10 697	98.1
Northern Aboriginal	522	5 612	5 571	376	26	11	12 118	99.8	12 423	99.6
Central Aboriginal	159	90	16	1 282	1 583	8 109	11 242	99.7	19 213	99.5
Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal	—	—	46	—	—	3	49	100.0	1 701	99.1
Torres Strait Island	31	3	3	3	—	—	40	91.7	1 560	97.9
West Coast Aboriginal	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	536	94.4
Eastern Aboriginal	6	—	3	—	—	—	9	100.0	611	95.4
Australian Creoles	66	160	378	1 694	4	3	2 305	99.5	4 241	98.0
Total Australian Indigenous Languages	1 259	7 535	7 173	4 226	2 064	9 015	31 275	99.7	50 982	98.9
Greek	2 713	9	20	9	13	52	2 819	54.9	263 717	49.4
Tagalog (Filipino)	940	9	29	83	12	98	1 190	7.8	78 878	8.5
Italian	697	36	18	35	9	173	983	44.2	353 605	41.5
Cantonese	743	7	3	20	6	45	824	25.9	225 306	19.5
German	483	51	18	62	25	155	800	17.5	76 443	19.0
Vietnamese	612	5	4	8	—	56	703	27.4	174 236	24.8
Indonesian	610	8	20	8	3	19	674	32.6	38 725	14.1
Hakka	611	—	—	—	3	—	614	28.5	7 449	20.0
Portuguese	474	—	3	—	—	21	498	26.1	23 684	21.8
Mandarin	374	3	—	6	—	36	422	19.9	139 287	11.9
Thai	349	3	8	19	3	11	393	20.1	17 349	13.9
Netherlandic	208	9	9	29	6	57	321	17.7	40 188	14.4
French	216	15	6	12	3	51	312	25.4	39 643	23.8
Spanish	224	—	17	10	3	29	288	23.0	93 593	22.1
Other languages	2 622	78	182	139	67	523	3 648	24.2	1 205 278	26.3
Language spoken not stated/ inadequately described	9 336	1 042	777	1 699	623	3 449	17 268	26.3	926 936	25.7
Total	108 747	13 536	13 086	18 749	6 322	40 205	202 743	77.9	18 769 264	72.6

(a) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

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

**Religious affiliation** The 2001 Census shows that 22.2% of the NT population identified an affiliation with the Western Catholic religion compared to 26.4% nationally. The 2001 Census also shows that 14.7% of the NT population identified an affiliation with the Anglican religion, compared to 20.7% nationally.

The NT had a higher proportion of its population who described themselves as having no religion than Australia as a whole (18.3% and 15.2% respectively).

### 3.14 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Proportion of Northern Territory population(b)	Proportion of Australian population(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Western Catholic	26 512	5 204	1 235	3 142	798	7 756	45 059	22.2	26.4
No Religion, n.f.d.	23 168	1 369	1 317	3 277	956	6 636	37 179	18.3	15.2
Anglican	16 647	1 432	2 634	3 387	699	4 530	29 721	14.7	20.7
Uniting Church	7 030	2 585	4 448	990	331	2 433	17 910	8.8	6.7
Lutheran	1 596	80	70	252	175	6 657	8 861	4.4	1.3
Baptist	1 423	52	76	1 421	915	1 872	5 778	2.9	1.6
Presbyterian	2 373	127	111	363	92	747	3 879	1.9	3.3
Greek Orthodox	3 297	13	31	23	25	92	3 486	1.7	1.9
Buddhism	2 221	33	46	82	25	255	2 672	1.3	1.9
Aboriginal Evangelical Missions Christian, n.f.d.	288	121	11	886	1 145	221	2 672	1.3	—
Religious belief, n.f.d.	1 601	39	138	181	59	620	2 655	1.3	1.7
Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions	1 668	98	93	228	49	493	2 648	1.3	1.2
Islam	108	563	529	540	39	629	2 408	1.2	—
Pentecostal, n.f.d.	778	11	34	14	8	94	945	0.5	1.5
Salvation Army	418	12	14	38	14	170	669	0.3	0.4
Jehovah's Witnesses	388	17	22	53	11	119	616	0.3	0.4
Assemblies of God	391	3	9	48	—	76	527	0.3	0.4
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	176	57	28	162	9	63	498	0.2	0.2
Hinduism	269	—	12	41	20	100	442	0.2	0.3
Atheism	332	6	3	10	—	79	430	0.2	0.5
Seventh-Day Adventist	251	15	11	26	8	54	368	0.2	0.1
Churches of Christ (Conference)	192	8	19	22	22	72	335	0.2	0.3
Other Protestant, n.f.d.	128	7	15	34	4	57	251	0.1	0.3
Agnosticism	190	7	8	10	—	32	250	0.1	0.1
Judaism	155	8	6	10	3	32	214	0.1	0.1
All other Religions	99	3	7	6	—	34	149	0.1	0.4
Religion not stated/inadequately described	1 124	63	65	95	26	358	1 761	0.9	2.4
<b>Total</b>	15 933	1 598	2 081	3 396	865	5 929	30 328	15.0	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 756</b>	<b>13 531</b>	<b>13 073</b>	<b>18 737</b>	<b>6 298</b>	<b>40 210</b>	<b>202 711</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

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

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

**Internet use** The 2001 Census shows that 30.8% of Territorians used the internet in the week before the Census, compared to 37.1% nationally. Internet use varied greatly between regions with Darwin SD and Environs having the highest proportion of persons who used the internet at 38.3%, compared to Darwin Region Balance and Barkly with only 12.0% and 13.7% respectively.

### 3.15 INTERNET USE(a) — 2001

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>		<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>		<i>East Arnhem Region</i>		<i>Katherine Region</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
No	58 650	53.9	10 574	78.1	10 061	76.9	13 371	71.3
Yes								
at home	17 580	16.2	523	3.9	1 244	9.5	1 524	8.1
at work	8 197	7.5	379	2.8	390	3.0	845	4.5
elsewhere	5 060	4.7	455	3.4	158	1.2	594	3.2
at home and at work	8 453	7.8	231	1.7	500	3.8	692	3.7
at home and elsewhere	1 468	1.3	16	0.1	52	0.4	80	0.4
at work and elsewhere	302	0.3	7	0.1	5	—	32	0.2
at home, at work and elsewhere	619	0.6	18	0.1	18	0.1	47	0.3
<i>Total</i>	41 679	38.3	1 629	12.0	2 367	18.1	3 814	20.3
Not stated	8 431	7.8	1 334	9.9	652	5.0	1 558	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 760</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 537</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13 080</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18 743</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<i>Barkly Region</i>		<i>Central Region</i>		<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>		<i>Australia</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
No	4 974	78.9	25 763	64.1	124 412	61.4	58.4
Yes							
at home	353	5.6	5 451	13.6	26 801	13.2	18.7
at work	171	2.7	2 041	5.1	12 383	6.1	5.4
elsewhere	114	1.8	1 383	3.4	7 871	3.9	3.8
at home and at work	182	2.9	2 048	5.1	12 221	6.0	6.5
at home and elsewhere	21	0.3	255	0.6	1 900	0.9	2.0
at work and elsewhere	3	—	66	0.2	426	0.2	0.2
at home, at work and elsewhere	21	0.3	142	0.4	891	0.4	0.5
<i>Total</i>	865	13.7	11 386	28.3	62 493	30.8	37.1
Not stated	468	7.4	3 056	7.6	15 824	7.8	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40 205</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>202 729</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) The categories which refer to 'at work' are only applicable to persons aged 15 years and over. All other categories are applicable to all persons.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

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

## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Household composition Results from the 2001 Census showed that the average size of NT households was 3.0 persons, compared with an average of 2.6 for all Australian households, representing decreases from 3.2 and 2.7 respectively from the 1996 Census. Just under two-thirds (61.9%) of all NT households were Family households. The average size of households in East Arnhem, where 76.2% of households were Family households, was 4.5 persons, whereas the average for Darwin SD and Environs was 2.7 persons per household.

### 3.16 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Proportion of Northern Territory households	Proportion of Australian 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	39 069	3 541	2 677	5 440	1 836	12 494	65 057	100.0	100.0
Average household size	2.7	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	—	—

(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** Data from the 2001 Census shows that 49.0% of families in the NT were couple families with children, a decrease from 1996 of 52.1%. 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.

Couple families without children in the NT have 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.

The proportion of one parent families in the NT has 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.

### 3.17 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 Northern Territory families	Proportion of Australian families
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Couple family with									
Children under 15	7 608	828	988	1 338	401	2 717	13 880	32.1	25.3
Children under 15 & non-dependent children	440	180	187	148	57	298	1 310	3.0	1.7
Dependent students (15–24)	734	15	56	43	14	145	1 005	2.3	3.6
Dependent students (15–24) & non-dependent children	409	14	20	21	5	82	551	1.3	2.3
Children under 15 & dependent students	1 126	60	93	115	36	300	1 730	4.0	4.8
Children under 15 & 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</i>	<i>12 056</i>	<i>1 213</i>	<i>1 527</i>	<i>1 849</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>3 986</i>	<i>21 203</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>47.0</i>
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	2 434	293	321	364	134	890	4 436	10.3	7.1
Children under 15 & non-dependent children	200	86	111	68	22	151	638	1.5	0.6
Dependent students (15–24)	309	3	9	19	11	63	418	1.0	1.3
Dependent students (15–24) & non-dependent children	108	7	3	7	3	19	143	0.3	0.5
Children under 15 & dependent students	300	19	22	30	10	70	451	1.0	1.1
Children under 15 & 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</i>	<i>4 298</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>1 494</i>	<i>7 686</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>15.4</i>
Other family	408	58	44	74	41	163	788	1.8	1.8
<b>Total</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 & Migratory.

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

## CHAPTER 4

## EMPLOYMENT

### LABOUR FORCE

The two years from December 2000 to December 2002 has seen the Northern Territory's (NT) labour force grow much faster than the total population, with the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over either employed or unemployed increasing from 69.7% to 73.1%.

Employed persons Trend estimates show that at December 2002 there were 98,200 employed persons in the NT, 700 more than the number employed one year ago, 5,200 more than the number employed two years previously and 22,800 more than the number employed ten years before. Between December 1992 and December 2002 the number of employed persons in the NT increased by 30.2%, while the total number of persons employed in Australia increased by 23.6% over the same period.

#### 4.1 LABOUR FORCE — TREND

	Total employed		Total unemployed		Unemployment rate		Participation rate	
	Aust.	NT	Aust.	NT	Aust.	NT	Aust.	NT
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
Dec 1992	7 636.1	75.4	918.3	7.0	10.7	8.5	62.5	69.2
Dec 1993	7 801.7	74.4	903.3	5.7	10.4	7.1	62.9	66.8
Dec 1994	8 083.4	84.3	770.8	6.9	8.7	7.6	63.2	74.2
Dec 1995	8 332.6	85.4	738.0	6.3	8.1	6.8	63.7	71.4
Dec 1996	8 407.0	85.4	769.4	4.7	8.4	5.3	63.5	68.6
Dec 1997	8 513.8	90.7	738.4	4.3	8.0	4.6	63.1	70.8
Dec 1998	8 692.6	95.0	695.7	3.8	7.4	3.8	63.1	72.2
Dec 1999	8 930.4	92.1	636.0	4.2	6.6	4.3	63.4	69.0
Dec 2000	9 113.1	93.0	614.1	5.5	6.3	5.5	63.5	69.7
Dec 2001	9 222.4	97.5	672.8	8.3	6.8	7.8	63.8	74.1
Dec 2002(a)	9 438.6	98.2	615.3	5.7	6.1	5.5	63.9	73.1

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

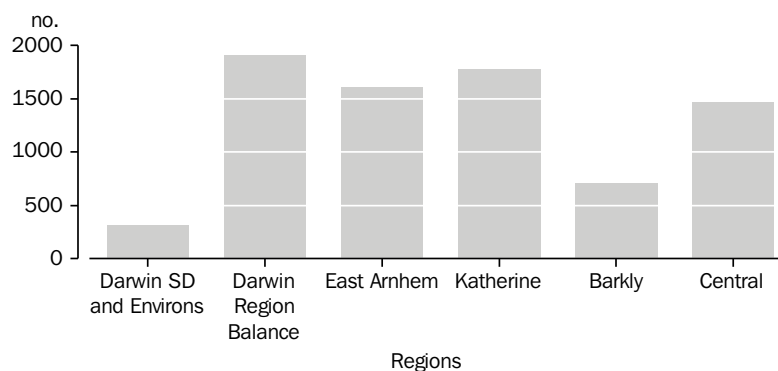
Source: Labour Force, Australia, December 2002 (cat. no. 6202.0).

There are two factors that need to be considered when analysing the NT Labour Force — participation in the Community Development Employment Scheme (CDEP), and permanent defence force numbers.

### CDEP

The CDEP scheme, administered by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), provides much of the Indigenous employment in the Territory. Participants are considered to be employed and are included in Labour Force estimates. At January 2003 there were around 7,800 CDEP participants in the NT, a decrease from around 8,000 thirteen months earlier.

#### 4.2 CDEP PARTICIPANTS — JANUARY 2003

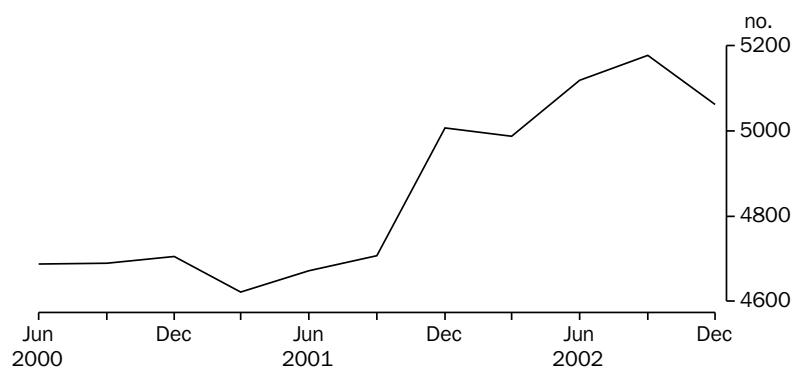


Source: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

#### Defence force personnel

Permanent defence force personnel are not included in Labour Force estimates, however changes in defence force numbers can significantly effect the NT economy. By December 2002 the number of permanent defence force personnel in the NT had increased slightly to 5,062 from 5,008 the previous year.

#### 4.3 PERMANENT DEFENCE FORCE PERSONNEL



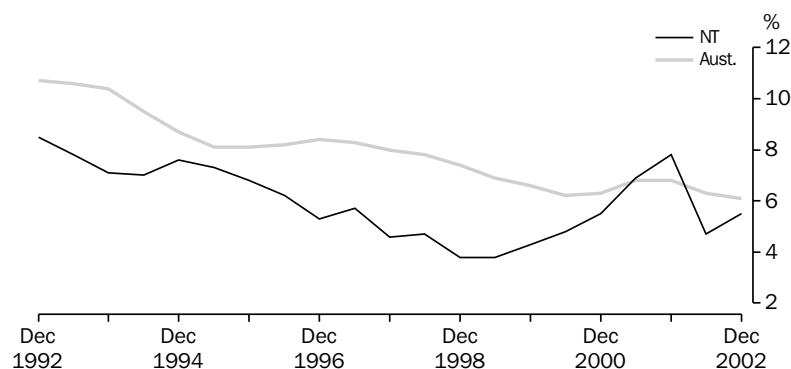
Source: Department of Defence.

#### Unemployment

At December 2002 the NT unemployment rate (trend estimate) was 5.5%. For much of the 1990s the NT unemployment rate was the lowest of all states and territories, and significantly lower than the national unemployment rate. The gap between these two series started to narrow from December 1998, and for the June and December 2001 quarters the NT unemployment rate exceeded the national rate.



#### 4.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE — TREND

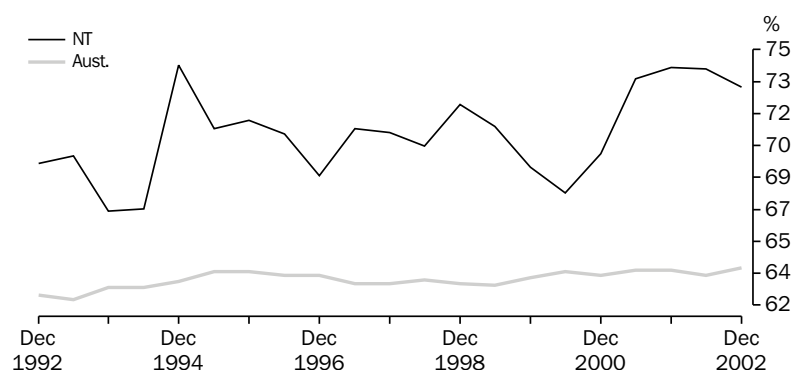


Source: Labour Force, Australia, December 2002 (cat. no. 6202.0).

#### Participation in labour force

Between December 1992 and December 2002 the NT Labour Force participation rate fluctuated between 66.8% and 74.2%, while the national participation rate remained between 62.3% and 63.9%. The NT participation rate has been increasing since June 2000, and by December 2001 had almost matched the 10 year high of 74.2%. By December 2002, the participation rate had decreased again slightly to 73.1%.

#### 4.5 PARTICIPATION RATE — TREND



Source: Labour Force, Australia, December 2002 (cat. no. 6202.0).

#### Regional labour force

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) estimates that in December 2002 the Darwin SD and Environs and Central regions combined accounted for around 83,600 (79%) of the 105,300 persons in the NT Labour Force. Regional unemployment rates varied from 3.6% in Darwin SD and Environs to 12.5% in Darwin Region Balance.

Compared with December 2001, DEWR estimates of regional unemployment decreased in all regions with the exception of Darwin Region Balance which increased from 12.3% in December 2001 to 12.5% in December 2002.

#### 4.6 LABOUR FORCE — DECEMBER QUARTER

Areas	Unemployment		Unemployment rate		Labour force	
	2001 no.	2002 no.	2001 %	2002 %	2001 no.	2002 no.
Darwin SD and Environs						
Darwin City SSD	1 939	1 374	4.3	3.1	44 876	44 988
Palmerston SSD	553	356	7.1	4.0	7 819	8 851
Litchfield SSD	587	486	7.3	5.6	8 084	8 610
Finniss SSD	89	82	10.5	9.4	844	868
<i>Total</i>	3 168	2 298	5.1	3.6	61 623	63 317
Darwin Region Balance						
Bathurst-Melville	117	119	12.4	12.9	941	926
Jabiru (T)	20	18	2.4	2.1	849	847
South Alligator	26	29	8.8	9.3	294	313
West Arnhem	225	228	16.0	16.5	1 405	1 378
Daly	169	173	16.2	16.4	1 041	1 058
<i>Total</i>	557	567	12.3	12.5	4 530	4 522
East Arnhem Region						
East Arnhem - Bal	278	271	14.7	14.2	1 889	1 908
Groote Eylandt	134	107	14.1	11.1	953	966
Nhulunbuy	96	82	3.7	3.2	2 578	2 573
<i>Total</i>	508	460	9.4	8.4	5 420	5 447
Katherine Region						
Elsey - Bal	134	108	14.4	11.4	931	945
Gulf	132	120	12.2	10.5	1 080	1 143
Katherine (T)	313	235	5.7	4.3	5 457	5 448
Victoria	158	135	14.2	12.3	1 115	1 102
<i>Total</i>	737	598	8.6	6.9	8 583	8 638
Barkly Region						
Tableland	33	28	6.3	5.2	520	536
Tennant Creek (T)	113	55	6.1	4.1	1 847	1 332
Tennant Creek - Bal	58	42	9.3	9.3	621	450
<i>Total</i>	204	125	6.8	5.4	2 988	2 318
Central Region						
Alice Springs	1 018	768	6.4	4.7	15 909	16 190
Petermann	303	302	20.7	19.9	1 461	1 516
Sandover - Bal	156	174	17.6	19.1	884	913
Tanami	417	409	24.0	24.3	1 739	1 684
<i>Total</i>	1 894	1 653	9.5	8.1	19 993	20 303
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>7 068</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>103 137</b>	<b>105 300</b>

Source: Small Area Labour Markets, December Quarter 2002, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Data from the 2001 Census, which includes defence force personnel, shows that 17.7% of 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.

#### 4.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY(a) — 2001

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	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>%</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 & Migratory.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Data from the 2001 Census shows that 8.3% of employed persons in NT were Managers and/or administrators, compared with 9.2% nationally. The NT Indigenous population was under-represented in this occupation group (just 2.9%), but was over-represented in the Labourers and related workers occupation group (35.0% of Indigenous employed persons, compared with 10.0% of all NT employed persons and 8.6% nationally).

#### 4.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION(a) — 2001

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

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

## EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings At February 2003 the average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adults in the NT was \$880.30, 2.2% below the national average of \$900.40. The NT average was the fifth highest of all states and territories, behind ACT (\$1031.80), NSW (\$950.90), Vic. (\$902.00) and WA (\$889.30).

### 4.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

	Northern Territory			Australia		
	February 1998	February 2003	Change over period	February 1998	February 2003	Change over period
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
<b>Males</b>						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	795.80	936.80	17.7	770.00	954.10	23.9
Full-time adults — total earnings	848.20	991.60	16.9	825.10	1 009.00	22.3
All males — total earnings	711.90	817.80	14.9	715.60	862.60	20.5
<b>Females</b>						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	671.40	807.90	20.3	642.00	805.50	25.5
Full-time adults — total earnings	687.40	826.30	20.2	656.00	819.00	24.8
All females — total earnings	543.30	622.00	14.5	470.10	564.10	20.0
<b>Persons</b>						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	741.80	880.30	18.7	722.30	900.40	24.7
Full-time adults — total earnings	778.50	919.00	18.0	762.10	940.30	23.4
All persons — total earnings	631.40	718.70	13.8	597.40	717.40	20.1

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, February 2003 (cat. no. 6302.0).

