

**REGIONAL STATISTICS****NORTHERN
TERRITORY**

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 28 OCT 2008

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or the ABS NT Office on Darwin (08) 8943 2100.

NOTES

NEW IN THIS ISSUE

The following changes have been made in this issue of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory*.

Geography

All data is presented, where available, by Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA) according to the geographical boundaries defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0)*. Chapter 1 describes in detail the various geographical classifications used in this publication, and provides information on how to make comparisons between them.

Changes from previous issue

Some data was not available for this issue, but where possible additional tables have been included with more relevant data. Tables that have not changed from the previous edition, such as 2006 Census data, have not been included. The following tables from the previous edition were not included in the PDF version of this issue:

- Chapter 1 Regional Overview
- Data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing
- Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by Age by Sex for Northern Territory SSDs
- ABS population projections - High, Medium and Low Series
- Local Government finance data by Local Government Authority
- Offences Reported to Police and Cleared by Police by SSDs
- Protective Custodies and Traffic Infringement Notices by SSDs.

The following data is new for this publication:

- Chapter 1 Geography
- Evaporation rates by selected locations
- Electricity, water and waste water production and usage
- Estimated Resident Population for NT SLAs
- Estimated Resident Population, by Age by Sex for the NT
- Consumer Price Index (CPI), percentage changes for Darwin
- International movements by traveller type and Australian Standard Classification of Occupation (ASCO)
- Local Government finance data by NT Government Administrative Regions
- Offences Reported by Police by Selected Regions
- Finalised Drug and Property Offences by Principal Penalty, for Selected Regions
- Drug Offences Processed by Infringement Notices, for Selected Regions
- Community Corrections data for NT SSDs
- Commercial water craft and commercial license registrations.

Concepts and Definitions

Data for this publication 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. Some concepts, definitions and extended footnotes are covered in the glossary. More detailed information can be obtained from the relevant publication, data collection and/or agency noted at the bottom of the table as source.

Merilyn Henden
Regional Director, Northern Territory

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PREFACE

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2008, presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for the Northern Territory (NT) and selected regions within it. It contains current and historical data drawn from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources.

This is the thirteenth edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* which forms a key part of the ABS' strategy to improve the availability and range of regional statistical information. Information presented covers a wide range of subjects. Its purpose is to give readers an overview of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the NT and its regions. Data is presented for the latest available year, and some tables include time series observations for the NT and Australia for additional comparison. This publication complements the standard set of key economic and social data for various geographic levels across Australia which is available via the *National Regional Profiles (cat. no. 1379.0)*.

This publication draws extensively on information provided by government agencies and other organisations. The ABS wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. The inclusion of data from sources beyond the ABS' own collection adds to the value of the publication by creating a more complete and detailed statistical picture of the Northern Territory. Without the support of these external agencies the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community.

Merilyn Henden
Regional Director, Northern Territory

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AR-DRG	Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Bal	Balance
ct	carat (metric)
CGC	Community Government Council
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
g	gram
GL	gigalitre
ha	hectare
IA	incorporated association
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
kWh	kilowatt hour
mm	millimetre
ML	megalitre
no.	number
NT	Northern Territory
S	Shire
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
t	tonne
T	Town
VET	vocational education and training

GEOGRAPHY INCLUDED

Regional Statistics Northern Territory, 2008 presents data by several different geographical classifications. These regions include the 2006 Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), Northern Territory Government (NTG) Statistical Regions, Tourism regions, as well as some discrete locations where appropriate.

The majority of the data presented in this publication is presented according the Main Structure of the ASGC 2006. In the Northern Territory (NT) this Main Structure is composed of the three Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Darwin SD, Remainder NT SD and Offshore SD. These in turn are made up of 12 Statistical Sub Divisions (SSDs), which are further broken down into 96 Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

NTG Statistical Regions

In 2005, the Northern Territory Government (NTG) introduced the NTG Statistical Regions. These regions are the statistical boundaries by which all NT Government departments report, ensuring statistical data compiled by the NT Government is geographically consistent and therefore comparable. NTG Statistical Regions consist of five major regions (Darwin, East Arnhem, Katherine, Barkly, Alice Springs) which are further broken down to 23 sub regions.

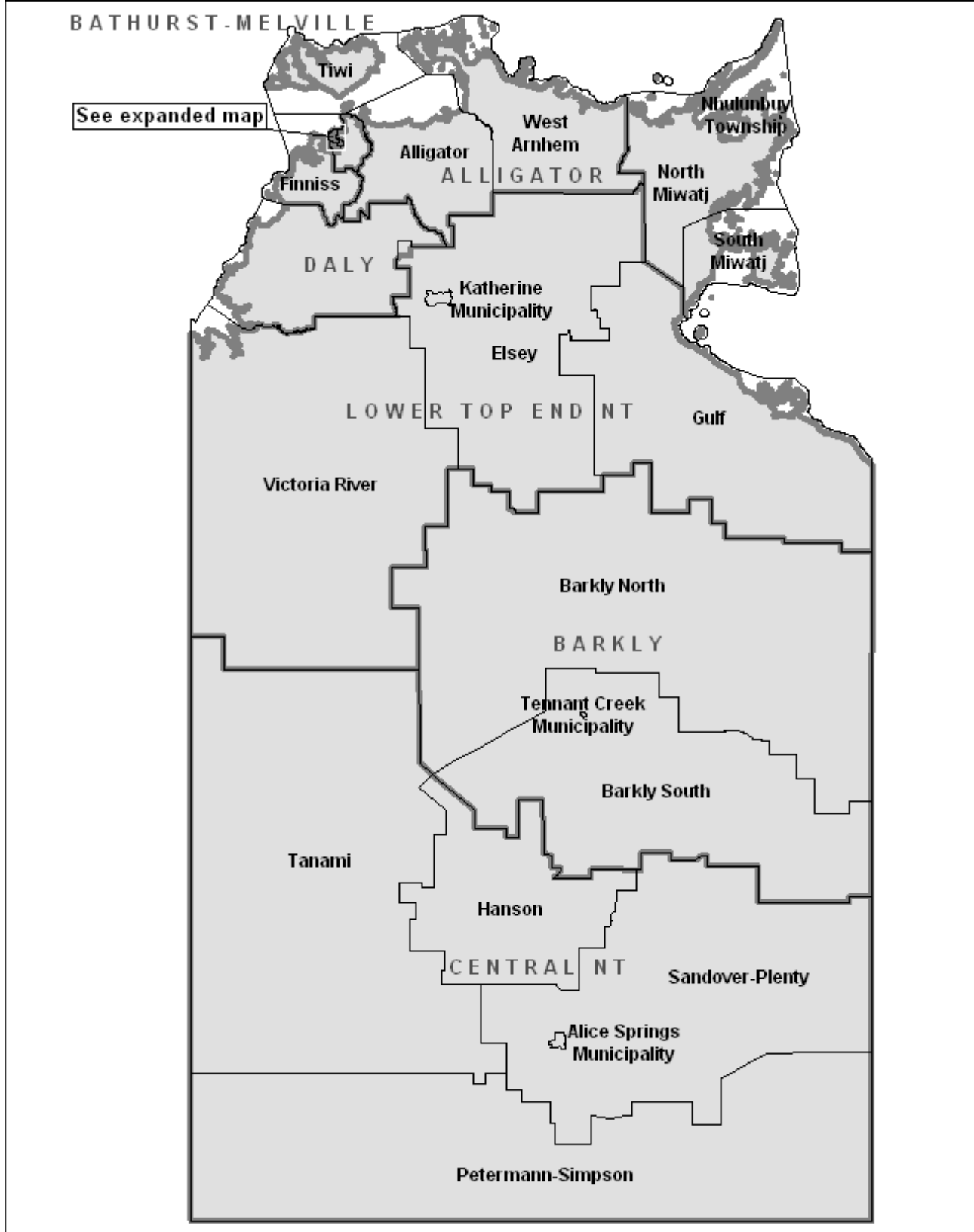
The NTG Statistical Regions were created with the assistance of the ABS and in most cases align with the 2006 ASGC areas. This means that it is possible to convert data presented by ASGC areas to NTG Statistical Regions, and vice versa. The following maps and table outline the major regions and sub-regions and their alignment with the 2006 ASGC SSDs and SLAs.

Postcode level data

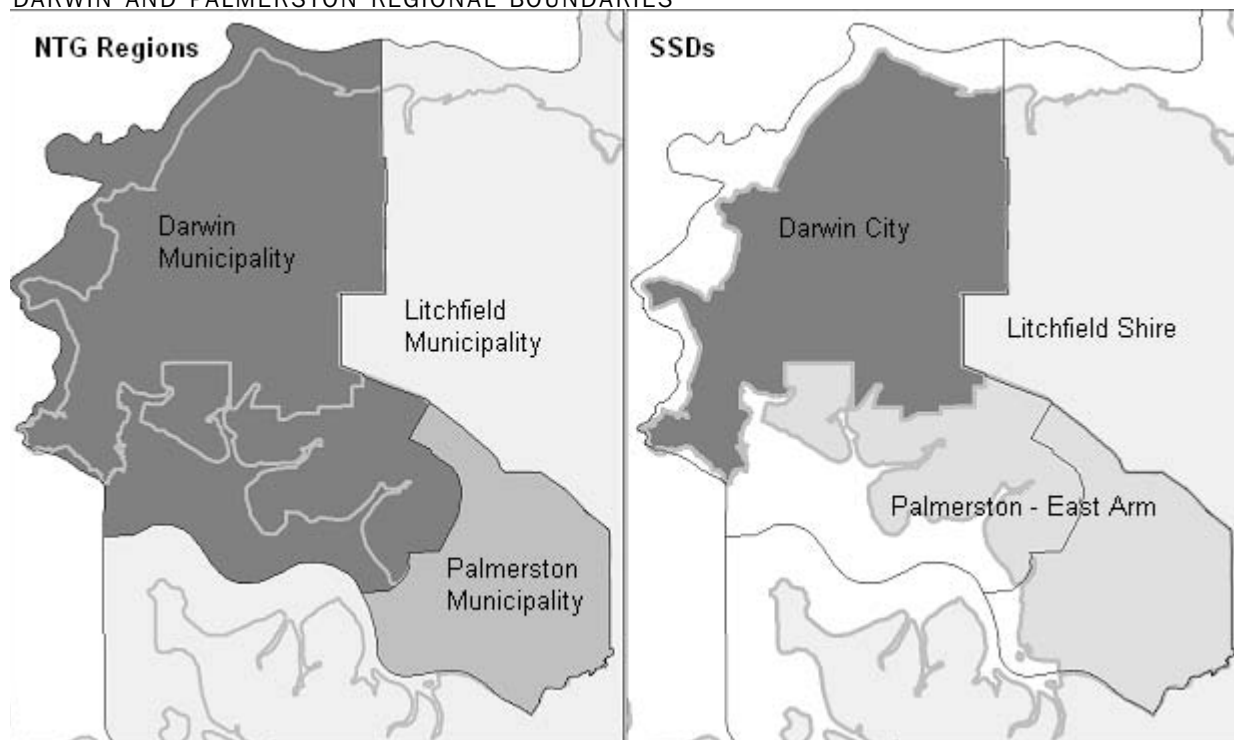
Some of the administrative data presented is compiled from aggregated postcode level data. In order to achieve consistency with data presented by ASGC boundaries, population-weighted concordances were applied to postcode level data. However, the translation of postcodes to SLAs is an inexact process since population distributions within Collection Districts (CDs) are not always evenly distributed. Some adjustment is made when creating concordances to account for population distributions within CDs based upon demographic intelligence. Updates to these concordances (current and historical) are made periodically, depending on new information and resources available. Similarly, the variable within a population may not necessarily be evenly distributed. Statistics resulting from such concordances will be less accurate if the variable being concorded is not distributed across the postcode in the same way that the population is distributed.

Post Office Boxes are generally excluded from postcode concordances as they are not representative of residential localities. For the current Australia Post postcode-locality listing see the Australia Post web site.

ASGC STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND ASSOCIATED NTG SUB-REGIONS



DARWIN AND PALMERSTON REGIONAL BOUNDARIES



FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the geographic regions used in this publication can be obtained from the following sources:

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006 (cat.no. 1216.0)

Statistical Geography- Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Digital Boundaries, 2006 (cat. no. 1259.0.30.002)

Department of Planning and Infrastructure

1.1**NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL REGIONS, NTG Sub-regions,
ASGC SSDs and SLAs**

<i>NT Government Sub-Regions</i>	<i>Matching ASGC SSDs</i>	<i>Matching ASGC SLAs</i>
--------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

DARWIN

Tiwi	Bathurst-Melville	Tiwi Islands (CGC)
Litchfield	Litchfield Shire	Litchfield Pt A
Litchfield	Litchfield Shire	Litchfield Pt B
Alligator	Alligator	South Alligator
Alligator	Alligator	Jabiru (T)
Finniss	Finniss	Cox-Finniss
Finniss	Finniss	Coomalie (CGC)
Finniss	Finniss	Belyuen (CGC)
Finniss	Finniss	Cox Peninsular (CGC)
Darwin	Darwin	All SLAs in Darwin SSD plus East Arm
Palmerston	Palmerston-East Arm	All SLAs in Palmerston SSD minus East Arm
Daly	Daly	Daly
Daly	Daly	Thamarrurr (CGC)
Daly	Daly	Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC)
West Arnhem	Alligator	West Arnhem
West Arnhem	Alligator	Kunburlanjinja (CGC)

EAST ARNHEM

Nhulunbuy	East Arnhem	Nhulunbuy
North Miwatj	East Arnhem	East Arnhem-Bal
North Miwatj	East Arnhem	Marn Garr (CGC)
South Miwatj	East Arnhem	Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)
South Miwatj	East Arnhem	Groote Eylandt
South Miwatj	East Arnhem	Angurugu (CGC)

KATHERINE

Katherine	Lower Top End NT	Katherine (T)
Elsey	Lower Top End NT	Binjari (CGC)
Elsey	Lower Top End NT	Nyirranggulong Mardrulk Ngadberre (CGC)
Elsey	Lower Top End NT	Elsey
Elsey	Lower Top End NT	Mataranka (CGC)
Elsey	Lower Top End NT	Jilkminggan (CGC)
Elsey	Lower Top End NT	Pine Creek (CGC)
Gulf	Lower Top End NT	Yugul Mangi (CGC)
Gulf	Lower Top End NT	Gulf
Gulf	Lower Top End NT	Borrooloola (CGC)
Victoria River	Lower Top End NT	Victoria
Victoria River	Lower Top End NT	Timber Creek (CGC)
Victoria River	Lower Top End NT	Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)
Victoria River	Lower Top End NT	Daguragu (CGC)
Victoria River	Lower Top End NT	Lajamanu (CGC)

BARKLY

Tennant Creek	Barkly	Tennant Creek (T)
Barkly North	Barkly	Tableland
Barkly North	Barkly	Elliott (CGC)
Barkly South	Barkly	Tennant Creek Bal
Barkly South	Barkly	Alpururulam (CGC)

Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

1.1NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL REGIONS, NTG Sub-regions,
ASGC SSDs and SLAs *continued*

<i>NT Government Sub-Regions</i>	<i>Matching ASGC SSDs</i>	<i>Matching ASGC SLAs</i>
ALICE SPRINGS		
Alice Springs	Central NT	Heavitree
Alice Springs	Central NT	Stuart
Alice Springs	Central NT	Ross
Alice Springs	Central NT	Larapinta
Alice Springs	Central NT	Charles
Hanson	Central NT	Hanson (new SLA)
Hanson	Central NT	Anmatjere (CGC)
Petermann- Simpson	Central NT	Petermann-Simpson
Sandover-Plenty	Central NT	Sandover
Sandover-Plenty	Central NT	Ltyentye Purte (CGC)
Sandover-Plenty	Central NT	Tapatjatjaka (CGC)
Sandover-Plenty	Central NT	Artarpilta (CGC)
Tanami	Central NT	Tanami
Tanami	Central NT	Wallace Rockhole (CGC)
Tanami	Central NT	Watiyawanu (CGC)
Tanami	Central NT	Yuendumu (CGC)

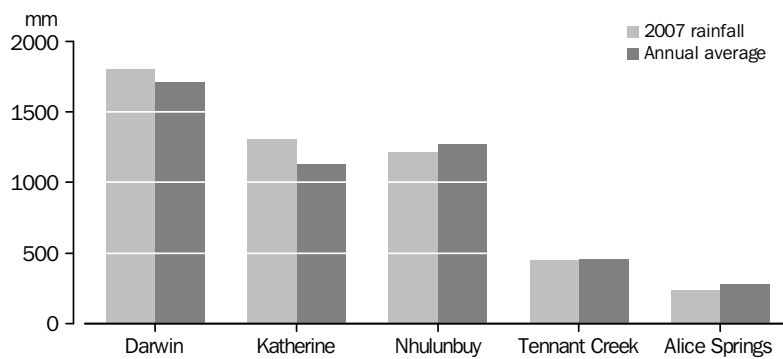
Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

CLIMATE

The Northern Territory (NT) sits within two climatic zones: the wet/dry tropics in the north; and semi arid to arid areas in the south. In the north the 'wet season' runs from 1 October to 30 April, and the 'dry season' runs from 1 May to 30 September.

