



# REGIONAL STATISTICS

NORTHERN  
TERRITORY

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Clare Deeves on Darwin 08 8943 2124 or refer to the back cover of this publication.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains data from a range of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources. Sources are noted under each table. Attention should be paid to the differing reference periods used throughout the publication.

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
NT	Northern Territory
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SD	Statistical Division
SSD	Statistical Sub-Division
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
VET	Vocational education and training
n.a	not available
*	indicates a standard error of between 25% and 50%

### Rounded figures

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

## PREFACE

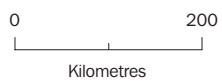
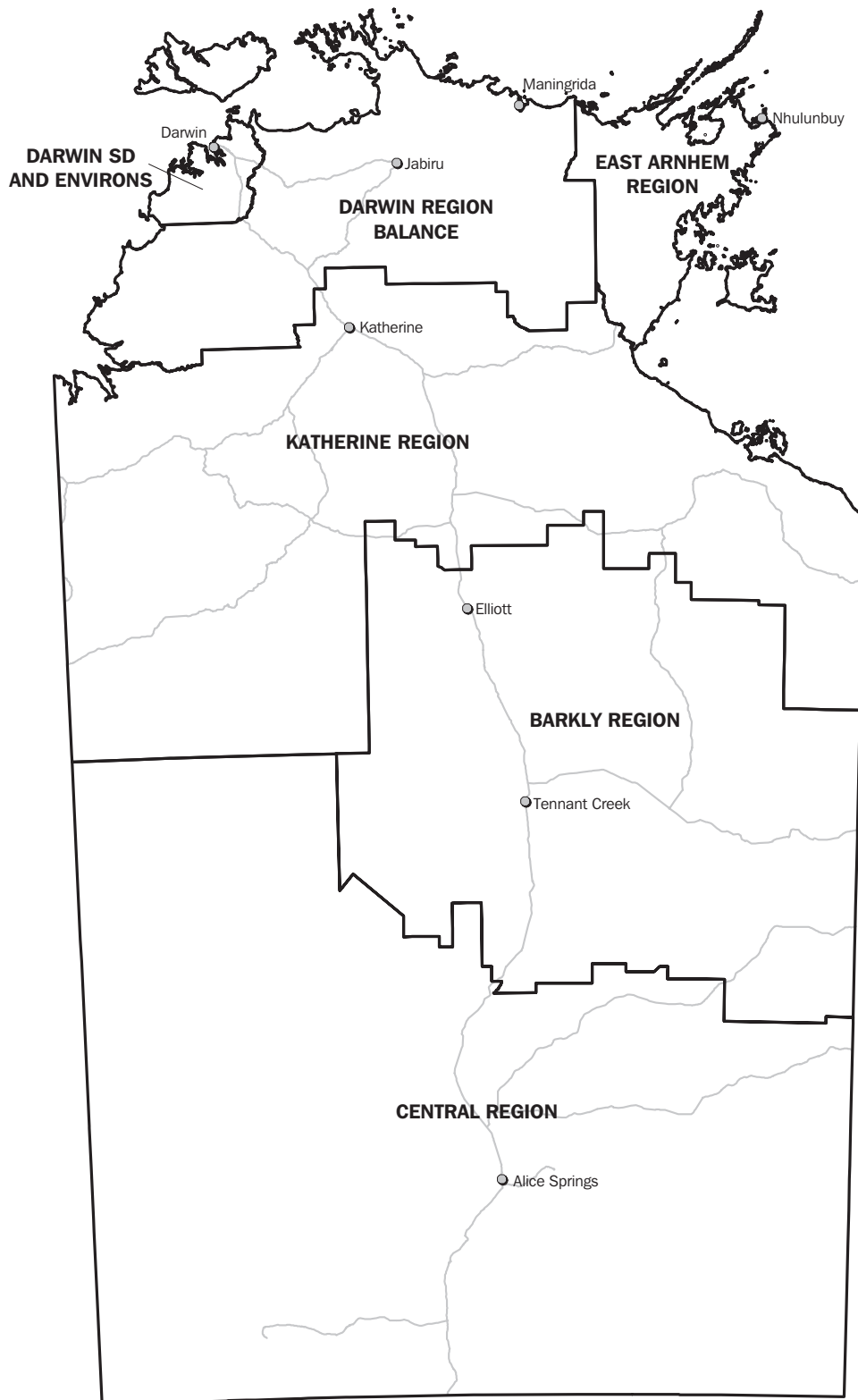
*Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* contains summary statistics for the major regions of the Territory and for statistical areas within these regions. Information is presented in the form of tables and is supplemented by a summary of findings.

The 1998 edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* is presented differently to previous editions. Data has been arranged by topic rather than by region to allow easy comparison between regions for the indicators presented. A larger number of indicators covering a broader range of topics have also been included.

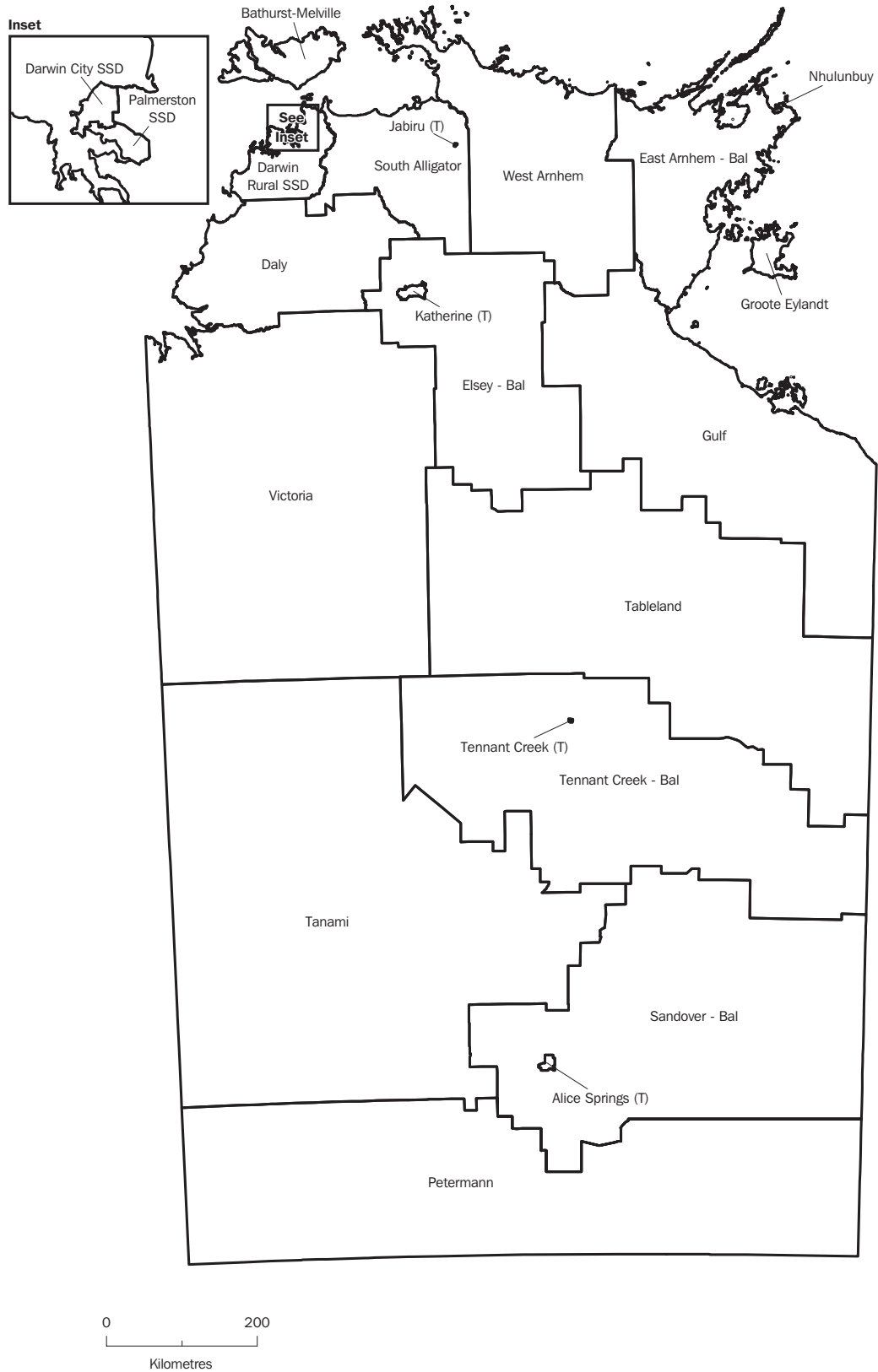
A feature of this edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* is the inclusion of data from a number of non-ABS data sources. Most of these data have been provided by Northern Territory Government departments and agencies. Without their cooperation the wide range of statistics presented in this publication at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community.

Zia Abbasi  
Regional Director

# NORTHERN TERRITORY—MAJOR REGIONS



# NORTHERN TERRITORY—SUB-REGIONS



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### POPULATION SUMMARY

**Population distribution** The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory (NT) at 30 June 1997 was 187,132, an increase of 2.9% from the previous year. More than half of the population (53.7%) lived in Darwin Statistical Division (SD) and Environs, the majority of whom (69.1%) lived in Darwin City Statistical Subdivision (SSD).

Outside Darwin SD and Environs, the Central Region had the largest population (37,085), the majority of whom lived in the town of Alice Springs (69.3%). The Barkly Region had the smallest population of the six regions with only 6,767 persons, over half of whom (56.6%) lived in the town of Tennant Creek.

**Population density** The Territory is for the most part sparsely populated, apart from a number of regional population centres. In Darwin SD and Environs at 30 June 1997 there was an average of 10 people per square kilometre, whereas the Barkly Region averaged one person every 42 square kilometres.

At the sub-regional level Darwin City SSD averaged 614 people per square kilometre, whereas in the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Tableland there was an average of one person every 146 square kilometres.

**Population growth** The Katherine Region had the highest rate of population growth between 1996 and 1997 with a growth rate of 4.9%. This was mainly due to high growth rates in the SLAs of Victoria (10.1%) and Gulf (7.3%). Of all the sub-regions the highest rate of growth was in Palmerston SSD, with a growth rate of 11.3%.