**Wage costs** The average weekly earnings statistics do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average' person, and changes can be affected by changes in the composition of the workforce. Since December quarter 1997 the ABS has produced the quarterly Wage Cost Index, which measures changes in the price of the wage and salary component of labour services.

From March 2002 to March 2003, total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for NT wage and salary earners increased by 3.2%, compared with a 3.6% increase nationally. The index increased by 3.1% for NT wage and salary earners in the public sector (4.0% nationally), and by 3.0% in the private sector (3.5% nationally).

## CHAPTER 5

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### INTRODUCTION

In 2001-02 it is estimated that the Education industry in the NT contributed 4.6% to the NT gross state product (GSP) compared to a contribution of 4.7% to the national gross domestic product (GDP).

### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

**Schools** As at August 2002 there were 150 government and 33 non-government primary and secondary schools in the NT. The majority of schools were either within the Darwin SD and Environs (34.2%) or in the Central (26.2%) regions, with just over 7% in each of the East Arnhem and Barkly regions. Katherine region and Darwin Region Balance accounted for the remainder (13.7% and 10.4% respectively).

**Students** There were 37,856 primary and secondary students enrolled in the NT as at August 2002, which represents a slight increase of 0.8% (212 students) in the number of primary school students and a decrease of 0.7% (92 students) in the number of secondary students since 2001. There were 3,535 children enrolled in preschool, representing a 4.2% increase from 2001.

Of all NT students 8.5% were enrolled to attend preschool, 61.6% to attend primary school, and 29.8% to attend secondary school. During the five years to 2002, the total number of students in the NT increased by 1.6% compared to a 4.1% increase nationally.

**Indigenous students** In 2002 there were 13,568 Indigenous primary and secondary school students enrolled in the NT. This represented 35.8% of all primary and secondary students in the NT and 11.2% of all Indigenous students in Australia (121,647).

In 2002 Indigenous students represented around 40% of all preschool enrolments, 37.9% of primary school enrolments and 31.6% of secondary school enrolments.

**Teachers** There were 3,292 teaching staff in NT schools (including preschools) in 2002. This represented an increase of 114 teachers (3.6%) from 2001.

## 5.1 EDUCATION — AUGUST 2002

	<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>
Schools							
Government	46	15	13	24	13	39	<b>150</b>
Non-government	18	4	1	1	—	9	<b>33</b>
Student enrolment(a) by sector							
Government							
Total	17 962	1 654	2 858	3 793	1 118	5 220	<b>32 605</b>
FTE(a)	17 277	1 654	2 857	3 792	1 118	5 206	<b>31 904</b>
Non Government							
Total	4 892	768	92	278	—	2 756	<b>8 786</b>
FTE(a)	4 890	768	92	278	—	2 749	<b>8 777</b>
Total enrolments							
Total	22 854	2 422	2 950	4 071	1 118	7 976	<b>41 391</b>
FTE(a)	22 167	2 422	2 949	4 070	1 118	7 955	<b>40 681</b>
Teaching staff(a)							
Government							
Total(a)	1 223	176	290	298	107	455	<b>2 549</b>
FTE(a)	1 165	152	251	279	99	420	<b>2 366</b>
Non Government							
Total(a)	410	70	6	19	—	238	<b>743</b>
FTE(a)	336	67	5	17	—	212	<b>637</b>
Total teaching staff							
Total(a)	1 633	246	296	317	107	693	<b>3 292</b>
FTE(a)	1 501	219	256	296	99	632	<b>3 003</b>
Student enrolment(a) by level(a)							
Preschool							
Indigenous	255	268	267	259	81	296	<b>1 426</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 402	41	88	189	15	374	<b>2 109</b>
Total	1 657	309	355	448	96	670	<b>3 535</b>
Transition-Year 7							
Indigenous	2 107	1 626	1 271	1 587	622	2 308	<b>9 521</b>
Non-Indigenous	10 583	186	695	1 175	189	2 555	<b>15 383</b>
Total	12 690	1 812	1 966	2 762	811	4 863	<b>24 904</b>
Primary Special(a)							
Indigenous	72	11	5	15	12	37	<b>152</b>
Non-Indigenous	313	4	2	19	2	120	<b>460</b>
Total	385	15	7	34	14	157	<b>612</b>
Year 8–10							
Indigenous	1 127	33	91	214	67	247	<b>1 779</b>
Non-Indigenous	3 567	26	150	211	61	862	<b>4 877</b>
Total	4 694	59	241	425	128	1 109	<b>6 656</b>
Year 11–12							
Indigenous	369	—	11	70	12	94	<b>556</b>
Non-Indigenous	2 433	—	65	183	23	456	<b>3 160</b>
Total	2 802	—	76	253	35	550	<b>3 716</b>
Ungraded Secondary(a)							
Indigenous	229	223	287	128	15	549	<b>1 431</b>
Non-Indigenous	152	—	—	—	—	1	<b>153</b>
Total	381	223	287	128	15	550	<b>1 584</b>
Secondary Special							
Indigenous	49	3	7	15	15	40	<b>129</b>
Non-Indigenous	196	1	11	6	4	37	<b>255</b>
Total	245	4	18	21	19	77	<b>384</b>

(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Department of Employment, Education and Training.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

Of the 1,819 students enrolled at 31 March 2002 to commence higher education at the Northern Territory University (NTU), 63.6% were women and 5.8% identified as being Indigenous based on the usual residence address of students. The non-Indigenous/Indigenous higher education enrolment ratio in Darwin SD and Environs was 16.1:1, with Katherine recording the highest proportion of non-Indigenous enrolments with a ratio of 18:1, and Barkly region the lowest with a ratio of 7:1.

### 5.2 HIGHER EDUCATION(a) — 2002

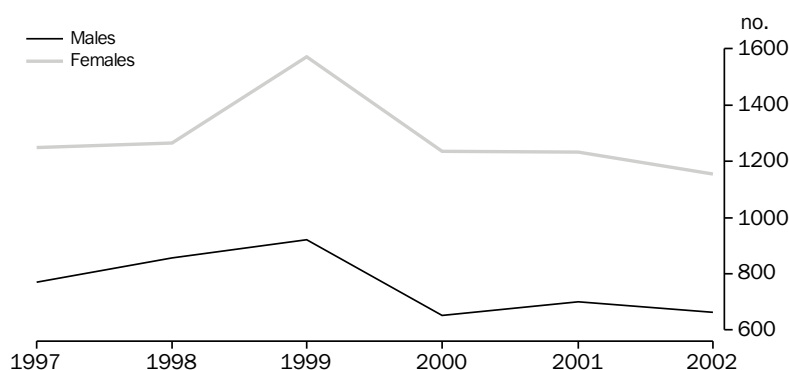
	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Enrolments							
Indigenous	92	—	2	3	1	7	<b>105</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 489	10	27	54	7	99	<b>1 686</b>
Unknown	23	—	1	1	—	3	<b>28</b>
Total	1 604	10	30	58	8	109	<b>1 819</b>
Enrolments							
Male	605	3	6	15	2	32	<b>663</b>
Female	999	7	24	43	6	77	<b>1 156</b>
Persons	1 604	10	30	58	8	109	<b>1 819</b>

(a) Enrolments by address on enrolment form.

Source: Northern Territory University.

Since 2001, NTU enrolments have decreased by 5.9% (115), with male and female student enrolments decreasing by 5.3% and 6.3% respectively. Indigenous student enrolments remained fairly static in 2002 with 105 students enrolled compared to 102 in 2001. In the five years to 2002, NTU enrolments decreased by 9.9% (200 enrolments), with a higher percentage decrease in male student enrolments (13.9%) compared to a 7.4% decrease in female student enrolments.

### 5.3 HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS — 1997–2002



Source: Northern Territory University.

# VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VET)

In 2001, there were 24,949 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 an increase of 9.4% from the number of clients registered in 2000. Of these, 38.1% identified as being Indigenous and 56.0% non-Indigenous, while the Indigenous status of the remainder was not known. The highest proportion of identified Indigenous enrolments by usual residence address was recorded in the Barkly Region with 68.3% followed by Darwin Region Balance with 52.8%. Of all VET enrolments, 50.9% were male and 47.0% were female (the sex of the remainder was recorded as unknown). The number of VET enrolments had increased by 6.6% from 24,090 in 2000 to 25,668 in 2001.

## 5.4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING(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>	<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							
Male	6 327	243	645	1 458	525	2 582	<b>13 072</b>
Female	5 319	144	576	951	371	2 957	<b>11 278</b>
Not known	42	1	3	14	—	12	<b>599</b>
Total	11 688	388	1 224	2 423	896	5 551	<b>24 949</b>
Clients by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	3 402	205	468	1 194	612	2 557	<b>9 502</b>
Non-Indigenous	7 863	178	728	1 134	260	2 741	<b>13 968</b>
Not known	423	5	28	95	24	253	<b>1 479</b>
Total	11 688	388	1 224	2 423	896	5 551	<b>24 949</b>
Enrolments by sex							
Male	6 239	193	633	1 609	516	2 885	<b>13 053</b>
Female	5 731	173	663	921	344	3 369	<b>12 065</b>
Not known	28	1	2	10	—	4	<b>550</b>
Total	11 998	367	1 298	2 540	860	6 258	<b>25 668</b>
Enrolments by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	3 073	192	385	1 265	592	2 943	<b>9 237</b>
Non-Indigenous	8 546	169	893	1 220	246	3 046	<b>15 076</b>
Not known	379	6	20	55	22	269	<b>1 355</b>
Total	11 998	367	1 298	2 540	860	6 258	<b>25 668</b>

(a) See Glossary.

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

Source: Northern Territory Department of Employment, Education and Training.



## CHAPTER 6

## PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer price index At March 2003, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Darwin was 2.8% higher than in March 2002. For the corresponding period the index increased by 3.4% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The greatest increases for Darwin were recorded for Health (6.8%) and Transportation (4.4%) along with the Miscellaneous group (5.2%), which includes insurance, personal care and child care. The indexes for Clothing and Footwear and Recreation decreased over the same period by 2.4% and 0.4% respectively.

Comparing the CPI for March 2003 against March 1999, the Darwin index increased by 12.6% compared with a weighted average increase of 16.0% for the eight capital cities. Over this four-year period the largest increases for Darwin were in Miscellaneous (28.9%); Alcohol and tobacco (24.8%); and Transportation (18.9%).

#### 6.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX GROUPS(a) MARCH QTR INDEX NUMBERS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Food	125.6	127.4	134.8	140.3	144.5
Alcohol and tobacco	162.1	169.6	186.8	194.3	202.3
Clothing and footwear	103.7	101.1	103.6	106.3	103.8
Housing	116.0	117.5	123.3	124.2	128.6
Household furnishings, supplies and services	105.3	106.8	110.6	110.7	110.8
Health	144.7	147.7	154.9	157.7	168.4
Transportation	119.1	126.2	131.9	135.6	141.6
Communication	95.0	91.1	97.1	97.8	100.8
Recreation	110.5	108.3	110.2	112.8	112.3
Education	148.1	153.1	157.2	159.5	161.4
Miscellaneous	134.1	145.8	159.0	164.2	172.8
<b>All groups — Northern Territory</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>137.5</b>
Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities	121.8	125.2	132.7	136.6	141.3

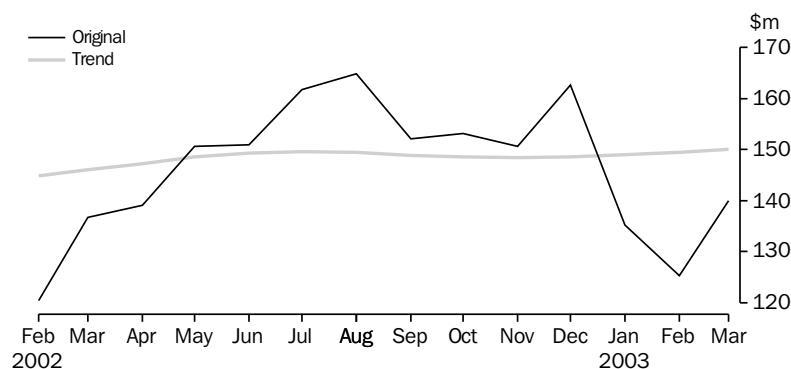
(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, March 2003 (cat. no. 6401.0).

### RETAIL TURNOVER

For the month of March 2003, total retail turnover in the NT was \$139.9m, an increase of \$3.2m (2.3%) from March 2002. Food retailing was the highest contributor to total NT retail turnover in March 2003 (\$69.7m), followed by Hospitality and services (\$22.2m). Monthly retail turnover varies considerably throughout the year, with peaks at the height of the tourist season (July/August) and Christmas, however trend estimates indicate fairly consistent turnover during the 14 months to March 2003.

## 6.2 RETAIL TURNOVER



Source: Retail Trade, Australia, April 2003 (cat. no. 8501.0).

### Grocery price survey

In response to a 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Northern Territory (NT) Food Prices, NT Treasury has developed and implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of purchasing an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across the NT. The basket comprises 132 items including food (except take away), household supplies and personal care products, with the basket weighted to reflect typical weekly household purchasing patterns. The survey is conducted on a six-monthly basis at fourteen supermarkets in Darwin, one in Katherine, three in Alice Springs, one in Yulara and one in Nhulunbuy. For comparison purposes the survey includes four supermarkets in Cairns and two in Mount Isa.

Survey results indicate that in June 2003, the supermarket with the lowest total price for the basket of goods was located in Alice Springs, while the supermarket with the highest price was in Yulara. From June 2002 to June 2003 prices increased in twelve of the fourteen supermarkets surveyed in the Darwin Region. In Katherine and Alice Springs prices were higher in June 2003 than twelve months earlier whereas in Nhulunbuy and Yulara prices were lower. Overall prices increased in the Darwin and Katherine regions in the six months from December 2002 by around 1.0% and 1.6% respectively. In Nhulunbuy and Yulara prices decreased by around 1% and 4% respectively over the same period.

### 6.3 GROCERY PRICE SURVEY

<i>Location</i>	<i>June 2002</i>		<i>December 2002</i>		<i>June 2003</i>	
	<i>\$</i>	<i>Ranking</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>Ranking</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>Ranking</i>
Darwin						
Bi-Lo						
Casuarina	161.94	22	160.81	18	158.22	5
Northlakes	161.48	20	160.82	19	162.80	17
Coles						
City	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	161.36	12
Casuarina	160.94	17	159.33	7	162.53	15
Karama	161.32	19	157.58	3	163.47	20
Palmerston	161.55	21	160.12	15	166.80	24
Woolworths						
Casuarina	158.97	10	160.78	17	159.84	7
City (New)	159.19	11	160.95	20	160.45	9
City	159.41	13	161.45	21	162.38	14
Hibiscus	157.05	7	159.63	8	163.27	19
Coolalinga	157.30	8	163.51	22	162.18	13
Nightcliff	159.78	15	160.46	16	159.88	8
Palmerston	159.68	14	159.92	11	160.99	10
Humpty Doo	161.11	18	160.05	14	163.81	21
<i>Darwin average</i>	159.98	—	160.42	—	162.00	—
Nhulunbuy						
Woolworths	187.78	24	189.43	23	187.52	25
Katherine						
Woolworths	158.48	9	160.04	13	162.64	16
Alice Springs						
Bi-Lo	153.97	2	158.74	6	154.96	2
Coles	156.19	6	155.22	2	157.37	4
Woolworths	152.07	1	154.28	1	152.66	1
<i>Alice Springs average</i>	154.08	—	156.08	—	155.00	—
Yulara						
IGA	201.40	25	202.78	24	194.72	26
Cairns						
Bi-Lo						
Central	154.76	3	n.a.	n.a.	156.74	3
Coles						
Central	160.43	16	158.31	4	163.01	18
Action						
Stocklands	155.40	4	159.93	12	161.01	11
Woolworths						
Stocklands	156.09	5	158.35	5	159.71	6
<i>Cairns average</i>	156.67	—	158.87	—	160.11	—
Mount Isa						
Coles	165.43	23	159.92	10	164.78	22
Woolworths	159.28	12	159.84	9	165.92	23
<i>Mount Isa average</i>	162.35	—	159.88	—	165.35	—

Note: Results for the six months to 30 June 2002 and 31 December 2002 have been adjusted for the actual movement in the CPI for each grocery category. Results for the six months to 30 June 2003 are preliminary estimates based on projections of price movements in Darwin during the period.

Source: NT Treasury.

### HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Households in scope of the ABS Household Expenditure Survey (HES) (1998–99) recorded average weekly household incomes of \$1,196 for Darwin compared to \$957 for all capital city households.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE  
continued

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 combined. Average weekly expenditure for Darwin households compared with all capital city households was 39.3% higher on current housing costs, 27.2% higher on food, beverages and tobacco products, and 25.3% lower on clothing and footwear.

6.4 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>	\$	906.40	747.18
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>\$</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>	%	100.00	100.00

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

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

Monthly housing loan  
repayments

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing shows a median monthly housing loan repayment in the NT of \$1,000, compared to \$870 nationally. This represents a 16.4% increase in the NT since 1996, compared with a 10.8% national increase for the same period.

Monthly housing loan repayments *continued*

The 2001 Census also showed that only 14.0% of occupied private dwellings being purchased in the NT have housing loan repayments of less than \$600 per month compared to 22.4% nationally. In addition a higher proportion of dwellings being purchased in the NT involve housing loan repayments of over \$1,200 (30.6% for the NT and 26.2% nationally). However, the NT has a lower proportion of repayments above \$2,000 (5.8% compared to 7.7% nationally).

#### 6.5 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 Northern Territory dwellings	Proportion of Australian 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 & 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 9.8% increase since the 1996 Census in the NT compared with a 19.4% national increase.

Data from the 2001 Census also shows that 21.7% of occupied private dwellings being rented in the NT involved a rental of less than \$50 per week, compared to 6.8% nationally. Rent levels also varied greatly across the NT. For example, in the East Arnhem region, 62.0% of occupied private dwellings being rented involved a weekly rent of less than \$50, compared to 8.4% in Darwin SD and Environs.

## 6.6 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 Northern Territory dwellings	Proportion of Australian 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 & Migratory.

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

## INCOME

Mean taxable income Each year, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) compiles statistics from individual taxation returns. In 1999–2000, East Arnhem Region recorded the highest median wage and salary total taxable income of \$35,160. Darwin SD and Environs recorded the second highest median wage and salary total taxable income of \$32,118. Darwin Region Balance recorded the lowest median wage and salary total taxable income of \$28,662.

## 6.7 TAXATION STATISTICS, INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS(a)(b) — 1999–2000

	<i>Wage and salary earners</i>	<i>Wage and salary income</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Average wage and salary income</i>	<i>Median wage and salary income</i>	<i>Average total income</i>	<i>Median total income</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
Darwin SD and Environs							
Darwin City SSD	30 649	1 062 066 332	1 087 759 509	34 653	32 431	35 491	32 991
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	10 388	337 272 304	342 473 207	32 467	31 913	32 968	32 207
Litchfield SSD	6 092	201 703 219	205 500 782	33 110	31 369	33 733	31 760
Finniss SSD	550	15 889 596	16 150 461	28 890	26 602	29 364	27 827
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>47 679</i>	<i>1 616 931 451</i>	<i>1 651 883 959</i>	<i>33 913</i>	<i>32 118</i>	<i>34 646</i>	<i>32 595</i>
Darwin Region Balance							
Bathurst-Melville	328	9 149 938	9 353 309	27 896	25 403	28 516	26 229
Jabiru (T)	510	19 191 121	19 293 876	37 630	33 944	37 831	34 533
South Alligator	331	12 267 100	12 342 361	37 061	33 302	37 288	33 239
West Arnhem	669	18 873 194	19 292 577	28 211	25 797	28 838	26 260
Daly	606	18 623 941	18 929 209	30 733	27 300	31 236	27 809
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>2 444</i>	<i>78 105 294</i>	<i>79 211 332</i>	<i>31 958</i>	<i>28 662</i>	<i>32 411</i>	<i>29 028</i>
East Arnhem Region							
East Arnhem - Bal	2 394	89 548 697	90 530 938	37 405	32 366	37 816	32 865
Groote Eylandt	685	34 109 381	33 088 120	49 795	40 714	48 304	40 560
Nhulunbuy	832	36 339 174	36 467 556	43 677	39 408	43 831	39 984
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>3 911</i>	<i>159 997 252</i>	<i>160 086 614</i>	<i>40 910</i>	<i>35 160</i>	<i>40 932</i>	<i>35 602</i>
Katherine Region							
Elsey - Bal	503	15 766 144	16 040 500	31 344	29 450	31 890	29 993
Gulf	740	21 639 161	22 335 641	29 242	26 856	30 183	27 870
Katherine (T)	3 292	109 571 130	110 757 298	33 284	32 478	33 644	32 781
Victoria	534	16 098 074	16 453 701	30 146	27 939	30 812	28 621
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>5 069</i>	<i>163 074 509</i>	<i>165 587 140</i>	<i>32 171</i>	<i>30 775</i>	<i>32 667</i>	<i>31 235</i>
Barkly Region							
Tableland	391	13 865 738	14 012 984	35 462	31 571	35 839	32 036
Tennant Creek (T)	1 070	33 581 684	34 355 496	31 385	29 753	32 108	29 922
Tennant Creek - Bal	505	16 559 367	16 745 266	32 791	29 292	33 159	29 558
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>1 966</i>	<i>64 006 789</i>	<i>65 113 746</i>	<i>32 557</i>	<i>29 926</i>	<i>33 120</i>	<i>30 138</i>
Central Region							
Alice Springs (T)	11 047	363 409 228	371 785 191	32 897	30 803	33 655	31 435
Petermann	618	19 027 632	19 645 715	30 789	28 955	31 789	29 890
Sandover - Bal	707	21 762 506	22 470 962	30 781	28 855	31 784	29 667
Tanami	1 892	57 905 615	59 802 736	30 606	28 715	31 608	29 541
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>14 264</i>	<i>462 104 981</i>	<i>473 704 604</i>	<i>32 397</i>	<i>30 364</i>	<i>33 210</i>	<i>31 029</i>
<b>Northern Territory(c)</b>	<b>78 011</b>	<b>2 644 828 815</b>	<b>2 698 838 498</b>	<b>33 903</b>	<b>31 753</b>	<b>34 596</b>	<b>32 263</b>

(a) Data have been aggregated to statistical local areas from postcode data supplied by the Australian Taxation Office.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Includes unclassified.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics 1999–2000.