During the 2006–07 wet season, regions closer to the coast experienced above average rainfall, Darwin received 1864 mm of rainfall (1659 mm average) and Nhulunbuy 1341 mm (1298 mm average). Inland regions experienced below average rainfall during the same period, with Katherine receiving 1091 mm (1092 mm average), Tennant Creek 123 mm (434 mm average) and Alice Springs 68 mm (215 mm average).

ANNUAL RAINFALL: By Selected Regions—2007



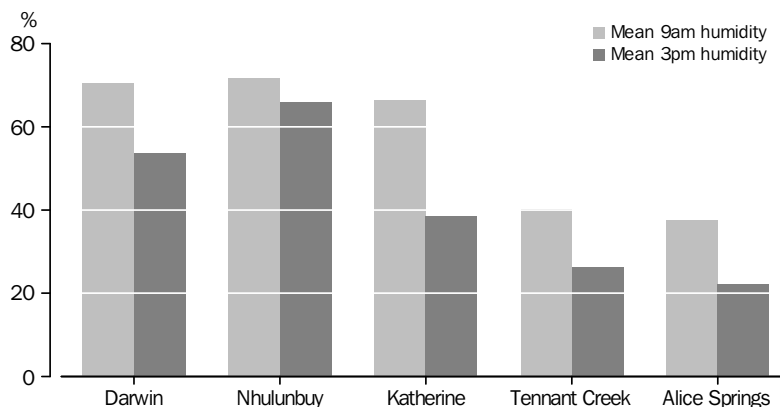
Based on period since records have been collected - see Glossary for start dates and monitoring stations.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Humidity plays a significant role in the north of Australia. The comparatively stable temperatures are offset by fluctuations in relative humidity, which is highest during the wet season (peaking at 85% in Darwin and Katherine in March 2007). During the dry season, much lower monthly averages and extremes are recorded in Darwin, with relative humidity levels averaging between 35% and 70% between May and September.

CLIMATE *continued*

MEAN ANNUAL RELATIVE HUMIDITY: **By Selected Regions—2007**

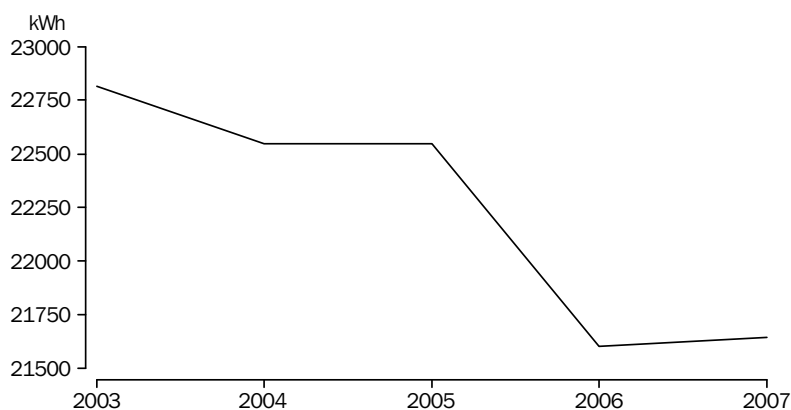


Source: Bureau of Meteorology

UTILITIES

Power and Water Corporation is the main provider of power and water utilities in the Northern Territory (NT). Installed electricity generation capacity has fallen from 389 MW in 2003 to 379 MW in 2007. Power generated dropped from 1656 GWh in 2003 to 1440 GWh in 2007. In the same period customer numbers increased by 6340, as did electricity sales (from 1 538 053 MWh in 2003 to 1 596 452 MWh in 2007). Overall there has been a reduction in average electricity usage per customer of 5% from 22 815 kWh in 2003 to 21 646 kWh in 2007.

AVERAGE ANNUAL ELECTRICITY USAGE: **Northern Territory—2003 to 2007**

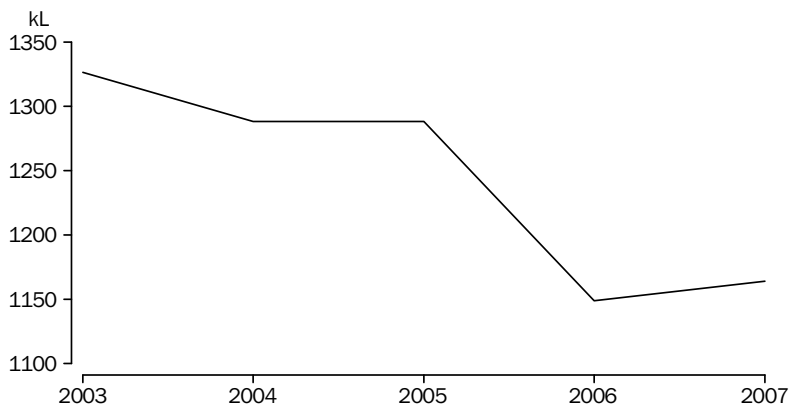


Source: Power and Water Corporation

UTILITIES *continued*

The Power and Water Corporation's water system capability has decreased between the 2003 to 2007 period from 327 ML/day to 322 ML/day. Whilst system capability has decreased, production of water has increased by 2% from 55 764 ML in 2003 to 56 842 ML in 2007. In contrast, the volume of water sales has remained largely the same at 51 242 ML in 2003 and 51 481 ML in 2007. Like electricity usage, average water usage per customer has declined, from 1326 kL per customer per annum in 2003 to 1164 kL per customer per annum in 2007, a fall of 13%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WATER USAGE: Northern Territory—2003 to 2007



Source: Power and Water Corporation

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the Northern Territory's environment is available through the following sources:

Australia's Environment: Issues and Trends (cat. no. 4613.0)

Bureau of Meteorology

Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts

Energy Supply Association of Australia

Power and Water Corporation

Water Services Association of Australia

2.1

CLIMATE, Annual: By Selected Locations—2007

		<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Katherine</i>	<i>Nhulunbuy</i>	<i>Tennant Creek</i>	<i>Alice Springs</i>
Mean daily minimum temperature	°C	23	20	22	20	14
Mean daily maximum temperature	°C	32	34	30	32	30
Mean 9am relative humidity	%	70	66	72	40	37
Mean 3pm relative humidity	%	54	39	66	26	22
Number of days with thunder	no.	91	26	41	20	11
Mean daily evaporation	mm	6	6	5	10	9
Highest daily rainfall	mm	153	130	44	96	52
Total annual rainfall	mm	1 808	1 309	1 219	451	232
Annual average rainfall(a)	mm	1 715	1 129	1 276	454	279

(a) Based on period since records have been collected - see Glossary for start dates and monitoring stations.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

2.2 CLIMATE, Monthly: By Selected Locations (a)—2007

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
DARWIN													
Mean daily minimum temperature °C	25.6	24.4	24.8	24.2	23.5	20.0	17.5	19.5	21.9	25.3	25.2	25.6	
Mean daily maximum temperature °C	32.4	32.1	30.9	33.1	33.4	29.9	29.9	31.3	33.1	33.9	33.6	33.3	
Mean 9am relative humidity %	80	82	85	72	68	49	61	61	70	69	71	76	
Mean 3pm relative humidity %	73	71	76	46	45	35	37	39	43	52	62	64	
Number of days with thunder	no.	15	18	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	21	22
Mean daily evaporation mm	5.4	6.1	3.6	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.9	7.5	6.1	6.0	
Highest daily rainfall mm	31.4	77.8	152.8	9.6	17.8	2.8	0	0.4	41.2	4.2	27.2	110.4	
Total monthly rainfall mm	206.8	422.6	689.8	18.0	18.8	4.2	0	0.4	43.6	13.2	143.2	247.8	
KATHERINE													
Mean daily minimum temperature °C	24.5	24.0	23.8	19.9	19.6	14.2	10.6	14.6	18.3	23.3	24.4	24.0	
Mean daily maximum temperature °C	34.7	35.4	32.9	33.7	34.0	26.8	29.3	31.2	35.8	37.8	37.7	35.7	
Mean 9am relative humidity %	81	79	85	72	65	53	57	52	55	56	66	76	
Mean 3pm relative humidity %	56	52	62	37	35	37	23	27	19	27	37	51	
Number of days with thunder	no.	9	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Mean daily evaporation mm	5.3	6.1	4.3	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.4	6.3	7.6	8.2	7.0	6.5	
Highest daily rainfall mm	39.4	31.8	129.8	0	0	3.6	0	27.0	0	15.4	50.6	66.2	
Total monthly rainfall mm	240.9	97.7	475.8	0	0	8.0	0	32.4	0	18.4	105.6	330.6	
NHULUNBUY													
Mean daily minimum temperature °C	25.0	24.7	24.2	23.3	23.0	22.0	18.8	19.2	18.6	21.4	23.5	25.2	
Mean daily maximum temperature °C	31.7	31.0	30.3	30.4	30.3	26.5	26.7	27.9	30.3	31.8	33.5	33.4	
Mean 9am relative humidity %	78	81	83	75	75	75	68	69	60	64	64	69	
Mean 3pm relative humidity %	73	72	77	65	70	74	61	62	54	59	58	63	
Number of days with thunder	no.	15	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	
Mean daily evaporation mm	4.8	4.6	3.9	5.0	4.8	3.9	4.9	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.5	
Highest daily rainfall mm	43.8	34.8	42.8	36.2	35.2	31.8	0	9.4	0	1.6	32.4	38.6	
Total monthly rainfall mm	193.4	183.4	274.6	153.6	137.8	112.8	0	24.4	0	2.0	34.4	102.8	
TENNANT CREEK													
Mean daily minimum temperature °C	24.2	24.6	23.7	21.0	18.7	9.8	11.7	14.3	19.3	22.9	23.5	26.0	
Mean daily maximum temperature °C	34.9	37.0	34.3	33.0	29.8	19.9	24.1	26.8	33.0	36.8	36.4	38.0	
Mean 9am relative humidity %	63	46	61	35	46	51	37	29	20	26	29	39	
Mean 3pm relative humidity %	45	26	40	23	34	35	21	18	13	14	21	27	
Number of days with thunder	no.	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	
Mean daily evaporation mm	9.2	12.9	9.1	10.6	8.1	6.0	7.0	9.0	11.2	13.5	13.3	12.1	
Highest daily rainfall mm	78.4	8.8	96.4	0	1.8	13.0	0	0	0.8	7.6	11.4	17.0	
Total monthly rainfall mm	228.6	10.4	112.8	0	3.2	33.0	0	0	0.8	11.0	14.0	37.4	
ALICE SPRINGS													
Mean daily minimum temperature °C	22.3	21.2	20.7	13.6	11.4	1.6	2.9	5.5	11.8	15.8	16.3	21.3	
Mean daily maximum temperature °C	34.0	38.0	33.8	30.9	26.1	16.9	21.3	23.9	30.1	33.7	31.8	35.2	
Mean 9am relative humidity %	49	28	42	34	58	63	40	38	22	18	30	27	
Mean 3pm relative humidity %	34	16	29	19	30	32	24	20	14	11	19	18	
Number of days with thunder	no.	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Mean daily evaporation mm	10.7	14.2	10.3	8.1	5.3	3.7	4.6	6.3	9.5	11.8	11.1	12.8	
Highest daily rainfall mm	52.4	0	19.2	0	13.8	5.2	0	3.0	0	6.4	9.0	16.8	
Total monthly rainfall mm	95.4	0	55.2	0	17.0	6.6	0	3.0	0	6.8	27.2	21.0	

(a) See Glossary for monitoring stations.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

2.3**WET SEASON RAINFALL(a): By Selected Locations—2003–04 to 2007–08**

	Darwin	Katherine	Nhulunbuy	Tennant Creek	Alice Springs
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
2003–04					
October	51	8	0	17	15
November	201	42	7	10	16
December	377	531	246	141	24
January	461	301	160	93	30
February	350	387	571	131	61
March	414	350	346	92	20
April	60	58	127	0	0
Total	1 914	1 678	1 457	484	167
2004–05					
October	43	2	0	0	3
November	105	75	57	66	5
December	237	164	104	12	3
January	408	290	320	77	8
February	265	103	192	15	5
March	202	228	503	4	1
April	69	0	58	0	0
Total	1 329	862	1 234	173	25
2005–06					
October	77	34	1	107	73
November	184	194	62	60	24
December	151	393	73	42	40
January	410	294	269	357	12
February	228	62	194	94	11
March	455	456	477	14	12
April	396	213	513	66	15
Total	1 901	1 646	1 590	741	188
2006–07					
October	2	0	0	8	9
November	44	21	3	8	5
December	240	183	198	53	34
January	207	241	193	229	95
February	423	98	183	10	0
March	690	458	272	111	58
April	18	0	146	0	0
Total	1 623	1 001	996	419	201
2007–08					
October	13	18	2	11	7
November	143	106	34	14	27
December	248	331	103	37	21
January	515	219	279	17	7
February	670	470	254	39	6
March	265	196	304	4	0
April	10	2	114	0	0
Total	1 864	1 341	1 091	123	68
Average annual wet season rainfall(b)	1 659	1 298	1 093	434	215

(a) 1 October through to 30 April.

(b) Based on the period since records have been collected - see Glossary for start dates and monitoring locations.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

2.4 ELECTRICITY, Use and Generation: Northern Territory—2003 to 2007

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ELECTRICITY						
Installed capacity	MW	389	391	375	375	379
Generated	GWh	1 656	1 664	1 350	1 366	1 440
Sales	MWh	1 538 053	1 548 560	1 571 788	1 584 357	1 596 452
Customers	no.	67 413	68 679	69 709	73 339	73 753
Average usage per customer	kWh	22 815	22 548	22 548	21 603	21 646

Source: Power and Water Corporation

2.5 WATER AND WASTE WATER, Use and Production: Northern Territory—2003 to 2007

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
WATER						
System capability per day	ML	327	336	336	336	322
Production	ML	55 764	54 447	58 436	54 797	56 842
Sales	ML	51 242	50 468	51 225	49 379	51 481
Customers	no.	38 631	39 192	39 780	42 970	44 225
Average usage per customer	kL	1 326	1 288	1 288	1 149	1 164

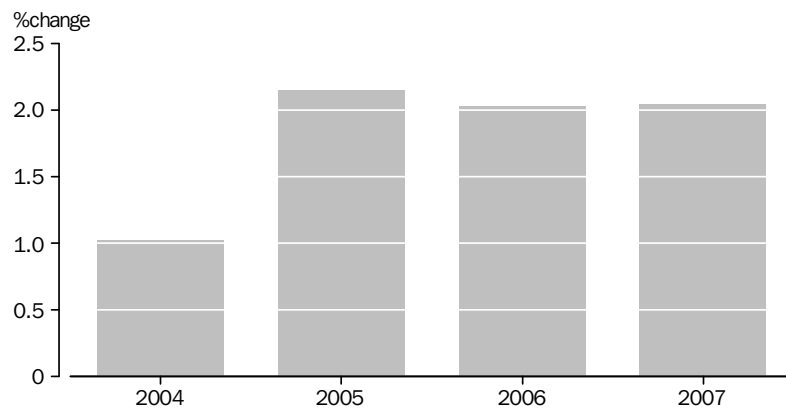
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
WASTE WATER						
Volume of sewerage treated	ML	18 461	20 579	15 626	19 329	18 897
Customers	no.	44 731	45 612	46 296	48 123	48 661
Average sewerage treatment per customer	kL	413	451	338	402	388

Source: Power and Water Corporation

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION

The official population of the Northern Territory (NT) at June 30, 2007, was 214 975 persons, an increase of 2% from the previous year's population of 210 674. The 2006–07 growth rate of 2% was higher than the NT's average annual growth rate of 1.5% for the five years to June 2007. The NT's population is most concentrated around the capital city of Darwin, and the central Australian town of Alice Springs. Approximately 34% of the population lives in the Statistical Subdivision (SSD) of Darwin City, with 21% living in the surrounding SSDs of Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield. A further 19% live in the SSD of Central NT, where Alice Springs is located.

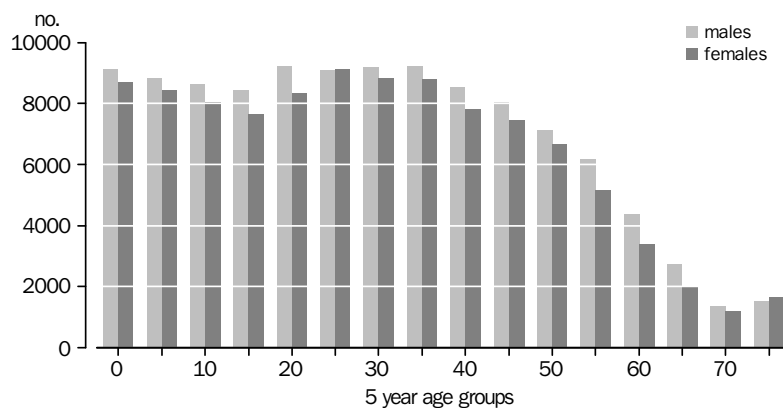
% POPULATION CHANGE: Northern Territory—2004 to 2007



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07* (cat. no. 3218.0)

At June 30, 2007 there were 108 males for every 100 females in the NT. As illustrated in the following graph, in all of the selected age groups except the 25-29 and 75+ year age groups, there were more males than females resident in the NT.