Although all sub-regions in the Territory experienced growth during the year, the lowest rates of growth were experienced in Nhulunbuy SLA (0.7%), Darwin City SSD (0.8%) and Tableland SLA (0.9%).

**Age distribution** The 1996 Census measured the median age of the Territory's resident population at 27 years. This ranged from 20 years in the SLA of East Arnhem-Balance to 32 years in Darwin Rural Areas SSD.

Of the six regions, the East Arnhem Region had the highest proportion of its estimated resident population in the 0-14 age range (33.3%) as at 30 June 1996. In contrast, Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest proportion of its population aged 0-14 (24.4%).

Age distribution *continued*

At the sub-regional level, Gulf SLA had the highest proportion of children aged 0–14 (36.8%) in the NT, followed by the SLAs of West Arnhem and East Arnhem–Balance (36.5% each). Petermann SLA had the lowest proportion of 0–14 year olds (20.8%). The SLA of South Alligator, with only 21.8% in the 0–14 age range, contrasted with the other SLAs in Darwin Region Balance which had relatively high proportions of their population in this age group.

Across the NT 3.2% of the population were aged 65 or over. Darwin SD and Environs and the Barkly Region had the highest proportions of their populations in this age group (3.5% for both regions) with 3.4% of the Central Region's population also falling into this age range. The East Arnhem Region had only 1.3% of its population aged 65 and over.

The sub-regions with the highest proportions of persons aged 65 and over were Tableland SLA (4.3%) and Tennant Creek–Balance (3.7%), both in the Barkly Region. Nhulunbuy (1.0%) and Groote Eylandt (1.1%) had the lowest proportions of their populations falling in this age group.

Indigenous status and place of birth

For NT there were 163,197 persons in the 1996 Census for whom the SLA of usual residence and country of birth were known. Of these, 45,412 persons (27.8%) reported Indigenous origin; 89,938 (55.1%) reported non-Indigenous origin; 1,251 Australian born persons (0.8%) did not state whether they were of Indigenous origin or not; and 26,596 (16.3%) were born overseas.

Of the six regions, the Central Region had the highest number of persons of Indigenous origin (11,791) followed by Darwin SD and Environs (8,220). However, Darwin Region Balance had by far the highest proportion of its population reporting Indigenous origin (76.8%).

The sub-regions with the highest proportions of their population reporting Indigenous origin were the SLAs of East Arnhem–Balance (93.6%), and West Arnhem (92.3%). Nhulunbuy SLA had the lowest proportion of its population reporting Indigenous origin with only 3.9%, followed by Darwin City SSD with 8.5%.

Of the 26,596 persons recorded as overseas born, 12,928 were born in Europe or the former USSR, 7,190 were born in Asia and 6,478 were born in other countries. Most of these persons were residing in either Darwin SD and Environs or the Central Region.

The majority of those born in Europe or the former USSR (53.4%) or Asia (73.7%) lived in Darwin City SSD. Of those born elsewhere overseas, 46.0% were living in Darwin City SSD and a further 21.6% were living in Alice Springs.

## EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Regional labour force data in this publication is sourced from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, whereas population data in table 1 is estimated resident population data. Care should be taken in comparing labour force data with general population data.

At Census time the overall unemployment rate for the NT usual resident population was 7.4%. It should be noted that since then the Territory's unemployment rate has fallen significantly. The ABS monthly Labour Force Survey (which does not produce regional estimates) shows the NT unemployment rate at 4.7% in May 1998.

### Labour force

At the time of the 1996 Census, the NT had a total labour force (employed plus unemployed) of 84,258. Over half of the labour force (58.9%) lived in Darwin SD and Environs. Within this region, Darwin City SSD had the largest labour force (36,159), while Alice Springs had the second largest labour force of any of the sub-regions across the Territory (12,818).

Darwin Region Balance had the highest unemployment rate (12.0%) although one of its sub-regions, the town of Jabiru, had the equal lowest unemployment rate of the Territory's sub-regions (1.5%, along with the SLA of Petermann in Central Region). The East Arnhem Region had the lowest unemployment rate of the six regions at 4.1%.

Across the Territory there were 35,683 persons not in the labour force, compared with 84,258 in the labour force. For all six regions, the number of persons in the labour force was greater than the number of persons not in the labour force, most notably in Darwin SD and Environs (49,653 in labour force; 16,571 not in labour force).

However there were a number of sub-regions in which the number of persons not in the labour force exceeded the number of persons in the labour force, namely the SLAs of Tanami (1401 in labour force; 2504 not in labour force), Daly (839 and 1127), East Arnhem-Balance (1522 and 2003), West Arnhem (1132 and 1277) and Tennant Creek-Balance (500 and 555).

### Employment by industry

At the time of the 1996 Census there were 2,000 persons in the NT who reported their main employment as being in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Of these, 745 lived in Darwin SD and Environs, with 427 of these in Darwin Rural Areas SSD. The Katherine Region had the second largest number of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (480). The East Arnhem Region had the least number of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing with only 14 persons reporting this as their main industry.



Employment by industry  
*continued*

Across the NT 8,727 persons reported retail trade as their main industry of employment. Of these, nearly two-thirds (5628 persons) lived in Darwin SD and Environs, most of whom (4,135) lived in Darwin City SSD. The Barkly Region had the least number of people employed in the retail industry with only 141 persons reporting this as their main industry of employment.

Of all employed persons in the NT, 11.0% were employed in health and community services. The proportion of persons employed in this industry was lowest in Darwin SD and Environs (8.7% of all employed persons in the region) and highest in the East Arnhem Region (20.4%). Of the sub-regions, the SLA of East Arnhem–Balance had the highest proportion of employed persons working in health and community services as their main industry (43.0%), while the town of Jabiru reported the lowest percentage (3.9%).

## MINING AND AGRICULTURE

Mining

The mining industry contributes around 20% to the Territory's Gross State Product. Of the metallic minerals produced in the NT in 1996–97, the total value of production of alumina was \$355.6 million, the value of gold production was \$346.9 million, followed by manganese (\$225.9 million), bulk lead/zinc/silver (\$134.5 million), and bauxite (\$130.7 million).

All of the Territory's manganese, bauxite and alumina was produced in the East Arnhem Region, with all of the bulk lead/zinc/silver from the Katherine Region. Almost half of the gold production (49.1% of value) was produced in the Central Region, a further 25.4% from Darwin Region Balance, with the rest from the Katherine (13.2%) and Barkly (12.3%) Regions.

The value of industrial minerals produced in the Territory was \$43.6 million. Of this amount, \$27.2 million (62.5%) was produced in the Central Region, \$6.9 million (15.8%) from Darwin Region Balance, \$4.8 million (11.1%) from Darwin SD and Environs, and \$4.2 million (9.5%) from the Katherine Region.

The total value of production of crude oil, natural gas and uranium oxide in the NT in 1996–97 was \$340.2 million. A total of 1,139,635 kilolitres of crude oil and 4,178 tonnes of uranium oxide were produced across the Territory, with most of the crude oil (92.7% by value) and all of the uranium oxide being produced in Darwin Region Balance.

Agriculture The total area of agricultural holdings in the NT according to the 1995–96 agricultural census was 68.0 million hectares. The Central Region had the largest area of holdings (25.6 million hectares), followed by the Katherine Region (22.2 million hectares).

The total gross value of agricultural production in the Territory in 1995–96 was \$255.5 million. The value of agricultural production was highest in the Katherine Region (\$102.0 million), followed by the Barkly and Central Regions, with \$64.4 million and \$46.5 million respectively.

The total value of livestock slaughtered was \$211.9 million, which accounted for 82.9% of all production. Of total livestock slaughtered \$81.7 million (38.6%) were from the Katherine Region, \$64.3 million (30.4%) were from the Barkly Region, and a further \$39.9 million (18.8%) were from Central Region.

The total value of fruit, vegetables, crops and pastures was \$35.0 million, of which \$19.4 million was from production of fruit and \$6.0 million was from production of vegetables. Of this total, \$15.1 million (43.0%) was from the Katherine Region, including \$5.6 million from vegetables and \$5.1 million from fruit. Another \$12.9 million (36.7%) was from Darwin SD and Environs, of which \$7.8 million was from fruit production; with a further \$6.5 million (18.6%) from Central Region, most of which was from fruit production.

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals There were 1,983 approvals for new dwelling units in the Territory during 1997, with a total value of \$221.3 million. Four out of every five of these approvals (1,552) were in Darwin SD and Environs, with a further 235 (11.9%) in Central Region. The total value of all residential and commercial building in the Territory was \$436.0 million, of which \$344.0 million was for Darwin SD and Environs, \$47.1 million for Central Region, and \$22.5 million for Katherine Region.

Public housing There were 8,109 public housing dwellings being rented throughout the Territory at 30 June 1997. Just under 62% (5,018) of these dwellings were in Darwin SD and Environs, where 61.0% of renters were paying some form of rebated rent. Another 1,680 dwellings were in Central Region, where 45.7% of renters were paying rebated rent; with a further 798 dwellings in Katherine Region, where 45.9% of renters were paying rebated rent.