## INCOME SUPPORT

### Selected Centrelink income support benefits

At June 2002, Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest rate per 1,000 persons receiving Newstart Allowance (171.0), followed by the Katherine and East Arnhem regions with rates per 1,000 persons of 106.0 and 105.6 respectively. Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Parenting Payment Single Benefit with 39.1 per 1,000 persons, followed by the Katherine Region with 32.4 per 1,000 persons and the Central Region with 31.1 per 1,000 persons. Darwin Region Balance also recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Youth Allowance with 38.1 per 1,000 persons, followed by the Central Region with 25.6 and the East Arnhem Region with 20.1. The Central Region had the highest rate of persons receiving the Age Pension with 32.1 per 1,000 persons, followed by Darwin SD and Environs with 30.3 per 1,000 persons.

Darwin SD and Environs recorded the lowest rate of persons receiving Newstart Allowance and Parenting Payment Single Benefit with 44.3 per 1,000 persons and 28.1 per 1,000 persons respectively.

Darwin Region Balance had the lowest median age of population for the regions (23.9 years), while Darwin SD and Environs had the highest at 31.2 years.



## 6.8 CENTRELINK CLIENTS RECEIVING SELECTED BENEFITS(a) — JUNE 2002

	30 June 2001 Estimated resident population		Newstart Allowance(b)		Youth Allowance(b)		Age Pension(b)	
	no.	median age	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>								
Darwin City SSD	68 710	32.1	2951	42.9	1263	18.4	2264	33.0
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	22 559	27.7	699	31.0	339	15.0	497	22.0
Litchfield SSD	15 573	33.5	913	58.6	249	16.0	455	29.2
Finniss SSD	1 873	35.6	254	135.6	42	22.4	82	43.8
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>108 715</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>4817</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>1893</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>3298</i>	<i>30.3</i>
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>								
Bathurst-Melville	2 455	24.1	480	195.5	110	44.8	56	22.8
Jabiru (T)	1 181	30.0	91	77.1	14	11.9	12	10.2
South Alligator	720	30.0	87	120.8	17	23.6	11	15.3
West Arnhem	4 692	22.0	847	180.5	192	40.9	113	24.1
Daly	3 768	22.1	686	182.1	155	41.1	94	24.9
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>12 816</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>2 191</i>	<i>171.0</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>22.3</i>
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>								
East Arnhem - Bal	7 492	22.4	1 090	145.5	220	29.4	137	18.3
Groote Eylandt	2 652	27.2	98	37.0	21	7.9	11	4.1
Nhulunbuy	3 800	32.6	285	75.0	39	10.3	38	10.0
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>13 944</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>1 473</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>13.3</i>
<b>Katherine Region</b>								
Elsey - Bal	2 136	26.4	260	121.7	49	22.9	59	27.6
Gulf	3 364	25.0	482	143.3	77	22.9	108	32.1
Katherine (T)	8 956	29.4	708	79.1	129	14.4	247	27.6
Victoria	2 975	24.6	397	133.4	75	25.2	82	27.6
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>17 431</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>1 847</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>28.5</i>
<b>Barkly Region</b>								
Tableland	984	24.2	242	245.9	44	44.7	103	104.7
Tennant Creek (T)	3 002	30.0	66	22.0	11	3.7	18	6.0
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 876	21.9	145	77.3	28	14.9	38	20.3
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>5 862</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>27.1</i>
<b>Central Region</b>								
Alice Springs (T)	26 520	31.5	1 264	47.7	311	11.7	775	29.2
Petermann	2 844	27.5	634	222.9	172	60.5	118	41.5
Sandover - Bal	3 454	22.9	684	198.0	186	53.9	129	37.3
Tanami	6 182	24.5	1 212	196.1	329	53.2	228	36.9
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>39 000</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>3 794</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>1 250</i>	<i>32.1</i>
<b>Northern Territory(c)</b>	<b>197 768</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>14 575</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>4 072</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>5 675</b>	<b>28.7</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

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6.8 CENTRELINK CLIENTS RECEIVING SELECTED BENEFITS(a) — JUNE 2002 — *continued*

	Newstart Mature Age Allowance(b)		Disability Support Pension(b)		Parenting Payment Single(b)		Carer Payment(b)	
	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)	no.	rate (per 1,000 persons)
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>								
Darwin City SSD	72	1.0	2 005	29.2	1 712	24.9	117	1.7
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	12	0.5	469	20.8	863	38.3	27	1.2
Litchfield SSD	18	1.2	417	26.8	396	25.4	24	1.5
Finniss SSD	1	0.5	83	44.3	82	43.8	3	1.6
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2 974</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>3 053</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>								
Bathurst-Melville	4	1.6	67	27.3	111	45.2	9	3.7
Jabiru (T)	—	—	10	8.5	12	10.2	—	—
South Alligator	—	—	11	15.3	16	22.2	1	1.4
West Arnhem	7	1.5	129	27.5	202	43.1	17	3.6
Daly	6	1.6	105	27.9	160	42.5	12	3.2
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>								
East Arnhem - Bal	8	1.1	153	20.4	283	37.8	20	2.7
Groote Eylandt	—	—	22	8.3	17	6.4	1	0.4
Nhulunbuy	3	0.8	40	10.5	96	25.3	5	1.3
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<b>Katherine Region</b>								
Elsey - Bal	—	—	54	25.3	73	34.2	4	1.9
Gulf	—	—	85	25.3	116	34.5	5	1.5
Katherine (T)	9	1.0	269	30.0	272	30.4	17	1.9
Victoria	—	—	71	23.9	103	34.6	6	2.0
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<b>Barkly Region</b>								
Tableland	—	—	148	150.4	121	123.0	14	14.2
Tennant Creek (T)	—	—	17	5.7	19	6.3	2	0.7
Tennant Creek - Bal	—	—	31	16.5	38	20.3	3	1.6
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>3.2</i>
<b>Central Region</b>								
Alice Springs (T)	14	0.5	690	26.0	741	27.9	33	1.2
Petermann	6	2.1	84	29.5	118	41.5	6	2.1
Sandover - Bal	6	1.7	92	26.6	127	36.8	6	1.7
Tanami	11	1.8	163	26.4	226	36.6	11	1.8
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1 029</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>1 212</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<b>Northern Territory(c)</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5 215</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>5 904</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>1.7</b>

(a) Data have been aggregated to statistical local areas from postcode data supplied by Centrelink. Consequently, some figures have been rounded.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Includes benefit recipients with unknown postcode.

Source: Centrelink.

## 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 Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice was formed in November 2001 with over 800 employees and incorporates the Offices of Attorney-General, Correctional Services, Public Prosecutions, Courts Administration, Anti-Discrimination, Consumer and Business Affairs and Crime Prevention.

Service provision within the NT, including justice services, is strongly influenced by the wide spread of populations in remote communities outside the major population centres of the NT, and by the proportion of the population who are Indigenous (29% compared to around 2% nationally).

The impact of the age structure of the NT population, with the highest proportion of 20–34 year olds in Australia (26.8% compared to 21.5% respectively) is reflected in NT justice related data.

### POLICE

As at 31 December 2002 the operational strength of the NT police force consisted of 889 police officers, with an additional 48 Aboriginal Community Police Officers who operate in remote communities and regional centres. The police officer rate per 10,000 population varies from the highest rate of 54.5 in the Barkly Region to the lowest proportion of 18.6 in the East Arnhem Region.

#### 7.1 POLICE STAFF — 2002

	<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>
Police officers(a)							
Males	406	22	21	58	25	138	<b>670</b>
Females	160	2	5	9	7	36	<b>219</b>
Persons	566	24	26	67	32	174	<b>889</b>
Police officer rate per 10,000 population	51.8	18.7	18.6	38.8	54.5	44.8	<b>44.9</b>
Aboriginal community police officers							
Males	5	6	2	9	4	11	<b>37</b>
Females	—	2	3	3	3	—	<b>11</b>
Persons	5	8	5	12	7	11	<b>48</b>

(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

**Reported crime** In 2002, there were 51,075 reported offences in the NT, of which 23,225 (45.5%) were finalised. Offences against property (29,617) accounted for 58.0% of all reported offences and traffic offences (10,555) accounted for a further 20.7%. There were 4,418 offences against the person reported which accounted for 8.7% of all reported offences.

## 7.2 SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE(a)(b) — 2002

	<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>
Offences Against the Person							
Homicide and related offences							
Not finalised	1	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1</b>
Finalised	4	6	1	1	4	11	<b>27</b>
Total	5	6	1	1	4	11	<b>28</b>
Acts intended to cause injury							
Not finalised	498	44	50	85	25	158	<b>860</b>
Finalised	897	291	153	287	232	1 145	<b>3 005</b>
Total	1 395	335	203	372	257	1 303	<b>3 865</b>
Sexual assault and related offences							
Not Finalised	47	5	5	8	8	12	<b>85</b>
Finalised	162	11	9	13	10	55	<b>260</b>
Total	209	16	14	21	18	67	<b>345</b>
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons							
Not Finalised	12	—	—	—	1	5	<b>18</b>
Finalised	15	6	6	2	2	11	<b>42</b>
Total	27	6	6	2	3	16	<b>60</b>
Abduction and related offences							
Not Finalised	3	—	—	—	1	—	<b>4</b>
Finalised	12	2	1	—	1	5	<b>21</b>
Total	15	2	1	—	2	5	<b>25</b>
Robbery, extortion and related offences							
Not Finalised	35	—	—	1	3	8	<b>47</b>
Finalised	35	—	1	2	3	7	<b>48</b>
Total	70	—	1	3	6	15	<b>95</b>
Total Offences Against the Person							
Not finalised	596	49	55	94	38	183	<b>1 015</b>
Finalised	1 125	316	171	305	252	1 234	<b>3 403</b>
Total	1 721	365	226	399	290	1 417	<b>4 418</b>
Offences Against Property							
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter							
Not finalised	3 665	171	164	197	155	494	<b>4 846</b>
Finalised	383	113	73	108	60	202	<b>939</b>
Total	4 048	284	237	305	215	696	<b>5 785</b>
Theft and related offences							
Not finalised	7 927	253	244	468	267	1 430	<b>10 589</b>
Finalised	971	150	75	203	94	477	<b>1 970</b>
Total	8 898	403	319	671	361	1 907	<b>12 559</b>
Property damage and environmental pollution							
Not finalised	7 305	236	213	320	268	1 323	<b>9 665</b>
Finalised	593	191	108	176	105	435	<b>1 608</b>
Total	7 898	427	321	496	373	1 758	<b>11 273</b>
Total Offences Against Property							
Not finalised	18 897	660	621	985	690	3 247	<b>25 100</b>
Finalised	1 947	454	256	487	259	1 114	<b>4 517</b>
Total	20 844	1 114	877	1 472	949	4 361	<b>29 617</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

7.2 SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE(a)(b) — 2002 — *continued*

	<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>
Active policing							
Deception and related offences							
Not finalised	119	1	2	6	2	20	<b>150</b>
Finalised	156	14	2	17	2	38	<b>229</b>
Total	275	15	4	23	4	58	<b>379</b>
Weapons and explosives offences							
Not finalised	33	4	11	4	1	19	<b>72</b>
Finalised	241	87	47	104	46	229	<b>754</b>
Total	274	91	58	108	47	248	<b>826</b>
Public order offences							
Not finalised	336	23	31	46	29	70	<b>535</b>
Finalised	607	365	104	560	472	634	<b>2 742</b>
Total	943	388	135	606	501	704	<b>3 277</b>
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations							
Not finalised	91	8	6	5	7	63	<b>180</b>
Finalised	434	78	46	194	193	399	<b>1 344</b>
Total	525	86	52	199	200	462	<b>1 524</b>
Miscellaneous offences							
Not finalised	87	3	9	8	5	46	<b>158</b>
Finalised	118	39	16	36	17	95	<b>321</b>
Total	205	42	25	44	22	141	<b>479</b>
Total active policing							
Not finalised	666	39	59	69	44	218	<b>1 095</b>
Finalised	1 556	583	215	911	730	1 395	<b>5 390</b>
Total	2 222	622	274	980	774	1 613	<b>6 485</b>
Traffic offences							
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons							
Not finalised	90	5	9	9	6	61	<b>180</b>
Finalised	969	84	39	207	72	485	<b>1 856</b>
Total	1 059	89	48	216	78	546	<b>2 036</b>
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences							
Not finalised	279	12	18	36	12	103	<b>460</b>
Finalised	4 008	342	210	1 258	653	1 588	<b>8 059</b>
Total	4 287	354	228	1 294	665	1 691	<b>8 519</b>
Total traffic offences							
Not finalised	369	17	27	45	18	164	<b>640</b>
Finalised	4 977	426	249	1 465	725	2 073	<b>9 915</b>
Total	5 346	443	276	1 510	743	2 237	<b>10 555</b>
Total offences							
Not finalised	20 528	765	762	1 193	790	3 812	<b>27 850</b>
Finalised	9 605	1 779	891	3 168	1 966	5 816	<b>23 225</b>
Total	30 133	2 544	1 653	4 361	2 756	9 628	<b>51 075</b>

(a) See Glossary.

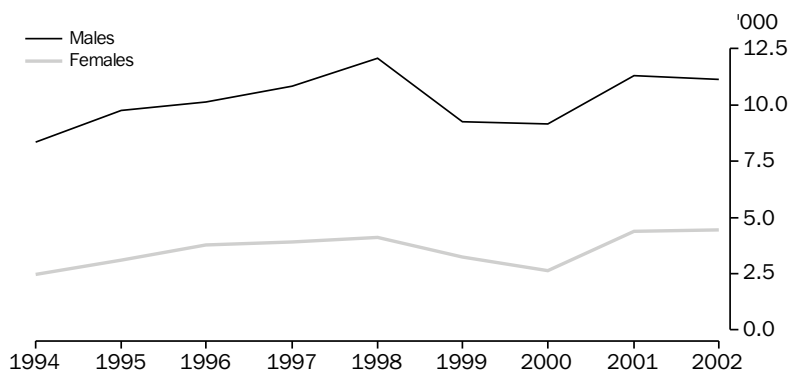
(b) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

## Protective custody and apprehensions

The number of persons taken into protective custody decreased from 15,705 in 2001 to 15,584 in 2002, with the highest proportions being reported in Darwin SD and Environs (28.7%) and Central Region (28.1%), with 55.0% and 19.7% of the total NT population respectively. Indigenous persons accounted for 94.9% of all persons taken into protective custody in 2002. A total of 9,431 apprehensions were made in the NT in 2002, of which 789 (8.4%) were juvenile apprehensions. It should be noted that a person may be taken into protective custody any number of times during the year.

### 7.3 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES, BY SEX



Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

### 7.4 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES AND APPREHENSIONS(a) — 2002

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Protective custodys								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	2 735	86	788	2 400	1 573	2 832	<b>10 414</b>
Non-indigenous	no.	432	1	4	67	40	175	<b>719</b>
Total(b)	no.	3 167	87	792	2 467	1 613	3 007	<b>11 133</b>
Female								
Indigenous	no.	1 240	16	220	945	587	1 360	<b>4 368</b>
Non-indigenous	no.	63	—	—	6	2	12	<b>83</b>
Total(b)	no.	1 303	16	220	951	589	1 372	<b>4 451</b>
Persons								
Indigenous	no.	3 975	102	1 008	3 345	2 160	4 192	<b>14 782</b>
Non-indigenous	no.	495	1	4	73	42	187	<b>802</b>
Total(b)	no.	4 470	103	1 012	3 418	2 202	4 379	<b>15 584</b>
Proportion of total	%	28.7	0.7	6.5	21.9	14.1	28.1	<b>100.0</b>
Apprehensions								
Adult	no.	3 058	715	455	1 348	456	2 609	<b>8 641</b>
Juvenile(c)	no.	273	119	36	86	76	199	<b>789</b>
Total(d)	no.	3 332	834	491	1 434	532	2 808	<b>9 431</b>
Proportion of total	%	35.3	8.8	5.2	15.2	5.6	29.8	<b>100.0</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) Total includes Indigenous status unknown.

(c) See Glossary.

(d) Total includes date of birth unknown.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

## 7.5 TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES(a) — 2002

	<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>no.</b>
Exceed speed limit(b)	37 211	365	92	626	170	1 693	<b>40 157</b>
Failed to comply seatbelt	1 543	42	16	192	38	700	<b>2 531</b>
Failed to obey traffic light	1 250	3	—	15	—	66	<b>1 334</b>
Failed to obey traffic control device	383	6	—	17	4	50	<b>460</b>
Unroadworthy vehicle	151	14	1	9	—	15	<b>190</b>
Drink drive 0.05–0.08%(c)	81	1	4	9	1	15	<b>111</b>
Other(d)	2 881	83	56	311	112	746	<b>4 189</b>
Total	43 500	514	169	1 179	325	3 285	<b>48 972</b>
Traffic infringement notices issued per 10,000 population(a)	3 982	401.4	121.2	681.9	553.6	845.5	<b>2 473</b>

(a) See Glossary.

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

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

(d) Includes all other traffic infringements.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

## COURTS

Domestic violence applications      There was a 41.8% decrease in domestic violence applications from 2001 to 2002, with a 36.0% decrease for males and a 50.1% decrease for females.

## 7.6 MAGISTRATES COURT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE APPLICATIONS — 2002

	<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>no.</b>
Male	147	4	6	19	4	19	<b>199</b>
Female	367	23	28	135	48	280	<b>881</b>
Others(a)	6	—	—	1	—	—	<b>7</b>
Police	271	69	16	20	33	50	<b>459</b>
Total(b)	791	96	50	175	85	349	<b>1 546</b>

(a) The gender of the applicant is unclear due to the data entry being conducted without the applicant being present.

(b) Total includes unknown.

Source: NT Office of Courts Administration.

Cases      Of all primary offences lodged through the magistrates court (6,121), 30.3% were against property and 28.1% were against a person. There were 12,082 cases lodged in 2002 and there were 12,747 cases finalised.

## 7.7 MAGISTRATES COURT, CASES LODGED AND FINALISED — 2002

	<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>
Cases lodged							
Primary offence(a)							
Against a person	475	187	86	227	130	612	<b>1 717</b>
Against property	680	236	132	318	86	404	<b>1 856</b>
Drug offences	112	28	30	21	5	60	<b>256</b>
Domestic violence breaches	82	14	4	27	10	38	<b>175</b>
Other (remaining offences)	1 148	152	61	285	74	397	<b>2 117</b>
Total	2 497	617	313	878	305	1 511	<b>6 121</b>
Minor traffic offence	3 354	141	104	717	187	1 458	<b>5 961</b>
Total	5 851	758	417	1 595	492	2 969	<b>12 082</b>
Cases finalised	6 390	577	316	1 604	475	3 385	<b>12 747</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.

Source: NT Office of Courts Administration.

## CORRECTIONS

**Prisoner summary** Based on the National Prison Census at 30 June each year, the count of prisoners on that day in the NT has decreased from 717 in 2001 to 667 in 2002, with the NT imprisonment rate per 10,000 adult population decreasing from 51.1 in 2001 to 46.6 in 2002.

Over recent years there have been an increasing number of people smugglers imprisoned in the NT which impacts significantly on NT prison data. (People smugglers are the crews of vessels engaged in the illegal transportation of immigrants to Australia, not normally resident in the NT.) However, according to NT Correctional Services, there was a considerable decrease in the number of persons in custody in NT adult correctional institutions for people smuggling offences during the June quarter 2002, with an average of 87 persons, compared to an average of 128 persons during the June quarter 2001.

The higher proportion of Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over (comprising around 23.7% of the total NT adult population, compared to about 1.6% nationally) impacts significantly on imprisonment data in the NT. The imprisonment rate of Indigenous people in the NT in 2002 was 6.7 times that of the imprisonment rate of non-Indigenous persons in the NT. It should be noted, however, that this figure is significantly lower than the national rate, where the imprisonment rate of Indigenous persons in 2002 was 15.3 times that of non-Indigenous persons. Refer to the Explanatory Notes (and the Appendix on Interpretation of Indigenous Statistics) in *Corrective Services, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 4512.0) for more information on interpretation of the data.