SEX, By Selected Age Groups: Northern Territory—30 June 2007



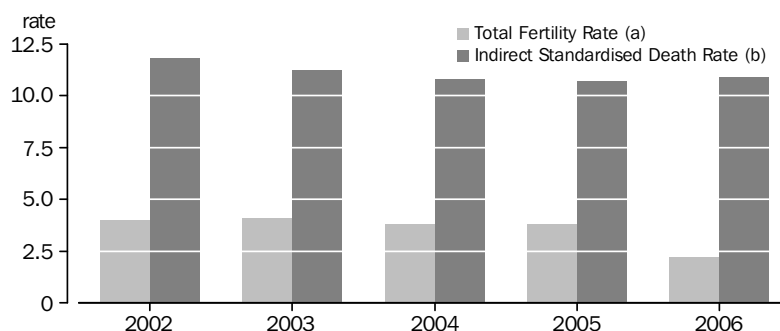
Source: *Population by Age by Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2007* (cat. no. 3201.0)

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

The indirect standardised death rate fell from 11.9 deaths per 1000 population in 2002 to 10.9 deaths per 1000 population in 2006. Of the 932 deaths in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006, 49% were Indigenous persons. Of the 3696 births in the NT in 2006, 42% were Indigenous persons.

In 2006, the highest indirect standardised death rate was observed in Bathurst-Melville (34.6 deaths per 1000 population), with the lowest rate in Litchfield Shire (6.7 deaths per 1000 population). The highest fertility rate was observed in the SSD of Daly (3.2 births per 1000 female population). The lowest birth rate was in Darwin City (1.9 births per 1000 female population).

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES: Northern Territory—2002 to 2006



(a) Births per 1000 females
 (b) Deaths per 1000 standard population

Source: *Deaths, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0) & *Births, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3301.0)

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Overseas arrival and departure patterns in the Northern Territory (NT) are similar to the Australian average. Much of this movement is by visitors and residents for the short term. In 2006–07, short term movement in the NT accounted for 96% of arrivals and 98% of departures, similar to 95% of arrivals and 97% of departures for Australia. The proportion of total overseas arrivals to the Northern Territory (NT) intending to permanently reside in Australia (1%) is the same as for total overseas arrivals to Australia.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in the data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on the Northern Territory's population can be obtained from the following sources:

Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

2006 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009 (cat. no. 3238.0)

Population by Age by Sex, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3235.0)

FURTHER INFORMATION
continued

Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 (cat. no. 4705.0)

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

Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 - 2021 (cat. no. 3222.7)

Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

Department of Immigration and Citizenship

3.1 BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2002 to 2006

		Darwin City	Palmerston - East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst - Melville	Alligator	Daly
2002								
Estimated resident population	persons	68 499	23 294	15 663	1 946	2 449	6 305	3 856
Births	no.	1 068	512	207	30	55	154	100
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.1
Deaths	no.	267	62	42	8	14	47	24
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	8.6	9.6	6.9	9.8	27.4	23.2	19.5
2003								
Estimated resident population	persons	68 390	23 445	15 636	2 000	2 444	6 361	3 957
Births	no.	1 069	545	220	23	52	152	115
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3
Deaths	no.	247	63	52	8	22	25	11
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	8.2	9.3	6.8	8.3	27.3	20.8	13.8
2004								
Estimated resident population	persons	69 036	23 784	15 825	2 063	2 438	6 463	4 042
Births	no.	1 057	506	202	17	56	124	112
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.2
Deaths	no.	243	84	47	10	18	33	24
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	8.0	9.9	6.7	8.1	27.9	20.6	15.6
2005								
Estimated resident population	persons	70 598	24 544	16 167	2 127	2 452	6 643	4 167
Births	no.	1 106	522	219	29	50	142	109
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.2
Deaths	no.	303	55	53	10	19	44	16
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	8.1	9.4	7.0	8.1	32.4	19.4	13.2
2006								
Estimated resident population	persons	71 933	25 889	16 546	2 170	2 512	6 921	4 360
Births	no.	1 108	572	198	23	54	142	139
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.2
Deaths	no.	258	84	51	23	24	33	25
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	7.8	9.7	6.7	11.1	34.6	20.2	15.9

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Births per 1000 females.

(c) Deaths per 1000 standard population.

Source: Deaths, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3302.0) & Births, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3301.0)

3.1 BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2002 to 2006 *continued* ..

		<i>East Arnhem</i>	<i>Lower Top End NT</i>	<i>Barkly</i>	<i>Central NT</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
2002						
Estimated resident population	persons	14 241	17 959	5 904	39 326	199 442
Births	no.	305	428	128	730	3 724
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.3
Deaths	no.	53	105	49	215	911
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	14.9	16.2	16.9	13.7	11.9
2003						
Estimated resident population	persons	14 487	18 083	5 881	39 423	200 107
Births	no.	357	406	144	700	3 790
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3
Deaths	no.	71	93	41	219	875
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	15.5	15.2	17.9	13.1	11.3
2004						
Estimated resident population	persons	14 814	18 234	5 880	39 577	202 156
Births	no.	313	372	125	664	3 551
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.2
Deaths	no.	68	85	34	219	893
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	17.5	14.0	18.3	12.6	11.1
2005						
Estimated resident population	persons	15 471	18 519	6 033	39 772	206 493
Births	no.	295	362	123	697	3 659
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.2
Deaths	no.	62	107	42	235	985
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	17.9	13.7	18.0	12.5	11.1
2006						
Estimated resident population	persons	15 935	18 646	6 203	39 559	210 674
Births	no.	298	395	112	651	3 696
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2
Deaths	no.	65	101	48	194	932
Indirect standardised death rate(c)	rate	16.6	13.7	18.4	12.0	10.9

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Births per 1000 females.

(c) Deaths per 1000 standard population.

Source: Deaths, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3302.0) & Births, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3301.0)

3.2 INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS: (a)(b)(c): By Statistical Subdivision—2006

	Darwin City	Palmerston - East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst - Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Births	206	123	33	15	53	113	127	219	246	91
Deaths	38	11	5	11	23	31	16	62	77	37

- (a) See 'Births' in Glossary.
- (b) Cells in this table may have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (c) Implied coverage of Indigenous Births (5 year average from 2002-2006) of 107.2%. This is defined as the ratio of births registered as Indigenous to projected Indigenous births.

Source: ABS data available on request, Births and Deaths Collection

3.2 INDIGENOUS BIRTHS AND DEATHS: (a)(b)(c): By Statistical Subdivision—2006
continued

	Central NT	Northern Territory(d)
	no.	no.
Births	339	1 565
Deaths	131	452

- (a) See 'Births' in Glossary.
- (b) Cells in this table may have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (c) Implied coverage of Indigenous Births (5 year average from 2002-2006) of 107.2%. This is defined as the ratio of births registered as Indigenous to projected Indigenous births.
- (d) Includes place of usual residence as 'undefined', 'overseas', 'offshore' and 'migratory' and 'no fixed abode'.

Source: ABS data available on request, Births and Deaths Collection

3.3**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a): By Statistical Subdivision—30 June,
2003 to 2007**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^p
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Darwin City	68 390	69 036	70 598	71 933	72 852
Palmerston-East Arm	23 445	23 784	24 544	25 889	27 185
Litchfield Shire	15 636	15 825	16 167	16 546	17 358
Finniss	2 000	2 063	2 127	2 170	2 191
Bathurst-Melville	2 444	2 438	2 452	2 512	2 565
Alligator	6 361	6 463	6 643	6 921	7 009
Daly	3 957	4 042	4 167	4 360	4 466
East Arnhem	14 487	14 814	15 471	15 935	16 230
Lower Top End NT	18 083	18 234	18 519	18 646	18 901
Barkly	5 881	5 880	6 033	6 203	6 330
Central NT	39 423	39 577	39 772	39 559	39 888
Northern Territory	200 107	202 156	206 493	210 674	214 975

(a) See Glossary.

Note: p preliminary population estimates

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 3218.0)

3.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a): By Statistical Local Area—30 June, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^p	CHANGE 2006 TO 2007	AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE 2002 TO 2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2007	2007
							%	%
Darwin City								
Alawa	2 207	2 201	2 222	2 267	2 322	2 291	-1.3	0.7
Anula	2 603	2 563	2 552	2 566	2 590	2 592	0.1	-0.1
Brinkin	1 130	1 120	1 119	1 135	1 145	1 156	1.0	0.5
City - Inner	2 274	2 348	2 414	2 549	2 695	2 833	5.1	4.5
Coconut Grove	2 469	2 527	2 581	2 703	2 807	2 908	3.6	3.3
Fannie Bay	2 599	2 564	2 539	2 616	2 624	2 640	0.6	0.3
Jingili	1 951	1 927	1 933	1 955	1 978	1 962	-0.8	0.1
Karama	5 149	5 092	5 091	5 139	5 216	5 274	1.1	0.5
Larrakeyah	3 210	3 177	3 171	3 282	3 291	3 374	2.5	1.0
Leanyer	5 008	4 921	4 888	4 903	4 915	4 964	1.0	-0.2
Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp	137	135	133	133	133	133	—	-0.6
Ludmilla	1 805	1 809	1 820	1 828	1 880	1 889	0.5	0.9
Malak	3 586	3 523	3 496	3 506	3 542	3 527	-0.4	-0.3
Marrara	1 576	1 540	1 519	1 516	1 512	1 542	2.0	-0.4
Millner	2 599	2 555	2 535	2 569	2 588	2 617	1.1	0.1
Moil	2 142	2 145	2 175	2 226	2 281	2 299	0.8	1.4
Nakara	2 088	2 060	2 058	2 076	2 097	2 116	0.9	0.3
Narrows	549	589	629	668	699	708	1.3	5.2
Nightcliff	3 531	3 503	3 506	3 577	3 627	3 675	1.3	0.8
Parap	1 759	1 829	1 884	1 933	1 971	2 003	1.6	2.6
Rapid Creek	3 102	3 068	3 060	3 092	3 154	3 146	-0.3	0.3
Stuart Park	2 843	2 930	3 188	3 468	3 586	3 703	3.3	5.4
Bayview-Woolner	791	1 048	1 274	1 556	1 859	2 001	7.6	20.4
The Gardens	740	756	778	797	828	877	5.9	3.5
Tiwi	2 627	2 616	2 699	2 746	2 764	2 754	-0.4	0.9
Wagaman	2 197	2 180	2 189	2 219	2 252	2 258	0.3	0.5
Wanguri	1 990	1 971	1 974	1 997	2 024	2 067	2.1	0.8
Winnellie	375	357	345	335	326	337	3.4	-2.1
Wulagi	2 666	2 656	2 676	2 722	2 776	2 785	0.3	0.9
City - Remainder	2 796	2 680	2 588	2 519	2 451	2 421	-1.2	-2.8
Palmerston-East Arm								
East Arm	452	464	474	488	518	593	14.5	5.6
Bakewell	3 090	3 089	3 111	3 165	3 216	3 369	4.8	1.7
Driver	3 042	2 962	2 919	2 909	2 910	2 952	1.4	-0.6
Durack	2 573	2 545	2 556	2 623	2 841	3 041	7.0	3.4
Gray	3 521	3 472	3 461	3 487	3 541	3 593	1.5	0.4
Moulden	3 630	3 553	3 547	3 581	3 651	3 757	2.9	0.7
Woodroffe	3 621	3 584	3 585	3 641	3 696	3 681	-0.4	0.3
Palmerston (C) Bal	1 748	1 929	2 097	2 371	2 992	3 486	16.5	14.8
Gunn-Palmerston City	1 617	1 847	2 034	2 279	2 524	2 713	7.5	10.9
Litchfield Shire								
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	1 464	1 405	1 369	1 348	1 331	1 487	11.7	0.3
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	14 199	14 231	14 456	14 819	15 215	15 871	4.3	2.3
Finniss								
Belyuen (CGC)	218	212	209	206	204	205	0.5	-1.2
Coomalie (CGC)	1 107	1 143	1 171	1 207	1 225	1 244	1.6	2.4
Cox-Finniss	364	371	390	403	422	423	0.2	3.0
Cox Peninsula (CGC)	257	274	293	311	319	319	—	4.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 3218.0)

(a) See Glossary.

Note: p preliminary population estimates

3.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a): By Statistical Local Area—30 June, 2002 to 2007 *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^p	CHANGE	AVERAGE
							2006 TO 2007	ANNUAL CHANGE 2002 TO 2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2007	2007
							%	%
Bathurst-Melville								
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	2 449	2 444	2 438	2 452	2 512	2 565	2.1	0.9
Alligator								
Jabiru (T)	1 188	1 191	1 209	1 240	1 247	1 250	0.2	1.0
Kunbarlanjinja (CGC)	963	978	990	1 006	1 043	1 056	1.2	1.9
South Alligator	716	711	706	709	713	720	1.0	0.1
West Arnhem	3 438	3 481	3 558	3 688	3 918	3 983	1.7	3.0
Daly								
Daly	1 169	1 163	1 165	1 175	1 209	1 225	1.3	0.9
Nauiyu Nambiyu (CGC)	410	420	428	445	467	486	4.1	3.5
Pine Creek (CGC)	505	472	444	417	384	392	2.1	-4.9
Thamarrurr (CGC)	1 772	1 902	2 005	2 130	2 300	2 363	2.7	5.9
East Arnhem								
Angurugu (CGC)	899	910	918	935	971	982	1.1	1.8
East Arnhem - Bal	6 592	6 773	6 979	7 262	7 686	7 831	1.9	3.5
Groote Eylandt	1 743	1 722	1 716	1 734	1 722	1 792	4.1	0.6
Margarr (CGC)	322	321	321	321	324	324	—	0.1
Nhulunbuy	3 886	3 962	4 087	4 435	4 433	4 498	1.5	3.0
Numbulwar Numburindi (CGC)	799	799	793	784	799	803	0.5	0.1
Lower Top End NT								
Binjari (CGC)	202	209	215	218	226	228	0.9	2.5
Borrooloola (CGC)	834	841	852	872	903	929	2.9	2.2
Daguragu (CGC)	676	663	643	632	640	655	2.3	-0.6
Eisey - Bal	444	509	576	649	723	729	0.8	10.4
Gulf	918	847	784	766	732	739	1.0	-4.2
Jilkminggan (CGC)	262	274	285	301	328	331	0.9	4.8
Katherine (T)	8 986	9 021	9 068	9 141	9 023	9 124	1.1	0.3
Lajamanu (CGC)	765	764	763	777	790	801	1.4	0.9
Mataranka (CGC)	228	242	254	267	279	280	0.4	4.2
Nyirranggulung Mardrulk								
Ngadberre (CGC)	1 430	1 375	1 319	1 274	1 248	1 266	1.4	-2.4
Timber Creek (CGC)	208	220	231	245	261	267	2.3	5.1
Victoria	984	987	996	1 020	1 003	1 016	1.3	0.6
Walangeri Ngumpinku (CGC)	393	431	470	506	550	554	0.7	7.1
Yugul Mangi (CGC)	1 629	1 700	1 778	1 851	1 940	1 982	2.2	4.0
Barkly								
Alpururulam (CGC)	396	395	397	398	410	407	-0.7	0.5
Elliott District (CGC)	473	474	471	479	493	501	1.6	1.2
Tableland	—	—	—	—	548	549	0.2	0.6
Tennant Creek (T)	3 054	3 065	3 093	3 228	3 332	3 427	2.9	2.3
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 447	1 415	1 390	1 379	1 420	1 446	1.8	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 3218.0)

(a) See Glossary.

Note: p preliminary population estimates

3.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a): By Statistical Local Area—30 June, 2002 to 2007 *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^p	CHANGE	AVERAGE
							2006 TO 2007	ANNUAL CHANGE 2002 TO 2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2007	2007
							%	%
Central NT								
Alice Springs (T) - Charles	5 084	5 069	5 068	5 094	5 017	5 085	1.4	—
Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree	2 259	2 295	2 330	2 356	2 347	2 389	1.8	1.1
Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta	9 181	9 213	9 226	9 197	9 001	9 010	0.1	-0.4
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	7 811	7 827	7 825	7 886	7 698	7 769	0.9	-0.1
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	2 027	2 047	2 083	2 127	2 131	2 052	-3.7	0.2
Anmatjere (CGC)	973	1 003	1 036	1 077	1 137	1 159	1.9	3.6
Artarpilta (CGC)	271	272	272	273	282	287	1.8	1.2
Ltyentye Purte (CGC)	589	596	603	618	643	652	1.4	2.1
Petermann	2 845	2 805	2 781	2 777	2 717	2 739	0.8	-0.8
Sandover - Bal	2 811	2 922	3 052	3 162	3 270	3 353	2.5	3.6
Hanson	973	949	931	899	940	953	1.4	-0.4
Tanami	3 135	3 039	2 960	2 862	2 874	2 917	1.5	-1.4
Tapatjatjaka (CGC)	235	240	247	250	257	260	1.2	2.0
Wallace Rockhole (CGC)	141	129	120	112	105	102	-2.9	-6.3
Watiyawanu (CGC)	233	254	275	295	323	326	0.9	6.9
Yuendumu (CGC)	758	763	768	787	817	835	2.2	2.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 3218.0)

(a) See Glossary.