## TRANSPORT

Roads	<p>There were 19,668 km of roads managed by the NT Department of Transport and Works across the Territory at 30 June 1997. This excludes the large number of NT roads managed at the local government level. Of the roads managed by the Department of Transport and Works, 6,428 kilometres (32.7%) were sealed and 6,230 kilometres (31.7%) were gravel.</p> <p>The Central Region had the largest total length of Department of Transport and Works managed roads (7,448 kilometres) with the majority (72.6%) of this being local roads. A large proportion of the total length of local roads in Central Region were either formed (39.0%) or flat bladed (40.0%) rather than being sealed or gravel.</p> <p>Darwin SD and Environs has the smallest total length of NT Department of Transport and Works managed roads (357 kilometres) as most of the roads in this area are managed by local governments.</p>
Annual road fatalities	<p>There were 70 road fatalities in the NT in 1996–97. The highest number of road fatalities occurred in the region combining Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance where there were 33 fatalities, and the second highest number occurred in the Central region with 25 fatalities.</p>
Method of travel to work	<p>According to the 1996 Census the majority of people in the Territory travelled to work by car (73.7%). Car was the most common method of travel to work in all regions of the Territory except Darwin Region Balance where 55.2% of employed persons walked to work, compared with 33.3% who travelled to work by car. Walking was the second most common method of travel to work in all other regions.</p>

## TOURISM

Visitor numbers	<p>A total of 1.3 million people visited the Northern Territory during 1996–97. More than half a million people visited the Top End (603,000) and/or the Central Region (598,000), while 214,000 visited the Katherine Region and 123,000 visited the Barkly Region. On average visitors stayed longer in the Top End (5.8 nights), compared with 3.5 nights in Central Region, 3.3 nights in Katherine Region, and 2.0 nights in Barkly Region.</p>
Origin of visitors	<p>Fifty-nine percent of all visitor nights were due to interstate visitors, 23% to overseas visitors, and 18% to intra-state visitors (NT residents travelling within the Territory). Intra-state visitors accounted for 27% of all visitor nights in the Katherine Region, compared to only 12% in the Central Region. In contrast, overseas visitors accounted for 32% of all visitors nights in the Central Region, compared to only 13% in the Katherine Region.</p>

**Transport** The most common mode of entry to the NT was by air (63%). This was particularly true for visitors to the Top End (70% by air) and Central Region (65% by air), however visitors to the Katherine and Barkly Regions were more likely to have driven themselves (48% and 75% respectively).

Once in the Territory, the most common form of transport was self drive (51%). This was true for all regions, however air travel was significant for the Top End (16%) and the Central Region (20%), while coach travel was also important in the Top End (16%), and the Katherine (20%) and Central (35%) Regions.

**Expenditure** Tourism contributes significantly to the NT economy. Total visitor expenditure across the Territory in 1996–97 came to \$715.9 million. Most of this expenditure was in the Top End (50.0%) and the Central Region (39.3%). On average, visitors spent more per visitor night in the Top End (\$175 per night) and Central Region (\$161), compared with Katherine (\$107) and Barkly (\$98) Regions.

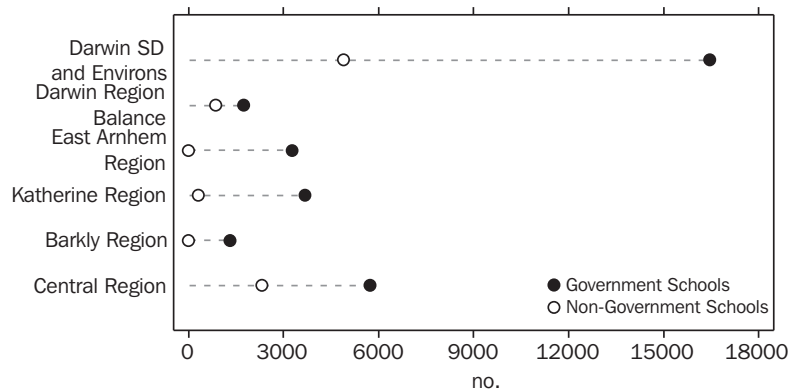
## EDUCATION

**Schools** In August 1997 there were 188 schools operating in the NT. Of these 155 were government schools and 33 were non-government schools. The regions with the greatest populations, Darwin SD and Environs and the Central Region, also had the largest number of schools (64 and 51 respectively). Most of the non-government schools in the Territory were also located in these regions (17 in Darwin SD and Environs and 10 in the Central Region).

**Students** The number of students enrolled to attend schools in the NT in August 1997 totalled 40,556. Of these, 79.3% were enrolled at government schools and 20.7% at non-government schools.

The attendance rate for the NT was 83.1%. This rate varied across the regions with Darwin SD and Environs having the highest attendance rate at 90.3%, and the East Arnhem and Barkly regions having the lowest attendance rates at 70.6% and 71.0% respectively.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT STUDENTS,  
BY REGION—AUGUST 1997



Staff There were 3,001 teaching staff in government and non-government schools in August 1997, which represented one teacher for every 13.5 students across the Territory. Almost half the teaching staff in the Territory (48.0%) were located in Darwin SD and Environs which also had the highest student to teaching staff ratio of any region in the NT (14.8). Barkly Region had the smallest number of teaching staff (95 only), while the East Arnhem Region and Darwin Region Balance had the lowest student to teaching staff ratios (11.2 and 11.3 respectively).

Vocational education and training In 1997 10,853 persons were involved in some form of vocational education and training (VET) conducted by public providers in the NT. Of these students 52.4% were male and 47.6% were female. Of all clients, 27.5% were of Indigenous origin, 60.7% were non-Indigenous, with the Indigenous status of the remaining clients (11.8%) being unknown. Just over half (52.4%) of all clients were resident in Darwin SD and Environs, with a further 21.5% resident in the Central Region. Only 1.9% of all VET clients were resident in the Barkly Region.

## HEALTH

Hospitals Across the five public hospitals in the NT there was a hospital bed utilisation rate of 86% in 1996–97. This rate was highest in Darwin SD and Environs (93%) and lowest in the Barkly Region (62%). Overall there were 48,316 hospital separations in the NT during 1996–97. The majority of these were in Darwin SD and Environs (52.5%) with a significant number also in the Central Region (32.9%).

Notifiable diseases The two major categories of notifiable diseases reporting the highest number of notifications in the Territory during 1997 were sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) with 2,105 notifications, and gastrointestinal diseases (1,082 notifications). Of all STD notifications, 44.6% were in Central Region, and 31.2% in Darwin Region, which combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance. For gastrointestinal diseases 47.0% of all notifications were in Darwin Region, and a further 29.0% in Central Region.

The STD Gonococcal Disease was the most common of the notifiable diseases reported across the Territory, and was also the most commonly reported of the notifiable diseases in each individual region. Chlamydia was the second most often notified disease, and was also the second most commonly notified disease in all regions except Darwin Region, where Hepatitis C (prevalence) was reported more often (293 notifications compared with 256 for Chlamydia). The Darwin Region accounted for 85.7% of all Hepatitis C (prevalence) notifications.

Notifiable diseases *continued*

Salmonella was the most commonly notified gastrointestinal disease in the NT (347 notifications). It was also the most commonly reported gastrointestinal disease in all regions except Barkly, where Shigella was reported more often. Rotavirus was the second most commonly reported gastrointestinal disease in the Territory (259 notifications), with over half of these notifications (57.9%) coming from the Darwin Region.

Pregnancy and birth

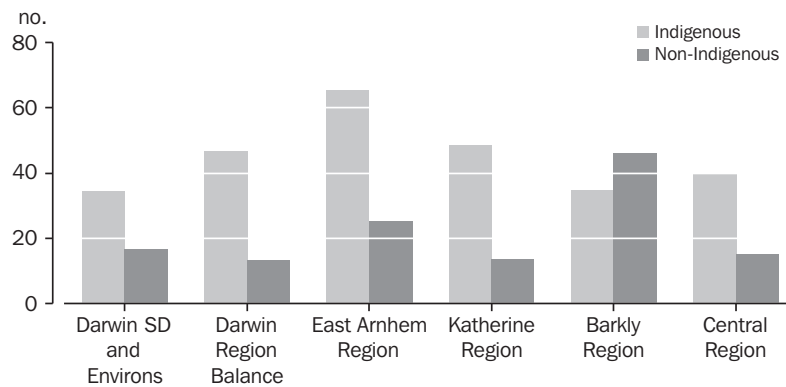
Table 1 shows that in 1996 there were 3,562 births in the Northern Territory. A study by Territory Health Services shows that there were 3,526 live births in the NT in 1995 to mothers whose usual place of residence was the Territory. About two-thirds (68.0%) of all non-Indigenous mothers in 1995 were resident in Darwin SD and Environs. The Central Region was the place of usual residence for the greatest number of Indigenous mothers (26.3%), followed by Darwin Region Balance with 23.0%.

The average age of Indigenous mothers resident in the NT in 1995 was 23.6 years as opposed to 28.6 years for non-Indigenous mothers. Average ages of Indigenous mothers varied from 22.6 years in the East Arnhem Region to 25.1 years in Darwin SD and Environs, and from 28.1 years in the Katherine Region to 30.0 years in Darwin Region Balance for non-Indigenous mothers.

A key indicator of the health status of babies born in Australia is birthweight. Infants of low birthweight usually require a longer period of hospitalisation after birth, and are at greater risk of dying or of developing significant disabilities or handicaps. For the Territory in 1995, 12.9% of babies with Indigenous mothers and 5.6% of babies with non-Indigenous mothers were of low birthweight. The Barkly Region had the highest proportions of both Indigenous (16.2%) and non-Indigenous (11.5%) children born with a low birthweight. The Central Region had the lowest proportions, with 9.5% of Indigenous children and just 1.0% of non-Indigenous children being born with low birthweight.

Across the NT, 45.3% of Indigenous mothers and 16.8% of non-Indigenous mothers suffered at least one medical condition during their pregnancy. Only in the Barkly Region was the percentage of non-Indigenous women experiencing at least one medical condition during their pregnancy greater than the percentage of Indigenous women experiencing a medical condition (46.2% compared with 34.9%).

PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANCIES WITH AT LEAST ONE MEDICAL CONDITION—  
1995



Age adjusted death rates

Darwin Region Balance had the highest age adjusted death rates, all causes, of any of the regions in the NT in the period 1991–95 for both males (17.4 deaths per 1,000 population) and females (15.3 per 1,000). The lowest death rates, all causes, for both males and females were recorded in Darwin SD and Environs with rates of 9.3 for males and 6.0 for females.

Age adjusted death rates for diseases of the circulatory system were high for males in Darwin Region Balance (6.0) and the Katherine Region (5.9), compared with the East Arnhem Region (3.3) and Darwin SD and Environs and the Barkly Region (3.4 in both).

Deaths rates due to diseases of the respiratory system were 4.8 for males and 5.0 for females in Darwin Region Balance, and 3.6 for males and 5.4 for females in the East Arnhem Region. These figures are high when compared with other regions, in particular Darwin SD and Environs (1.0 for males and 0.6 for females) and the Barkly Region (1.6 for males and 0.4 for females).