## 7.8 NT PRISONERS — AT 30 JUNE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Prison population characteristics					
Prisoners (no.)	635	618	635	717	667
Prisoners (rate per 10,000 adult population)(a)	47.5	45.3	45.8	51.1	46.6
Mean age (years)	30.9	30.9	31.3	32.0	32.4
Females (%)	4.7	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.1
Indigenous (%)	72.6	77.2	60.8	63.6	68.8
Indigenous (rate per 10,000 adult Indigenous population)(b)	147.3	148.8	117.6	135.7	134.0
Prior known adult imprisonment (%)	61.9	62.5	59.1	64.0	73.9
Remandees (%)	14.0	11.5	27.2	18.0	15.3
Aggregate sentence length (%)					
Less than 1 year	39.3	36.7	31.4	32.5	28.6
1 to less than 5 years	39.0	43.2	43.0	45.6	46.9
5 to less than 10 years	11.9	9.7	12.8	11.9	13.5
10 years and over	5.1	5.3	6.3	4.1	4.8
Median (years)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
Sentence type (%)					
Fine default	3.0	3.4	4.1	2.9	—
Indeterminate	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	6.3

(a) Rates for the 2002 general adult population are calculated using the preliminary June 2002 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures which use the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing as a benchmark. Caution should be exercised when comparing rates of change over time as ERP estimates for 1997–2001 are benchmarked on the 1996 Census.

(b) Rates for the Indigenous adult population are based on the projections for 30 June 2002 based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4517.0).

Prisoners and detainees    The total number of receptions during 2001–02 was 22% less than the previous year. Adult prisoner receptions also decreased by 22% from the previous year.

## 7.9 TOTAL ADULT PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DETAINEES RECEIVED DURING YEAR, BY SENTENCE STATUS

TABLE A.1: ADULT PRISONERS AND COVERED FEMALE PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING PERIOD, BY SENTENCE STATUS										
	Unit	Sentenced(a)				Unsentenced				Total
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Adult institutions										
1999–2000	no.	905	126	194	12	534	37	284	12	<b>2 104</b>
2000–01	no.	1 160	85	327	28	442	24	163	7	<b>2 236</b>
2001–02	no.	802	49	178	24	498	36	140	12	<b>1 739</b>
Juvenile institutions										
1999–2000	no.	23	1	10	1	85	7	42	2	<b>171</b>
2000–01	no.	47	1	13	—	85	3	33	—	<b>182</b>
2001–02	no.	36	—	18	—	62	5	23	—	<b>144</b>
Total										
1999–2000	no.	928	127	204	13	619	44	326	14	<b>2 275</b>
2000–01	no.	1 207	86	340	28	527	27	196	7	<b>2 418</b>
2001–02	no.	838	49	196	24	560	41	163	12	<b>1 883</b>

(a) Sentenced reception includes persons received for fine default orders.

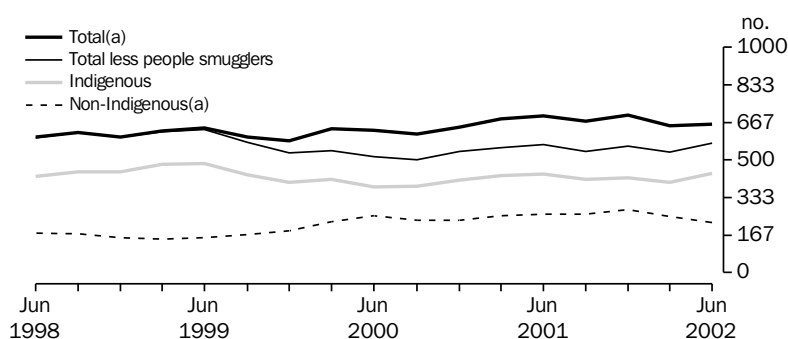
Source: NT Correctional Services.

Daily average prisoner numbers

The daily average number of prisoners in adult correctional facilities in the NT in 2001–02 was 671, which was 1.5% more than the previous year (661). During the June quarter 2002, there were an average of 87 people smugglers in NT prisons, representing 13.2% of the overall NT daily adult prison population. This figure shows a decrease from the previous June when people smugglers represented some 18.4% of the overall NT daily adult prison population.

The daily average proportion of Indigenous prisoners for the June quarter 2002 showed a slight increase from the previous year, representing some 66.6% of NT adult prisoners (including people smugglers) compared to 62.8% for June 2001. The proportion excluding people smugglers remained fairly constant (76.7%) over the three years to the June quarter 2002.

#### 7.10 QUARTERLY DAILY AVERAGE PRISONER NUMBERS



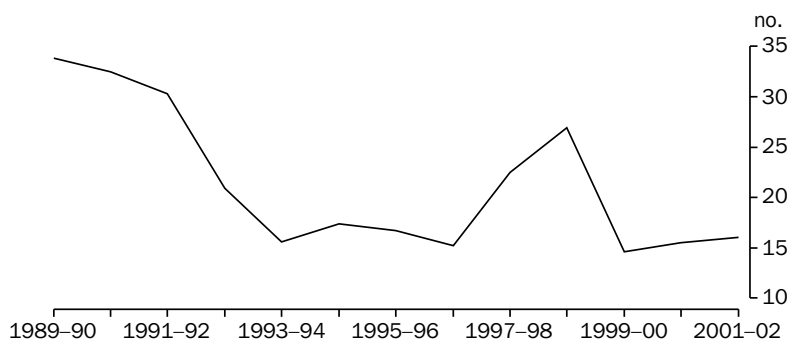
(a) Includes people smugglers.

Source: NT Correctional Services.

Daily average juvenile detainees

Over the past ten years, the daily average of juvenile detainee numbers in the NT has fluctuated between 15 and 30. Due to the small numbers the data can be volatile, however the trend shows a reduction in the daily average of juvenile detainee numbers from the early 1990s. Since that time the numbers of juvenile detainees has been fairly stable with the exception of the two years 1997–98 and 1998–99.

#### 7.11 ANNUAL DAILY AVERAGE OF JUVENILE DETAINEES



Note: The juvenile detention figures for the NT are quite volatile due to the small numbers involved.

Source: NT Correctional Services.

## CHAPTER 8

## HEALTH

### INTRODUCTION

In 2001–02, it is estimated that the Health and community services industry in the NT contributed 5.7% to the NT Gross State Product compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 6.3%.

### INDIGENOUS HEALTH

One of the highest priorities of the NT Government is to reduce health differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons in the NT by introducing significant and sustainable improvements to Indigenous health. Some of the differences in health can be attributed to the health risks to which Indigenous people are more likely to be exposed, such as poor living conditions, remote locations, poor nutrition, smoking, consumption of alcohol at hazardous levels, the misuse of drugs and other harmful substances, and exposure to violence. The high proportion of Indigenous Territorians (around 29% of the total population), many of whom reside in remote communities, should be noted when considering health related data.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

In 2002 there were 6,313 notifiable diseases recorded in the NT compared to 6,955 in 2001. Sexually transmitted diseases represented 65.2% of the total notifiable diseases in 2002 and are the most commonly recorded notifiable diseases, followed by gastrointestinal diseases representing 21.2%.

## 8.1 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a) — 2002

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Bloodborne diseases(a)						
Hepatitis C	157	3	14	3	25	<b>202</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<b>162</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>224</b>
Gastrointestinal diseases(a)						
Campylobacteriosis	112	7	15	4	70	<b>208</b>
Cryptosporidiosis	110	20	31	11	44	<b>216</b>
Rotaviral infection	157	49	69	19	130	<b>424</b>
Salmonellosis	181	10	66	6	66	<b>329</b>
Shigellosis	36	5	9	7	46	<b>103</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<b>620</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1 338</b>
Sexually transmitted diseases(a)						
Chlamydial genital infection	596	140	146	24	547	<b>1 453</b>
Gonorrhoea	452	133	192	39	707	<b>1 523</b>
Syphilis	120	16	70	4	189	<b>399</b>
Trichomoniasis(c)	240	86	116	14	228	<b>684</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>4 113</b>
Vaccine preventable diseases(a)						
Pneumococcal disease(invasive)	20	1	11	2	31	<b>65</b>
Pertussis	32	2	—	—	3	<b>37</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>107</b>
Vectorborne diseases(a)						
Ross River Virus	40	4	16	2	1	<b>63</b>
Malaria	20	—	3	—	1	<b>24</b>
Dengue	30	—	2	—	—	<b>32</b>
Barmah Forest Virus infection	14	5	2	1	1	<b>23</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<b>104</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>142</b>
Other(a)						
Influenza	29	4	3	—	20	<b>56</b>
Tuberculosis	23	—	12	—	3	<b>38</b>
Acute Rheumatic Fever	18	11	18	—	30	<b>77</b>
Chlamydial Conjunctivitis	74	45	22	—	3	<b>144</b>
Melioidosis	18	1	1	1	1	<b>22</b>
Zoonosis	6	—	—	—	—	<b>6</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<b>189</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>389</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 556</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>6 313</b>

(a) See Notifiable Diseases entry in Glossary.

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

(c) Officially notifiable from April 1999.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Health and Community Services.

## HEALTH CARE

The NT Department of Health and Community Services administers five public hospitals in the NT located in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Gove and Tennant Creek. There is also one private hospital located in Darwin. The wide geographic spread and sparse population of the NT is a key factor in the delivery of acute and specialist care, with some acute and specialist care services only accessible by travelling to either Darwin or interstate.

### 8.2 HEALTH

	Unit	Darwin Region(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Hospitals 2001–02(b)							
Available beds	no.	297	30	60	20	162	<b>569</b>
Separations(c)							
Overnight							
Indigenous	no.	5 559	1 394	2 288	741	5 928	<b>15 910</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 637	414	1 136	321	2 707	<b>12 215</b>
Not stated	no.	151	—	11	3	24	<b>189</b>
Total	no.	13 347	1 808	3 435	1 065	8 659	<b>28 314</b>
Day only							
Indigenous	no.	1 327	242	325	156	1 416	<b>3 466</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	5 191	283	362	107	1 971	<b>7 914</b>
Not stated	no.	61	2	3	—	3	<b>69</b>
Total	no.	6 579	527	690	263	3 390	<b>11 449</b>
Total separations							
Indigenous	no.	6 886	1 636	2 613	897	7 344	<b>19 376</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 828	697	1 498	428	4 678	<b>20 129</b>
Not stated	no.	212	2	14	3	27	<b>258</b>
Total	no.	19 926	2 335	4 125	1 328	12 049	<b>39 763</b>
Average length of stay(d)							
Indigenous	days	6.6	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.9	<b>5.2</b>
Total	days	4.8	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.1	<b>4.3</b>
Day surgery — total	no.	3 627	296	341	59	1 673	<b>5 996</b>
Weighted separations(c)(e)							
Indigenous	no.	9 273	1 380	2 339	754	9 086	<b>22 832</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	13 135	456	1 149	344	4 134	<b>19 218</b>
Not stated	no.	223	1	11	2	41	<b>278</b>
Total	no.	22 631	1 836	3 499	1 099	13 263	<b>42 328</b>

(a) Darwin Region combines Darwin Statistical Division and Environs and Darwin Region Balance.

(b) Data for Darwin Region refer only to Darwin Statistical Division and Environs as there are no hospitals in Darwin Region Balance. All data refer to public hospitals only.

(c) See Glossary.

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

(e) Includes same day separations.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Health and Community Services.

Separations by cause Of the 71,285 hospital separations in the NT in the period 2001–02, 22,516 (31.6%) were for care involving dialysis. It should be noted that the table below represents the number of hospital separations, not the number of persons undergoing treatment. This difference is particularly pronounced in relation to dialysis treatment. Facilities for dialysis treatment are available in the Darwin, Katherine and Central Regions. Indigenous persons accounted for 88.1% of hospital separations for care involving dialysis in the NT during the period 2001–02.

Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 9.4% of all separations (13.8% of separations excluding dialysis) and Diseases and disorders of the digestive system accounted for another 5.8% (8.5% excluding dialysis).

### 8.3 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, BY CAUSE(a) — 2001–02

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Indigenous						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	90	5	18	3	64	<b>180</b>
Burns	42	9	19	2	44	<b>116</b>
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	104	22	29	8	75	<b>238</b>
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	449	67	119	53	420	<b>1 108</b>
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	539	158	242	92	707	<b>1 738</b>
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	368	113	113	20	257	<b>871</b>
Diseases & disorders of the eye	113	33	49	19	88	<b>302</b>
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	181	49	64	18	152	<b>464</b>
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	131	14	40	13	240	<b>438</b>
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	9 454	—	1 245	—	9 143	<b>19 842</b>
Other	304	44	96	58	293	<b>795</b>
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)	9 758	44	1 341	58	9 436	<b>20 637</b>
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	60	50	54	7	31	<b>202</b>
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	549	108	178	53	661	<b>1 549</b>
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	314	60	94	38	378	<b>884</b>
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	703	255	342	137	1 232	<b>2 669</b>
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	417	223	192	79	476	<b>1 387</b>
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	237	34	65	21	136	<b>493</b>
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	1 185	884	703	328	2 018	<b>5 118</b>
Infectious & parasitic diseases	167	43	53	51	214	<b>528</b>
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	229	112	129	83	497	<b>1 050</b>
Mental diseases & disorders	146	11	16	1	49	<b>223</b>
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	56	—	1	1	85	<b>143</b>
Newborns & other neonates	770	100	303	39	567	<b>1 779</b>
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	1 381	166	482	92	922	<b>3 043</b>
Indigenous all causes	17 989	2 560	4 646	1 216	18 749	<b>45 160</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

### 8.3 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, BY CAUSE(a) — 2001–02 — *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	151	7	26	8	80	<b>272</b>
Burns	94	13	23	6	57	<b>193</b>
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	234	27	37	9	129	<b>436</b>
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	1 435	115	211	103	772	<b>2 636</b>
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	1 915	295	510	141	1 301	<b>4 162</b>
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	1 043	155	183	45	534	<b>1 960</b>
Diseases & disorders of the eye	412	45	86	28	183	<b>754</b>
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	633	76	101	28	452	<b>1 290</b>
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	369	20	66	21	334	<b>810</b>
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	11 692	—	1 339	—	9 485	<b>22 516</b>
Other	687	58	128	71	396	<b>1 340</b>
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)	12 379	58	1 467	71	9 881	<b>23 856</b>
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	237	65	68	11	81	<b>462</b>
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	1 786	154	331	88	1 182	<b>3 541</b>
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	882	98	179	62	553	<b>1 774</b>
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	1 462	295	456	171	1 546	<b>3 930</b>
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	1 096	292	311	124	689	<b>2 512</b>
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	541	39	77	30	185	<b>872</b>
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	2 195	1 011	917	399	2 671	<b>7 193</b>
Infectious & parasitic diseases	440	76	95	61	286	<b>958</b>
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	812	134	217	111	688	<b>1 962</b>
Mental diseases & disorders	472	23	39	9	146	<b>689</b>
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	611	1	1	2	258	<b>873</b>
Newborns & other neonates	1 769	162	433	55	1 019	<b>3 438</b>
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	3 994	264	688	128	1 638	<b>6 712</b>
Total all causes	34 962	3 425	6 522	1 711	24 665	<b>71 285</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: NT Department of Health and Community Services.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading single cause of death in the NT in 2001 was Malignant neoplasms (cancer) which accounted for 19.6% of total deaths, although this cause accounted for only 11.2% of Indigenous deaths. The leading causes of death in the Indigenous population were diseases of the circulatory system (includes heart disease) accounting for 24.0% of Indigenous deaths (27.4% for the total population).

The total number of Indigenous deaths decreased by around 5% in 2001, from 450 in 2000 to 429 in 2001. However, the proportion of Indigenous deaths among Indigenous males increased from around 55% to around 60%. More Indigenous females than Indigenous males died from Diabetes mellitus and Assault, while more Indigenous males than Indigenous females died from all other causes.

## 8.4 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 2001

	Indigenous persons	Proportion of all Indigenous deaths	All Persons				Rate(b)
			Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	
	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	15	3.5	15	9	24	2.8	12.0
Malignant neoplasms	48	11.2	103	68	171	19.6	85.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases							
Diabetes mellitus	38	8.9	17	29	46	5.3	23.0
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	45	10.5	24	35	59	6.8	29.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	11	2.6	8	5	13	1.5	6.5
Diseases of the nervous system	14	3.3	12	10	22	2.5	11.0
Diseases of the circulatory system							
All heart diseases							
Ischaemic heart disease	53	12.4	93	44	137	15.7	68.5
Total all heart diseases	79	18.4	123	59	182	20.9	91.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	14	3.3	18	15	33	3.8	16.5
Total diseases of the circulatory system	103	24.0	153	86	239	27.4	119.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	43	10.0	52	22	74	8.5	37.0
Diseases of the digestive system	23	5.4	24	14	38	4.4	19.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	3	0.3	1.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system	16	3.7	8	14	22	2.5	11.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	15	3.5	19	5	24	2.8	12.0
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	9	1.0	4.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Land transport accidents	24	5.6	30	15	45	5.2	22.5
Intentional self-harm	18	4.2	39	4	43	4.9	21.5
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality	78	18.2	113	40	153	17.5	76.5
All other causes — remainder	13	3.0	13	8	21	2.4	10.5
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>436.0</b>

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3303.0.80.001).

Deaths from Diseases of the circulatory system (includes heart disease) and Malignant neoplasms (cancer) were the most prevalent underlying causes of death in all regions. Darwin SD and Environs had the highest prevalence of Malignant neoplasms comprising 25.4% of the total deaths for that region, while the Barkly region had the lowest with 10.5%. Malignant neoplasms accounted for 19.6% of the total deaths for the NT as a whole. Barkly region had the highest prevalence of diseases of the circulatory system at 31.6% compared to the NT at 27.4%, while the East Arnhem Region and Darwin Region Balance had the lowest at 19.1% and 21.6% respectively.



## 8.5 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH — 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(a)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
All causes							
Indigenous	60	66	n.p.	75	n.p.	144	429
Non-Indigenous	304	8	n.p.	22	n.p.	68	436
<i>Total(b)</i>	370	74	47	98	38	212	872
Malignant neoplasms							
Indigenous	10	n.p.	n.p.	10	n.p.	8	48
Non-Indigenous	84	n.p.	n.p.	11	n.p.	21	122
<i>Total(b)</i>	94	12	9	22	4	29	171
Diabetes mellitus							
Indigenous	n.p.	7	n.p.	7	n.p.	n.p.	38
Non-Indigenous	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	8
<i>Total(b)</i>	12	7	n.p.	7	n.p.	13	46
Diseases of the circulatory system							
Indigenous	14	n.p.	n.p.	18	n.p.	36	103
Non-Indigenous	95	n.p.	n.p.	5	n.p.	19	132
<i>Total(b)</i>	113	16	9	23	12	55	239
Diseases of the respiratory system							
Indigenous	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9	—	15	43
Non-Indigenous	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	6	31
<i>Total(b)</i>	25	10	n.p.	9	n.p.	21	74
Diseases of the digestive system							
Indigenous	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	23
Non-Indigenous	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	15
<i>Total(b)</i>	13	n.p.	4	n.p.	n.p.	13	38
All other medical conditions							
Indigenous	11	n.p.	9	n.p.	n.p.	34	96
Non-Indigenous	39	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	9	54
<i>Total(b)</i>	51	15	9	24	7	43	151
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Transport accidents							
Indigenous	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	24
Non-Indigenous	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	23
<i>Total(b)</i>	12	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.	12	47
Intentional self-harm							
Indigenous	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	18
Non-Indigenous	19	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	25
<i>Total(b)</i>	24	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7	43
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality							
Indigenous	14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	30	78
Non-Indigenous	47	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8	74
<i>Total(b)</i>	62	12	7	12	6	38	153

(a) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory and NT undefined.

(b) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 3303.0.80.001).

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy at birth for all people in the NT in 1999–2001 was 70.8 years for males and 76.5 years for females. These figures continued a general upwards trend in life expectancy at birth for Territorians, but they remained considerably lower than the national figures of 77.0 years and 82.4 years respectively. The corresponding figures for the NT in 1989–1991 were 66.5 years for males and 72.3 years for females.

Differences in Indigenous and total mortality are also reflected in significantly lower life expectancy at birth among Indigenous people. Based on experimental estimates of life expectancy at birth for the Indigenous population, adjusted series, it is estimated that Indigenous males born in the NT in 1999–2001 could be expected to live to about 56.3 years (21 years less than the national life expectancy at birth for total males), while Indigenous females born in the NT could be expected to live to about 62.8 years (around 20 years less than the national life expectancy at birth for total females). These Indigenous life expectancies at birth are similar to those experienced among the total national male population in 1901–1910 (55 years) and the total national female population in 1920–1922 (63 years).

## CHAPTER 9

## TRANSPORT

In 2001–02 the Northern Territory (NT) Transport and storage industry accounted for 3.9% of Gross State Product (GSP), while nationally the industry contributed 4.6% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

### INFRASTRUCTURE

The \$1.3b Darwin to Alice Springs railway is the largest infrastructure project ever undertaken in the Northern Territory, and is expected to provide a greater impetus for Darwin to become a major multi-model transport hub for the region. Construction of the 1,420 km line began in April 2001, tracklaying began in April 2002 and as at May 2003 the AustralAsia Railway Corporation envisaged that completion of construction is likely by late 2003.