Note: p preliminary population estimates

3.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a), by Sex and Age: Northern Territory—30 June, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percentage Change 2002 to 2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
MALES							
0–4 yrs old	9 133	9 063	9 068	9 076	9 061	9 128	–0.1
5–9 yrs old	8 884	8 883	8 808	8 767	8 832	8 827	–0.6
10–14 yrs old	8 491	8 486	8 610	8 692	8 654	8 629	1.6
15–19 yrs old	7 536	7 427	7 568	7 871	8 126	8 459	12.3
20–24 yrs old	8 487	8 371	8 346	8 512	8 753	9 213	8.6
25–29 yrs old	9 340	8 987	8 733	8 827	8 912	9 095	–2.6
30–34 yrs old	9 449	9 329	9 296	9 285	9 152	9 207	–2.6
35–39 yrs old	8 897	8 759	8 596	8 792	9 022	9 216	3.6
40–44 yrs old	8 340	8 472	8 532	8 566	8 600	8 540	2.4
45–49 yrs old	7 204	7 238	7 366	7 611	7 908	8 027	11.4
50–54 yrs old	6 622	6 736	6 888	6 904	6 994	7 123	7.6
55–59 yrs old	4 778	5 134	5 425	5 817	6 139	6 175	29.2
60–64 yrs old	3 283	3 409	3 607	3 783	4 061	4 370	33.1
65–69 yrs old	1 712	1 841	1 997	2 278	2 495	2 751	60.7
70–74 yrs old	1 213	1 176	1 154	1 154	1 272	1 378	13.6
75+ yrs old	1 163	1 209	1 256	1 304	1 415	1 527	31.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>104 532</i>	<i>104 520</i>	<i>105 250</i>	<i>107 239</i>	<i>109 396</i>	<i>111 665</i>	<i>6.8</i>
FEMALES							
0–4 yrs old	8 530	8 565	8 569	8 635	8 667	8 711	2.1
5–9 yrs old	8 268	8 109	8 042	8 092	8 218	8 449	2.2
10–14 yrs old	7 755	7 904	8 089	8 133	8 108	8 026	3.5
15–19 yrs old	7 244	7 215	7 132	7 291	7 406	7 657	5.7
20–24 yrs old	7 614	7 649	7 861	8 149	8 260	8 316	9.2
25–29 yrs old	8 637	8 440	8 386	8 684	8 858	9 132	5.7
30–34 yrs old	9 188	9 151	9 159	9 039	8 912	8 818	–4.0
35–39 yrs old	8 123	8 009	8 091	8 375	8 558	8 805	8.4
40–44 yrs old	7 592	7 681	7 753	7 787	7 783	7 796	2.7
45–49 yrs old	6 625	6 821	6 942	7 151	7 362	7 453	12.5
50–54 yrs old	5 673	5 797	5 980	6 240	6 455	6 676	17.7
55–59 yrs old	3 682	4 007	4 276	4 680	4 967	5 153	40.0
60–64 yrs old	2 310	2 464	2 695	2 880	3 148	3 407	47.5
65–69 yrs old	1 361	1 421	1 495	1 620	1 865	2 043	50.1
70–74 yrs old	963	954	994	1 004	1 107	1 193	23.9
75+ yrs old	1 345	1 400	1 442	1 494	1 604	1 675	24.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>94 910</i>	<i>95 587</i>	<i>96 906</i>	<i>99 254</i>	<i>101 278</i>	<i>103 310</i>	<i>8.9</i>

(a) See Glossary.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2007 (cat. no. 3201.0)

3.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a), by Sex and Age: Northern Territory—30 June, 2002 to 2007 *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percentage Change 2002 to 2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
TOTAL PERSONS							
0–4 yrs old	17 663	17 628	17 637	17 711	17 728	17 839	1.0
5–9 yrs old	17 152	16 992	16 850	16 859	17 050	17 276	0.7
10–14 yrs old	16 246	16 390	16 699	16 825	16 762	16 655	2.5
15–19 yrs old	14 780	14 642	14 700	15 162	15 532	16 116	9.0
20–24 yrs old	16 101	16 020	16 207	16 661	17 013	17 529	8.9
25–29 yrs old	17 977	17 427	17 119	17 511	17 770	18 227	1.4
30–34 yrs old	18 637	18 480	18 455	18 324	18 064	18 025	-3.3
35–39 yrs old	17 020	16 768	16 687	17 167	17 580	18 021	5.9
40–44 yrs old	15 932	16 153	16 285	16 353	16 383	16 336	2.5
45–49 yrs old	13 829	14 059	14 308	14 762	15 270	15 480	11.9
50–54 yrs old	12 295	12 533	12 868	13 144	13 449	13 799	12.2
55–59 yrs old	8 460	9 141	9 701	10 497	11 106	11 328	33.9
60–64 yrs old	5 593	5 873	6 302	6 663	7 209	7 777	39.1
65–69 yrs old	3 073	3 262	3 492	3 898	4 360	4 794	56.0
70–74 yrs old	2 176	2 130	2 148	2 158	2 379	2 571	18.2
75+ yrs old	2 508	2 609	2 698	2 798	3 019	3 202	27.7
Total	199 442	200 107	202 156	206 493	210 674	214 975	7.8

(a) See Glossary.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2007 (cat. no. 3201.0)

3.6 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES (a): By Traveller Type—2006–07

	NORTHERN TERRITORY		AUSTRALIA	
	Arrivals(b)	Departures(c)	Arrivals(b)	Departures(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent	843	398	140 148	72 103
Long Term Resident	565	645	110 041	101 610
Long Term Visitor	2 205	1 191	263 296	101 491
Short Term Resident	39 534	42 174	5 114 647	5 127 128
Short Term Visitor	59 838	95 447	5 641 203	5 654 035
Total	102 985	139 855	11 269 335	11 056 367

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Category of traveller by intended state of residence.

(c) Category of traveller by actual state of residence for the financial year.

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship

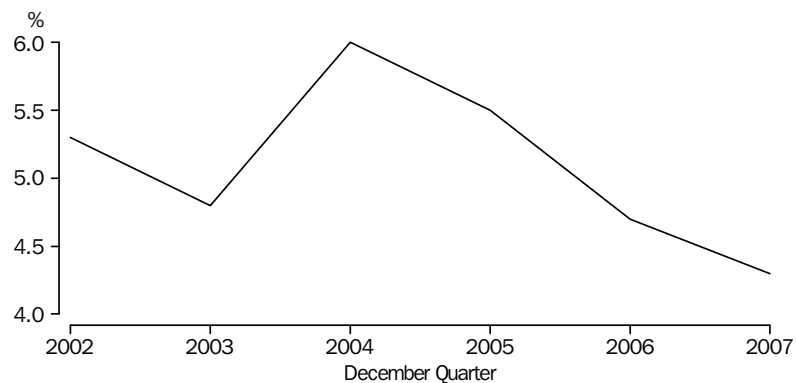
LABOUR FORCE

Between the December quarter 2006 and the December quarter 2007, the size of the labour force increased and the unemployment rate decreased in the Northern Territory (NT). The size of the labour force increased by 5477 from 105 504 in the December quarter 2006 to 110 981 in the December quarter 2007.

While employment rose in all States and Territories (except for the Australian Capital Territory), the largest increase in employment (in percentage terms) was recorded by the NT. The number of employed persons increased by 6%, from 100 597 persons in December quarter 2006 to 106 167 persons employed in December quarter 2007.

The NT's unemployment rate dropped from 5% in the December quarter 2006 to 4% in the December quarter 2007. Different levels of unemployment were observed across regions in the NT. The lowest unemployment rates were observed in the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) located in and around Darwin and Palmerston. Higher rates of unemployment were observed in more remote SLAs, such as Tanami (22%), Sandover-Balance (19%) and West Arnhem (18%).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: Northern Territory—2002 to 2007



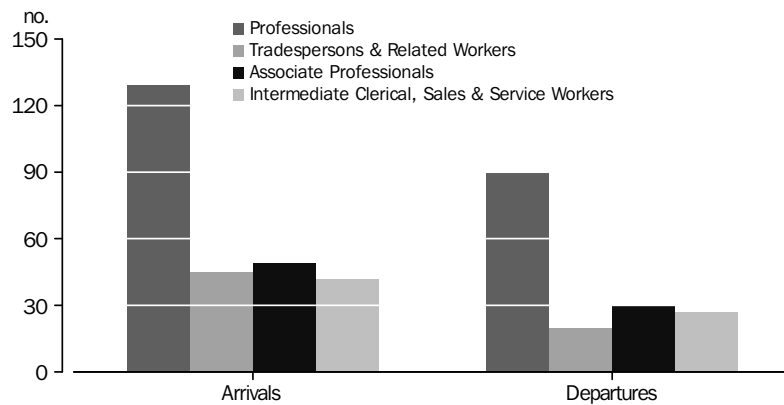
Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

The net gain in the labour force due to permanent overseas arrivals and departures was 141 persons in 2006–07. Permanent overseas arrivals contributed an increase of 387 persons to the labour force, of whom 345 were employed at the time of arrival. This was partially offset by the departure of 246 persons in the workforce from the NT. The highest net increases of persons in the labour force due to permanent overseas arrivals and departures were observed in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) categories of Professionals (39 persons); Tradespersons & Related Workers (25 persons); Associated Professionals (19 persons); and Intermediate Clerical & Service Workers (15 persons).

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES
continued

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, By ASCO code: Northern Territory—2006–07



Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on employment in the Northern Territory can be found from the following sources:

Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

2006 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

Department of Employment Education and Training

4.1**LABOUR FORCE: By Statistical Local Area and Statistical Subdivision (a)—December Quarter 2007**

	<i>Unemployed Persons</i>	<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	<i>Labour Force</i>
	no.	%	no.
SLA (b)			
Alawa	27	1.9	1 415
Alice Springs (T) - Charles	102	3.2	3 188
Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree	168	12.6	1 331
Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta	169	2.9	5 838
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	165	3.1	5 278
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	71	5.7	1 256
Anula	25	1.5	1 668
Bakewell	20	1.0	1 973
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	116	13.4	868
Brinkin	15	1.9	807
City - Inner	120	9.0	1 335
City - Remainder	42	2.5	1 694
Coconut Grove	31	2.1	1 492
Coomalie (CGC)	28	4.8	578
Cox-Finniss	50	14.0	358
Daly	176	16.0	1 099
Driver	45	2.3	1 944
Durack	38	2.4	1 608
East Arm & Palmerston (C) Bal	30	1.7	1 776
East Arnhem - Bal	250	12.8	1 946
Eley - Bal	100	10.2	980
Fannie Bay	29	1.6	1 808
Gray	53	2.9	1 853
Groote Eylandt	82	8.2	996
Gulf	124	9.3	1 331
Jabiru (T)	16	1.9	830
Jingili	24	1.9	1 240
Karama	49	1.7	2 918
Katherine (T)	269	5.0	5 348
Larrakeyah	43	1.8	2 428
Lee Pt, Leanyer Swamp & Leanyer	89	2.5	3 503
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	32	2.1	1 502
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	295	3.4	8 700
Ludmilla	22	1.8	1 207
Malak	34	1.6	2 153
Marrara	18	1.5	1 163
Millner	32	1.9	1 713
Moil	27	2.0	1 332
Moulden	54	3.2	1 703
Nakara	25	1.8	1 374
Narrows	6	2.2	278

(a) Based on the 2001 ASGC.

(b) Care should be exercised when interpreting estimates of SLAs with a labour force of less than 1000.

Note: Due to confidentiality reasons SLAs not listed have had their data incorporated into an adjacent SLA within the appropriate SSD.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), Small Area Labour Market publication

4.1**LABOUR FORCE: By Statistical Local Area and Statistical****Subdivision (a)—December Quarter 2007 *continued***

	<i>Unemployed Persons</i>	<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	<i>Labour Force</i>
	no.	%	no.
.....			
SLA (b) <i>cont.</i>			
Nhulunbuy	55	2.2	2 524
Nightcliff	45	1.8	2 571
Parap	20	1.9	1 073
Petermann	255	15.2	1 676
Rapid Creek	39	1.7	2 279
Sandover - Bal	189	19.0	994
South Alligator	37	10.1	368
Stuart Park	40	1.5	2 678
Tableland	25	4.3	579
Tanami	327	22.0	1 486
Tennant Creek - Bal	40	8.4	474
Tennant Creek (T)	87	6.2	1 404
The Gardens	10	2.2	445
Tiwi	37	2.2	1 647
Victoria	133	12.7	1 047
Wagaman	27	2.0	1 362
Wanguri	24	1.9	1 259
West Arnhem	224	17.6	1 271
Winnellie	10	3.9	259
Woodroffe	54	2.6	2 088
Wulagi	25	1.5	1 685

.....			
SSD (c)			
Darwin City	935	2.1	44 786
Palmerston-East Arm	294	2.3	12 945
Litchfield Shire	327	3.2	10 202
Finniss	78	8.3	936
Bathurst-Melville	116	13.4	868
Alligator	277	11.2	2 469
Daly	176	16.0	1 099
East Arnhem	387	7.1	5 466
Lower Top End NT	626	7.2	8 706
Barkly	152	6.2	2 457
Central NT	1 446	6.9	21 047

(a) Based on the 2001 ASGC.

(b) Care should be exercised when interpreting estimates of SLAs with a labour force of less than 1000.

(c) SLAs have been aggregated to SSDs by the ABS.

Note: Due to confidentiality reasons SLAs not listed have had their data incorporated into an adjacent SLA within the appropriate SSD.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), Small Area Labour Market publication

4.2 PERMANENT OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES(a): By ASCO code(b)—2006–07

	NORTHERN TERRITORY		AUSTRALIA	
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Managers/Administration	32	36	7 232	8 155
Professionals	129	90	25 295	18 904
Associate Professionals	49	30	8 276	5 325
Tradespersons & Related Workers	45	20	8 720	2 809
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	12	6	1 471	1 518
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	42	27	6 946	5 791
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	9	12	1 608	883
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	4	5	1 068	836
Labourers & Related Workers	10	4	1 180	752
Inadequately Described	13	16	3 805	2 129
Total in Workforce(c)	345	246	65 601	47 105
Not in Employment(c)	42	—	3 497	437
Not in Labour Force(c)	392	146	59 351	22 271
Total(d)	843	398	140 148	72 103

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (cat. no. 1220.0).

(c) Department of Immigration and Citizenship classification.

(d) Includes 'Not Stated'.

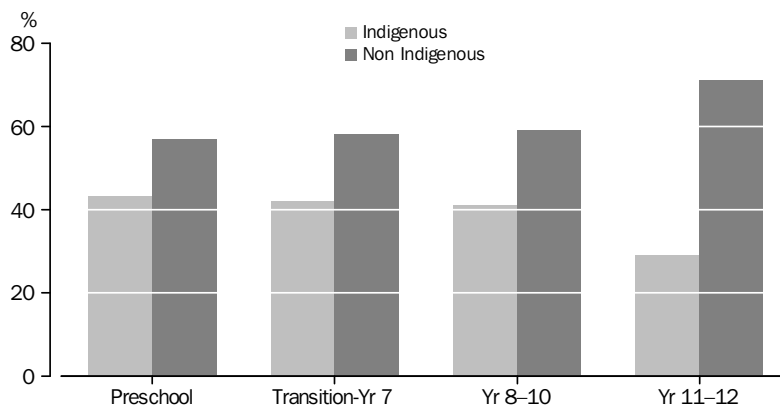
Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship

SCHOOLS

There were 185 schools in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2007, comprising 150 government schools and 35 non government schools. The number of school teachers employed in schools in the NT in 2007 was 3449 (3143 full time equivalent). There were 42 670 students (42 175 full time equivalent) studying in schools. Government schools had an average of 217 full time equivalent (FTE) students per school and 13 FTE students per teacher. Non government schools had an average of 276 FTE students per school and 14 FTE students per teacher.

Indigenous student participation decreases as school levels increase. In 2007, the ratio of Indigenous to non Indigenous students remained constant from preschool to Years 8–10 at just over 40%, followed by a drop in Indigenous school retention in Years 11–12 to just under 30%.

STUDENTS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS: Northern Territory—2007



Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AND HIGHER EDUCATION

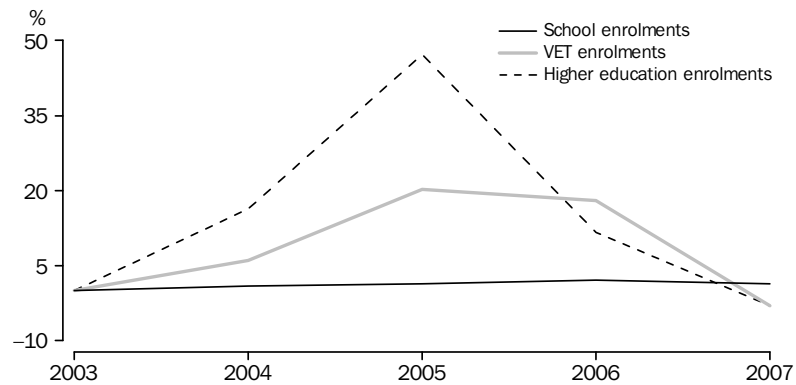
Possibly driven by the strong labour market in the Northern Territory (NT), retention in Vocational Education and Training (VET) and higher education has been on a steady decline since 2005. In 2007, 25 399 persons were undergoing training in a VET institution and 1853 persons were enrolled at Charles Darwin University. In 2005 the corresponding figures were 30 395 persons undergoing training in a VET institution and 2519 persons enrolled at Charles Darwin University.

In 2007, there was a higher proportion of females (65%) enrolled in higher education in the Northern Territory (NT) than males (35%). In contrast, VET enrolments showed a higher proportion of male enrolments (55%) than female enrolments (45%). Only 7% of student representation in higher education was Indigenous, compared to 44% of enrolments in VET.