POLICING

In 1997 there were a total of 10,228 apprehensions in the NT. Of these apprehensions 4,067 (39.8%) were made in Darwin SD and Environs, 2,796 (27.3%) in the Central Region, and a further 1,761 (17.2%) in the Katherine Region.

Just over half (52.7%) of all reported incidents of unlawful entry in buildings, and 74.5% of all reported incidents of unlawful entry in dwellings, occurred in Darwin SD and Environs. Unlawful use of a motor vehicle was reported most frequently in Darwin SD and Environs (60.1%) and the Central Region (23.6%).

A total of 2,548 assaults and 255 sexual assaults were reported in the NT. Darwin SD and Environs recorded the greatest number of both assaults (41.2%) and sexual assaults (45.9%) reported, while the Central Region recorded the second highest number of each (26.5% and 26.7% respectively).



POLICING *continued*

The Central Region recorded by far the highest number of protective custodies of any of the regions with 13,145 of the Territory's 21,544 protective custodies being in that region. The second highest number of protective custodies was recorded in the Katherine Region (3,563).

INDIGENOUS PERSONS  
AND DWELLINGS

**Population** The estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the NT as at 30 June 1996 was 51,876. The Central Region had the largest Indigenous population of any of the regions in the NT (13,413), which accounted for 25.9% of the total NT Indigenous population. The Barkly Region had the smallest resident Indigenous population (3,866), representing 7.5% of the NT total.

**Age distribution** The experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 30 June 1996 indicate that the age structure of the Indigenous population differs from that of the total population. The Indigenous population had a high proportion of people under the age of 15 years and a low proportion of people over the age of 65 years. The proportion of the NT Indigenous population aged 0–14 was 38.1%, compared to 22.8% of other Territorians (people who were classified as either non-Indigenous or 'Not Stated'). Persons aged 65 and over comprised 2.7% of the Indigenous population and 3.4% of other Territorians.

The proportion of the Indigenous population aged 0–14 was highest in the Katherine (41.0%) and Barkly (40.2%) Regions. This is reflected in the dependancy ratios (ratio of persons aged under 15 and over 65 to persons aged 15–64) for each region with Katherine Region having the highest dependancy ratio (78.4%), followed by Barkly Region (77.3%). The East Arnhem Region had the lowest proportion of its Indigenous population aged over 65 years (1.7%). The Central Region had both the lowest proportion of its Indigenous population aged under 0–14 (35.6%) and the highest proportion aged over 65 (3.5%).

**Employment** The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme accounted for 29.3% of all Indigenous employment in the NT. The East Arnhem Region had the greatest percentage of Indigenous employed persons in the CDEP scheme (65.3%), followed by Darwin Region Balance (61.4%) and the Katherine Region (57.3%). Darwin SD and Environs had the smallest percentage of employed Indigenous persons in the CDEP scheme (2.8%) followed by the Central Region (35.5%).

The unemployment rate for Indigenous people across the Territory was 17.6%. The East Arnhem Region had the lowest unemployment rate of any of the NT regions at 5.6%, while Darwin SD and Environs had the highest unemployment rate at 23.2%.



Education Just over half (52.8%) of all Indigenous 15 year olds in the NT were full-time school students at the time of the 1996 Census. The percentage was highest in Darwin SD and Environs (76.8%), and lowest in the Central Region with only 40.7%.

About one in five (19.8%) 17 year old Indigenous persons in the NT were full-time school students. Again, Darwin SD and Environs had the highest proportion of full-time students with 42.5%. The Katherine Region had the lowest proportion of 17 year olds in full-time education with 8.8%.

Language The majority of the Indigenous population (61.0%) spoke an Indigenous language as their main language at home. Indigenous languages were spoken at home most commonly in the East Arnhem Region and Darwin Region Balance (89.1% and 85.4% respectively). Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest proportion of Indigenous people speaking an Indigenous language at home (13.7%).

Almost one in three (30.9%) Indigenous people who spoke an Indigenous language at home reported speaking English not well or not at all. In the Central Region this percentage was 41.0%, while in Darwin SD and Environs only 12.9% of Indigenous people speaking an Indigenous language at home placed themselves in this category.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

ABS has recently commenced collecting and analysing local government finance data from municipalities, community government councils and incorporated associations in the Northern Territory. A new publication, *Local Government Finance, Northern Territory* (ABS cat. no. 5502.7) is due for release in July 1998.

Figures for 1995–96 show that Darwin City had the highest total revenue and expenditure of all local government bodies, with revenue of \$33.0 million and expenditure of \$30.2 million. Yugul Mangi had the highest revenue and expenditure of all community government councils, with revenue of \$7.3 million and expenditure of \$8.3 million; while Maningrida had the highest figures of all incorporated associations, with revenue of \$13.2 million and expenditure of \$14.0 million.

# 1

## POPULATION SUMMARY

	Area sq km	Estimated resident population 30 June		Annual change
		1997	1996	%
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>				
Darwin City SSD	113	69 415	68 889	0.8
Palmerston SSD	95	14 849	13 343	11.3
Darwin Rural SSD	10 054	16 147	15 435	4.6
<i>Total</i>	10 262	100 411	97 667	2.8
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>				
Bathurst–Melville	5 807	2 221	2 143	3.6
Jabiru (T)	14	1 478	1 457	1.4
South Alligator	28 624	771	738	4.5
West Arnhem	58 789	4 257	4 073	4.5
Daly	38 778	3 618	3 541	2.2
<i>Total</i>	132 012	12 345	11 952	3.3
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>				
East Arnhem–Bal	35 594	6 502	6 261	3.8
Groote Eylandt	2 396	2 748	2 701	1.7
Nhulunbuy	7	3 784	3 759	0.7
<i>Total</i>	37 997	13 034	12 721	2.5
<b>Katherine Region</b>				
Elsey–Bal	63 588	2 184	2 121	3.0
Gulf	99 565	2 886	2 690	7.3
Katherine (T)	526	9 752	9 443	3.3
Victoria	172 995	2 668	2 424	10.1
<i>Total</i>	336 674	17 490	16 678	4.9
<b>Barkly Region</b>				
Tableland	156 617	1 074	1 064	0.9
Tennant Creek (T)	24	3 832	3 670	4.4
Tennant Creek–Bal	127 007	1 861	1 820	2.3
<i>Total</i>	283 648	6 767	6 554	3.2
<b>Central Region</b>				
Alice Springs (T)	424	25 713	25 040	2.7
Petermann	167 896	2 425	2 397	1.2
Sandover	136 464	2 378	2 339	1.7
Tanami	241 788	6 569	6 495	1.1
<i>Total</i>	546 572	37 085	36 271	2.2
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>1 347 165</b>	<b>187 132</b>	<b>181 843</b>	<b>2.9</b>

...continued

## 1

## POPULATION SUMMARY—continued

	Births 1996(a)(b)	Deaths 1996(a)(b)	Estimated resident population for selected age ranges, 30 June 1996			Median age Census 1996(b)(c)
			0-4 years	5-14 years	65 years or more	
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>						
Darwin City SSD	1 109	244	5 490	10 154	2 511	29
Palmerston SSD	356	45	1 828	2 407	376	26
Darwin Rural SSD	288	64	1 440	2 471	557	32
<i>Total</i>	1 753	353	8 758	15 032	3 444	29
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>						
Bathurst-Melville	42	13	228	442	43	23
Jabiru (T)	29	3	146	245	19	28
South Alligator	8	3	70	91	19	27
West Arnhem	143	26	520	968	105	21
Daly	82	16	463	797	106	21
<i>Total</i>	304	61	1 427	2 543	292	23
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>						
East Arnhem-Bal	172	27	775	1511	97	20
Groote Eylandt	67	5	305	571	30	25
Nhulunbuy	67	10	390	691	36	31
<i>Total</i>	306	42	1 470	2 773	163	24
<b>Katherine Region</b>						
Elsey-Bal	56	16	206	392	66	26
Gulf	73	23	370	620	75	21
Katherine (T)	160	32	1 071	1 716	252	27
Victoria	42	13	244	598	94	22
<i>Total</i>	331	84	1 891	3 326	487	25
<b>Barkly Region</b>						
Tableland	19	4	119	177	46	23
Tennant Creek (T)	84	15	387	724	116	27
Tennant Creek-Bal	36	7	231	425	67	21
<i>Total</i>	139	26	737	1 326	229	24
<b>Central Region</b>						
Alice Springs (T)	522	96	2 341	4 313	865	29
Petermann	29	7	210	288	73	26
Sandover	68	10	331	488	78	22
Tanami	99	53	713	1 375	217	23
<i>Total</i>	718	166	3 595	6 464	1 233	27
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>3 562</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>17 878</b>	<b>31 464</b>	<b>5 848</b>	<b>27</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) NT totals include persons whose place of usual residence was not sufficiently defined for allocation to a particular region or who had no usual address. Births and deaths totals also include persons whose place of usual residence was overseas.

(c) Median age of usual resident population only.

...continued

## 1

## POPULATION SUMMARY—continued

	Birthplace of individual—Census 1996(a)					
	Australia			Europe and the former USSR	Asia	Other
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Not stated			
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>						
Darwin City SSD	5 261	40 793	375	6 900	5 299	2 981
Palmerston SSD	1 460	8 707	94	1 025	594	484
Darwin Rural SSD	1 499	9 416	144	1 300	327	519
<i>Total</i>	8 220	58 916	613	9 225	6 220	3 984
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>						
Bathurst–Melville	1 830	98	86	15	4	3
Jabiru (T)	105	774	4	79	43	50
South Alligator	221	201	8	32	0	22
West Arnhem	3 575	214	27	28	14	14
Daly	2 481	629	16	53	7	54
<i>Total</i>	8 212	1 916	141	207	68	143
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>						
East Arnhem–Bal	5 565	273	36	30	4	39
Groote Eylandt	1 391	782	15	85	20	105
Nhulunbuy	133	2 545	23	406	91	214
<i>Total</i>	7 089	3 600	74	521	115	358
<b>Katherine Region</b>						
Eley–Bal	1 080	479	9	46	9	31
Gulf	2 140	303	42	20	14	12
Katherine (T)	1 609	5 652	80	506	228	270
Victoria	1 819	412	12	28	4	22
<i>Total</i>	6 648	6 846	143	600	255	335
<b>Barkly Region</b>						
Tableland	612	356	3	14	0	9
Tennant Creek (T)	1 509	1 333	32	194	62	98
Tennant Creek–Bal	1 331	257	3	44	7	20
<i>Total</i>	3 452	1 946	38	252	69	127
<b>Central Region</b>						
Alice Springs (T)	3 622	14 963	156	1 923	432	1 399
Petermann	895	928	7	100	22	95
Sandover	1 858	317	17	27	0	7
Tanami	5 416	506	62	73	9	30
<i>Total</i>	11 791	16 714	242	2 123	463	1 531
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>45 412</b>	<b>89 938</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>12 928</b>	<b>7 190</b>	<b>6 478</b>

(a) Persons not stating their place of birth, or who could not be allocated to a particular region have been excluded from the table.