The NT has been dependant on road transport for much of its domestic freight for many years. Expansion in road freight has been facilitated by the upgrading of the national highway network, with the NT Department of Transport and Works managing 2,665 kilometres of national highway at June 2002. According to the AustralAsia Railway Corporation, the Darwin to Alice Springs railway will enable cheaper freight and competitive freight options for the growing industrial base in the NT and provide another option for cattle movements.

#### 9.1 ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Road Lengths, 30 June 2002(b)							
Sealed							
National highway	km	202	—	925	970	568	<b>2 665</b>
Arterial	km	640	7	706	486	528	<b>2 367</b>
Local	km	459	6	248	186	550	<b>1 449</b>
Gravel							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	21	374	376	—	589	<b>1 360</b>
Local	km	1 101	75	2 397	1 019	667	<b>5 259</b>
Formed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	29	3	—	354	<b>385</b>
Local	km	465	72	797	1 322	1 980	<b>4 636</b>
Flat bladed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	—	—	—	5	<b>5</b>
Local	km	143	—	356	276	1 810	<b>2 585</b>
Road works expenditure 2001–02(b)							
Maintenance(c)	\$'000	15 208	2 364	10 044	8 654	12 250	<b>48 520</b>
Minor works	\$'000	2 644	104	973	250	628	<b>4 599</b>
Capital works(d)	\$'000	12 933	9	4 927	478	4 392	<b>22 739</b>

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

(b) Data refers to NT Department of Transport and Works managed roads only. Local government managed roads are not included.

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

(d) Includes Black Spot and Strategic Roads Funds.

Source: NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

During 2002 there were 2,188 road traffic accidents recorded in the NT, a decrease of 8.8% from 2000. The number of accidents per 10,000 population also decreased in the NT over this period (from 121.5 to 110.5). Darwin Region Balance had the highest rate per 10,000 population (151.5), followed by the Barkly Region (138.0) and Darwin SD and Environs (118.3).

### 9.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS — 2002

	<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>
Type of road traffic accident							
Overturn vehicle	27	57	18	48	32	66	<b>248</b>
Struck pedestrian	48	1	3	5	3	24	<b>84</b>
Struck object	191	8	6	12	3	34	<b>254</b>
Struck animal	3	14	—	18	9	26	<b>70</b>
Without colliding(a)	154	70	9	53	21	57	<b>364</b>
Angle collision	365	14	4	24	2	91	<b>500</b>
Head on	15	4	3	1	3	9	<b>35</b>
Rear end	376	13	3	11	1	62	<b>466</b>
Side swipe	92	9	—	8	6	19	<b>134</b>
Other	21	4	—	4	1	3	<b>33</b>
Total	1 292	194	46	184	81	391	<b>2 188</b>
Road traffic accident rate per 10,000 population	118.3	151.5	33.0	106.4	138.0	100.6	<b>110.5</b>

(a) Includes 'ran off road' and 'fell off motorcycle'.

Source: NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

The 2,188 road traffic accidents that occurred in the NT during 2002 resulted in 1,086 injuries, including fatalities. This represents a decrease of 194 (15.2%) from 2000. The number of fatalities, however, increased from 51 in 2000 to 55 in 2002. The NT fatality rate was 2.8 per 10,000 population in 2002. National fatality rate data for 2002 is not available, however in 2001 the NT fatality rate was 2.5 per 10,000 population compared to the national rate of 0.89 per 10,000 population. It should be noted, however, that the large number of visitors to the NT (around 1.7 million compared to the usual resident population of less than 200,000) impacts on NT data and affects this comparison.

Excluding fatalities, the injury rate was 52.1 per 10,000 population. However Barkly Region, with 158.4 per 10,000 population and Darwin Region Balance with 114.8 per 10,000 population had much higher rates than the NT average.

### 9.3 INJURIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a) — 2002

	<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>
Type of injury							
Fatal							
Male	3	7	1	3	6	18	<b>38</b>
Female	3	5	1	2	—	6	<b>17</b>
Total	6	12	2	5	6	24	<b>55</b>
Fatality rate per 10,000 population	0.5	9.4	1.4	2.9	10.2	6.2	<b>2.8</b>
Non-fatal							
Male	281	99	18	79	57	128	<b>662</b>
Female	164	48	13	35	36	73	<b>369</b>
Total	445	147	31	114	93	201	<b>1 031</b>
Injury rate per 10,000 population	40.7	114.8	22.2	65.9	158.4	51.7	<b>52.1</b>
Type of road user							
Driver of a motor vehicle	275	90	19	64	42	102	<b>592</b>
Passenger	43	38	8	37	30	68	<b>224</b>
Rear tray/luggage area passenger	—	3	—	2	5	6	<b>16</b>
Motorcyclist	54	11	1	2	4	19	<b>91</b>
Pillion passenger	3	1	—	—	—	1	<b>5</b>
Pedestrian	36	1	3	5	3	20	<b>68</b>
Pedal cyclist	30	1	1	—	—	7	<b>39</b>
Unknown	10	14	1	9	15	2	<b>51</b>
Total	451	159	33	119	99	225	<b>1 086</b>

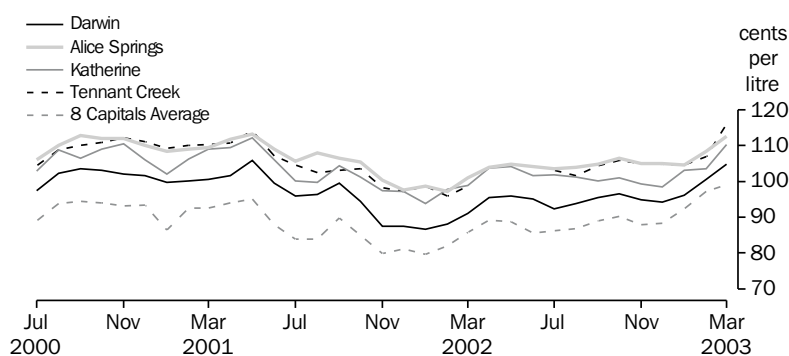
(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Road Safety Council.

### PETROL PRICES

In March 2003, average petrol prices peaked to the highest level seen since May 2001. The price pattern for Darwin is consistent with the movements of the eight capitals average.

#### 9.4 AVERAGE PETROL PRICES (UNLEADED) COMPARISON SELECTED AREAS



Source: Australian Automobile Association.

## 9.5 AVERAGE PETROL PRICES (UNLEADED)

Selected Areas	2002										2003		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Darwin	91.0	95.5	95.9	95.0	92.3	93.7	95.4	96.5	94.9	94.2	96.2	100.5	104.8
Katherine	98.8	103.7	104.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	100.1	100.9	99.2	98.4	103.0	103.5	110.2
Tennant Creek	98.7	n.a	99.9	n.a	103.0	101.5	104.4	105.8	105.0	104.7	104.5	107.0	116.0
Alice Springs	100.9	104.0	104.8	104.2	103.4	103.9	104.8	106.5	104.9	104.9	104.6	108.4	112.5
Sydney	86.6	89.8	89.7	86.7	86.9	87.5	90.6	92.2	89.3	89.7	93.8	98.4	100.8
Melbourne	86.6	90.0	88.9	85.3	86.0	86.7	88.0	89.9	87.6	87.8	91.8	96.9	98.4
Brisbane	79.6	80.5	81.1	78.7	78.7	79.8	82.1	82.3	81.4	81.6	85.6	89.7	91.0
Adelaide	85.3	90.9	90.1	86.9	87.8	87.7	90.1	90.1	87.5	88.7	94.3	99.2	100.5
Perth	87.2	90.8	90.5	86.9	89.4	90.2	92.1	92.5	89.8	90.6	95.1	98.7	102.0
Hobart	87.6	93.2	92.9	90.2	89.7	90.9	93.0	94.8	94.3	92.9	95.8	101.7	102.3
Canberra	90.4	97.1	95.7	94.4	93.9	92.8	94.5	97.4	95.9	94.2	97.3	102.0	105.0

Source: Australian Automobile Association.

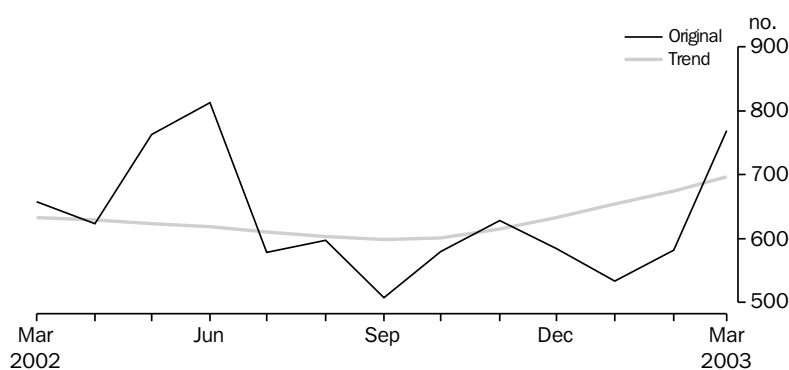
## MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

New motor vehicle registrations

In March 2003, total new motor vehicle registrations for the NT were 769, an increase of 32.1 % from the previous month, and an increase of 16.9% from March 2002.

Trend estimates show that total new motor vehicle registrations have increased steadily since November 2002.

### 9.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, NT (MONTHLY)



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, March 2003 (cat. no. 9314.0).

NT fleet

At 31 March 2002, there were a total of 103,795 motor vehicles registered in the NT, including 68,524 passenger vehicles. This represented 524 vehicles per 1,000 population, a 1% increase from March 2001 and a 2.1% decrease from October 1999.

## 9.7 NT MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS(a)(b)

	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles on register					
Passenger vehicles	64 698	66 711	67 558	67 850	68 524
Campervans	156	159	153	127	143
Light commercial vehicles	23 638	24 304	24 574	24 493	24 950
Rigid trucks (GVM(c) <4.5 tonnes)	435	400	433	395	424
Rigid trucks (GVM(c) >4.5 tonnes)	2 772	2 846	2 875	2 811	2 836
Articulated trucks	793	820	814	665	653
Non freight carrying trucks	186	184	158	246	261
Buses	2 482	2 902	2 966	2 643	2 590
Motorcycles	3 948	3 869	3 643	3 594	3 414
<b>Total motor vehicles</b>	<b>99 108</b>	<b>102 195</b>	<b>103 174</b>	<b>102 824</b>	<b>103 795</b>
Registered motor vehicles per 1,000 population	530	538	535	520	524
Plant and equipment, caravans and trailers on register(d)					
Plant and equipment(d)	162	110	127	1 403	1 406
Caravans	675	663	654	630	798
Trailers	18 735	19 283	20 007	20 392	21 526

(a) The 1997 data are at 31 October. The 2001 and 2002 data are at 31 March.

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

(c) See Glossary.

(d) 2001 and 2002 data are not directly comparable to previous years because of improvements to vehicle classifications.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 March 2001 & 31 March 2002 (cat. no. 9309.0).





## CHAPTER 10

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Northern Territory construction industry comprises residential and non-residential (commercial) building activity, as well as engineering construction. In 2001-02 the construction industry contributed \$603m (3.2%) to the total NT Gross State Product (GSP).

### RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Building approvals    In 2001-02 there were a total of 946 approvals for new residential building in NT, comprising 643 approvals for new houses and 303 approvals for new other residential.

Approvals for new houses increased by 5.9% from 2000-01, with the majority of approvals in Darwin SD and Environs (63.6%). The total value of approvals for new houses in 2001-02 was \$102.3m, an increase of 13.3% from the previous year.

Approvals for new other residential building decreased by 37.7% to 303 in 2001-02. The majority of new other residential building approvals occurred in Darwin SD and Environs (75.9%) and the Central Region (20.5%). In 2001-02 the total value of new other residential building approvals was \$34.6m, a decrease of 46.9% from the previous financial year.

## 10.1 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Enviroins	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
New houses								
1997-98	no.	930	47	23	54	47	147	<b>1 248</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>
Value of new houses								
1997-98	\$'000	125 314.4	5 659.8	2 995.0	6 905.5	6 044.3	16 936.1	<b>163 855.1</b>
1998-99	\$'000	135 471.4	7 516.3	19 094.8	16 804.0	2 900.2	26 566.3	<b>208 353.0</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	90 392.9	6 119.2	2 196.9	10 794.7	4 404.2	13 847.5	<b>127 755.4</b>
2000-01	\$'000	61 653.6	4 395.3	5 525.3	7 226.7	3 766.4	7 715.7	<b>90 282.9</b>
2001-02	\$'000	63 978.4	3 571.1	6 443.7	9 994.8	3 266.8	15 049.9	<b>102 304.7</b>
New other residential								
1997-98	no.	795	2	—	5	—	154	<b>956</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>
Value of other residential								
1997-98	\$'000	93 905.2	295.0	—	494.6	—	14 883.3	<b>109 578.1</b>
1998-99	\$'000	67 954.6	179.0	884.5	2 278.0	—	2 609.0	<b>73 905.1</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	74 930.7	300.3	521.7	450.0	—	1 690.9	<b>77 893.6</b>
2000-01	\$'000	56 333.3	—	—	428.0	—	8 412.6	<b>65 173.9</b>
2001-02	\$'000	26 627.3	—	1 585.9	274.0	—	6 160.0	<b>34 647.2</b>
Total value of new residential building								
1997-98	\$'000	219 219.6	5 954.8	2 995.0	7 400.1	6 044.3	31 819.4	<b>273 433.2</b>
1998-99	\$'000	203 426.0	7 695.3	19 979.3	19 082.0	2 900.2	29 175.3	<b>282 258.1</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	165 323.6	6 419.5	2 718.6	11 244.7	4 404.2	15 538.4	<b>205 649.0</b>
2000-01	\$'000	117 986.9	4 395.3	5 525.3	7 654.7	3 766.4	16 128.2	<b>155 456.9</b>
2001-02	\$'000	90 605.7	3 571.1	8 029.6	10 268.8	3 266.8	21 209.9	<b>136 951.9</b>
Total value of residential alterations/additions								
1997-98	\$'000	20 405.9	1 104.5	550.0	1 541.5	160.9	4 004.9	<b>27 767.6</b>
1998-99	\$'000	18 151.8	1 595.7	2 830.4	3 024.8	628.8	4 340.9	<b>30 572.3</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	20 599.4	2 384.3	2 005.0	895.3	348.2	4 171.4	<b>30 403.6</b>
2000-01	\$'000	15 157.2	787.2	1 111.7	1 450.3	50.6	3 455.6	<b>22 012.7</b>
2001-02	\$'000	16 660.9	222.4	1 294.7	1 881.3	1 070.6	3 625.6	<b>24 755.5</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals, Northern Territory, December 2002 (cat. no. 8731.7).

**Residential sales** In 2001-02 there was an increase in the number of house sales in all regions from the previous financial year. There were 871 house sales in Darwin City, up 19.2% from the 731 sales in the previous financial year. The number of sales also increased in Palmerston (up 34.5%), Alice Springs (up 18.6%), Tennant Creek (up 2.9%) and Katherine (up 1.6%).

There were 805 unit sales in Darwin City during 2001-02, an increase of 9.7% from the previous financial year. Unit sales in Alice Springs also increased significantly from 146 in 2000-01 to 328 in 2001-02. Unit sales in Palmerston and Katherine decreased by 37.1% and 68.8% respectively.

## 10.2 REAL ESTATE MARKET INDICATORS, HOUSES AND UNITS

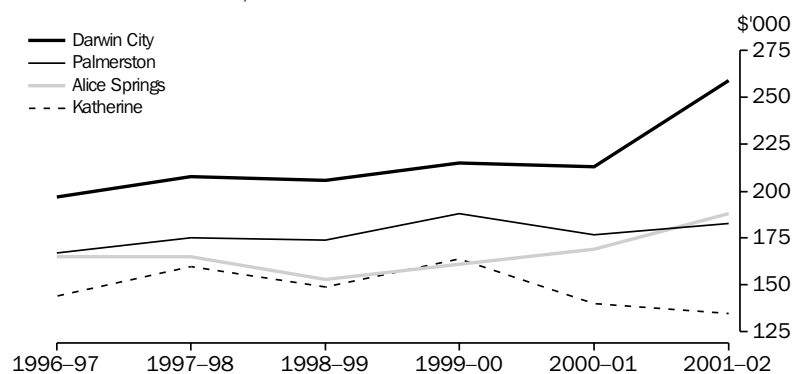
Location	Unit	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
HOUSES							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	914	869	1 080	867	731	871
Total value	\$ '000	180 474	180 705	222 162	186 456	155 686	193 456
Average price	\$ '000	197	208	206	215	213	259
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	314	401	448	401	336	452
Total value	\$ '000	52 546	70 210	78 104	75 300	59 534	82 543
Average price	\$ '000	167	175	174	188	177	183
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	345	443	647	457	408	484
Total value	\$ '000	56 977	73 002	99 161	73 658	69 135	90 770
Average price	\$ '000	165	165	153	161	169	188
Tennant Creek							
Sales	no.	46	38	40	40	34	35
Total value	\$ '000	3 044	2 669	2 457	2 057	2 074	2 510
Average price	\$ '000	66	70	61	51	61	72
Katherine							
Sales	no.	78	108	190	143	61	62
Total value	\$ '000	11 209	17 295	28 317	23 415	8 527	8 398
Average price	\$ '000	144	160	149	164	140	135
UNITS							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	784	880	920	927	734	805
Total value	\$ '000	127 841	152 811	160 350	176 966	124 828	146 398
Average price	\$ '000	163	174	174	191	170	153
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	158	261	211	116	124	78
Total value	\$ '000	18 424	30 641	25 802	14 249	14 707	9 178
Average price	\$ '000	117	117	122	123	119	118
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	230	217	171	156	146	328
Total value	\$ '000	29 158	27 153	21 546	20 378	18 883	43 380
Average price	\$ '000	127	125	126	131	129	132
Katherine							
Sales	no.	18	8	3	19	16	5
Total value	\$ '000	2 182	886	342	2 537	1 836	601
Average price	\$ '000	121	111	114	134	115	120

Note: Tennant Creek units information is not collected due to the small number of units in the town.

Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2001-02.

Residential sale prices In 2001-02 Darwin City house prices averaged \$259,000 per sale, an increase of 21.6% from the average sale price in 2000-01. Average house prices also increased in Palmerston (3.4%), Alice Springs (11.2%) and Tennant Creek (18%), while in Katherine the average sale price of houses decreased by 3.6%.

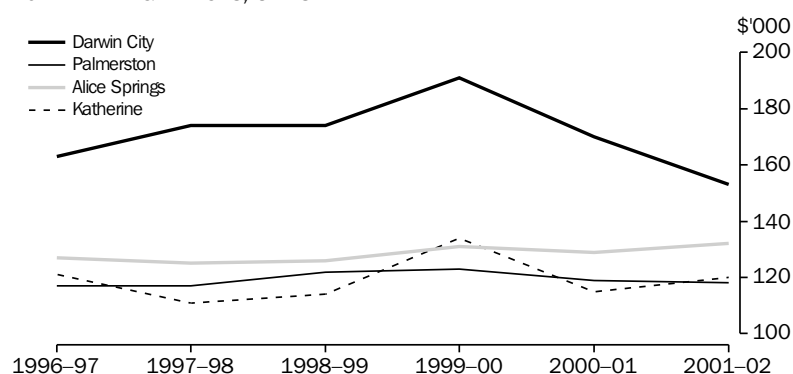
### 10.3 AVERAGE PRICES, HOUSES



Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2001-02.

The average price of units sold in Darwin City in 2001-02 was \$153,000 per sale, a decrease of 10% from the previous financial year. In Palmerston, the average price of units decreased slightly (0.8%) from \$119,000 in 2000-01 to \$118,000 in 2001-02, while in Alice Springs and Katherine the average price of units increased by 2.3% and 4.3% respectively.

### 10.4 AVERAGE PRICES, UNITS

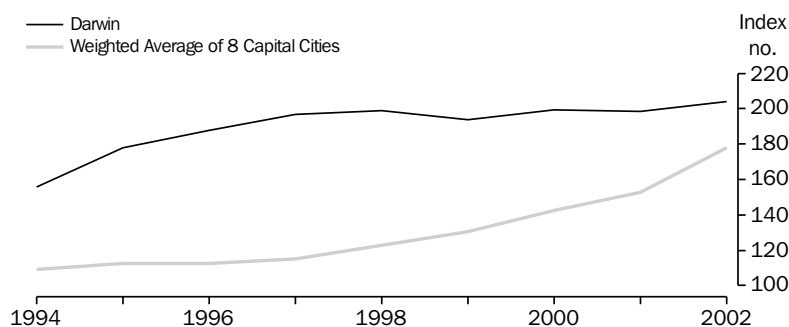


Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2001-02.

#### House price index

The House Price Index for established houses in Darwin increased sharply in the early 1990s, but by the middle of the decade had begun to ease, and from 1996-97 to 2001-02 prices had stabilised, with little or no increase in the index at all. At about the same time that Darwin house prices were stabilising, house prices in many other capital cities began a rapid increase which has continued in 2002.

### 10.5 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES, ESTABLISHED HOUSES(a) — JUNE



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

Source: *House Price Indexes, December 2002* (cat. no. 6416.0).

### Public housing

Public housing comprises dwellings owned and managed by the NT Government by Territory Housing, including Industry housing. At 30 June 2002 there were 6,232 public housing dwellings available for rent in the NT, with 5,928 dwellings being rented and 304 dwellings vacant. Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest proportion of dwellings being rented at market rates (17.4%), compared with 20.8% across the NT.