All levels of educational participation in 2007 exhibited levels of attendance close to or below those of 2003.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
AND TRAINING AND
HIGHER EDUCATION
continued

EDUCATION ENROLMENTS, Proportional Change from 2003: Northern Territory—2003 to 2007



Source: Charles Darwin University
Department of Employment, Education and Training

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on education and training in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

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

2006 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS)

Department of Employment, Education Training (DEET)

5.1 EDUCATION(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2007

	<i>Darwin City</i>	<i>Palmerston -East Arm</i>	<i>Litchfield Shire</i>	<i>Finniss</i>	<i>Bathurst -Melville</i>	<i>Alligator</i>	<i>Daly</i>	<i>East Arnhem</i>	<i>Lower Top End NT</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Schools									
Government	26	8	7	5	2	6	6	14	26
Non Government	13	3	2	1	2	—	2	2	1
Student enrolment by sector									
Government									
Total	11 115	3 841	2 594	265	175	1 261	325	3 601	3 961
FTE	10 693.2	3 841.0	2 594.0	263.1	170.6	1 257.4	325.0	3 585.9	3 952.4
Non-government									
Total	4 406	887	222	64	298	—	641	205	233
FTE	4 405.5	887.0	222.0	64.0	298.0	—	641.0	205.0	233.0
Total enrolments									
Total	15 521	4 728	2 816	329	473	1 261	966	3 806	4 194
FTE	15 098.7	4 728.0	2 816.0	327.1	468.6	1 257.4	966.0	3 790.9	4 185.4
Teaching Staff									
Government									
Total	841	255	180	34	17	123	26	351	335
FTE	784.5	247.9	172.9	27.0	12.8	108.2	24.0	323.3	305.3
Non-government									
Total	395	39	15	6	5	—	43	11	17
FTE	324.0	34.9	13.4	6.0	4.4	—	42.8	9.7	16.4
Total teaching staff									
Total	1 236	294	195	40	22	123	69	362	352
FTE	1 108.5	282.8	186.3	33.0	17.2	108.2	66.8	333.0	321.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

(a) See Glossary.

5.1 EDUCATION(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2007 *continued*

	<i>Barkly</i>	<i>Central NT</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Schools			
Government	11	39	150
Non Government	—	9	35
Student enrolment by sector			
Government			
Total	1 214	4 634	32 986
FTE	1 203.1	4 615.7	32 501.3
Non-government			
Total	—	2 728	9 684
FTE	—	2 717.8	9 673.3
Total enrolments			
Total	1 214	7 362	42 670
FTE	1 203.1	7 333.5	42 174.6
Teaching Staff			
Government			
Total	99	415	2 676
FTE	90.3	374.8	2 470.9
Non-government			
Total	—	242	773
FTE	—	220.8	672.4
Total teaching staff			
Total	99	657	3 449
FTE	90.3	595.5	3 143.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Glossary.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

5.2 STUDENT ENROLMENTS BY LEVEL(a)(b): By Statistical Subdivision—2007

	Darwin City	Palmerston- East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst- Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Preschool									
Indigenous	149	92	28	12	48	106	85	361	304
Non-Indigenous	827	341	188	9	—	20	7	131	148
Total	976	433	216	21	48	126	92	492	452
Transition-Year 7									
Indigenous	1 357	759	232	141	378	746	600	1 667	1 819
Non-Indigenous	6 362	2 718	1 673	77	3	109	56	737	972
Total	7 719	3 477	1 905	218	381	855	656	2 404	2 791
Primary Special									
Indigenous	19	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	np
Non-Indigenous	65	np	—	—	—	—	np	—	np
Total	84	np	—	—	—	—	np	—	5
Year 8–10									
Indigenous	1 129	149	70	64	39	171	126	432	400
Non-Indigenous	2 924	479	439	11	—	20	1	173	301
Total	4 053	628	509	75	39	191	127	605	701
Year 11–12									
Indigenous	515	20	18	np	np	86	64	231	112
Non-Indigenous	2 025	137	168	np	np	3	—	71	131
Total	2 540	157	186	15	5	89	64	302	243
Upgraded Secondary									
Indigenous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Non-Indigenous	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Secondary Special									
Indigenous	19	27	—	—	—	—	np	np	np
Non-Indigenous	34	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	53	31	—	—	—	—	np	np	np

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) See 'Education' in Glossary.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

5.2 STUDENT ENROLMENTS BY LEVEL(a)(b): By Statistical Subdivision—2007

continued

	<i>Barkly</i>	<i>Central NT</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Preschool			
Indigenous	93	249	1 527
Non-Indigenous	10	332	2 013
Total	103	581	3 540
Transition-Year 7			
Indigenous	721	2 392	10 812
Non-Indigenous	109	2 163	14 979
Total	830	4 555	25 791
Primary Special			
Indigenous	np	24	71
Non-Indigenous	—	21	90
Total	np	45	161
Year 8–10			
Indigenous	179	824	3 583
Non-Indigenous	39	758	5 145
Total	218	1 582	8 728
Year 11–12			
Indigenous	51	108	1 224
Non-Indigenous	12	458	3 006
Total	63	566	4 230
Upgraded Secondary			
Indigenous	—	—	3
Non-Indigenous	—	—	95
Total	—	—	98
Secondary Special			
Indigenous	—	12	63
Non-Indigenous	—	21	59
Total	—	33	122

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See 'Education' in Glossary.

(b) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

5.3 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (a)(b): By Statistical Subdivision (c)—2007

	Darwin City	Palmerston -East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst -Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

CLIENTS BY SEX

Male	4 320	1 233	500	435	232	540	217	976	1 557	594
Female	3 005	974	308	257	264	322	192	822	1 205	419
Unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	7 327	2 207	808	692	496	862	409	1 799	2 763	1 013

CLIENTS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS

Indigenous	1 662	354	86	149	480	655	379	1 218	1 842	782
Non-Indigenous	5 545	1 830	714	537	16	201	30	573	907	224
Unknown	120	23	8	6	—	6	—	8	14	7
Total	7 327	2 207	808	692	496	862	409	1 799	2 763	1 013

COURSE ENROLMENTS BY SEX

Female	3 647	1 140	370	300	347	330	237	1 002	1 391	532
Male	4 621	1 249	532	471	242	633	310	973	1 824	725
Unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	8 270	2 389	902	771	589	963	547	1 976	3 216	1 257

COURSE ENROLMENTS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS

Indigenous	1 981	384	102	176	575	714	512	1 349	2 223	993
Non-Indigenous	6 177	1 982	793	587	14	244	35	623	978	261
Unknown	112	23	7	8	—	5	—	4	15	3
Total	8 270	2 389	902	771	589	963	547	1 976	3 216	1 257

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Data consists of fee for service delivery submitted to the state training authority and government funded programs.
 (b) See Glossary.
 (c) Statistical Subdivision is based on Client Residential Suburb.

Note: This data is sourced from the national submission for VET Providers sent to National Centre for Vocational Education Research and does not include Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) data. Previous years data included MCEETYA VET in Schools Data.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

5.3 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (a)(b): By Statistical Subdivision (c)—2007 *continued*

	Central NT	Interstate	Overseas	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.

CLIENTS BY SEX

Male	3 169	600	57	14 430
Female	2 836	311	49	10 965
Unknown	—	—	—	4
Total	6 005	911	106	25 399

CLIENTS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS

Indigenous	2 925	336	—	10 869
Non-Indigenous	3 014	487	106	14 184
Unknown	66	88	—	346
Total	6 005	911	106	25 399

COURSE ENROLMENTS BY SEX

Female	3 545	411	57	13 310
Male	4 098	710	61	16 449
Unknown	—	—	—	4
Total	7 643	1 121	118	29 763

COURSE ENROLMENTS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS

Indigenous	3 687	416	—	13 113
Non-Indigenous	3 893	615	118	16 320
Unknown	63	90	—	330
Total	7 643	1 121	118	29 763

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data consists of fee for service delivery submitted to the state training authority and government funded programs.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Statistical Subdivision is based on Client Residential Suburb.

Note: This data is sourced from the national submission for VET Providers sent to National Centre for Vocational Education Research and does not include Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) data. Previous years data included MCEETYA VET in Schools Data.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

5.4 ENROLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION(a), Charles Darwin University: By Statistical Subdivision—2007

	<i>Darwin City</i>	<i>Palmerston -East Arm</i>	<i>Litchfield Shire</i>	<i>Finniss</i>	<i>Bathurst -Melville</i>	<i>East Arnhem</i>	<i>Lower Top End NT</i>	<i>Barkly</i>	<i>Central NT</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Male										
Indigenous	20	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	39
Non Indigenous	391	77	34	—	15	16	16	4	45	590
Female										
Indigenous	36	24	7	—	—	4	4	5	14	90
Non Indigenous	639	183	77	6	—	29	41	—	131	1 134
Total(b)	1 086	291	122	11	15	49	61	9	194	1 853

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes Indigenous status 'unknown'.

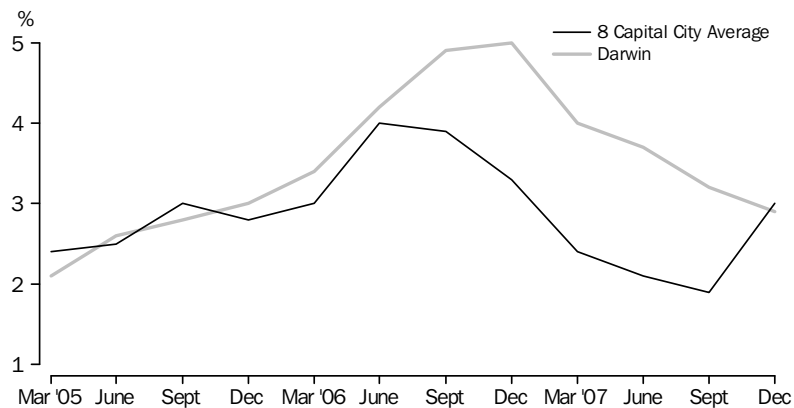
(a) Enrolments by address on enrolment form.

Source: Charles Darwin University

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between March quarter 2005 and December quarter 2007 the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Darwin was higher than Australia for all quarters except March quarter 2005, September quarter 2005 and December quarter 2007. During this period the inflation rate in Darwin peaked at 5% in the December quarter 2006 and at 4% in the June quarter 2006 for the average eight capital cities. The disparity between Darwin and the eight capital cities average was at its highest during the December quarter 2006 at 1.7%.

CPI, % Change: Darwin—March Qtr 2005 to December Qtr 2007



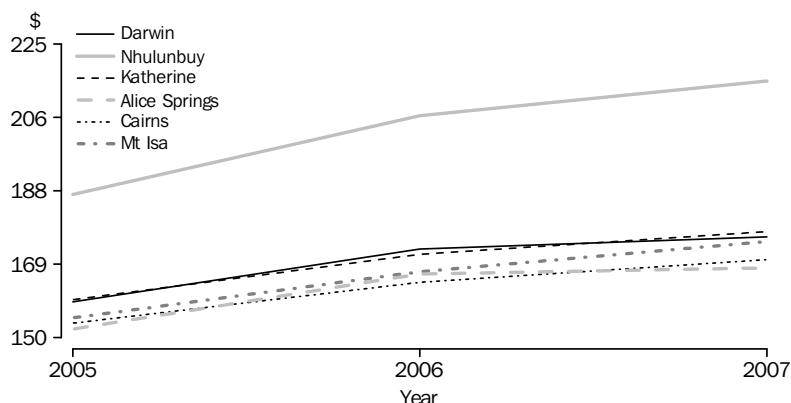
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, Dec 2007 (cat. no. 6401.0)

GROCERY PRICE SURVEY

The Grocery Price Survey conducted by Northern Territory Treasury measured the cost of purchasing an average basket of goods at 26 supermarkets in the Northern Territory (NT) and uses two Queensland (QLD) regional centres for comparison. In December 2007, a basket of groceries cost on average \$175.67 in Darwin, compared to \$177.04 in Katherine, \$167.80 in Alice Springs and \$215.53 in Nhulunbuy. In all stores surveyed price increases were observed between 2006 and 2007. However, increases in grocery prices in each of the regions in the NT were lower than in the regions of Mt. Isa and Cairns. Between December 2006 and December 2007 the price of a basket of groceries increased by 1% in Alice Springs, 2% in Darwin and Yulara, 3% in Katherine and 4% in Nhulunbuy. During the same period prices in Cairns rose 4% and Mount Isa rose 5%. Despite the NT having lower price increases than QLD, prices for all regions in the NT except Alice Springs remained higher than in the comparative regions of Cairns and Mount Isa.

GROCERY PRICE SURVEY
continued

AVERAGE COST OF A BASKET OF GOODS: by Selected Regions—2005 to 2007

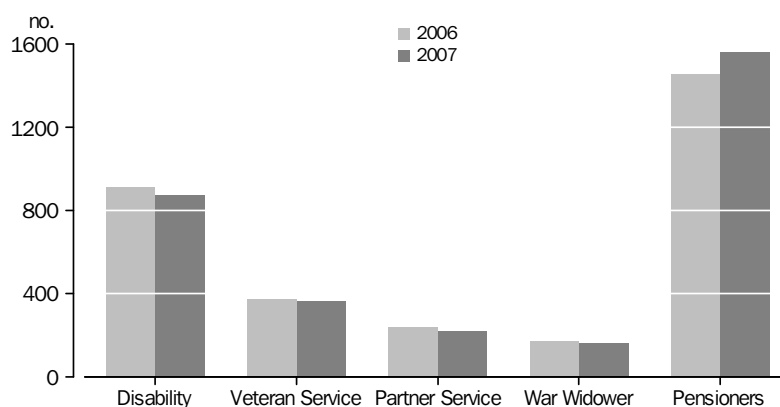


Source: Northern Territory Treasury- Grocery Price Survey

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS PENSIONERS

On 30 June 2007, there was a total of 1559 Department of Veterans' Affairs pensioners in the Northern Territory (NT), an increase from 1452 pensioners in 2006. Of these, 56% were disability pensioners, 23% veteran service pensioners, 14% partner service pensioners and 10% war widowers. Persons may have qualified for and received more than one pension. More persons were receiving multiple pensions in 2006 than in 2007.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS: Northern Territory—30 June, 2006-07



Source: Department of Veteran's Affairs

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on income and prices in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

2006 Census of Population and Housing, Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results (cat. no. 6530.0)

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

Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

FURTHER INFORMATION
continued

Department of Veteran's Affairs
NT Treasury Grocery Price Survey

6.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, % Change(a): Darwin—March 2005 to December 2007

	Darwin	Weighted average of eight capital cities
	%	%
2005		
March	2.1	2.4
June	2.6	2.5
September	2.8	3.0
December	3.0	2.8
2006		
March	3.4	3.0
June	4.2	4.0
September	4.9	3.9
December	5.0	3.3
2007		
March	4.0	2.4
June	3.7	2.1
September	3.2	1.9
December	2.9	3.0

(a) Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, Dec 2007 (cat. no. 6401.0)

6.2 AVERAGE COST OF A BASKET OF GOODS(a), Grocery Price Survey: By Selected Regions—December, 2005 to 2007

	Darwin(b)	Nhulunbuy	Katherine	Alice Springs	Yulara	Cairns	Mount Isa
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2005	159.15	186.50	159.67	152.25	200.30	153.63	155.02
2006	172.68	206.48	171.20	166.30	204.50	164.06	166.77
2007	175.67	215.52	177.04	167.80	209.49	169.88	174.59

(a) See 'Grocery Price Survey' in Glossary.

(b) Includes supermarkets from the Statistical Subdivisions of Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm, and Litchfield Shire.

Source: Northern Territory Treasury— Grocery Price Survey

6.3 DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS PENSIONERS(a)(b), Selected benefits: By Statistical Subdivision—30 June 2007

	Darwin City	Palmerston - East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst -Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Disability Pensioners	411	209	76	14	—	7	np	11	50	5
Veteran Service Pensioners	168	54	42	10	—	6	np	6	17	np
Partner Service Pensioners	99	41	28	np	—	np	np	np	8	—
War Widow(er) Pensioners	85	27	10	—	—	np	—	np	5	np
Net total pensioners(c)	746	328	139	17	—	13	4	18	78	8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

(c) Components may not add to net total as multiple pensions can be received.

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs

6.3 DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS PENSIONERS(a)(b), Selected benefits: By Statistical Subdivision—30 June 2007 *continued*

	Central NT	Northern Territory
	no.	no.
Disability Pensioners	76	873
Veteran Service Pensioners	48	364
Partner Service Pensioners	32	220
War Widow(er) Pensioners	29	161
Net total pensioners(c)	179	1 559

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

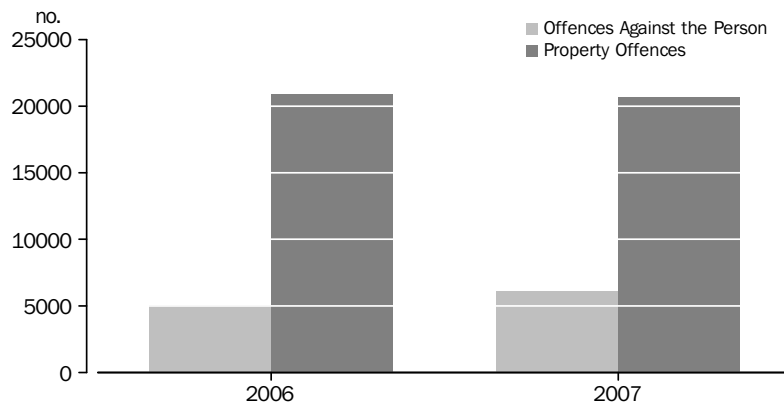
(c) Components may not add to net total as multiple pensions can be received.