Source: ABS, *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory 1997* (Cat. no. 1362.7); *Population Northern Territory* (Cat. no. 3234.7); *Demography Northern Territory* (Cat. no. 3311.7); *Population by Age and Sex Northern Territory* (Cat. no. 3235.7).

## 2

## EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY SUMMARY

	Labour force status(a)(b), Census 1996				Unemployment rate, Census 1996 %
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>					
Darwin City SSD	33 556	2 603	36 159	11 633	7.2
Palmerston SSD	5 815	486	6 301	2 277	7.7
Darwin Rural SSD	6 597	596	7 193	2 661	8.3
<i>Total</i>	45 968	3 685	49 653	16 571	7.4
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>					
Bathurst–Melville	637	121	758	590	16.0
Jabiru (T)	674	10	684	75	1.5
South Alligator	223	14	237	130	5.9
West Arnhem	973	159	1 132	1 277	14.0
Daly	706	133	839	1 127	15.9
<i>Total</i>	3 213	437	3 650	3 199	12.0
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>					
East Arnhem—Bal	1 437	85	1 522	2 003	5.6
Groote Eylandt	741	27	768	758	3.5
Nhulunbuy	2 009	68	2 077	375	3.3
<i>Total</i>	4 187	180	4 367	3 136	4.1
<b>Katherine Region</b>					
Elsey—Bal	643	107	750	333	14.3
Gulf	827	43	870	687	4.9
Katherine (T)	4 094	303	4 397	1 386	6.9
Victoria	831	67	898	597	7.5
<i>Total</i>	6 395	520	6 915	3 003	7.5
<b>Barkly Region</b>					
Tableland	396	23	419	271	5.5
Tennant Creek (T)	1 328	160	1 488	736	10.8
Tennant Creek—Bal	478	22	500	555	4.4
<i>Total</i>	2 202	205	2 407	1 562	8.5
<b>Central Region</b>					
Alice Springs (T)	12 218	600	12 818	3 789	4.7
Petermann	1 159	18	1 177	443	1.5
Sandover	616	96	712	693	13.5
Tanami	1 158	243	1 401	2 504	17.3
<i>Total</i>	15 151	957	16 108	7 429	5.9
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>77 993</b>	<b>6 265</b>	<b>84 258</b>	<b>35 683</b>	<b>7.4</b>

...continued

## 2

## EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY SUMMARY—continued

	Employment by industry(a)(b), Census 1996						
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Construction	Retail trade	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	Property and business services	Health and community services	Total (incl. other and not stated)
Darwin SD and Environs							
Darwin City SSD	258	2 530	4 135	1 983	3 155	3 168	33 556
Palmerston SSD	60	579	815	203	419	376	5 815
Darwin Rural SSD	427	798	675	203	476	450	6 597
<i>Total</i>	745	3 907	5 625	2 389	4 050	3 994	45 968
Darwin Region Balance							
Bathurst–Melville	3	3	22	22	5	66	637
Jabiru (T)	0	27	53	110	70	26	674
South Alligator	28	3	5	78	4	14	223
West Arnhem	20	6	54	10	4	371	973
Daly	70	20	21	45	22	81	706
<i>Total</i>	121	59	155	265	105	558	3 213
East Arnhem Region							
East Arnhem–Bal	10	12	30	8	26	618	1 437
Groote Eylandt	0	40	26	69	15	30	741
Nhulunbuy	4	144	197	110	87	207	2 009
<i>Total</i>	14	196	253	187	128	855	4 187
Katherine Region							
Elsey–Bal	103	21	29	39	4	61	643
Gulf	68	15	27	20	13	211	827
Katherine (T)	98	233	505	251	209	458	4 094
Victoria	211	4	25	15	11	99	831
<i>Total</i>	480	273	586	325	237	829	6 395
Barkly Region							
Tableland	183	3	9	30	5	27	396
Tennant Creek (T)	48	83	116	77	52	282	1 328
Tennant Creek–Bal	59	11	16	29	9	57	478
<i>Total</i>	290	97	141	136	66	366	2 202
Central Region							
Alice Springs (T)	75	886	1 755	857	1 128	1 551	12 218
Petermann	50	5	74	483	31	56	1 159
Sandover	115	5	20	29	6	126	616
Tanami	70	18	42	33	8	207	1 158
<i>Total</i>	310	914	1 891	1 402	1 173	1 940	15 151
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>5 561</b>	<b>8 727</b>	<b>4 835</b>	<b>5 823</b>	<b>8 617</b>	<b>77 993</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) NT totals include those in NT off-shore and migratory areas, persons whose place of usual residence has not been sufficiently defined for inclusion in a particular region and persons with no fixed address.

...continued

## 2

## EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY SUMMARY—continued

	<i>Business locations by industry(a), Sept 1997</i>						
	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Retail trade</i>	<i>Accommodation, cafes and restaurants</i>	<i>Property and business services</i>	<i>Health and community services</i>	<i>Total (incl. other)</i>
Darwin SD and Environs							
Darwin City SSD	65	453	817	220	719	279	4 171
Palmerston SSD	7	68	60	6	38	17	325
Darwin Rural SSD	128	120	61	24	55	18	582
<i>Total</i>	200	641	938	250	812	314	5 078
Darwin Region Balance							
Bathurst–Melville	0	2	5	3	0	2	34
Jabiru (T)	1	4	7	7	9	3	57
South Alligator	12	0	1	4	4	0	30
West Arnhem	3	2	7	3	2	5	53
Daly	18	10	11	12	5	2	90
<i>Total</i>	34	18	31	29	20	12	264
East Arnhem Region							
East Arnhem–Bal	1	2	13	0	0	6	52
Groote Eylandt	0	9	15	3	7	6	69
Nhulunbuy	4	22	29	10	28	14	181
<i>Total</i>	5	33	57	13	35	26	302
Katherine Region							
Elsey-Bal	46	3	13	3	3	1	96
Gulf	15	4	9	3	2	1	58
Katherine (T)	26	72	93	33	50	39	506
Victoria	38	0	4	5	1	3	75
<i>Total</i>	125	79	119	44	56	44	735
Barkly Region							
Tableland	25	1	1	3	1	1	45
Tennant Creek (T)	2	24	30	21	22	12	213
Tennant Creek–Bal	11	3	3	2	1	1	33
<i>Total</i>	38	28	34	26	24	14	291
Central Region							
Alice Springs (T)	19	186	269	86	205	83	1 371
Petermann	18	5	25	19	8	15	145
Sandover	38	3	9	3	9	4	117
Tanami	24	2	14	2	4	7	114
<i>Total</i>	99	196	317	110	226	109	1 747
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>8 417</b>

(a) See Glossary.

*Source: ABS, unpublished data, ABS Business Register, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.*

### 3

### MINING AND AGRICULTURE

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total
<b>Mineral production</b>							
<b>Metallic minerals</b>							
Gold (kilograms)	0	5 078	0	2 691	2 630	11 083	21 483
Manganese (kilotonnes)	0	0	2 007	0	0	0	2 007
Bauxite (kilotonnes)	0	0	6 383	0	0	0	6 383
Alumina (kilotonnes)	0	0	1 771	0	0	0	1 771
Lead concentrate (kilotonnes)	42	0	0	0	0	0	42
Zinc concentrate (kilotonnes)	116	0	0	0	0	0	116
Bulk lead/zinc/silver (kilotonnes)	0	0	0	248	0	0	248
Silver (kilograms)	0	1 737	0	356	230	364	2 686
Tin/Tantalite concentrate (tonnes)	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	0	2	0	0	52 342	0	52 344
Industrial minerals(a) (kilotonnes)	318	916	11	172	8	2 583	4 007
<b>Energy minerals</b>							
Crude oil (megalitres)	0	981	0	0	0	159	1 140
Natural gas (megalitres)	0	0	0	0	0	479 981	479 981
Uranium oxide (tonnes)	0	4 178	0	0	0	0	4 178
<b>Value of mineral production (\$'000)</b>							
<b>Metallic minerals</b>							
Gold	0	88 166	0	45 659	42 601	170 520	346 945
Manganese	0	0	225 858	0	0	0	225 858
Bauxite	0	0	130 693	0	0	0	130 693
Alumina	0	0	355 623	0	0	0	355 623
Lead concentrate	3 138	0	0	0	0	0	3 138
Zinc concentrate	46 694	0	0	0	0	0	46 694
Bulk lead/zinc/silver	0	0	0	134 512	0	0	134 512
Silver	0	350	0	59	46	71	526
Tin/Tantalite concentrate	1 094	0	0	0	0	0	1 094
Copper concentrate	0	2	0	0	35 311	0	35 313
Industrial minerals(a)	4 823	6 872	361	4 156	146	27 249	43 607
<b>Energy minerals</b>							
Crude oil	0	181 213	0	0	0	14 217	195 431
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	35 163	35 163
Uranium oxide	0	109 607	0	0	0	0	109 607
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Total area of holdings ('000 hectares)	389	2 164	0	22 207	17 683	25 566	68 009
<b>Gross value of production (\$'000)</b>							
Fruit	7 763	407	0	5 144	0	6 117	19 432
Vegetables	203	1	0	5 562	0	212	5 978
Other crops and pastures	4 900	155	0	4 363	3	198	9 619
Livestock slaughtered	7 800	18 112	0	81 700	64 349	39 934	211 894
Livestock products	3 287	0	0	5 254	0	2	8 542
Total agriculture	23 952	18 675	0	102 023	64 352	46 462	255 465

(a) Industrial minerals include: crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sand stone.