There were 2,287 applications for public housing in the NT during 2001–02, three more than in the previous financial year. Of all tenants allocated housing during the year, 50.1% had waited less than six months, while 10.2% had waited two years or more. The highest proportion of tenants waiting less than six months to be allocated public housing in 2001–02 were in the Katherine and Barkly regions with 71.9% and 83% respectively. In Darwin SD and Environs just under 50% of tenants waited less than six months to be allocated public housing, while in the East Arnhem region and Central region the proportions were much lower with 16.7% and 14.7% respectively.

## 10.6 PUBLIC HOUSING(a)

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance(b)</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region(c)</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>
Public housing dwellings, 30 June 2002							
Market Rent	737	47	64	126	85	236	<b>1 295</b>
Rebated Rent	3 385	0	33	394	90	731	<b>4 633</b>
Vacant dwelling	107	0	4	69	32	92	<b>304</b>
Total	4 229	47	101	589	207	1 059	<b>6 232</b>
Stock numbers							
One bedroom	936	18	22	144	45	265	<b>1 430</b>
Two bedroom	1 122	—	32	173	45	315	<b>1 687</b>
Three bedroom	1 995	26	40	242	108	432	<b>2 843</b>
Four bedrooms or more	176	3	7	30	9	47	<b>272</b>
Total	4 229	47	101	589	207	1 059	<b>6 232</b>
Households by Indigenous status(d)							
Indigenous	710	—	3	248	100	322	<b>1 383</b>
Non-Indigenous	2 659	40	194	277	100	597	<b>4 577</b>
Total	3 369	40	197	525	200	919	<b>5 960</b>
Applications for Public housing, 2001–2002	1 468	—	22	288	109	400	<b>2 287</b>
Demand for housing, 30 June 2002(e)							
One bedroom (pensioner)	214	—	—	7	1	40	<b>262</b>
One bedroom (non-pensioner)	294	—	9	45	9	141	<b>498</b>
Two bedroom	167	—	12	41	8	112	<b>340</b>
Three bedroom	214	—	12	50	19	193	<b>488</b>
Four bedroom	18	—	—	1	1	35	<b>55</b>
Total(f)	917	—	33	150	38	522	<b>1 660</b>
Wait time(g)							
Under 6 months	337	—	1	100	39	17	<b>494</b>
6–12 months	194	—	2	31	5	25	<b>257</b>
1–2 years	81	—	1	6	2	44	<b>134</b>
2 years or more	66	—	2	2	1	30	<b>101</b>
Total	678	—	6	139	47	116	<b>986</b>

(a) Data do not include Government Employee Housing (GEH).

(b) Includes Jabiru which denotes industry housing only.

(c) Includes Timber Creek which denotes industry housing only.

(d) The number of indigenous tenants in public housing (not including industry).

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

(f) Includes unknown.

(g) Time public housing tenants waited to be allocated housing during 2001–2002.

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

## NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

**Building approvals** The total value of all non-residential (commercial) building approvals during 2001–02 was \$159.4m, an overall decrease of 18.9% from 2000–01. Darwin Region Balance and Central Region showed the greatest proportional decrease in the value of non-residential building approvals in 2001–02 with decreases of 82.8% and 45.3% respectively. A significant increase in the value of non-residential building approvals occurred in the Barkly and East Arnhem regions.

## 10.7 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
1997-98	\$'000	202 835	1 443	3 780	28 660	666	10 170	247 553
1998-99	\$'000	126 313	2 316	1 751	11 405	309	46 016	188 110
1999-2000	\$'000	109 022	1 421	2 822	10 629	831	14 921	139 645
2000-01	\$'000	118 610	6 483	417	5 494	202	65 413	196 619
2001-02	\$'000	110 245	1 114	2 358	4 306	5 568	35 806	159 397

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals, Northern Territory, December 2002 (cat. no. 8731.7)

**Building completions** The value of all non-residential (commercial) building completions during 2001-02 was \$169.7m, an increase of around 30% from the previous financial year. The value of hotel completions increased by more than three times in 2001-02, from \$7.3m in 2000-01 to \$25m in 2001-02. The value of other building completions (which includes factories, religious, health, entertainment and recreational, and miscellaneous buildings) increased by 43.8% to \$65.7m, representing 38.7% of total commercial completions. The total value of other business premises increased by 10.1%, while the value of shop and office completions decreased by 10.2% and 4.5% respectively. The value of educational facility completions increased by 11.1% in 2001-02, with most of this increased activity occurring in the East Arnhem region.

## 10.8 TOTAL VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COMPLETIONS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
<b>Hotels etc.</b>								
1997-98	\$'000	325	—	150	—	—	—	<b>475</b>
1998-99	\$'000	602	—	—	—	—	398	<b>1 000</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	7 411	—	—	63	—	8 018	<b>15 492</b>
2000-01	\$'000	162	155	—	219	—	6 800	<b>7 336</b>
2001-02	\$'000	2 234	—	—	—	273	22 559	<b>25 066</b>
<b>Shops</b>								
1997-98	\$'000	54 415	355	1 060	4 063	444	880	<b>61 216</b>
1998-99	\$'000	28 130	160	—	159	—	1 988	<b>30 437</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	13 429	568	—	615	—	379	<b>14 991</b>
2000-01	\$'000	18 935	189	—	421	—	806	<b>20 352</b>
2001-02	\$'000	12 890	—	—	1 909	227	3 256	<b>18 281</b>
<b>Offices</b>								
1997-98	\$'000	14 651	187	—	714	775	2 173	<b>18 499</b>
1998-99	\$'000	29 124	115	—	980	98	1 247	<b>31 564</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	42 640	150	—	8 375	108	1 553	<b>52 826</b>
2000-01	\$'000	13 663	540	77	246	59	2 163	<b>16 748</b>
2001-02	\$'000	13 478	—	—	338	55	2 120	<b>15 992</b>
<b>Other business premises</b>								
1997-98	\$'000	26 456	—	831	596	304	857	<b>29 045</b>
1998-99	\$'000	54 290	50	50	1 032	113	1 832	<b>57 366</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	21 513	287	56	1 051	—	2 671	<b>25 577</b>
2000-01	\$'000	12 599	—	—	9 026	—	3 272	<b>24 897</b>
2001-02	\$'000	23 162	127	—	802	652	2 672	<b>27 415</b>
<b>Educational</b>								
1997-98	\$'000	32 278	80	1 300	5 950	121	3 738	<b>43 468</b>
1998-99	\$'000	19 739	—	—	3 511	—	1 392	<b>24 642</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	9 960	—	—	2 573	174	1 336	<b>14 043</b>
2000-01	\$'000	7 529	—	—	1 355	57	6 653	<b>15 594</b>
2001-02	\$'000	8 285	4 792	1 420	91	93	2 642	<b>17 323</b>
<b>Other buildings(a)</b>								
1997-98	\$'000	46 077	2 533	416	5 615	227	5 664	<b>60 532</b>
1998-99	\$'000	73 321	2 149	3 983	2 880	177	17 241	<b>99 751</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	22 962	641	337	9 284	228	7 932	<b>41 382</b>
2000-01	\$'000	26 968	470	10 780	2 910	—	4 544	<b>45 672</b>
2001-02	\$'000	19 040	58	893	2 395	2 871	40 408	<b>65 664</b>
<b>Total non-residential building</b>								
1997-98	\$'000	174 203	3 155	3 758	16 938	1 870	13 313	<b>213 236</b>
1998-99	\$'000	205 207	2 475	4 033	8 561	387	24 099	<b>244 761</b>
1999-2000	\$'000	117 915	1 646	393	21 960	510	21 889	<b>164 312</b>
2000-01	\$'000	79 857	1 355	10 856	14 176	116	24 239	<b>130 599</b>
2001-02	\$'000	79 089	4 978	2 313	5 535	4 171	73 656	<b>169 741</b>

(a) Refers to factories, religious, health, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Activity, Northern Territory, December 2002 (cat. no. 8752.7).

## ALL BUILDING BY SECTOR

The total value of all residential and commercial building completions during 2001-02 was \$337.4m, of which 34.9% occurred in the public sector and 65.1% occurred in the private sector. The value of building completions increased by 9% from the previous financial year, comprising a 4% increase in the number of private sector building completions and a 19.8% increase in the number of public sector building completions.



## 10.9 BUILDING COMPLETIONS BY SECTOR, NORTHERN TERRITORY

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
Dwelling units(b)				
1997-98	no.	1 708	311	2 019
1998-99	no.	1 703	487	2 190
1999-2000	no.	1 504	289	1 793
2000-01	no.	799	273	1 072
2001-02	no.	821	214	1 035
Value of new residential				
1997-98	\$m	184.9	38.9	223.7
1998-99	\$m	209.9	69.4	279.4
1999-2000	\$m	199.3	43.8	243.1
2000-01	\$m	116.9	35.6	152.5
2001-02	\$m	114.3	32.2	146.5
Value of alterations and additions				
1997-98	\$m	21.2	6.0	27.2
1998-99	\$m	22.4	8.3	30.8
1999-2000	\$m	25.8	5.4	31.2
2000-01	\$m	20.8	5.4	26.2
2001-02	\$m	17.0	4.2	21.2
Non-residential				
1997-98	\$m	114.0	99.3	213.3
1998-99	\$m	104.8	140.0	244.8
1999-2000	\$m	86.5	77.9	164.3
2000-01	\$m	73.3	57.3	130.6
2001-02	\$m	88.3	81.5	169.7
<b>Total building</b>				
1997-98	\$m	320.0	144.1	464.1
1998-99	\$m	337.2	217.7	554.9
1999-2000	\$m	311.5	127.1	438.6
2000-01	\$m	211.0	98.4	309.4
2001-02	\$m	219.5	117.9	337.4

(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, Northern Territory, December 2002* (cat. no. 8752.7).

### ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

In 2001-02 the value of all engineering construction work carried out in the NT was \$1,227m, representing a huge increase from the previous financial year. This increase can be primarily attributed to the construction of the Darwin to Alice Springs railway and heavy industry associated with this.

The total value of engineering construction work in the NT comprised \$1,080.1m for work carried out by the private sector for the private sector, \$87.3m for work carried out by the private sector for the public sector, and \$59.3m for public works.

The value of work carried out by heavy industry accounted for \$807.6m, a huge increase from the 2000-01 figure of \$27.1m. The value of work carried out on construction of bridges, railways and harbours also increased significantly from \$10.1m in 2000-01 to \$238.7m in 2001-02.

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION *continued*

The value of construction of roads, highways and subdivisions increased by 82.8% to \$67.4m, while the value of work carried out on telecommunications increased by 30.2%. In addition the value of engineering construction work carried out on water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage more than doubled in 2001–02 from the previous financial year.

The value of engineering construction work carried out on electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines, and recreation and other decreased in 2001–02 by 52.5% and 40.4% respectively from the previous financial year.

10.10 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, VALUE OF WORK DONE

	<i>Unit</i>	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Roads, highways and subdivisions	\$'000	85 393	99 982	96 224	36 891	67 436
Bridges, railways and harbours	\$'000	23 812	14 581	16 567	10 110	238 690
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	\$'000	12 922	22 133	39 766	16 785	7 971
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	\$'000	12 730	11 582	15 152	16 159	38 147
Telecommunications	\$'000	15 772	23 453	44 108	43 103	56 130
Heavy industry	\$'000	31 309	164 610	47 189	27 102	807 566
Recreation and other	\$'000	19 008	12 808	17 832	18 109	10 800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>200 947</b>	<b>349 148</b>	<b>276 839</b>	<b>168 260</b>	<b>1 226 740</b>

*Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, December 2002 (cat. no. 8762.0).*

## CHAPTER 11

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

### INTRODUCTION

In 2001–02, it is estimated that the Agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry in the Northern Territory (NT) contributed 3.5% to NT gross state product compared to the national gross domestic product contribution of 3.8%.

In the NT, rural industries comprise cattle and other livestock (including buffaloes, crocodiles, poultry, pigs, dairy cattle and camels), horticulture (fruit, vegetables, nursery and cut flowers) and cropping (field crops, hay and seed). Fishing includes harvesting of wildstock and aquaculture.

### AGRICULTURE

#### Agricultural establishments

At 31 March 2001 there were 399 establishments involved in commercial agriculture in the NT, with property holdings totalling 67,072,000 hectares (ha) or around 50% of the total NT land mass. Of these, 53.1% were involved in the beef cattle industry; 28.8% in fruit and grape growing; 6.3% in plant nurseries and cut flowers and 2.8% in vegetable growing. Since 1998 the number of agricultural establishments in the NT has increased by 5.8%.

#### 11.1 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY — 31 MARCH

	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001(a)
Plant nurseries	no.	19	17	16	18
Cut flower and flower seed growing	no.	6	7	6	7
Vegetable growing	no.	12	8	13	11
Grape growing	no.	4	4	3	4
Fruit growing n.e.c	no.	79	89	90	111
Beef cattle farming	no.	213	211	211	212
Other farming(b)	no.	12	13	11	13
Grain, crop and plant growing n.e.c(c)	no.	11	10	11	11
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>387</b>
All other industries	no.	21	4	6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>399</b>
Area in agriculture(d)	'000ha	67 324	66 885	67 453	67 072

(a) Data as at 30 June 2001.

(b) Includes dairy, poultry, pigs, horse and livestock n.e.c.

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

(d) Total area of establishments with EVA0 (Estimated value of agricultural operations) of \$5,000 or more.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 7121.0).

### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

#### Field crops production

During 2001–02, field crop production for the NT was valued at around \$6.8m, a decrease of \$0.3m (3.9%) from 2000–01.

# 11.2 VALUE OF CROPS BY DISTRICT(a)(b)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Darwin					
Cereal	300	308	82	213	36
Seed and hay	—	—	2719	3308	3306
Other	280	n.a.	388	346	516
Katherine					
Cereal	54	314	287	269	33
Seed and hay	—	—	1775	1778	1626
Other	277	257	105	130	127
Northern Territory(c)					
Cereal	354	622	369	482	69
Seed and Hay	7 237	7 736	5 296	5 901	5 878
Other	557	257	493	476	642
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>8 615</b>	<b>6 158</b>	<b>6 859</b>	<b>6 589</b>

(a) Estimates only.

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

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

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

## Fruit and vegetable production

During 2001-02 fruit and vegetable production for the NT was valued at almost \$82.2m, an increase of around \$0.5m (0.6%) from 2000-01. From 2001-02 the value of fruit increased by 0.5% to \$71.5m, with vegetables increasing by 1.6% to \$11.0m. In Katherine and Alice Springs the value of fruit and vegetable production increased by 21.9% and 11.6% in 2001-02. In Darwin the value decreased by 7.5% resulting from a decrease in the value of production of fruit (9.8%). The value of fruit and vegetable production has increased by 49.2% since 1997-98. The largest increase was in Alice Springs with the value increasing by 124.9% from 1997-98 to 2001-02, resulting from an increase in the value of fruit production (137.3%).

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

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Darwin					
Fruit(b)	30 691	26 064	41 339	42 527	38 368
Vegetable	5 261	7 586	7 385	10 213	10 440
<i>Total</i>	35 952	33 639	48 724	52 740	48 808
Katherine					
Fruit(b)	8 753	6 237	12 454	10 046	12 421
Vegetable	1 195	1 940	1 353	360	270
<i>Total</i>	9 948	8 177	13 807	10 407	12 691
Alice Springs					
Fruit(b)	8 582	10 801	14 680	18 255	20 365
Vegetable	623	290	300	300	335
<i>Total</i>	9 205	11 091	14 980	18 555	20 700
Northern Territory					
Fruit(b)	48 027	43 102	68 473	70 828	71 154
Vegetable	7 079	9 805	9 038	10 873	11 045
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 106</b>	<b>52 908</b>	<b>77 511</b>	<b>81 701</b>	<b>82 199</b>

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

(b) Fruit includes grapes.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

## LIVESTOCK

According to the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD), in 2000-01 the estimated value of NT livestock production was \$187.5m. The value of the cattle industry contributed 90.4% (\$169.5m) to the total value of animal industries, with livestock industries (which includes buffalo, poultry, horse, crocodile and dairy) contributing the remaining \$18.0m.

### 11.4 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS ON HOLDINGS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
<i>Livestock</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Cattle	1 530 172	1 567 237	1 567 000	1 570 238	1 708 648
Domesticated buffalo	9 440	11 248	8 520	6 130	7 327
Pigs, goats and horses	8 838	8 857	8 696	(a)9 525	(a)11 728
Poultry	229 726	242 337	249 631	233 600	159 847
Other livestock(b)	10 004	7 795	7 036	6 130	12 911

(a) From 1999-2000 onwards, goats are included with other livestock.

(b) Includes ostriches, emus, camels, donkeys, alpacas, other not elsewhere classified and from 1999-2000, goats.

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture, Australia 1999-2000 (cat. no. 7113.0).

## CATTLE

At 31 March 2001 there were 1.71 million head of cattle on properties in the NT, an increase in cattle numbers from the previous year of 8.8% and an increase of 9.0% since 1998. Properties in the Katherine Region held 39.2% of all cattle in the NT (668,991), with another 34.1% (582,618) of all cattle in NT on holdings in Barkly Region.

### 11.5 NUMBER OF CATTLE — 31 MARCH

<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1998	1999	2000	2001
Darwin Region Balance					
Daly	no.	70 325	67 507	57 613	72 065
Katherine					
Elsey - Bal	no.	117 145	91 639	83 658	114 055
Gulf	no.	32 418	51 697	46 830	52 808
Victoria	no.	479 464	456 913	468 951	502 128
Barkly					
Tableland	no.	440 620	427 627	443 497	500 719
Tennant Creek - Bal	no.	58 568	74 821	61 070	81 899
Central					
Petermann	no.	66 513	73 004	71 511	78 422
Sandover - Bal	no.	150 743	160 354	175 704	167 174
Tanami	no.	92 046	90 156	88 250	100 185
<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 567 237</b>	<b>1 567 000</b>	<b>1 570 238</b>	<b>1 708 648</b>

(a) NT total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture, Australia 1999–2000 (cat. no. 7113.0).

## Cattle and calf disposals

In 2001 the number of cattle and calf disposals in the NT decreased to 223,492, 29.5% less than the previous year and a 47.4% decrease from 1998 when the number of cattle and calf disposals were recorded at 425,037.

### 11.6 NUMBER OF CATTLE AND CALF DISPOSALS(a) — 31 MARCH

	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Darwin Region Balance				
Daly	26 685	26 516	27 738	16 645
Katherine				
Elsey - Bal	92 998	69 294	20 498	20 426
Gulf	3 386	6 046	5 158	5 914
Victoria	109 749	66 443	72 775	39 377
Barkly				
Tableland	113 412	91 635	84 313	67 370
Tennant Creek - Bal	5 293	6 581	9 072	2 818
Central				
Petermann	14 250	13 739	12 728	6 640
Sandover - Bal	35 341	37 602	39 192	40 550
Tanami	10 876	14 172	21 240	13 709
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>	<b>425 037</b>	<b>374 670</b>	<b>316 953</b>	<b>223 492</b>

(a) Excluding bulls sold for breeding.

(b) NT total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 7113.0).

## Live cattle exports

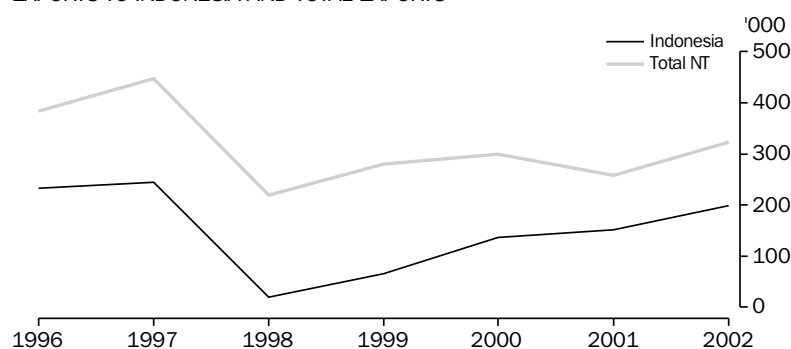
In 1998 the downturn in South-East Asian economies impacted on the growing live cattle export trade through the Port of Darwin, with the number of cattle exported almost halved from a high of 448,196 in 1997 to 219,439 in 1998. Live cattle exports to Indonesia decreased from 244,701 in 1997 to just 19,614 in 1998. By 2002 the industry had regained strength with the rebound of existing markets and the opening up of some new markets including Saudi Arabia, Sarawak, Jordan and East Timor. As a consequence the number of live cattle exports through the Port of Darwin had increased to 322,602, with Indonesia (199,327) and the Philippines (65,931) as the main final destinations. Overall, in 2002 live cattle exports from the NT increased by 64,475 (25.0%) from the previous year, even with exports to Egypt dropping by 79.4%.