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs

OFFENCES RECORDED BY POLICE

The number of 'offences against the person' recorded by police in the Northern Territory (NT) during 2007 totalled 6130 recorded offences. This is an increase of approximately 21% when compared to the 5055 recorded 'offences against the person' recorded in 2006. In contrast, the number of recorded property offences dropped by 1% during the same period, from 20 874 recorded property offences in 2006 to 20 673 recorded property offences in 2007.

OFFENCES RECORDED BY POLICE: Northern Territory—2006 to 2007



Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

Offences Against the Person

Assault was the most frequent offence against the person recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) during 2007, accounting for 90% of 'offences against the person' recorded. The next most common recorded offences in this category were sexual assault (6%), other offences against the person (2%), and robbery (2%). Homicide and related offences accounted for less than 1% of the recorded offences against persons.

Property Offences

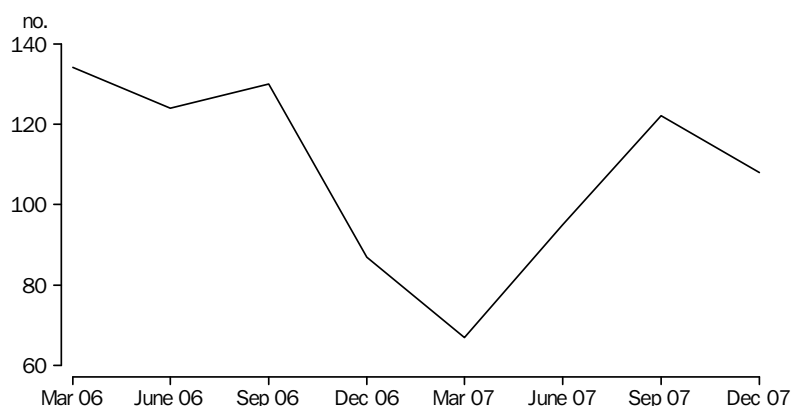
Property damage was the most frequent property offence recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) during 2007, accounting for 38% of property offences recorded. The next most common recorded offences in this category were other theft (35%), commercial or other premises break-ins (9%), and house break-ins (8%). Motor vehicle theft and related offences and other property offences accounted for the remaining 10% of reported 'offences against the person'.

DRUG INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

In the Northern Territory (NT), a total of 390 drug infringement notices (which are issued only for possession or cultivation of small quantities of cannabis), relating to 392 separate offences, were issued during 2007. This is 18% (83) less notices than were issued in the previous year. Possession of cannabis is the most common offence for which drug infringement notices have been issued, constituting 99% of offences in 2007.

DRUG INFRINGEMENT
NOTICES *continued*

DRUG INFRINGEMENT NOTICES ISSUED: Northern Territory—March
Qtr 2006 to Dec Qtr 2007



Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

COURT OUTCOMES

*Criminal Cases Lodged
and Finalised*

In the Northern Territory (NT), 13 459 criminal cases were lodged during 2007. This is a rate of 626 per 10 000 population. The highest rate of criminal case lodgements occurred in Barkly region (1457 per 10 000 population) and the lowest in Darwin Region Balance (351 per 10 000 population). During 2007, 13 112 cases were finalised. Cases finalised included some cases lodged in previous years.

In the NT, the majority of the cases lodged were road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (33%), followed by acts intending to cause injury (21%).

*Domestic Violence
Applications*

Domestic violence applications were recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) at a rate of 145 per 10 000 population during 2007, compared to 130 per 10 000 population in 2006. Domestic violence applications by police accounted for 63% of applications.

The highest rate of domestic violence applications (449 per 10 000 population) was observed in the Barkly region in 2007, whilst the lowest was observed in East Arnhem (68 per 10 000 population). Darwin Statistical District has the second lowest observed rate of domestic violence applications (94 per 10 000 population).

*Finalised Aggravated
Property Offences*

A total of 520 aggravated property offences were finalised during the 2006–07 financial year in the Northern Territory (NT). The most common finalised aggravated property offences were break-ins (62%), followed by property damage (23%) and unlawful use of motor vehicles (12%). Of the aggravated property offences finalised in 2006–07, 63% received an imprisonment order.

Finalised Drug Offences

A total of 754 drug offences were finalised by the courts during the 2006–07 financial year. The principal penalty for 456 of these offences was a monetary order (60%), followed by 136 fully suspended term of imprisonment orders (18%), 83 imprisonment orders (11%), 33 community work orders (4%), and 13 home detention orders (2%).

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Community Corrections

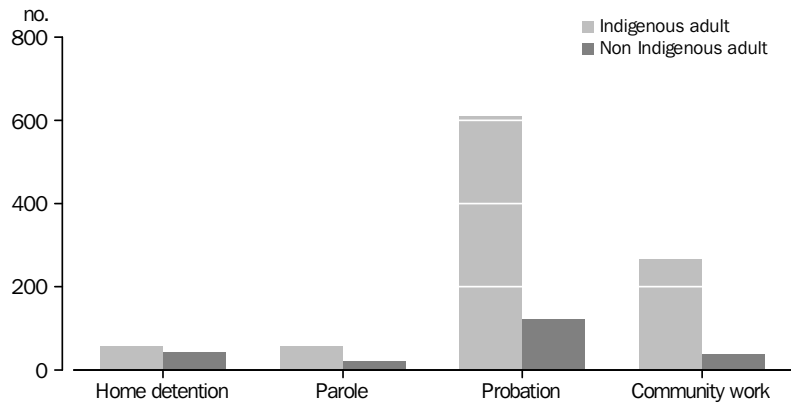
Community corrections plays a key role in the rehabilitation of offenders in the Northern Territory (NT). Community corrections includes adult and juvenile offenders undergoing home detention, parole (adult offenders only), probation, and community work.

*Community Corrections
continued*

Adult community corrections has increased by 6% from 1141 in 2004–05 to 1210 in 2006–07. The number of juveniles in community corrections programs in the NT showed a decrease (43%) in number from 273 in 2004–05 to 157 in 2006–07. Overall, the number of adult and juvenile offenders in community corrections programs has decreased 3% from 1414 persons in 2004–05 to 1367 persons in 2006–07.

In 2006–07, 82% of the 1210 adult offenders in community corrections programs were Indigenous. The proportion of juvenile offenders who were Indigenous was 87%. The number of males in community corrections programs was 90% for adults and 95% for juveniles. Of the adult males in community corrections programs, 79% were Indigenous.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: Northern Territory—2006–07

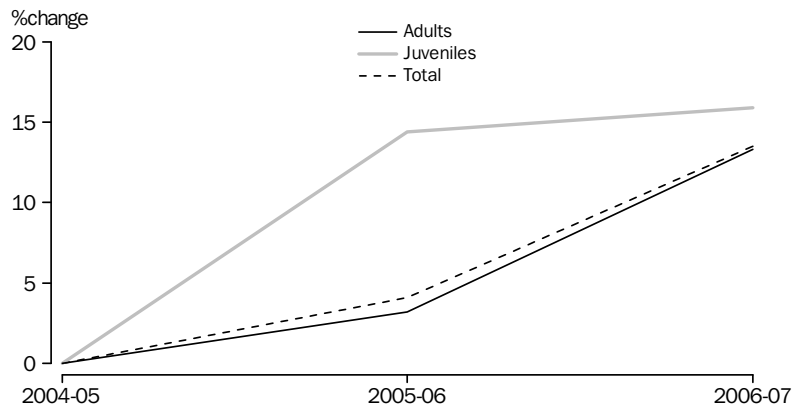


Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

*Adult Prisoner and
Juvenile Detainee
Receptions*

In the Northern Territory (NT), adult prisoners received during the year increased by 13% during the period between 2004–05 and 2006–07, while juvenile detainees increased by 16% over the same period. Overall, the number of adult prisoners and juvenile detainees received during the year increased 14% from 2627 persons in 2004–05 to 2982 persons in 2006–07.

ADULT PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DETAINEES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR: Northern Territory—2004–05 to 2006–07



Source: NT Department of Justice

*Quarterly Daily Average
Adult Prisoners*

In the June quarter 2007, the daily average number of adult prisoners in the Northern Territory (NT) was 898 persons, an increase of 7% from the previous quarter and an increase of 12% from the same quarter in 2006. For the June quarter 2007, the daily average number of Indigenous adult prisoners was 738, 7% higher than the previous quarter and 12% higher than the same quarter last year. During the June quarter 2007, Indigenous prisoners represented 82% of the daily average total prison population.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on law and public safety in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

Department of Justice

NT Police Fire and Emergency Services

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0)

Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0)

Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0)

Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0)

7.1 OFFENCES RECORDED BY POLICE(a): By Selected Regions—2006 to 2007

	DARWIN		PALMERSTON		KATHERINE		NHULUNBUY		TENNANT CREEK	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON										
Homicide and Related Offences										
Murder	np	np	—	—	np	np	np	—	—	np
Attempted Murder	—	np	np	—	np	—	np	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	np	—	np	np	np	—	—	—	—
Robbery	55	76	np	13	np	5	—	np	5	np
Assault	1 049	1 592	220	385	478	521	81	151	422	491
Sexual Assault	118	108	33	21	23	35	10	10	29	22
Other Offences Against the Person	np	30	6	np	3	6	np	np	10	5
Total	1 258	1 810	263	431	509	570	94	167	466	522

PROPERTY OFFENCES

Break-ins										
House	1 048	839	276	253	107	99	15	15	65	68
Commercial or Other Premises	654	749	121	217	84	127	29	31	96	81
Motor Vehicle Theft and Related Offences										
Other Theft	4 264	3 596	887	884	429	442	112	114	239	221
Property Damage	3 874	3 824	733	943	267	331	106	122	251	264
Other Property Offences	43	28	3	4	8	11	np	np	np	4
Total	10 631	9 937	2 183	2 557	937	1 072	272	304	671	657

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Note: For a variety of reasons not all crimes are reported to the Police. Consequently, levels of recorded crime should not be interpreted as comprehensively representing the level of crime in the Northern Territory. Recorded crime is however adopted nationally as a lead indicator of the level and nature of crime and provides a sound basis for measuring changes over time.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice, NT Quarterly Crime Statistics: Issue 22, December Qtr, 2007

7.1 OFFENCES RECORDED BY POLICE(a): By Selected Regions—2006 to 2007

continued

	ALICE		NORTHERN		NORTHERN	
	SPRINGS		TERRITORY		TERRITORY	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON						
Homicide and Related Offences						
Murder	4	6	np	np	11	13
Attempted Murder	—	4	np	—	6	5
Manslaughter	—	—	np	np	4	4
Robbery	9	7	8	7	81	113
Assault	1 026	1 171	1 207	1 225	4 483	5 536
Sexual Assault	44	42	100	103	357	341
Other Offences Against the Person	22	25	37	37	113	118
Total	1 105	1 255	1 360	1 375	5 055	6 130

PROPERTY OFFENCES

Break-ins						
House	258	243	281	282	2 050	1 739
Commercial or Other Premises	299	330	368	325	1 651	1 860
Motor Vehicle Theft and Related Offences	275	266	166	231	1 421	1 755
Other Theft	1 257	1 192	901	879	8 089	7 328
Property Damage	1 454	1 627	866	788	7 551	7 899
Other Property Offences	14	19	41	24	112	92
Total	3 557	3 677	2 623	2 469	20 874	20 673

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Note: For a variety of reasons not all crimes are reported to the Police. Consequently, levels of recorded crime should not be interpreted as comprehensively representing the level of crime in the Northern Territory.

Recorded crime is however adopted nationally as a lead indicator of the level and nature of crime and provides a sound basis for measuring changes over time.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice, NT Quarterly Crime Statistics: Issue 22, December Qtr, 2007

7.2 DRUG INFRINGEMENT NOTICES (a)(b): Northern Territory — March Qtr 2006 to December Qtr 2007

	2006				2007			
	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr	March Qtr	June Qtr	September Qtr	December Qtr
Infringement Notices Issued	133	124	129	87	66	95	122	107
Drug Offences								
Possession of Cannabis for Personal Use	130	124	127	87	64	95	122	108
Cultivation of Cannabis for Personal Use	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total	134	124	130	87	67	95	122	108

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data has been perturbed to maintain confidentiality.

(b) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice, NT Quarterly Crime Statistics: Issue 22, December Qtr, 2007

7.3 FINALISED DRUG OFFENCES (a)(b), by Principal Penalty: Northern Territory—2006–07

	Actual Imprisonment Order	Home Detention Order	Fully Suspended Imprisonment	Community Work Order	Monetary Order	Other Order	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Importing or Exporting of Illicit Drugs	—	—	—	—	np	np	np
Dealing or Trafficking In Illicit Drugs (non commercial)	52	5	88	12	130	13	300
Dealing or Trafficking In Illicit Drugs (commercial)	15	5	9	—	3	—	32
Manufacture or Cultivation of Illicit Drugs (non commercial)	—	np	8	np	12	—	22
Manufacture or Cultivation of Illicit Drugs (commercial)	np	—	3	—	np	—	7
Possession and/or Use of Illicit Drugs	11	—	18	17	257	—	317
Other Drug Related Offences	3	np	10	np	49	5	71
Prescription Drug Offences	np	—	—	—	np	—	np
Total	83	13	136	33	456	33	754

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Offences reported refer to illicit drug offences which have been finalised by a court in the Northern Territory during the specified period.

(b) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice, NT Quarterly Crime Statistics: Issue 22, Dec Qtr, 2007

7.4

FINALISED AGGRAVATED PROPERTY OFFENCES (a)(b), by Principal Penalty:

Northern Territory—2006–07

	<i>Imprisonment Order</i>	<i>Imprisonment Order</i>	<i>Home Detention Order</i>	<i>Home Detention Order</i>	<i>Community Work Order</i>	<i>Community Work Order</i>	Total(c)
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no
Robbery	15	83	np	np	np	np	18
Break-ins	196	61	5	2	68	21	321
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	42	70	np	np	11	18	60
Home Invasion	np	np	np	np	—	—	—
Business Invasion	np	np	—	—	—	—	—
Property Damage	72	62	np	np	np	np	117
Total	328	63	12	2	91	18	520

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

(b) Offences reported refer to aggravated property offences which have been finalised by a court in the Northern Territory during the specified period.

(c) Includes Other Orders

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice, NT Quarterly Crime Statistics: Issue 22, December Qtr, 2007

7.5 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS(a): Northern Territory—2004–05 to 2006–07

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
	no.	no.	no.
.....			
ADULTS			
Adult Home Detention			
Indigenous Males	58	53	49
Indigenous Females	4	6	8
Non-Indigenous Males	38	35	35
Non-Indigenous Females	9	9	8
Adult Parole			
Indigenous Males	78	66	54
Indigenous Females	—	np	np
Non-Indigenous Males	23	24	16
Non-Indigenous Females	np	—	5
Adult Probation			
Indigenous Males	402	519	551
Indigenous Females	40	60	58
Non-Indigenous Males	96	94	113
Non-Indigenous Females	20	16	9
Adult Community Work			
Indigenous Males	267	217	234
Indigenous Females	34	33	31
Non-Indigenous Males	56	47	32
Non-Indigenous Females	13	8	6
.....			
JUVENILES			
Juvenile Home Detention			
Indigenous Males	—	—	—
Indigenous Females	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous Males	—	—	np
Non-Indigenous Females	—	—	—
Juvenile Probation			
Indigenous Males	127	117	76
Indigenous Females	6	11	5
Non-Indigenous Males	23	21	9
Non-Indigenous Females	np	np	—
Juvenile Community Work			
Indigenous Males	88	55	52
Indigenous Females	6	6	—
Non-Indigenous Males	21	12	11
Non-Indigenous Females	np	np	—
.....			
TOTAL ADULTS & JUVENILES			
Indigenous Males	1 020	1 027	1 016
Indigenous Females	90	117	106
Non-Indigenous Males	257	233	217
Non-Indigenous Females	47	39	28
Total Persons	1 414	1 416	1 367

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

7.6

ADULT PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DETAINEES RECEIVED DURING YEAR:(a):

Northern Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ADULT PRISONERS					
Sentenced (b)					
Indigenous	1 058	1 166	1 380	1 469	1 572
Non-Indigenous	163	171	174	136	174
Total sentenced	1 221	1 337	1 554	1 605	1 746
Unsentenced					
Indigenous	621	619	630	775	865
Non-Indigenous	170	177	235	116	130
Total unsentenced	791	796	865	891	995
Indigenous status					
Indigenous	1 679	1 785	2 010	2 244	2 437
Non-Indigenous	333	348	409	252	304
Total adult prisoners	2 012	2 133	2 419	2 496	2 741
JUVENILE DETAINEES					
Sentenced					
Indigenous	44	24	43	51	43
Non-Indigenous	11	4	5	9	5
Total sentenced	55	28	48	60	48
Unsentenced					
Indigenous	105	127	144	151	168
Non-Indigenous	22	28	16	27	25
Total unsentenced	127	155	160	178	193
Indigenous status					
Indigenous	149	151	187	202	211
Non-Indigenous	33	32	21	36	30
Total juvenile detainees	182	183	208	238	241
TOTAL ADULT PRISONERS & JUVENILE DETAINEES					
Sentenced					
Indigenous	1 102	1 190	1 423	1 520	1 615
Non-Indigenous	174	175	179	145	179
Total sentenced	1 276	1 365	1 602	1 665	1 794
Unsentenced					
Indigenous	726	746	774	926	1 033
Non-Indigenous	192	205	251	143	155
Total unsentenced	918	951	1 025	1 069	1 188
Indigenous status					
Indigenous	1 828	1 936	2 197	2 446	2 648
Non-Indigenous	366	380	430	288	334
Total adult & juvenile detainees	2 194	2 316	2 627	2 734	2 982