NOTE: Regions approximate ABS regions.

Source: ABS, 1995–96 Agricultural Census unpublished data; Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy.



## 4

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total
<b>Building, 1997</b>							
New dwelling units approved (no.)	1 552	70	42	64	20	235	1 983
Value of new residential building approvals (\$'000)	173 431	6 822	5 636	8 524	2 783	24 063	221 259
Value of all new building approved (\$'000)	344 050	9 598	8 668	22 541	4 042	47 131	436 030
<b>Public housing dwellings at June 30 1997 (no.)</b>							
Full rent	1 955	86	254	432	157	912	3 796
Rebated rent							
Aged/Invalid	1 473	0	15	138	42	360	2 028
Sole parent	873	0	7	99	20	207	1 206
Unemployed	717	0	8	129	24	201	1 079
Total rebated rent	3 063	0	0	366	86	768	4 313
Vacant dwelling	81	1	30	36	12	100	230
Total	5 099	87	284	834	255	1 780	8 339
<b>Electricity, 1996-97(a)</b>							
Sales (MWh)	887 971	—	—	189 404	45 137	195 704	1 318 217
Sales (\$'000)	131 677	—	—	25 971	7 191	30 503	195 341
Number of customers	39 849	—	—	4 432	1 734	11 599	57 614
<b>Water, 1996-97(a)</b>							
Sales (ML)	31 941	—	—	4 187	1 658	9 451	47 237
Sales (\$'000)	17 668	—	—	2 339	914	5 060	25 981
Number of customers	23 301	—	—	2 367	1 197	7 133	33 998
<b>Wastewater, 1996-97(a)</b>							
Volume of sewage treated(b) (ML)	15 915	—	—	713	333	2 491	19 452
Sales (\$'000)	11 162	—	—	996	495	3 529	16 183
Number of customers	28 034	—	—	2 254	1 046	7 533	38 867

(a) Darwin SD and Environs figures are for the region combining Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region.

(b) Data are not recorded for some areas in the region combining Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Building Statistics; Northern Territory Department of Housing and Local Government; Northern Territory Power and Water Authority, Annual Report, 1996-97.

## 5

## TRANSPORT

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total
Road lengths(a) (km)							
Sealed							
National highway	241	209	0	925	970	568	2 913
Arterial	95	514	7	662	486	496	2 261
Local	16	349	1	222	183	483	1 255
Gravel							
National highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arterial	0	31	374	421	0	653	1 479
Local	2	907	5	2 231	956	650	4 751
Formed							
National highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arterial	0	0	29	3	0	321	353
Local	0	55	0	826	975	2 107	3 963
Flat bladed							
National highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arterial	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Local	3	23	0	251	249	2 164	2 690
Road works expenditure 1997(a)(b) (\$000)							
Maintenance	7 782	—	470	6 757	5 194	7 716	27 919
Minor works	3 739	—	57	949	813	1 139	6 697
Capital works	9 508	—	192	11 254	1 808	5 611	28 373
Annual road fatalities 1996–97(b) (no.)	33	—	3	4	5	25	70
Registered motor vehicles at 1 July 1997 (no.)							
Light vehicles (less than 4.5 tonnes)	65 418	1 259	2 981	5 634	2 030	16 572	93 894
Heavy vehicles (exceeding 4.5 tonnes)	2 931	102	222	397	188	1 037	4 877
Trailers	9 844	248	537	1 426	317	2 411	14 783
Method of travel to work, Census 1996(c) (no.)							
Bus	1 252	103	391	92	40	501	2 379
Car	30 340	863	1 490	3 187	1 020	8 140	45 040
Motorbike/motor scooter	597	21	43	95	9	218	983
Bicycle	1 314	127	120	255	51	605	2 472
Taxi	213	0	7	13	0	143	379
Walk	1 738	1 433	1 148	1 157	650	2 116	8 246
Other	872	47	79	170	91	299	1 579

(a) Data refer to NT Department of Transport and Works managed roads only, local government managed roads are excluded.

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

(c) Data refer to employed persons enumerated at home only. Totals include NT offshore and migratory areas.

NOTE: Regions approximate ABS regions.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing; Northern Territory Department of Transport and Works.

## 6

## TOURISM, 1996–97

	Top End(a)		Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total
	Darwin SD and Environs	Total Top End				
Number of visitors(b)						
Visitors ('000)	463	603	214	123	598	1 299
Proportion of total (%)	36	46	16	9	46	100
Visitor nights ('000)						
Total	2 843	3 473	697	248	2 101	6 519
Proportion of total (%)	44	53	11	4	32	100
Visitor nights by purpose (%)						
Holiday/recreation	n.a.	50	56	61	69	57
Business	n.a.	12	18	11	9	12
Visit friends or relatives	n.a.	30	21	20	11	22
Other	n.a.	8	4	8	10	9
Visitor nights by origin (%)						
Northern Territory	17	20	27	17	12	18
Interstate	62	60	60	66	56	59
Overseas	21	19	13	18	32	23
Average length of stay (days)	6.1	5.8	3.3	2.0	3.5	5.0
Main transport to Northern Territory(c) (%)						
Self drive	n.a.	25	48	75	22	25
Air	n.a.	70	37	18	65	63
Coach	n.a.	5	13	5	7	6
Other	n.a.	1	2	2	6	5
Main transport within Northern Territory(c) (%)						
Self drive	n.a.	60	79	92	42	51
Air	n.a.	16	0	2	20	16
Coach	n.a.	16	20	6	35	24
Other	n.a.	8	0	1	3	8
Expenditure						
Total (\$m)	300.9	358.0	54.9	22.0	281.0	715.9
Proportion of total (%)	42	50	8	3	39	100
Average expenditure per visitor night(d) (\$)						
Accommodation	n.a.	45.69	24.89	20.11	49.71	44.01
Food/beverages	n.a.	35.18	21.97	23.31	30.34	31.19
Pleasure shopping	n.a.	25.01	8.48	9.60	13.13	17.52
Transport and tours in Northern Territory	n.a.	52.10	38.69	34.05	45.09	46.88
Total (inc. other)	n.a.	174.65	107.12	97.59	161.29	158.3

(a) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions approximate ABS regions.

(b) Regions add to more than total, and percentages to over 100, as visitors may visit more than one region.

(c) Transport statistics are based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(d) Expenditure by category is based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

## 7

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

	<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>Total</i>
Schools, Aug 1997							
Number of schools							
Government	47	15	13	26	13	41	155
Non-government	17	5	0	1	0	10	33
Student enrolment by sector (no.)							
Government	16 455	1 746	3 260	3 672	1 319	5 724	32 176
Non-government	4 890	864	0	310	0	2 316	8 380
Student enrolment by level (no.)							
Preschool	1 693	350	353	322	133	655	3 506
Primary	11 938	1 863	2 214	2 841	897	5 109	24 862
Secondary	6 902	66	273	635	163	1 649	9 688
Ungraded(a)	563	12	25	47	44	121	812
Secondary aged(a)	249	319	395	137	82	506	1 688
Total student enrolment	21 345	2 610	3 260	3 982	1 319	8 040	40 556
Number of teaching staff (no.)							
	1 441	231	291	289	95	654	3001
Student/teaching staff ratio							
	14.8	11.3	11.2	13.8	13.9	12.3	13.5
Number of students by age							
Age 15							
Indigenous	247	87	129	68	32	134	697
Non-Indigenous	1 215	8	45	100	28	290	1 686
Age 16							
Indigenous	181	46	134	33	23	128	545
Non-Indigenous	1 088	1	40	82	16	233	1 460
Age 17							
Indigenous	120	27	40	12	11	55	265
Non-Indigenous	682	1	29	49	15	155	931
Attendance rate (%)							
	90.3	75.5	70.6	81.1	71.0	74.3	83.1

(a) See Glossary for definitions.

...continued

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total(a)
Vocational education and training(b), 1997							
Clients by sex(c) (no.)							
Male	3 087	160	305	595	99	1 073	5 683
Female	2 600	146	259	475	111	1 256	5 165
Total persons (d)	5 688	306	564	1 070	210	2 329	10 853
Clients by Indigenous status(c) (no.)							
Indigenous	1 316	63	172	451	67	719	2 985
Non-Indigenous	4 030	211	358	540	100	904	6 592
Indigenous status not known	342	32	34	79	43	706	1 276
Course enrolments by sex(c) (no.)							
Male	3 491	228	358	646	114	1 285	6 494
Female	2 904	180	317	553	121	1 574	5 984
Total persons	6 396	408	675	1 199	235	2 859	12 483
Course enrolments by Indigenous status(c) (no.)							
Indigenous	1 424	78	201	504	75	906	3 393
Non-Indigenous	4 593	287	438	605	112	1 095	7 590
Indigenous status not known	379	43	36	90	48	858	1 500
Highest post-school educational qualification (1996 Census) (no.)							
Degree or higher	8 088	358	438	624	222	2 257	12 260
Skilled vocational qualification	8 425	361	719	1 001	310	2 421	13 516
Undergraduate or associate diploma	4 311	192	266	484	173	1 327	6 898
Basic vocational qualification	2 285	107	125	285	87	644	3 602
Qualification inadequately described	3 062	110	196	355	134	807	4 770

(a) Totals include those in NT off shore and migratory areas, those with no place of usual residence and those whose place of usual residence has not been sufficiently defined for inclusion in a particular region. For VET data, interstate and overseas clients and course enrolments have also been included in totals.

(b) Region of residence for each student is based on residential postcode. Where a residential postcode was unavailable postal postcodes were substituted, as a result some students may have been inappropriately coded to a particular region.

(c) See Glossary for definitions.

(d) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing; Northern Territory Department of Education; Northern Territory Employment and Training Authority AVETMISS Data collection.