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

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>Destination</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Brunei	4 041	5 650	6 948	14 862	16 062	16 155	19 085
Egypt	—	—	34 286	28 350	21 419	52 692	10 873
Indonesia	232 207	244 701	19 614	65 277	136 323	151 190	199 327
East Timor	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Libya	—	9 518	15 163	—	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	688
Philippines	124 284	167 186	133 265	152 198	108 957	31 984	65 931
Malaysia	17 718	17 863	9 622	19 324	16 418	5 055	18 765
Thailand	820	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	—	—	—	—	—	941	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 550
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 033
Sabah	4 465	3 278	541	—	—	110	318
<b>Total</b>	<b>383 535</b>	<b>448 196</b>	<b>219 439</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>	<b>258 127</b>	<b>322 602</b>

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

### 11.8 LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN, EXPORTS TO INDONESIA AND TOTAL EXPORTS



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

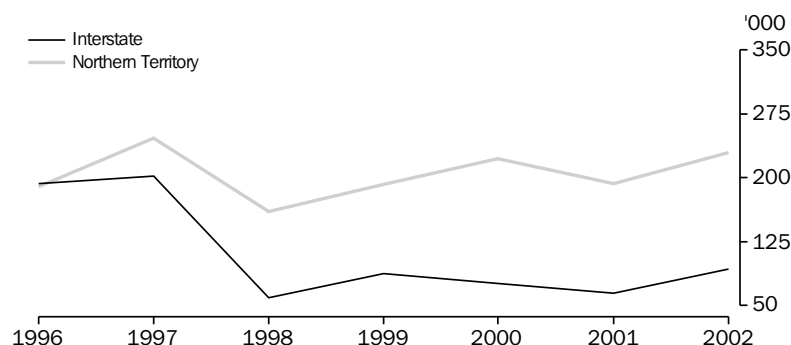
In 2002, of the 322,602 live cattle exported through the Port of Darwin, 229,796 (71.2%) originated from within the NT and 92,806 (28.8%) were from interstate.

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

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Northern Territory	189 918	246 389	160 412	192 441	222 669	193 172	229 796
Interstate	193 617	201 807	59 027	87 570	76 510	64 957	92 806
<b>Total</b>	<b>383 535</b>	<b>448 196</b>	<b>219 439</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>	<b>258 129</b>	<b>322 602</b>

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

### 11.10 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN, NT AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

### Buffalo

#### 11.11 NUMBER OF DOMESTICATED BUFFALO — 31 MARCH

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Statistical Local Area	Unit.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Darwin Region Balance						
South Alligator	no.	2 439	2 136	3 392	1 577	1 605
Daly	no.	102	140	640	718	75
Katherine						
Elsey - Bal	no.	5 088	4 894	1 604	1 060	1 100
Victoria	no.	119	121	131	—	—
<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 440</b>	<b>11 248</b>	<b>8 520</b>	<b>6 130</b>	<b>7 327</b>

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

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture, Australia 1999–2000 (cat. no. 7113.0).

### FISHERIES

The NT fishing industry comprises commercial wildstock and aquaculture (including pearl production), recreational and Indigenous sectors. The value of fishing production in 2001–02 decreased by 17.6% to \$117.1m with significant decreases in aquaculture (86.6%) and trepang (41.5%) when compared with the previous year, however significant gains have been made in the value of prawns (9.7%). The estimated value of the fishing industry decreased by 22.8% between 1998–99 and 2001–02.



## 11.12 FISHING INDUSTRY ESTIMATED VALUE, NORTHERN TERRITORY(a)(b)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02p
<i>Commodity</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Fish				
Barramundi	3 791	4 506	5 510	5 126
Sea perch	2 324	3 655	4 047	3 043
Total fish	13 209	16 660	21 154	19 878
Crustaceans				
Mud crabs	7 736	12 046	10 341	10 324
Prawns	74 638	57 076	73 332	80 477
Total crustaceans	82 448	69 138	84 484	91 355
Aquaculture(b)	55 000	55 000	34 500	4 627
Mollusc				
Trepang	927	3 330	1 956	1 144
Total mollusc	934	3 358	1 965	1 202
<b>Total of all species</b>	<b>151 591</b>	<b>144 156</b>	<b>142 102</b>	<b>117 062</b>

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).



## CHAPTER 12

## MINING AND ENERGY

### INTRODUCTION

In 2001–02, the Mining industry (encompassing mineral ore and energy production) remained the most significant contributor to Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product (GSP), contributing 31.4% compared to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contribution of 5.4%. However, the mining industry is a less significant contributor to employment accounting for only 2.4% of employed persons in the NT.

### MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

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

- bauxite — the third largest bauxite mine in Australia near Gove
- gold — major operating 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 — including one of the world's largest known ore bodies of zinc, lead and silver at McArthur River
- deposits of phosphate (around Wonarah), garnet sands and vermiculite (north-east of Alice Springs)
- magnesite — a major resource in the Batchelor area
- lead, cobalt, copper, nickel and silver — a major polymetallic deposit in the Batchelor area
- diamonds — the Merlin diamond mine in the Borroloola area.

The significant known energy resources found in the NT are:

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

### MINING

#### Exploration

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure for the NT increased significantly in 2001–02 (67.9%) from the previous financial year, while the Australian level of exploration expenditure fell by 10.8% over the same period. It should be noted that the majority of the large movement which occurred in NT petroleum exploration expenditure figures in 2001–02 can be attributed to exploration activity in the Ashmore and Cartier Island regions.

Exploration *continued* Mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) expenditure increased slightly (1.9%) in the NT from \$47.5m in 2000–01 to \$48.4m in 2001–02. However this figure represents a decrease of \$9.1m from 1999–2000. Nationally, 2001–02 mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) expenditure (\$640.6m) represents a 6.2% decrease from the previous financial year (\$683.3m), and a 5.3% decrease from the 1999–2000 financial year (\$676.3m).

Petroleum exploration expenditure in the NT increased dramatically (more than 100%) from \$82.5m in 2000–01 to \$169.9m in 2001–02. This can be mainly attributed to expenditure on offshore exploration. Over this period Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure decreased by 13.9%, from \$1,024m in 2000–01 to \$882.6m in 2001–02.

## 12.1 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Commodity	Northern Territory			Australia		
	\$m			\$m		
	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Copper, silver, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt	4.1	n.p.	7.3	156.8	165.4	132.9
Gold	40.0	26.7	25.4	374.8	370.2	331.3
Uranium	8.2	n.p.	7.1	11.7	8.4	8.8
Diamonds	4.3	4.7	5.2	29.8	31.8	35.4
Total mineral exploration expenditure(a)	57.5	47.5	48.4	676.3	683.3	640.6
Total petroleum exploration expenditure(b)	111.0	82.5	169.9	700.7	1024.7	882.6
<b>Total exploration expenditure</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>1 377.0</b>	<b>1 708.0</b>	<b>1 523.2</b>

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 8412.0)

Production In 2001–02 all of the NT manganese, bauxite and alumina was produced in the East Arnhem Region. The majority of the NT gold production occurred in the Central Region (80.2%), with a further 12.9% produced in the Darwin Region Balance. All of the NT diamonds were produced in the Katherine Region, and all Uranium oxide production occurred in the Darwin Region Balance.

## 12.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION — 2001–02

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
<b>Metallic minerals</b>								
Gold	grams	—	2 606 236	—	—	—	17 604 256	<b>20 210 492</b>
Manganese	tonnes	—	—	1 439 801	—	—	—	<b>1 439 801</b>
Bauxite	tonnes	—	—	6 221 516	—	—	—	<b>6 221 516</b>
Alumina	tonnes	—	—	1 976 226	—	—	—	<b>1 976 226</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	364 968	—	—	<b>364 968</b>
Silver	grams	—	994 277	—	—	—	1 309 627	<b>2 303 904</b>
Tin/tantalite concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>								
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	tonnes	663 538	139 600	8 785	618 022	557 331	164 978	<b>2 152 254</b>
Diamonds	carats	—	—	—	90 102	—	—	<b>90 102</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>								
Crude oil	megalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>5 850</b>
Natural gas	gigalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>468</b>
Uranium oxide	tonnes	—	3 872	—	—	—	—	<b>3 872</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: NT Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

**Value of production** The total value of mineral and energy production in the NT for 2001–02 was \$3,192m, a decrease of 22.9% from the previous year. The decrease in the value of the NT mining sector can be mainly attributed to the impact of a 47.3% decline in the value of crude oil production from the Laminaria-Corallina oil field in the Timor Sea.

The value of metallic mineral production increased by 10.2% to \$1,414m in 2001–02. The increase is primarily due to the increased price per tonne for manganese (43.5%) and zinc/lead concentrate (60.7%). These increases were partly offset by lower alumina prices (8.8%) and gold prices (13.5%) and lower bauxite production (6.7%) and price (4.9%). Silver production and price increased.

The value of nonmetallic mineral production increased by 20.5% to \$45.7m in 2001–02. The increase of \$7.7m is mainly attributable to the \$12.9m increase in the production of crushed rock in the new quarries in the Katherine and Tennant Creek areas for the supply of aggregate and rail ballast for the Darwin to Alice Springs railway.

The value of total energy mineral production decreased by 38.5% to \$1,732m in 2001–02. This decrease can be mainly attributed to the decrease in production (29.5%) and price (23.3%) of crude oil. The value of uranium oxide production decreased by 12% due to lower production (16.4%) partly offset by higher price (5.2%).

### 12.3 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION — 2001–02

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
<b>Metallic minerals</b>								
Gold	\$'000	—	43 294	—	—	—	297 360	<b>340 654</b>
Manganese	\$'000	—	—	198 465	—	—	—	<b>198 465</b>
Bauxite	\$'000	—	—	155 538	—	—	—	<b>155 538</b>
Alumina	\$'000	—	—	500 704	—	—	—	<b>500 704</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	\$'000	—	—	—	218 018	—	—	<b>218 018</b>
Silver	\$'000	—	273	—	—	—	360	<b>633</b>
Tin/tantalite concentrate	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
<i>Total metallic minerals</i>	\$'000	—	43 567	854 707	218 018	—	297 720	<b>1 414 012</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>								
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	\$'000	6 695	1 880	370	10 802	5 949	3 613	<b>29 310</b>
Diamonds	\$'000	—	—	—	16 435	—	—	<b>16 435</b>
<i>Total nonmetallic minerals</i>	\$'000	6 695	1 880	370	27 237	5 949	3 613	<b>45 745</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>								
Crude oil	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1 518 241</b>
Natural gas	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>42 327</b>
Uranium oxide	\$'000	—	171 617	—	—	—	—	<b>171 617</b>
<i>Total energy minerals</i>	\$'000	—	171 617	—	—	—	—	<b>1 732 185</b>
<b>Total mineral production</b>	\$'000	6 695	217 064	855 077	245 255	5 949	301 333	<b>3 191 942</b>

(a) NT 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 (DBIRD).

**Mineral exports** In 2001–02, the value of NT commodity exports of mineral ores and fuels decreased by 48.2% to \$1,624m from the previous financial year, mainly due to the decrease in both the volume and price of the highly variable crude oil trade.

The total value of exports from the NT mining industry (excluding oil and gas extraction) in 2001–02 decreased by 45.5% to \$125.2m from the previous financial year and represented the lowest figure since 1996–97. In 2001–02 the value of exports from the NT mining industry (excluding oil and gas extraction) represented 4.2% of the total value of NT exports.

The value of NT exports from the oil and gas extraction industry in 2001–02 decreased by 48.4% to \$1498.8m from the previous financial year, representing 50.8% of the total value of all NT exports.

#### 12.4 VALUE OF NT EXPORTS OF MINERAL ORES AND FUELS

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Mineral ores(a)(b)</i>	<i>Mineral fuels(c)</i>
1992-93	\$m	26.6	524.8
1993-94	\$m	13.6	266.9
1994-95	\$m	23.4	153.1
1995-96	\$m	55.4	119.2
1996-97	\$m	106.8	170.2
1997-98	\$m	170.8	63.3
1998-99	\$m	206.4	58.0
1999-2000	\$m	136.8	1265.5
2000-01	\$m	229.7	2902.8
2001-02	\$m	125.2	1498.8

(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, Australia* (cat. no. 5368.0).





## CHAPTER 13

## TOURISM

### VISITORS TO NORTHERN TERRITORY (NT)

In 2001–02 an estimated total of 1,723,000 people visited the Northern Territory (NT). After a peak in 1999–2000, total visitor numbers decreased for the following two financial years. Total visitor nights have also decreased as a result of the significant decrease in interstate visitors in 2000–01 and 2001–02.

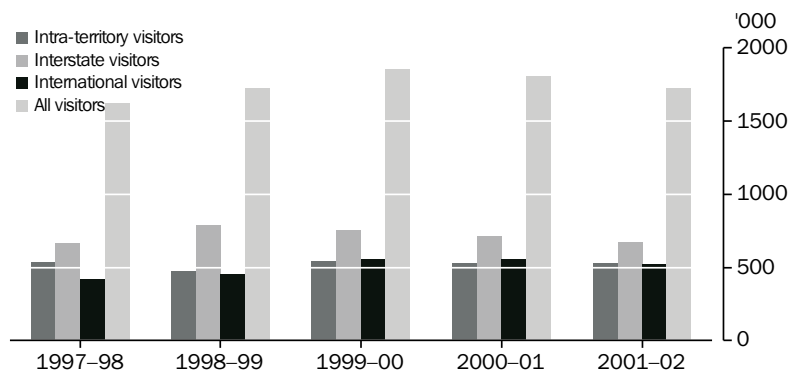
Despite decreases in visitor numbers and nights, visitor expenditure in the NT has steadily increased since 1995–96, indicating that visitors are spending more. Expenditure by international visitors has grown most strongly, increasing by an average of 9% per year.

#### Visitor profile

Of the 1.7 million visitors to the NT in 2001–02, 46% visited the Top End, 16% visited the Katherine Region, 8% visited the Barkly Region, and 44% visited the Central Region. On average, visitors stayed 6.6 nights in the Top End compared with 4.0 nights in the Central Region, 3.3 nights in the Katherine Region and 2.1 nights in the Barkly Region.

Interstate visitors accounted for 39% of all visitors to the NT in 2001–02, with international visitors accounting for 30% and intra-territory visitors the remaining 31%. In the Top End 36% of visitors were from within the NT, 45% were interstate visitors and 19% were international visitors. Conversely, 46% of all visitors to the Central Region were from overseas, and only 21% were from within the NT. Katherine and Barkly regions both had high proportions of interstate visitors (39% and 62% respectively).

#### 13.1 VISITORS TO NT



Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission (NTTC).

While 39% of visitors to the NT were from interstate, they accounted for 56% of all visitor nights. More than half (55%) of all visitor nights were recorded in the Top End, with interstate visitors to the Top End accounting for one-third of total visitor nights in the NT in 2001–02.

The majority of all visitors to the Barkly and Central regions indicated that the main purpose for their trip was holiday/recreation. In the Top End visits to friends or relatives was also a common reason for visiting the region.

### 13.2 TOURISM, VISITOR PROFILE(a) — 2001–02

	Unit	Total Top End(b)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Number of visitors(c)						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	283	93	24	155	<b>530</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	355	110	81	257	<b>672</b>
International visitors	'000	148	76	26	345	<b>521</b>
All visitors	'000	786	280	131	756	<b>1 723</b>
Proportion of total	%	46	16	8	44	<b>100</b>
Visitors nights						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	937	265	64	497	<b>1 764</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	3 273	494	172	1 375	<b>5 315</b>
International visitors	'000	975	161	34	1 188	<b>2 357</b>
All visitors	'000	5 185	920	271	3 060	<b>9 436</b>
Proportion of total	%	55	10	3	32	<b>100</b>
Visitors nights by purpose						
Holiday/recreation	'000	1 983	509	186	1 712	<b>4 390</b>
Business	'000	521	168	42	293	<b>1 023</b>
Visit friends or relatives	'000	1 768	190	31	698	<b>2 687</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(b) Top End combines Darwin Statistical Division and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions approximate 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.

Source: Territory Tourism Selected Statistics 2001–02, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

**Visitor expenditure** In 2001–02, total visitor expenditure in the NT was \$1,026.5m. Interstate visitors to the Top End accounted for 54% of all visitor expenditure, with international visitors to the Central Region accounting for a further 34%. On average, visitors to Top End Region spent more per visitor night than in the other regions.

Business visitors to the Top End spent the most per day on average, while in the Katherine and Central Regions holiday visitors had the highest average daily expenditure per person. In the Barkly region, average daily expenditure was relatively even for all visitors, including holiday, business and visits to friends or relatives.

### 13.3 TOURISM, EXPENDITURE(a) — 2001–02

	Unit	Top End(b)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Expenditure						
Intra-territory visitors	\$m	55.9	18.2	5.9	45.6	<b>125.7</b>
Interstate visitors	\$m	327.4	46.7	14.2	163.9	<b>552.1</b>
International visitors	\$m	114.0	22.7	3.1	209.0	<b>348.8</b>
All visitors	\$m	497.3	87.6	23.2	418.5	<b>1 026.5</b>
Proportion of total	%	48	9	2	41	<b>100</b>
Average expenditure per person						
Holiday visitors	\$	657	314	154	582	<b>527</b>
Visit friends or relatives	\$	477	324	259	370	<b>419</b>
Business visitors	\$	724	267	317	678	<b>608</b>
Daily expenditure per person						
Holiday visitors	\$	127	115	85	175	<b>143</b>
Visit friends or relatives	\$	46	49	82	52	<b>48</b>
Business visitors	\$	170	74	85	150	<b>145</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 approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Territory Tourism Selected Statistics 2001–02, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

#### Transportation into and within NT

The majority of visitors to the Top End and Central regions travelled into the NT by air (79% and 69% respectively), while visitors to the Barkly region were more likely to drive (78%). Air and self-drive were the most common means of travelling into the Katherine region.

While visiting in the NT, self-drive vehicle was the most popular form of transport, particularly in the Barkly and Katherine regions (84% and 73% respectively). In the Central Region, visitors preferred to travel either by coach or self-drive (both 38%).

### 13.4 TOURISM, TRANSPORTATION(a) — 2001–02

	Top End(b)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	%	%	%	%	%
Main transport to Northern Territory					
Air	79	45	12	69	<b>51</b>
Coach	3	8	7	5	<b>6</b>
Self-drive	16	45	78	20	<b>40</b>
Other/not stated	2	2	2	6	<b>3</b>
Main transport within Northern Territory					
Air	12	3	—	12	<b>7</b>
Coach	19	23	6	38	<b>22</b>
Self-drive	52	73	84	38	<b>62</b>
Other/not stated	17	1	10	11	<b>10</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

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

Source: Territory Tourism Selected Statistics 2001–02, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

**Tourist attractions** Since 1995–96, the number of visitors to two of the most popular national parks in the NT, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and Watarrka National Park, has been steadily increasing with an average annual growth rate of 3% and 6% respectively. However, visitor numbers to National Parks in the Top End and Katherine Regions (including Litchfield, Nitmiluk and Kakadu) appear to be in decline, with an average annual rate of decrease of 1% for Litchfield National Park and 4% for Kakadu National Park.

**ACCOMMODATION SECTOR** Commercial accommodation activity in the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs tourism regions accounts for almost two-thirds of the total NT activity in this sector. Note, while the commercial accommodation sector is a key component of local economies for the rest of the NT, much of the data cannot be published because of confidentiality restrictions.

**Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments** Guest arrivals and the total number of guest nights at hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the NT decreased slightly in 2002 (calendar year), compared to the previous year. Takings from accommodation for this period also decreased slightly from \$153.3m in 2001 to \$150.2m in 2002. Takings were down in all regions except Katherine, which remained static with takings of \$6.1m.

### 13.5 HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a) — YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(b)		Katherine Tourism Region(b)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)		Other(c)		Northern Territory	
		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Establishments	no.	34	35	10	9	22	22	23	22	89	88
Rooms	no.	2 602	2 652	547	513	1 614	1 706	1 546	1 515	6 309	6 386
Bed spaces	no.	7 648	7 829	1 541	1 419	4 854	5 119	4 603	4 524	18 646	18 891
Persons employed	no.	1 277	1 263	184	163	732	760	797	910	2 990	3 096
Room nights occupied	'000	593.1	590.2	84.3	84.7	333.2	319.5	311.6	291.3	1 322.2	1 285.5
Guest nights	'000	976.8	952.0	155.6	153.8	561.0	550.9	607.9	546.4	2 301.3	2 203.0
Guest arrivals	'000	418.3	391.8	109.8	108.0	273.3	264.7	408.3	387.4	1 209.7	1 152.0
Takings from accommodation	\$m	62.4	62.2	6.1	6.1	27.8	27.2	57.0	54.7	153.3	150.2
Room occupancy rate	%	62.6	61.1	43.3	43.1	56.5	53.9	56.3	53.1	57.8	55.8
Bed occupancy rate	%	34.8	33.5	28.2	27.8	31.6	30.6	36.2	33.4	33.8	32.3
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9

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

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

(c) Other 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, Small Area Data, Northern Territory, December 2002 (cat. no. 8635.7.40.001).

**Visitor hostels** Visitor hostel guest nights in 2002 decreased in all regions except the Katherine Tourism Region, where guest nights increased by 4% and takings by 22.7%. Although guest nights decreased by 8.1% in the 'Other' Regions (which includes the balance of Central Region, Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region), takings increased by 4.2% from the previous year.