(a) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

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

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

7.7 QUARTERLY DAILY AVERAGE ADULT PRISONERS (a): Northern Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07

	Total (b) no.	Total Less People Smugglers no.	Indigenous no.	Non-Indigenous (b) no.
2002–03				
September Qtr	669	605	466	203
December Qtr	715	670	525	190
March Qtr	721	690	540	181
June Qtr	756	735	591	165
2003–04				
September Qtr	708	699	559	149
December Qtr	725	719	576	149
March Qtr	730	726	582	148
June Qtr	716	713	564	152
2004–05				
September Qtr	714	710	557	157
December Qtr	748	744	572	176
March Qtr	798	795	622	176
June Qtr	820	818	651	169
2005–06				
September Qtr	783	781	633	151
December Qtr	764	762	610	154
March Qtr	814	812	669	145
June Qtr	804	802	662	142
2006–07				
September Qtr	771	770	637	134
December Qtr	825	823	674	151
March Qtr	841	840	688	153
June Qtr	898	896	738	160

(a) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

(b) Includes people smugglers.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

7.8 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE APPLICATIONS, Magistrates Court(a): By Selected Regions—2007

	Barkly	Central NT	Darwin Region Balance	Darwin SD	East Arnhem	Katherine	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Individuals							
Females	35	424	np	281	np	137	920
Males	12	61	np	130	np	52	258
Persons(b)	47	495	23	413	23	190	1 191
Police	237	345	148	695	110	414	1 949
Total	284	840	171	1 108	133	604	3 140

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

(b) Includes applications from government departments or where the gender of the applicant is unknown.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

7.9 CRIMINAL CASES LODGED AND FINALISED(a), Magistrates Court: By Selected Regions—2007

	Barkly	Central NT	Darwin Region Balance	Darwin SD	East Arnhem	Katherine	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide and related offences	—	15	—	10	np	4	30
Acts intended to cause injury	262	1 013	150	857	112	503	2 897
Sexual assault and related offences	3	15	3	49	4	13	87
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	35	166	29	694	40	77	1 041
Abduction and related offences	—	np	—	np	—	—	np
Robbery, extortion and related offences	np	3	—	16	—	3	23
Unlawful entry with intent/Burglary, break and enter	59	179	39	235	51	137	700
Theft and related offences	37	148	15	308	33	141	682
Deception and related offences	4	30	5	104	np	16	161
Illicit drug offences	9	60	60	254	29	53	465
Weapons and explosive offences	16	35	26	94	16	43	230
Property damage and environmental pollution	23	99	26	130	36	58	372
Public order offences	43	203	104	196	86	159	791
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	305	1 596	86	1 640	136	741	4 504
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	119	305	24	403	28	159	1 038
TOTAL cases lodged(b)	922	3 894	570	5 371	579	2 123	13 459
Cases finalised	794	3 876	706	5 161	603	1 972	13 112

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See 'Law and Justice' in Glossary.

(b) Includes miscellaneous offences.

Note: np: not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

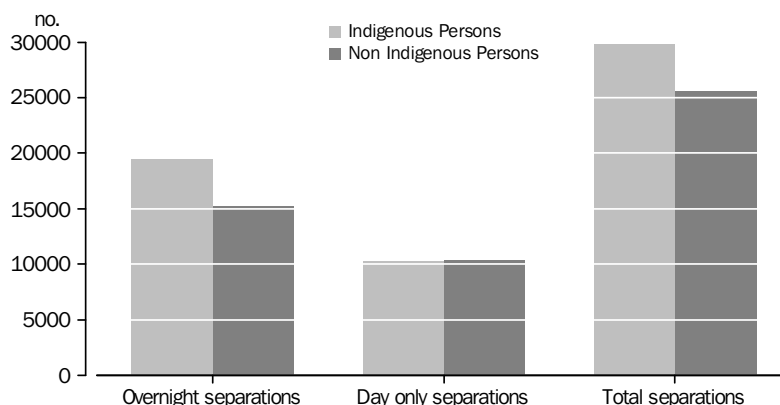
In 2006–07, the Northern Territory (NT) had five public hospitals with a total capacity of 569 hospital beds. The number of beds has remained the same for the last five years. The distribution of hospital beds has also remained unchanged, with the two major population centres of Darwin and Central NT having 52% and 28% of the hospital beds respectively.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

In 2006–07, Indigenous persons accounted for 54% of the total hospital separations in the Northern Territory (NT) despite the fact that they make up 30% of the total NT population. Of the separations requiring overnight stays, 56% were for Indigenous persons and 44% for non-Indigenous persons.

During 2006–07, Indigenous persons accounted for 50% of day only separations, an increase from 34% from the previous year. In the Darwin region, Indigenous persons accounted for 22% of day only separations, despite the fact they make up less than 10% of the population. Likewise in the Barkly region, Indigenous persons accounted for 97% of day only separations, while making up only 60% of the population. In contrast, in the East Arnhem region Indigenous persons accounted for 41% of the day only separations while making up 61% of the population.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS: Northern Territory—2006–07



Source: Department of Health and Families

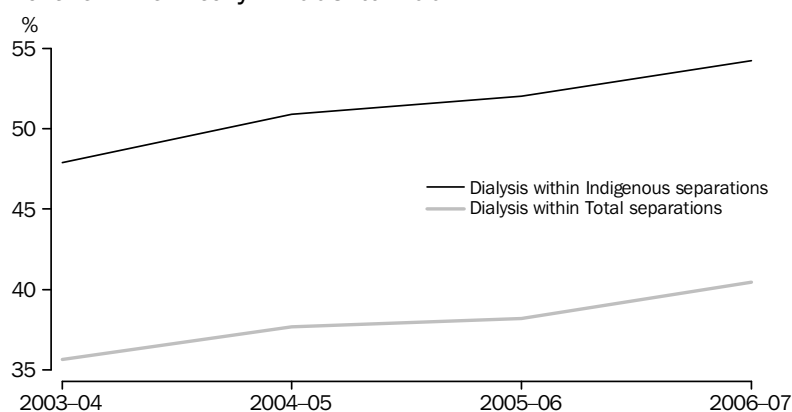
Indigenous people were likely to have more than two diseases associated with their admission, whereas on average, total NT admissions were likely to have more than one disease associated with their admission.

Of the 87 857 causes related to all hospital separations in the NT, care involving dialysis (40%) was the most common cause. Care involving dialysis was also the most common cause of the 61 163 cases (54%) related to Indigenous hospital separations in 2006–07. For both Indigenous and total persons, hospital separations due to care involving dialysis has risen by 1% since 2005–06 from 35 130 to 35 552.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

continued

Other common causes that contributed to Indigenous hospital separations included: diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (5%); diseases and disorders of the digestive system (3%); and, pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (3%). The same three causes were also amongst the common causes that contributed to total hospital separations: diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (5%); diseases and disorders of the digestive system (5%); and, pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (4%).

**HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS DUE TO CARE INVOLVING DIALYSIS:
Northern Territory—2003 to 2007**


Source: Department of Health and Families

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The majority of the notifiable diseases recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) were sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) which accounted for 64%, a slight increase from 61% observed in 2005-06. In 2006-07, the most commonly recorded STDs were chlamydia (36%), trichomoniasis (32%), and gonococcal infection (26%). STDs were most prevalent in Central NT (41% of cases), followed by Darwin (15% of cases), Lower Top End (14% of cases) and East Arnhem (9% of cases).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on health in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, Northern Territory, 2004-05 (cat. no. 4715.7.55.005)

Department of Health and Families

8.1 PUBLIC HOSPITALS: By Selected Regions—2006–07

		Darwin Region(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Available beds	no.	297	30	60	20	162	569
Average length of stay(b)							
Indigenous	days	6.0	4.0	4.1	2.1	4.5	4.8
Total persons(c)	days	4.6	3.4	3.7	2.2	3.9	3.6
Day Surgery - total	no.	3 940	265	418	28	1 749	6 400
Separations(d)							
Overnight							
Indigenous	no.	7 161	1 529	2 218	890	7 665	19 463
Non-Indigenous	no.	10 467	479	1 097	238	2 934	15 215
Total persons(c)	no.	17 643	2 008	3 319	1 128	10 619	34 717
Day only							
Indigenous	no.	1 996	208	418	4 974	2 697	10 293
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 243	293	425	137	2 246	10 344
Total persons(c)	no.	9 245	502	843	5 111	4 952	20 653
Total separations							
Indigenous	no.	9 157	1 737	2 636	5 864	10 362	29 756
Non-Indigenous	no.	17 710	772	1 522	375	5 180	25 559
Total persons(c)	no.	26 888	2 510	4 162	6 239	15 571	55 370
Weighted separations(d)(e)							
Indigenous	no.	13 214	1 364	2 303	1 574	11 136	29 591
Non-Indigenous	no.	18 495	448	1 126	246	4 075	24 390
Total persons(c)	no.	31 709	1 812	3 429	1 820	15 211	53 981

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

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

(c) Total includes Indigenous status unknown.

(d) See 'Hospital Separations' in Glossary.

(e) Includes same day separations.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Department of Health and Families

8.2 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), by Cause: By Selected Regions—2006–07

	Darwin City	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly	Central NT	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
INDIGENOUS						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	15	—	np	np	np	21
Burns	57	10	12	6	60	145
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	89	np	27	np	82	217
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	615	71	123	93	579	1 481
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	579	83	201	121	926	1 910
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	382	82	94	43	312	913
Diseases & disorders of the eye	56	15	19	27	147	264
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	211	37	54	12	241	555
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	163	23	59	33	205	483
Care involving dialysis	13 687	—	1 748	4 456	13 292	33 183
Other	348	44	104	70	455	1 021
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney and urinary tract	14 035	44	1 852	4 526	13 747	34 204
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	88	np	28	np	44	211
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	498	86	140	114	697	1 535
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	326	62	122	78	481	1 069
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	956	215	320	202	1 316	3 009
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	543	193	222	146	723	1 827
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases and disorders	277	40	63	46	296	722
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	1 474	810	553	459	2 950	6 246
Infectious & parasitic diseases	257	32	42	10	277	618
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	386	98	111	147	735	1 477
Mental diseases and disorders	244	8	22	28	125	427
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	183	np	np	—	np	212
Newborns & other neonates	768	175	263	32	626	1 864
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	713	151	222	10	652	1 748
Total all cases(b)	22 918	2 300	4 554	6 141	25 250	61 163

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Categories are based on the Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (AR-DRG 4.2), Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care.

(b) Includes 'Unknown'.

Source: Department of Health and Families

8.2 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), by Cause: By Selected Regions—2006–07 *continued*

	Darwin City	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly	Central NT	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
TOTAL PERSONS						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	28	—	np	np	9	40
Burns	156	17	17	7	75	272
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	238	np	31	np	160	454
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	2 042	145	237	136	994	3 554
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	2 354	185	420	154	1 646	4 759
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	1 052	134	140	56	594	1 976
Diseases & disorders of the eye	177	24	39	30	187	457
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	660	50	86	13	445	1 254
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	404	27	80	37	300	848
Care involving dialysis	15 771	np	1 866	4 458	13 457	35 552
Other	889	53	143	80	618	1 783
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney and urinary tract	16 660	53	2 009	4 538	14 075	37 335
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	265	77	47	6	91	486
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	1 640	127	244	149	1 109	3 269
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	982	96	181	106	722	2 087
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	1 874	233	411	254	1 584	4 356
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	1 513	272	354	182	976	3 297
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases and disorders	621	44	81	53	356	1 155
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	2 963	922	773	519	3 619	8 796
Infectious & parasitic diseases	600	46	75	21	344	1 086
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	1 045	131	184	170	953	2 483
Mental diseases and disorders	658	16	43	46	253	1 016
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	1 578	np	np	np	227	1 818
Newborns & other neonates	1 891	246	401	33	951	3 522
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	1 920	224	380	12	990	3 526
Total all cases(b)	41 330	3 092	6 242	6 532	30 661	87 857

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Categories are based on the Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (AR-DRG 4.2), Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care.

(b) Includes 'Unknown'.

Source: Department of Health and Families

8.3 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (a): By Statistical Subdivision—2007(b)

	Darwin City	Palmerston-East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst-Melville	Alligator
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Bloodborne diseases						
Hepatitis B	99	8	np	np	8	31
Hepatitis C	119	11	16	np	np	6
Total (includes other)	218	19	20	np	np	37
Gastrointestinal diseases						
Campylobacteriosis	106	53	18	np	np	np
Cryptosporidiosis	12	8	np	—	np	8
Rotavirus infection	19	24	12	—	np	np
Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid)	141	70	27	11	6	17
Shigellosis	10	np	np	np	—	14
Total (includes other)	290	156	59	15	14	48
Sexually transmitted diseases						
Chlamydial Infection	575	130	21	7	12	80
Gonococcal infection	189	25	np	np	15	75
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	np	np	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	35	np	np	—	6	15
Trichomoniasis	117	10	np	np	78	239
Total (includes other)	921	169	36	16	111	409
Vaccine preventable diseases						
Influenza	50	25	7	np	12	12
Pertussis	6	np	—	—	np	np
Pneumococcal Disease (Invasive)	11	6	np	np	np	np
Chickenpox	45	14	7	np	np	21
Mumps	14	—	np	—	—	np
Zoster	37	13	np	np	—	np
Total (includes other)	164	62	21	7	18	42
Vectorborne diseases						
Barmah Forest Virus infection	30	11	13	np	—	np
Dengue virus infection	7	np	np	—	—	—
Malaria	19	np	np	—	—	—
Ross River Virus infection	96	48	48	13	np	6
Total (includes other)	156	63	62	16	np	9
Other diseases						
Tuberculosis	22	np	np	—	—	np
Rheumatic Fever	np	np	—	np	np	13
Melioidosis	11	7	np	—	np	np
Chlamydial conjunctivitis	np	np	—	—	—	—
Gonococcal conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adverse vaccine reaction	18	6	np	—	—	np
Total (includes other)	71	23	12	np	8	20

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Cases diagnosed, or for which the diagnostic test was taken, in the Northern Territory in the calendar year.

Source: Department of Health and Families

8.3 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (a): By Statistical Subdivision—2007(b) *continued*

	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End	Barkly	Central	Northern Territory(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Bloodborne diseases						
Hepatitis B	15	157	39	15	130	526
Hepatitis C	—	np	16	np	37	227
Total (includes other)	15	161	55	20	167	753
Gastrointestinal diseases						
Campylobacteriosis	6	np	21	8	46	289
Cryptosporidiosis	np	7	12	10	39	111
Rotavirus infection	5	9	31	26	123	291
Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid)	14	28	56	32	87	525
Shigellosis	12	20	19	11	71	173
Total (includes other)	42	71	139	98	369	1 409
Sexually transmitted diseases						
Chlamydial Infection	40	183	191	56	836	2 177
Gonococcal infection	15	101	252	83	792	1 594
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	—	—	—	—	np	7
Syphilis	np	16	57	13	130	281
Trichomoniasis	65	265	366	76	705	1 955
Total (includes other)	125	565	868	236	2 531	6 123
Vaccine preventable diseases						
Influenza	np	8	17	np	26	183
Pertussis	np	np	np	—	7	25
Pneumococcal Disease (Invasive)	—	np	np	np	31	66
Chickenpox	np	24	46	—	34	197
Mumps	26	np	11	—	np	58
Zoster	np	9	np	—	15	89
Total (includes other)	34	46	83	7	119	636
Vectorborne diseases						
Barmah Forest Virus infection	np	9	8	np	11	91
Dengue virus infection	—	—	—	—	—	15
Malaria	—	—	—	—	np	29
Ross River Virus infection	np	22	36	6	11	299
Total (includes other)	np	33	47	10	31	459
Other diseases						
Tuberculosis	np	—	np	np	np	55
Rheumatic Fever	6	11	12	np	17	78
Melioidosis	—	np	np	—	np	34
Chlamydial conjunctivitis	—	np	np	np	8	20
Gonococcal conjunctivitis	—	—	np	—	np	np
Adverse vaccine reaction	—	np	np	np	10	47
Total (includes other)	np	24	27	36	48	308

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Cases diagnosed, or for which the diagnostic test was taken, in the Northern Territory in the calendar year.

(c) Includes cases in which the patient's residential location is not elsewhere classified, including unknown, interstate or overseas.

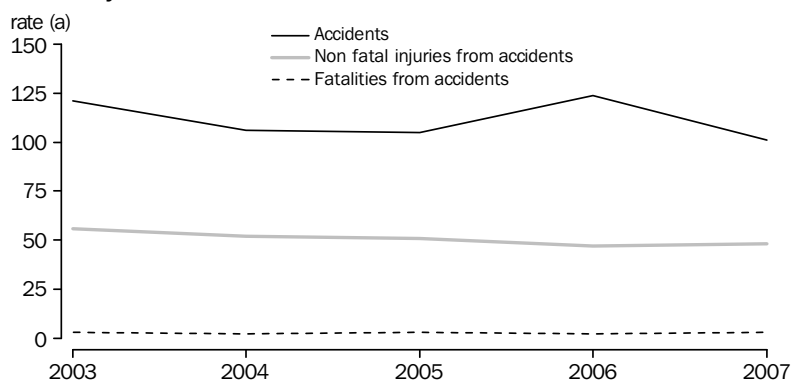
Source: Department of Health and Families

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In 2007, the rate of fatalities and injuries due to traffic accidents across the Northern Territory (NT) increased slightly from 49 fatalities and injuries per 10 000 population in 2006 to 51 fatalities and injuries per 10 000 population in 2007. However, the rate of road traffic accidents across the NT showed a slight decrease over the same period from 105 per 10 000 population in 2006 to 101 per 10 000 population in 2007.