	Darwin Region(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total
Hospitals 1996–97(b)						
Hospital bed utilisation (%)	93	69	65	62	89	86
Available beds (no.)	297	30	60	20	170	577
Separations (no.)	25 362	2 076	3 496	1 481	15 901	48 316
Overnight separations (no.)	12 164	1 712	2 903	1 178	7 168	25 125
Day only separations (no.)	13 198	364	593	303	8 733	23 191
Day surgery (no.)	12 636	273	355	68	8 264	21 596
Average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth per child at 12 years old, 1996–97						
Indigenous	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.9
Non-Indigenous	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.7
Notifiable diseases, 1997 (no.)						
Bloodborne diseases(c)						
Hepatitis C (prevalence)	293	2	4	3	40	342
Total (incl. other)	315	3	13	6	70	407
Gastrointestinal diseases(c)						
Campylobacter	97	5	21	2	81	206
Rotavirus	150	30	18	14	47	259
Salmonella	176	34	41	12	84	347
Shigella	44	13	23	15	74	169
Total (incl. other)	509	82	129	48	314	1 082
Sexually transmitted diseases(c)						
Chlamydia	256	61	59	37	243	656
Gonococcal disease	358	81	125	50	425	1 039
Syphilis	35	21	40	27	148	271
Total (incl. other)	656	164	227	120	938	2 105
Vaccine preventable diseases(c)						
Pneumococcal disease	29	1	1	0	50	81
Total (incl. other)	54	6	11	1	70	142
Vectorborne Diseases(c)						
Ross River virus	113	4	29	23	54	223
Total (incl. other)	167	13	39	31	64	314
Other(c)	46	6	13	2	24	91

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

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

(c) See Glossary.

NOTE: Regions approximate ABS regions.

Source: Territory Health Services, 'Annual Report 1996–97'; 'The Northern Territory Communicable Diseases Bulletin', vol. 5, no.1, March 1998.

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## PREGNANCY AND BIRTH, 1995

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total
Live births (no.)							
Indigenous	148	266	151	209	80	304	1 158
Non-Indigenous	1 610	65	205	75	26	387	2 368
Mothers (no.)							
Indigenous	147	267	153	213	83	307	1 170
Non-Indigenous	1 586	66	75	203	26	387	2 343
Crude birth-rate(a) (no.)							
Indigenous	18.0	29.0	21.2	28.7	24.3	24.1	24.3
Non-Indigenous	19.6	19.8	23.6	12.8	8.0	16.8	18.7
Average age of mother (years)							
Indigenous	25.1	23.4	22.6	23.4	23.9	23.6	23.6
Non-Indigenous	28.6	30.0	29.2	28.1	28.3	28.6	28.6
Babies of low birthweight(b) (%)							
Indigenous	11.5	15.0	13.9	12.9	16.3	9.5	12.7
Non-Indigenous	6.7	6.2	4.0	5.9	11.5	1.0	5.7
Number of pregnancies							
Indigenous	147	267	153	213	83	307	1 170
Non-Indigenous	1 586	66	75	203	26	387	2 343
Pregnancies with at least one medical condition (%)							
Indigenous	34.7	46.8	65.4	48.4	34.9	39.7	48.5
Non-Indigenous	16.7	13.6	25.3	13.8	46.2	15.5	16.9
Perinatal deaths(b) (no.)							
Indigenous	0	8	3	7	3	8	29
Non-Indigenous	21	2	1	3	0	1	28
Infant deaths(b) (no.)							
Indigenous	0	5	4	6	2	3	20
Non-Indigenous	15	0	1	0	0	1	17

(a) per 1,000 population.

(b) See Glossary.

NOTE: Regions approximate ABS regions.

Source: d'Espaignet, E.T., Woods, M., and Measey, M.A., Northern Territory Midwives Collection: Mothers and Babies 1995, Territory Health Services, Darwin, 1997

	<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>
All causes						
Male	9.3	17.4	13.0	15.4	11.9	13.2
Female	6.0	15.3	14.1	14.1	7.3	8.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases						
Male	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Female	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Neoplasms						
Male	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.4	1.4	2.7
Female	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders						
Male	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.6
Female	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.7
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs						
Male	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Female	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Mental disorders						
Male	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs						
Male	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Male	3.4	6.0	3.3	5.9	3.4	4.2
Female	2.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.2	2.6
Diseases of the respiratory system						
Male	1.0	4.8	3.6	1.6	1.6	2.2
Female	0.6	5.0	5.4	3.5	0.4	1.3
Diseases of the digestive system						
Male	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Female	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system						
Male	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Female	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium						
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue						
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue						
Male	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Congenital anomalies						
Male	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Female	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Conditions originating in the perinatal period						
Male	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Symptoms, signs and ill defined conditions						
Male	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Female	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Injury and poisoning						
Male	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.3
Female	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5

(a) Per 1,000 population

(b) See Glossary.

NOTE: Regions approximate ABS regions.

Source: Dempsey, K., et. al, Northern Territory Health Indicators: Mortality 1979–1995, Territory Health Services, Darwin, 1998. (Not yet available).



# 11

## POLICING AND CRIME, 1997

	<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>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Unlawful use of a motor vehicle(a)	602	42	33	74	15	236	1 002
Unlawful entry in buildings(a)(b)	899	109	83	207	56	352	1 706
Unlawful entry in dwellings(a)	2 210	44	48	172	74	417	2 965
Assaults(a)	1 050	137	122	423	140	676	2 548
Sexual assaults(a)	117	11	8	29	22	68	255
Protective custodies	2 722	128	540	3 563	1 446	13 145	21 544
Total apprehensions	4 067	618	385	1 761	601	2 796	10 228
Police officers	445	27	25	53	32	154	736
Aboriginal community police officers	2	8	7	8	5	11	41

(a) Data refer to the number of reported incidents.

(b) Includes all non-dwelling buildings.

Source: Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996							
Population (no.)	10 078	8 685	7 848	7 986	3 866	13 413	51 876
Population by age range (no.)							
0–14 years	3 836	3 346	2 975	3 278	1 556	4 778	19 769
15–44 years	4 956	4 287	3 947	3 742	1 793	6 629	25 354
45–64 years	1 076	838	795	734	387	1 537	5 367
65 years and over	210	214	131	232	130	469	1 386
Dependency ratio(a) (%)	67.1	69.5	65.5	78.4	77.3	64.3	68.9
Median age (years)	20.7	20.2	20.4	19.6	19.8	21.9	20.6
Census of population and housing, 1996							
Census population count (no.)	8 992	7 746	7 001	7 122	3 449	11 967	46 277
Labour force (%)							
CDEP scheme employment(a)(b)	2.8	61.4	65.3	57.3	49.8	35.5	29.3
Employment/population ratio(a)	37.1	34.1	35.6	42.6	33.3	29.3	34.8
Unemployment rate(a)	23.2	19.6	5.6	16.4	17.1	18.8	17.6
Participation rate(a)	48.4	42.4	37.7	51.0	40.1	36.0	42.3
Median weekly individual income(c) (\$)	214	168	161	169	163	162	169
Median weekly household income(a) (\$)	681	617	730	568	539	568	616
Education (%)							
Full-time school students, 15 year olds(d)	76.8	52.3	44.4	44.9	42.0	40.7	52.8
Full-time school students, 17 year olds(d)	42.5	19.4	17.1	8.8	15.3	11.0	19.8
Language (%)							
Speaks Australian Indigenous language(e)	13.7	85.4	89.1	52.2	59.0	70.0	61.0
Speaks English not well or not at all(f)	12.9	29.6	29.6	24.2	24.7	41.0	30.9
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994							
Dwellings within 25km of nearest service (%)							
Aboriginal legal service	84.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	*21.7	45.6	40.5
Aboriginal medical service	84.0	44.6	97.2	42.4	*69.0	45.6	61.9
Community health centre	98.8	96.6	100.0	87.3	92.8	100.0	96.8
Hospital	84.0	0.0	50.8	42.4	21.7	45.6	46.4
Police station	88.0	76.8	82.3	81.6	*64.6	77.6	80.0
Secondary school to year 10	98.8	(g)	70.1	(g)	*45.5	45.6	60.1
Secondary school to year 12	94.8	(g)	*23.7	*42.4	*21.7	40.2	49.3
TAFE college	94.8	*1.9	*42.1	42.4	*21.7	40.2	46.7
University	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*6.0	21.3

(a) See Glossary.

(b) CDEP scheme employed expressed as a percentage of the total employed.

(c) Median individual income is calculated excluding persons who did not state their income.

(d) Number of full-time school (infants/primary or secondary) students expressed as a percentage of all persons that age.

(e) Expressed as a percentage of all persons.

(f) Percentage of all persons who speak a language other than English at home. Includes persons who did not state a language but did answer the English proficiency question. Excludes persons who did not answer both the language and English proficiency questions.

(g) These figures were not considered to be of publishable standard due to high non-response.

NOTES: Regions approximate the ABS regions used elsewhere in this publication. 1996 Census of population and housing and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey data refer to place of enumeration.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing; National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994; Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (Cat. no. 3230.0).