### 13.6 VISITOR HOSTELS(a) — YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

		Darwin Tourism Region(b)		Katherine Tourism Region(b)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)		Other(c)		Northern Territory	
	Unit	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Establishments(d)	no.	9	9	4	4	7	7	7	6	27	26
Bed spaces(d)	no.	1 335	1 410	207	324	868	868	589	442	2 999	3 044
Persons employed(d)	no.	90	77	15	17	69	70	103	84	277	248
Guest nights	no.	271 794	249 438	30 025	31 216	222 481	203 790	67 664	62 205	591 964	546 649
Guest arrivals	no.	106 006	91 287	16 908	16 240	126 418	115 814	50 364	47 769	299 696	271 110
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 119	4 749	485	595	3 518	3 168	2 044	2 130	11 166	10 642
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0
Bed occupancy rate	%	56.3	49.0	39.7	36.2	62.4	64.4	31.6	37.6	52.4	50.8

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

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

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

(d) As at 31 December.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory, December 2002 (cat. no. 8635.7.40.001).

**Caravan parks** In comparison with the previous year, the total number of site nights occupied at NT caravan parks in 2002 increased by 4.5% to 1,006,807 nights, and the takings from caravan park accommodation increased by 12.3% to \$24.5m. Total site nights occupied increased across the NT, excluding the 'Other' tourism regions (which includes the balance of Central Region, Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region). Takings across all regions increased, with the most significant increases recorded in Darwin (16.4%) and Katherine (28.3%).

The number of people employed in caravan parks in the NT in 2002 decreased by 8.8% from the previous year, with the most significant decrease recorded in the Katherine Region (24.4%).

### 13.7 CARAVAN PARKS(a), YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

		Darwin Tourism Region(b)		Katherine Tourism Region(b)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)		Other(c)		Northern Territory	
	Unit	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Establishments(d)	no.	18	18	10	10	8	8	13	12	49	48
Total capacity(d)	no.	2 767	2 832	1 519	1 478	1 379	1 386	2 541	2 474	8 206	8 170
Persons employed(d)	no.	76	69	97	78	84	87	120	110	377	344
Site nights occupied	no.	356 197	384 641	123 455	148 639	236 012	238 814	248 240	234 713	963 904	1 006 807
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	7 585.2	8 827.4	2 720.6	3 491.3	4 630.6	5 013.0	6 848.9	7 138.1	21 785.2	24 469.8
Site occupancy rate	%	37.4	38.2	23.4	26.8	47.1	47.1	27.3	25.8	33.4	33.8

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

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

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

(d) As at 31 December.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory, December 2002 (cat. no. 8635.7.40.001).



## CHAPTER 14

## NORTHERN TERRITORY ECONOMY

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

Northern Territory (NT) gross state product (GSP)

In 2001–02 the Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product (GSP) (at current prices) was \$8,903m, an increase of 3% from the previous year. NT GSP contributed 1.2% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

#### 14.1 GDP AND NT GSP, CURRENT PRICES

Industry	Australia		Northern Territory		
	GDP	GDP per capita	GSP	GSP per capita	Contribution to GDP
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	%
1991–92	406 604	23 375	4 532	27 129	1.1
1992–93	426 229	24 235	4 595	27 106	1.1
1993–94	447 021	25 161	4 618	26 808	1.0
1994–95	471 348	26 242	5 048	28 798	1.1
1995–96	502 828	27 636	5 487	30 487	1.1
1996–97	529 886	28 747	5 776	31 271	1.1
1997–98	561 229	30 094	6 069	32 087	1.1
1998–99	591 917	31 396	6 681	34 699	1.1
1999–2000	628 621	32 904	7 415	37 873	1.2
2000–01	669 307	34 573	8 642	43 507	1.3
2001–02	712 980	36 378	8 903	44 538	1.2

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5220.0).

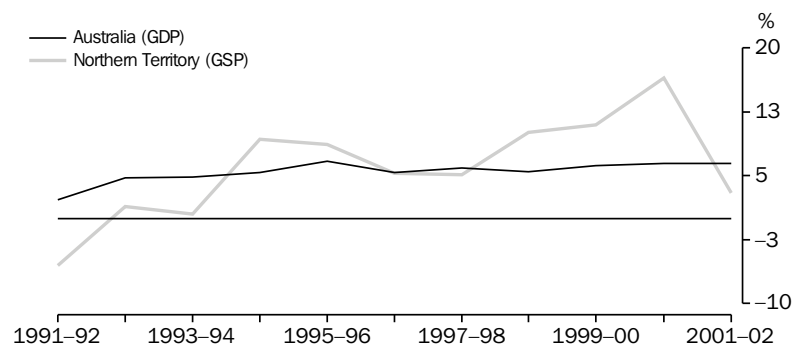
GSP per capita

In 2001–02 NT GSP (at market prices) was \$44,538 per capita, which was \$8,160 (22.4%) higher than Australia's GDP per head of mean population. NT GSP per capita has been greater than GDP per capita each year since 1989–90. (Note that prior to 1989 the ABS did not produce estimates of GSP for comparison.)

Annual growth

In the ten years to 2001–02 annual growth in Australia's GDP has remained relatively stable. In the NT, however, GSP has been quite volatile reflecting changes to the gross product in the mining sector which is the most significant contributing industry to the NT GSP.

#### 14.2 GDP AND NT GSP (CURRENT PRICES) PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Industry contribution to total factor income

There are substantial differences in the structure of industry in the NT when compared with that existing across Australia. In 2001–02 the Mining industry contributed 31.4% to NT total factor income (at current prices) compared to just 5.4% across Australia. Conversely, the Manufacturing industry contributed only 3.5% to the NT factor income compared to 11.7% nationally. Other significant differences in industry contribution to total factor income can be seen in the areas of Finance and insurance (2.5% for the NT compared with 7.2% nationally), Property and business services (7.3% for the NT compared with 11.7% nationally), and Government administration and defence (7.6% for NT compared with 3.8% nationally).

The main contributors to total factor income in the NT for 2001–02 were Mining (\$1,979m), Government administration and defence (\$720m), and construction (\$603m).

In the ten years to 2001–02 the contribution of the Health and community services industry to NT total factor income increased from 4.7% to 5.7% and the contribution by Mining increased from 24.4% to 31.4%. The contribution by the Construction industry decreased over the ten year period from 7.2% to 3.2%.

#### 14.3 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME BY INDUSTRY, CURRENT PRICES

Industry	Northern Territory						Australia	
	Value			Contribution to GSP			Value	Contribution to GDP
	1991–92	2000–01	2001–02	1991–92	2000–01	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	175	241	294	4.0	3.5	3.5	23 940	3.8
Mining	1 062	2 645	1 979	24.4	21.9	31.4	33 567	5.4
Manufacturing	206	274	327	4.7	3.8	3.5	73 306	11.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	123	116	119	2.8	1.8	1.6	15 595	2.5
Construction	313	337	603	7.2	5.1	3.2	38 927	6.2
Wholesale trade	146	192	208	3.3	2.8	2.2	33 921	5.4
Retail trade	249	334	361	5.7	4.9	4.2	34 019	5.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	125	237	241	2.9	2.9	2.9	14 745	2.4
Transport and storage	185	291	327	4.2	5.1	4.5	28 538	4.6
Communication services	99	235	239	2.3	3.3	2.9	18 817	3.0
Finance and insurance	105	211	216	2.4	2.6	2.5	45 084	7.2
Property and business services	330	592	757	7.6	7.9	7.3	72 995	11.7
Government administration and defence	281	653	720	6.4	9.1	7.6	23 777	3.8
Education	207	378	399	4.7	4.9	4.6	29 196	4.7
Health and community services	204	476	529	4.7	6.1	5.7	39 086	6.3
Cultural and recreational services	71	190	194	1.6	2.7	2.4	11 730	1.9
Personal and other services	94	196	203	2.2	2.8	2.4	15 126	2.4
Other(a)	384	626	670	8.8	8.7	7.5	71 709	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 359</b>	<b>8 224</b>	<b>8 386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>624 078</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes Gross Operating Surplus for both Ownership of Dwellings and General Government.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5220.0).



## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Exports** The value of NT exports has fluctuated over the 5 years to 2001–02. In 2001–02 the value of NT exports decreased by 30.7% to around \$2,948m after increasing by 67.4% the previous year.

The year to date total value of exports of goods by industry at February 2003 was around \$1,849m, with oil and gas extraction contributing the most to the total value of NT exports (50.6%) followed by agriculture (7.4%).

### 14.4 NT EXPORTS OF GOODS BY INDUSTRY

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	YTD(a) 2002–03
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture	95 830.7	147 172.3	144 155.9	180 623.6	135 971.0
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	10.2	102.5	1 645.9	1 406.0	1 589.3
Commercial Fishing	870.4	1 324.8	11 630.0	6 576.7	592.4
Coal mining	—	—	9.2	—	n/a
Oil and gas extraction	56 026.0	1 258 118.1	2 896 783.9	1 498 724.8	935 414.3
Metal ore mining	206 367.6	136 822.5	229 718.0	125 154.7	52 143.4
Other mining	1 650.0	2 099.5	2 008.1	1 978.2	1 504.0
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	9 551.4	13 963.0	8 854.6	6 788.9	7 160.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	180.5	378.8	484.2	832.4	814.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	285.3	1 344.5	672.9	401.1	57.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	37.5	367.3	1 665.3	2 950.0	409.6
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	22 291.3	21 497.7	30 783.3	19 760.3	7 490.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	2.8	274.5	609.2	1 428.9	408.7
Metal product manufacturing	762.3	2 380.9	8 170.5	3 804.0	1 506.1
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	2 200.1	19 444.3	8 204.6	7 008.3	5 885.5
Other manufacturing	4 437.7	3 770.6	30 627.3	61 355.8	64 013.7
Personal and household good wholesaling	280.5	1 229.4	2 435.8	2 214.0	249.0
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	839 943.8	932 597.4	877 527.0	1 027 382.7	633 563.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 240 728.1</b>	<b>2 542 888.1</b>	<b>4 255 985.5</b>	<b>2 948 390.2</b>	<b>1 848 772.8</b>

(a) Data for the period July 2002–February 2003.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, April 2003* (cat. no. 5368.0).

**Imports** The value of NT imports has fluctuated over the five years to 2001–02. In 2001–02 the value of NT imports rose by 16.4% to around \$780m after falling by 52.1% the previous year.

The year to date total value of imports of goods by industry at February 2003 was around \$826m, with Machinery and equipment manufacturing contributing the most to the total value of NT imports (54.5%) followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (18.6%).

## 14.5 NT IMPORTS OF GOODS BY INDUSTRY

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	YTD(a) 2002-03
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture	58.4	91.5	233.7	117.1	262.5
Forestry and logging	0.6	9.4	2.2	0.6	—
Commercial fishing	1 339.2	11 763.7	11 066.9	7 958.5	11.1
Coal mining	13.1	2.8	2.3	7.0	—
Oil and gas extraction	5 128.1	5 245.1	6 810.7	4 830.9	4 546.8
Other mining	3 812.	1 788.8	3 481.6	1 740.7	2 687.9
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	1 780.1	4 357.3	6 719.8	9 073.4	1 432.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	2 089.1	1 625.2	1 628.9	2 323.2	3 026.1
Wood and paper product manufacturing	6 121.2	5 784.2	4 866.1	4 155.1	3 356.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	352.1	232.8	1 253.4	265.9	258.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	79 661.8	122 686.6	186 917.2	161 396.8	153 307.7
Non metallic mineral product manufacturing	5 949.9	5 021.6	7 393.9	3 467.9	4 022.8
Metal product manufacturing	61 371.8	25 281.6	23 838.	63 678.6	32 218.9
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	239 804.5	1 074 457.	203 019.6	241 362.8	450 470.2
Other manufacturing	10 930.7	17 144.6	6 547.7	79 024.5	19 292.4
Personal and household good wholesaling	3.3	—	—	—	212.4
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	76 304.3	123 795.1	206 503.6	200 839.7	150 873.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>494 719.9</b>	<b>1 399 287.4</b>	<b>670 285.4</b>	<b>780 242.8</b>	<b>825 980.1</b>

(a) Data for the period July 2002 — February 2003.

Source: ABS data available on request. *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, April 2003* (cat. no. 5368.0).

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

### 14.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE — 2000-01

Regions	Unit	Revenue			Expenditure		
		Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Darwin City Council	\$'000	4 577	36 307	40 884	39 766	1 152	40 918
Palmerston Town Council	\$'000	1 776	11 880	13 656	11 366	—	11 366
Litchfield Shire Council	\$'000	2 083	3 784	5 867	9 102	—	9 102
Jabiru Town Council	\$'000	448	2 135	2 583	2 898	—	2 898
Katherine Town Council	\$'000	1 283	3 597	4 880	5 888	—	5 888
Tennant Creek Town Council	\$'000	882	1 774	2 656	2 258	—	2 258
Alice Springs Town Council	\$'000	2 874	11 601	14 475	14 173	—	14 173

Source: NT Department of Local Government.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Agriculture</b>	Number of establishments, area of agricultural holdings, and livestock numbers are produced from the annual ABS Agricultural Survey. The scope of the survey is establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.
<b>Ashmore and Cartier Islands</b>	Tenements in the Ashmore and Cartier Islands are administered by the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy. Therefore all petroleum exploration expenditure in this area has been included with Northern Territory (NT) data.
<b>Average annual rate of population growth</b>	<p>The average annual rate of population growth, <math>r</math>, is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where <math>P_o</math> is the population at the start of the period, <math>P_n</math> is the population at the end of the period and <math>n</math> is the length of the period between <math>P_n</math> and <math>P_o</math> in years.</p> $\left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	Dependent age ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children (0–14 years) and the aged (65 years or more) on those of working age (15–64 years).
<b>Births and deaths</b>	Births and deaths relate to all registrations of such events which occurred within Australia, irrespective of state of registration. Births are allocated to a statistical local area according to the usual residence of the mother, and deaths are allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased (infant deaths are generally assigned to the usual residence of the mother).
<b>Building statistics</b>	<p>Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment, in areas subject to building control by those authorities</li> <li>■ contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities</li> <li>■ major building activity in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).</li> </ul>
<b>Census of Population and Housing 2001</b>	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.

**Centrelink**

**Age Pension** — A means-tested payment based on pensioners' income and assets. At 1 July 1999 it is payable to men who are aged 65 years or over and women who are 61 years and 6 months or over, and is subject to Australian residency qualifications.

**Carer Payment** — An income support payment available to people who are providing constant care or supervision to a person aged 16 years or over with a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability or who is frail aged. The carer must personally provide this level of care or supervision in the private home of the care recipient.

**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.

**Newstart Allowance (NSA)** — 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 NSA a person must be a permanent resident of Australia and be residing in Australia.

**Newstart Mature Age Allowance (MAA)** — A non-activity tested income support payment. This payment recognises the labour market difficulties faced by some older unemployed people who are close to retirement age. To qualify for MAA from 1 July 1996, a person must have turned 60 years of age and be less than Age Pension age; have no recent work force experience (defined as at least 20 hours a week for a total of 13 weeks or more in the previous 12 months); and be an Australian resident and currently residing in Australia.

**Dependency ratio**

The dependency ratio is the number of persons aged under 15 plus the number of persons aged over 65 expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15–64.

**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.

**Education**

**Teaching staff** — Includes all classroom and Executive Teachers including Principals and Assistant Principals, full-time and part-time teachers, Exchange teachers, Visiting teachers, Resource teachers, Music teachers, Information Technology (IT) teachers, English as a second language (ESL) teachers, Teacher Librarians etc. Also includes Assistant teachers, Part-time instructors, Student Counsellors and Advisers, as well as teachers employed through the Community Development and Employment Program (CDEP) and other 'Commonwealth Employed' staff that are not under the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Department of Employment, Education and Training.

**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 4 week period preceding the collection date.

**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.

**Education continued**    **Ungraded Secondary** — students who are aged 12 or above 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. ERP is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. The ERP for 30 June 2001 is based on results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001. Census usual residence data are adjusted for under-enumeration and for the number of residents overseas at the time of the Census, then ERP is calculated by using the numbers of births, deaths, and estimates of interstate and overseas migration.

Commencing with ERP figures based on the 1996 Census, the ABS has decided to cease publishing ERP for Off-Shore Areas & Migratory SLAs and to redistribute that population across the other SLAs in that state or territory.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are two estimates of resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date and revised estimates are available a year later. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for 2002 and revised for 1997–2001.

**Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM)**    Tare weight (i.e. unladen weight) of the motor vehicle, plus its maximum carrying capacity excluding trailers.

**Home address region**    The location that the student nominates as his/her permanent home residence. For simplification, the addresses have been categorised by postcode into regions within the NT, states of Australia or overseas.

**Indigenous population counts**    ABS produces 'experimental' estimates of the Indigenous population. These estimates are known as 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. Estimates are derived using the Census place of usual residence counts as a base and adjusting figures to take into account the following factors:

- persons recorded as Indigenous whose parents were born overseas
- non-response to the census question on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
- net Census undercount
- registered births.

<b>Indigenous population counts <i>continued</i></b>	Users need to be careful when using Census counts and ERP figures together. The 2001 Census count of Indigenous people was 50,785 and the ERP at 30 June 2001 was 57,550, some 13.3% higher. Users may wish to take this into account when interpreting Census characteristics data. Census data are not adjusted for under enumeration or other factors used to calculate ERP. Indigenous ERP data are presented in Chapter 3 of this publication, while Census counts of Indigenous people are presented in Chapter 1.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Infant death figures include neonatal deaths which is a death within 28 days of birth. (Foetal deaths (stillbirths) are recorded separately).
<b>Juvenile apprehensions</b>	A juvenile offender refers to persons under 17 years of age at the time of being processed for committing criminal offences.
<b>Labour force status</b>	<p>Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.</p> <p><b>Employed</b> — 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; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force.</p> <p><b>Unemployed</b> — 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.</p> <p><b>Not in the labour force</b> — 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.</p>
<b>Medians</b>	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.
<b>Notifiable diseases</b>	<p>Diseases notifiable in the NT for 2002 have been categorised as shown below.</p> <p><b>Bloodborne Diseases</b> — include Hepatitis B (incident), Hepatitis C (unspecified).</p> <p><b>Gastrointestinal Diseases</b> — Amoebiasis, Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Haemolytic uraemic syndrome, Hepatitis A, Rotaviral infection, Salmonellosis, Shigellosis, Yersiniosis.</p>



<b>Notifiable diseases</b> <i>continued</i>	<b>Sexually Transmissible</b> — Chlamydial Genital Infection, Donovanosis, Gonococcal conjunctivitis, Gonorrhoea, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus, Syphilis, Syphilis (congenital), Trichomoniasis.
	<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b> — Haemophilus infection (type b), Mumps, Pertussis, Pneumococcal Disease (invasive), Rubella.
	<b>Vectorborne Diseases</b> — Barmah Forest Virus infection, Dengue, Malaria, Ross River Virus infection.
	<b>Zoonosis</b> — Leptospirosis, Ornithosis (Psittacosis), Q Fever.
	<b>Other notifiable diseases</b> — Acute post-Streptococcal GN, Acute Rheumatic Fever, Adverse Event after Immunisation, Atypical Mycobacterial disease, Chlamydial conjunctivitis, Haemophilus influenzae (not type b), Influenza, Legionellosis, Melioidosis, Meningococcal infection, Tuberculosis.
<b>Number of employees</b>	Includes all wage and salary earners (permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive) who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period.
<b>Offence</b>	An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law.
<b>Off-Shore Areas &amp; Migratory</b>	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.
<b>Other Territories</b>	Following the 1992 amendments to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and The Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included in Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and The Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other Territories, while not detailed separately, are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.
<b>Participation rate</b>	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.
<b>Police officers</b>	These figures are based on total operative staff as at 31 December 2002.



<b>Population projections</b>	<p>Population projections are published twice in each intercensal period. The latest projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999–2101.</p> <p>The population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends were realised. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration to arrive at the size, structure and distribution of Australia's population into the next century.</p> <p>Series I (high) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 110,000 from 2001–02, high net internal migration gains and losses for states and territories, and that the total fertility rate remains at 1.75 births throughout the projection period.</p> <p>Series II (medium) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000 from 2001–02, medium net internal migration gains and losses for states and territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman by 2008, and then remains constant.</p> <p>Series III (low) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 70,000 from 2001–02, low net internal migration gains and losses for states and territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman in 2008, and then remains constant. All series assume a constant mortality assumption.</p> <p>For further information regarding population projections refer to <i>Population Projections, 1999 to 2101</i> (cat. no. 3222.0).</p>
<b>Postcode Concordances</b>	<p>Postcode to SLA conversion factors have been used to convert the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) postcode data to estimates for statistical local areas. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p> <p>Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data.</p>
<b>Random adjustment of Census data</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Road traffic accident</b>	<p>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).</p>

**Road traffic accident continued** **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. (Source: Road Safety Council of the NT)

**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 NT are:

- treated and admitted to hospital
- treated but not admitted to hospital
- 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.

**Rate per 10,000 population** Rates are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population counts corresponding to the relevant year.

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

**Separations** 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 (for example, 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.

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

**Traffic infringement notices** Each traffic infringement notice may have more than one offence associated with it.

**Traffic offences** These figures represent total offences, they are not a unique count, as one infringement may contain more than one offence.

From 1 December 1994, a blood alcohol reading between 0.05–0.08% became an offence and is dealt with by an infringement notice.

<b>Unemployment rate</b>	The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Value of agricultural commodities</b>	The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on commodities produced at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Census or the ABS Agricultural Commodities Survey and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March each year.
<b>Visitor</b>	The NT 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.
<b>Visitor expenditure</b>	The 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.
<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 ten nights in the territory this family represents four visitors and forty visitor nights.
<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. (Refer to NT Department of Employment, Education and Training).
<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	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.
<b>Wage and salary income</b>	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.
<b>Weighted separation</b>	An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.





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