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Municipalities</b>		
Alice Springs Town Council	12 801	11 185
Darwin City Council	33 049	30 177
Jabiru Town Council	1 831	1 819
Katherine Town Council	5 221	4 536
Litchfield Shire Council	3 939	4 361
Palmerston Town Council	6 091	5 070
Tennant Creek Town Council	3 275	2 981
<b>Community Government Councils</b>		
Angurugu	5 352	6 043
Anmatjere	3 267	2 030
Barunga-Manyallaluk	1 188	1 094
Belyuen	1 794	844
Binjari	1 011	501
Borrooloola	763	776
Coomalie	1 631	2 146
Cox Peninsular	733	122
Daguragu	4 917	4 748
Elliott	909	756
Galiwinku	5 161	4 384
Jilkminggan	2 213	1 675
Kunbarllanjnja	4 012	4 019
Lajamanu	2 264	2 709
Ltyentye Purte	3 409	3 334
Marn Garr	1 022	997
Mataranka	446	396
Milikapiti	1 276	1 366
Naiyu Nambiyu	1 110	1 096
Nguiu	5 738	5 092
Numbulwar Numburindi	2 273	1 715
Pine Creek	773	533
Pirlangimpi	2 178	2 340
Timber Creek	337	294
Wallace Rockhole	1 098	1 192
Watiyawanu	1 339	607
Wugularr	4 697	4 865
Yuendumu	1 248	1 485
Yugul Mangi	7 297	8 266
Yulara	1 197	830

...continued

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$'000	\$'000
Incorporated Associations		
Aherrenge	1 914	2 076
Ali Curung	1 811	1 585
Alpurrurulam	3 308	2 826
Amoonguna	628	469
Aputula Housing Association	3 095	2 905
Areyonga	388	368
Gapuwiyak	2 701	1 677
Gulin Gulin & Weemol	414	238
Ikuntj	595	623
Impanpa	537	424
Kaltukatjara	1 071	923
Kardu Numida	4 494	4 009
Maningrida	13 206	13 984
Milingimbi	4 785	4 814
Milyakburra	1 030	1 110
Minjilang	1 094	1 123
Nganmarriyanga	1 063	1 126
Ntaria	1 790	1 849
Nyirripi	889	867
Papunya	648	795
Peppimenarti	753	904
Ramingining	1 863	1 804
Titjikala	1 104	656
Umbakumba	3 080	2 247
Urapuntja	986	848
Walangurru	789	1 055
Warruwi	1 704	1 685
Willowra	2 758	2 064
Yirrkala Dhanbul	6 052	4 916
Yuelamu	2 044	1 447

Source: ABS, *Local Government Finance, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 5502.7)*; Department of Housing and Local Government and financial statement supplied by individual municipalities.

## GLOSSARY

**Age adjusted death rates** Age adjusted death rates have been calculated by Territory Health Services using direct standardisation with the World Standard Population as the reference population and are expressed per 1,000 persons. The population of each district was obtained from Territory Health Services' population database which is derived from 1991 population estimates. This data has not been revised for the years 1991 to 1995.

The number of deaths was extracted by year of occurrence, not year of registration.

**Average number of decayed missing or filled teeth (DMFT)** DMFT numerically expresses the prevalence of caries in an individual, and is obtained by calculating the number of decayed (D), missing (M) and filled (F) teeth (T). It is either calculated for 28 (permanent) teeth, excluding the 'wisdom' teeth, or for 32 teeth, by examining how many teeth have caries lesions (incipient caries not included); how many teeth have been extracted; and how many teeth have fillings or crowns. The sum of the three figures forms the DMFT value.

If a tooth has both a caries lesion and a filling it is calculated as D only. A DMFT of 28 (or 32, if 'wisdom' teeth are included) is maximum, meaning that all teeth are affected.

**Agriculture** The area of agricultural holdings is calculated from the 1995–96 Agricultural Census. In the 1995–96 Agricultural Census units were classified according to the methodology described in Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The scope of the 1995–96 Census was establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.

The gross value of commodities produced is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place. More detailed information is available in *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (Cat. no. 7503.0).

**Births and deaths** Births and deaths relate to all registrations of such events which occurred within Australia, irrespective of State of registration, where the usual residence was within the Northern Territory. Births are allocated to a statistical local area of the State/Territory 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).

**Birthweight** The first weight of the foetus or baby obtained after birth. A baby is defined as being of low birthweight if it weighs less than 2,500g.

**Business locations** This information has been extracted from a September 1997 snapshot of businesses on the ABS Business Register. The prime purpose of the Register is to provide a comprehensive source of business names and addresses from which selections can be made for inclusion in ABS economic censuses and surveys. The businesses on the register are classified according to their industry and employment size. It is therefore possible to use the Register to derive statistical information.

The term business is used in a wide sense to include companies, sole proprietorships, professional services, community services, government agencies and departments, religious bodies, etc. However, the ABS Business Register only includes those businesses that employ wage and salary earners and so businesses entirely operated by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded from this data.

In the case of agriculture, however, the ABS Business Register includes all those businesses that have agricultural operations with an estimated value in excess of \$5,000 regardless of whether they employ wage and salary earners.

The information most readily available from the ABS Business Register is counts of business units (either management units or locations) classified by industry, geographic area and employment size.

**Census of Population and Housing 1996**

A Census of Population and Housing was conducted by the ABS on 6 August 1996. The objective of the Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. All Census data included in this publication is based on place of usual residence counts with the exception of method of travel to work data.

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 1996'. Adjustments have also been made for residents temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting.

Method of travel to work data has been presented only for those persons who were enumerated at home.

**Community Development Employment Projects Scheme (CDEP)**

The CDEP Scheme, administered by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, provides much of the Indigenous employment in the Northern Territory. Under the program, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people voluntarily forego their individual entitlement to unemployment benefits and partake in community development initiatives in return for wages equivalent to their foregone benefit entitlement. CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force.

<b>Crude birth-rate</b>	The number of live births per 1,000 persons mid-year population.
<b>Dependency ratio</b>	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.
<b>Employment by industry</b>	This variable is derived from 1996 Census data. It describes the industries in which employed people (aged 15 years and over) work, and is coded to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0)
<b>Employment/population ratio</b>	The employment/population ratio is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment/population ratio is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.
<b>Estimated resident population</b>	<p>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 1996 is based on results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 6 August 1996. Census usual residence data are adjusted for under-enumeration and for the number of Northern Territory residents overseas at the time of the Census, then future ERPs are calculated by using the numbers of births, deaths, and estimates of interstate and overseas migration.</p> <p>Commencing with ERP figures based on the 1996 Census, the ABS has decided to cease publishing the ERP for Off Shore and Migratory SLAs and to redistribute that population across the other SLAs in that State or Territory.</p>
<b>Indigenous population counts</b>	<p>The 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ persons recorded as Indigenous whose parents were born overseas;</li> <li>■ non-response to the census question on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin;</li> <li>■ net Census undercount; and</li> <li>■ registered births.</li> </ul> <p>Users need to be careful when using Census counts and ERP figures together. The 1996 Census count of Indigenous people was 46,277 and the ERP at 30 June 1996 was 51,876, some 12.1% 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.</p>

<b>Infant deaths</b>	The death of a live born infant occurring in the first year of life.
<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><i>Employed</i>—includes those people who, during the week prior to census night, 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 classed as employed in the labour force.</p> <p><i>Unemployed</i>—includes people who, during the week prior to census night, 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><i>Not in labour force</i>—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>Median indigenous household income</b>	<p>An Indigenous household is a family household where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone-person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Group, visitor only and not classifiable households are excluded.</p> <p>Household income is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident aged 15 years or more present in the household. Persons who were temporarily absent on census night, or had nil or negative income, or did not state their income, do not contribute to household income.</p> <p>Medians may differ from other published figures where different income ranges have been used.</p>
<b>Notifiable diseases</b>	<p>Diseases notifiable in the NT have been categorised as shown below. Note that diseases for which there were no notifications in 1997 are included below.</p> <p><i>Bloodborne Diseases</i>—includes Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C (incidence), Hepatitis C (prevalence), Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E, HIV, and HTLV1</p> <p><i>Gastrointestinal Diseases</i>—includes Botulism, Campylobacter, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Salmonella, Shigella, Typhoid, Yersiniosis, Gastroenteritis, Rotavirus, and Amoebiasis.</p> <p><i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i>—includes Chancroid, Chlamydia, Donovanosis, Gonococcal Disease, Gonococcal Conjunct., Lymphogranuloma venereum, Syphilis, and Congenital Syphilis.</p>



<b>Notifiable diseases</b>	<p><i>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</i>—includes Diphtheria, Haemophilus inf type b, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis, Rubella, and Congenital Rubella Syndrome.</p> <p><i>Vectorborne Diseases</i>—includes Barmah Forest Virus, Ross River Virus, Dengue, Malaria, Kunjin Virus, Typhus, and Australian Encephalitis (MVE)</p> <p><i>Other Notifiable Diseases</i>—includes quarantinable diseases (Cholera, Viral Haemorrhagic Fever), zoonoses (Brucellosis, Leptospirosis, Hydatid Disease) and Legionellosis, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Acute Rheumatic Fever, Glomerulonephritis and Adverse Vaccine Reactions.</p>
<b>Participation rate</b>	<p>The 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.</p>
<b>Perinatal deaths</b>	<p>A stillbirth or neonatal death (death of a liveborn infant within 28 days of birth).</p>
<b>Post-school qualifications</b>	<p>In all censuses since 1966, people aged 15 years and over have been asked to describe their post school qualifications. In 1996, these responses were coded according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)</i>, 1993 (Cat. no. 1262.0)</p>
<b>Random adjustment</b>	<p>Census data cells with counts of one or two are randomly adjusted to 0 or 3 to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.</p>
<b>Regions and sub-regions</b>	<p>The term ‘region’ is used in this publication to refer to the six umbrella regions used throughout the publication, namely Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region, Katherine Region, Barkly Region and Central Region. The term ‘sub-region’ is used to refer to the smaller component areas within each of these larger regions. For the most part, sub-regions are the component statistical local areas (SLAs). The two exceptions to this are in the Central Region, where Alice Springs comprises Alice Springs (T)–Charles, Alice Springs (T)–Heavitree, Alice Springs (T)–Larapinta, Alice Springs (T)–Ross and Alice Springs (T)–Stuart SLAs and in Darwin SD and Environs where statistical sub-divisions (SSDs) have been used.</p> <p>The maps at the front of the publication show the geographic boundaries of the regions and sub-regions used. These boundaries are correct for most ABS data presented and closely approximate the boundaries used by NT government departments.</p>

<b>Road works expenditure</b>	<p><i>Maintenance work</i>—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.</p> <p><i>Minor works and capital works</i>—include 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.</p>
<b>Secondary aged students</b>	<p>Students may only be regarded as secondary-aged students if either of the following criteria applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the school provides secondary-aged facilities which the students uses most of the time; or</li> <li>■ a secondary-aged course is conducted at the school (with or without secondary-aged facilities) and the student attends such a course.</li> </ul>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Ungraded students</b>	Ungraded students are students that are in special units for students with special needs such as intensive English units.
<b>Visitor</b>	The Northern Territory Tourist Commission defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40km 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 night</b>	The visitor nights estimates take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends 10 nights in the Territory this family represents four visitors and 40 visitor nights.
<b>Vocational education and training</b>	Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures.



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