In 2007, fatalities from road traffic accidents occurred at a rate of 3 per 10 000 population and non fatal injuries at a rate of 48 per 10 000 population. In 2006, rates of 2 fatalities per 10 000 population and 47 injuries per 10 000 population were observed.

RATE OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES: Northern Territory—2003 to 2007



(a) Rate per 10 000 population
Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

Drivers of motor vehicles and passengers in motor vehicles accounted for the majority (78%) of those injured in road traffic accidents. Pedestrians and pedal cyclists accounted for 12% of those injured in traffic accidents, and motorcyclists accounted for 9%. Collisions between moving vehicles accounted for 51% of accidents, while vehicle roll overs and vehicles that ran off the road accounted for 34% of accidents.

There was a large variation in accident rates across regions. For example, the highest road traffic accident rate of 164 per 10 000 population occurred in the Finniss region, which also had the highest non fatal injury rate of 105 per 10 000 population. The lowest motor vehicle accident rate of 27 per 10 000 population was at Bathurst-Melville. The lowest non fatal injury rate of 31 per 10 000 population was in East Arnhem. The East Arnhem, Finniss, Bathurst-Melville and Palmerston-East Arm regions had no fatalities recorded in 2007.

Injuries resulting from road traffic accidents generally occurred at a higher rate in more remote regions than the urban regions of Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm. For example, Daly and Finniss had rates of non fatal injuries caused by road traffic accidents

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
continued

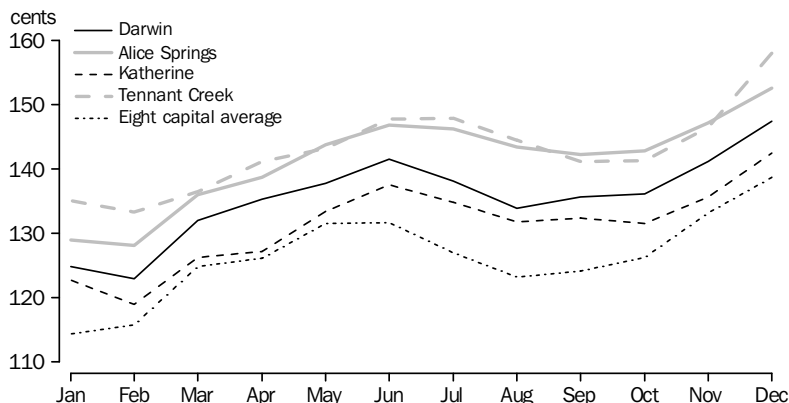
of 103 and 105 injuries per 10 000 population respectively, whilst Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm had rates of 39 and 42 injuries per 10 000 population respectively.

During 2007, the proportion of accidents involving multiple vehicles was higher in urbanised regions than in remote regions. In Darwin City, accidents involving collision, including striking a parked vehicle, totalled 70% of all accidents. In the Litchfield region this figure was 47%, and in Barkly it was 15%.

FUEL PRICES

During December 2007, the average price of unleaded fuel in the Northern Territory (NT) was 150.08 cents per litre, 11.43 cents above the combined average of the eight capital cities. Monthly average unleaded fuel prices during 2007 in NT urban areas continued to be highest in Tennant Creek, followed by Alice Springs, Darwin, and Katherine. During the year, the monthly average unleaded price peaked in December in Tennant Creek at 157.9 cents per litre, and was lowest in February in Katherine at 119 cents per litre.

AVERAGE UNLEADED FUEL PRICES: 2007



Source: www.fueltrac.com.au

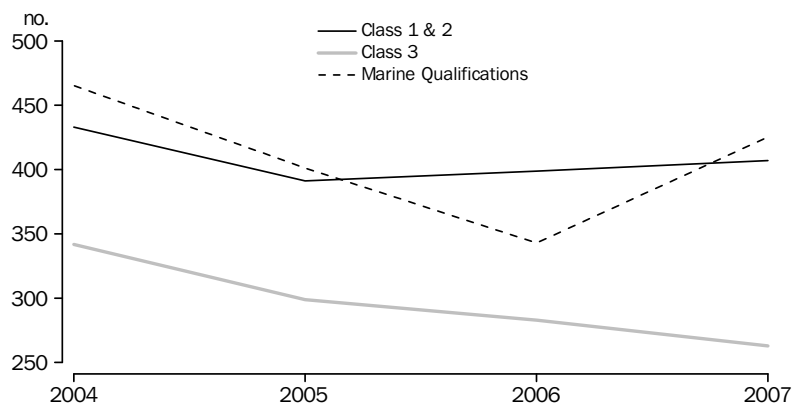
MARINE VESSELS

Commercial marine vessels in the Northern Territory (NT) are required to be registered with a certificate of survey issued, based upon size and intended use. Reissued annually, the number of registrations of Class 1 & 2 trading vessels in 2007 was 407 vessels, an increase from the 399 vessels registered in 2006, but a fall from the 423 registered in 2004. The number of certificates of survey issued for Class 3 type vessels (commercial fishing boats) has fallen each year, from 342 in 2004 to 263 in 2007.

The number of marine qualifications issued also varies from year to year. In 2004, 465 marine qualifications were issued compared to 425 in 2007.

MARINE VESSELS
continued

MARINE REGISTRATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS: Northern Territory—2004 to 2007



Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on transport in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0)

Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Fueltrac

Department of Planning and Infrastructure: Road Safety Branch

Department of Planning and Infrastructure: Marine Safety Branch

9.1 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: By Statistical Subdivision—2007

	Darwin City	Palmerston -East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst -Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Angle collision	209	48	27	np	—	np	—	5	17	3
Fell off motorcycle	21	6	7	3	—	np	—	np	4	np
Head on collision	9	np	3	np	np	np	3	np	3	—
Struck animal	—	np	np	4	—	4	5	np	21	6
Struck object	45	12	np	np	—	—	—	3	5	3
Struck parked vehicle	92	17	np	np	—	np	np	4	13	np
Struck pedestrian	34	12	np	np	—	—	np	9	13	5
Overtaken	12	5	23	13	4	27	11	17	50	30
Ran off road	127	61	53	np	np	26	17	18	41	24
Rear end	213	65	42	np	—	3	4	np	9	np
Side swipe	68	18	10	np	np	4	np	np	8	6
Total(a)	847	256	177	36	7	71	46	65	188	84
Road traffic accident rate per 10,000 population(b)	116	94	101	164	27	101	103	40	100	133

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes other accident and type of accident unknown.

(b) Calculated using Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2007.

Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

9.1 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: By Statistical Subdivision—2007 *continued*

	<i>Central NT</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	no.	no.
Angle collision	62	372
Fell off motorcycle	5	52
Head on collision	7	32
Struck animal	16	62
Struck object	12	86
Struck parked vehicle	22	155
Struck pedestrian	16	92
Overtaken	79	271
Ran off road	83	459
Rear end	47	388
Side swipe	26	145
Total(a)	385	2 162
Road traffic accident rate per 10,000 population(b)	97	101

(a) Includes other accident and type of accident unknown.

(b) Calculated using Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2007.

Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

9.2 INJURIES AND FATALITIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: By Statistical Subdivision—2007

	Darwin City	Palmerston -East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst -Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Fatal										
Total fatal	6	—	3	—	—	3	np	—	11	np
Rate per 10,000	1	—	2	—	—	4	np	—	6	np
Non Fatal										
Driver of a motor vehicle	156	71	66	14	5	21	22	19	36	23
Passenger(a)	35	11	28	5	9	19	24	16	39	22
Rear tray & luggage area passenger	—	—	3	—	—	np	—	np	np	—
Motor cyclist(b)	38	15	11	np	—	3	—	np	8	3
Pedal cyclist	25	6	np	—	—	—	—	5	3	np
Pillion passenger(c)	3	—	np	—	—	—	—	—	np	np
Pedestrian	25	12	np	np	—	np	—	7	6	3
Total non fatal(d)	282	115	115	23	14	44	46	51	98	55
Rate per 10,000	39	42	66	105	55	63	103	31	52	87
Total										
Total(d)	288	115	118	23	14	47	48	51	109	57

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes bus passengers.

(b) Includes scooters.

(c) Includes bicyclist pillion.

(d) Includes not known.

Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

9.2 INJURIES AND FATALITIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: By Statistical Subdivision—2007 *continued*

	<i>Central NT</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	no.	no.
.....		
Fatal		
Total fatal	30	57
Rate per 10,000	8	3
Non Fatal		
Driver of a motor vehicle	99	532
Passenger(a)	55	263
Rear tray & luggage area passenger	np	8
Motor cyclist(b)	12	95
Pedal cyclist	6	48
Pillion passenger(c)	np	11
Pedestrian	10	65
Total non fatal(d)	187	1 030
Rate per 10,000	47	48
Total		
Total(d)	217	1 087

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes bus passengers.

(b) Includes scooters.

(c) Includes bicyclist pillions.

(d) Includes not known.

Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

9.3 AVERAGE UNLEADED PETROL PRICES: By Selected Areas—2004 to 2007

	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Katherine</i>	<i>Tennant Creek</i>	<i>Alice Springs</i>	<i>Eight capitals average</i>
	cents per litre	cents per litre	cents per litre	cents per litre	cents per litre
2004					
January	99.30	105.60	102.50	103.50	93.71
February	99.90	103.60	101.50	103.50	91.20
March	100.20	105.20	103.90	104.00	94.25
April	100.20	105.40	102.50	103.90	94.73
May	103.30	109.40	109.30	108.10	99.60
June	107.00	113.30	110.50	112.90	100.96
July	106.20	113.40	110.20	113.60	98.19
August	107.70	107.40	110.20	113.10	103.00
September	106.30	109.20	116.70	116.50	103.60
October	109.70	110.20	113.50	117.00	106.15
November	111.80	110.00	122.20	120.60	104.80
December	110.80	110.10	118.10	118.30	99.99
2005					
January	107.30	110.00	112.50	114.00	97.06
February	106.20	101.30	117.00	114.10	100.20
March	109.80	100.40	122.40	115.90	106.04
April	114.90	112.90	125.80	120.30	110.35
May	114.60	111.70	124.20	120.90	106.80
June	113.60	110.00	121.90	119.10	106.66
July	115.30	112.10	124.00	120.80	111.84
August	118.90	117.40	129.20	125.90	118.20
September	133.60	133.60	143.60	139.50	130.98
October	135.00	131.00	140.90	141.20	126.64
November	130.30	126.70	135.30	136.50	119.10
December	123.10	124.20	130.60	130.40	115.19
2006					
January	124.90	124.60	133.10	131.40	120.73
February	129.10	124.00	136.60	130.70	120.38
March	128.60	124.10	136.60	129.50	122.04
April	134.70	132.80	140.80	135.90	131.08
May	142.20	138.80	149.90	144.90	135.39
June	143.40	144.30	152.50	147.40	138.19
July	144.80	145.50	152.50	149.60	137.83
August	145.20	143.10	152.60	150.70	137.66
September	135.80	135.00	148.80	142.00	124.49
October	128.30	128.70	137.70	133.70	117.05
November	125.60	127.10	133.00	128.90	114.86
December	125.00	125.20	129.70	125.70	117.31
2007					
January	124.90	122.70	135.10	128.90	114.36
February	123.00	119.00	133.30	128.10	115.76
March	132.00	126.20	136.50	136.00	124.85
April	135.30	127.20	141.10	138.70	126.16
May	137.80	133.40	143.10	143.70	131.54
June	141.50	137.50	147.70	146.80	131.66
July	138.10	134.80	147.90	146.20	126.96
August	133.90	131.70	144.40	143.40	123.19
September	135.60	132.40	141.20	142.20	124.18
October	136.10	131.50	141.30	142.80	126.29
November	141.20	135.60	146.50	147.10	133.19
December	147.40	142.50	157.90	152.50	138.65

Source: www.fueltrac.com.au

9.4

COMMERCIAL MARINE VESSEL REGISTRATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS(a):

Northern Territory—2004 to 2007

	<i>Class 1 & 2: Trading Vessels</i>	<i>Class 3: Fishing Vessels</i>	<i>Total Certificates of Survey Issued</i>	<i>Marine Qualifications Issued</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.
2004	423	342	775	465
2005	391	299	690	401
2006	399	283	682	423
2007	407	263	670	425

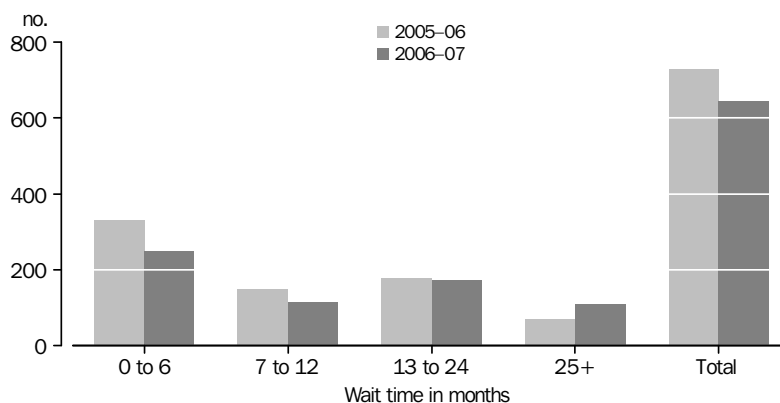
(a) See Glossary

Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure

PUBLIC HOUSING

Applications for public housing in the Northern Territory (NT) declined by 2% between 2005–06 and 2006–07, a much smaller decline than the 13% between 2004–05 and 2005–06. However, the proportion of public housing applicants experiencing wait times of more than six months rose from 55% in 2005–06 to 62% in 2006–07. Public housing stock numbers dropped slightly during the same period from 5392 to 5352.

LENGTH OF TIME TENANTS WAITED TO BE ALLOCATED PUBLIC HOUSING: Northern Territory—2005–06 to 2006–07



Source: Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport

BUILDING APPROVALS

In the Northern Territory (NT), total new residential building approvals increased by 12% from 1300 approvals in 2005–06 to 1454 approvals in 2006–07. This increase shows similar levels of growth between approvals of new houses and new other residential building types. New house approvals in the NT rose by 12%, from 677 to 761 approvals, and new other residential dwelling approvals rose by 11% from 623 to 693 approvals.

In the NT, the value of new residential building approvals increased by 25% from \$330 million in 2005–06 to \$411 million in 2006–07. The average value of new house building approvals across the NT was \$278 680, and \$286 980 for other residential building types.

Most new house building approvals occurred in Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) adjoining Darwin City. More houses were approved for building in Palmerston-East Arm (356) than any other region, with an average value of \$277 170 per new house building approval. The next highest number of new house approvals occurred in Litchfield Shire (130), with an average value of \$246 900. The third highest number of new house building approvals occurred in Darwin City (84), with an average value of \$348 880, followed by Central NT (77) with an average value of \$271 430.

BUILDING APPROVALS*continued*

A higher proportion of new other residential building approvals were observed in areas with high population density. Darwin City had the highest number of new other residential building approvals. There were nearly six times the number of new other residential building approvals (493) compared to houses (84), reflecting limitations in land availability. The average value of new other residential building approvals in Darwin City was \$342 000. The number of approvals of new other residential buildings was also relatively high in Palmerston-East Arm (171) with an average value of \$145 390.

BUILDING COMPLETIONS

The number of dwelling units completed has increased over the past three years with 2006–07 showing the largest annual increase of 24%. The corresponding value for new residential building completions for that year at \$352.4 million was an even greater increase of 41%. The number of new dwelling units completed in the public sector has decreased every year from 268 in 2002–03 to less than half that number (101) in 2006–07.

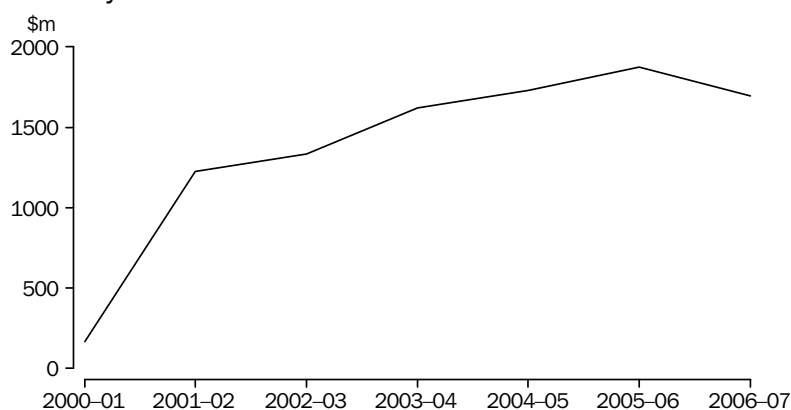
The value of alterations and additions to residential buildings has increased over the five years to 2006–07 with the exception of 2003–04 when there was a slight decrease.

The value of non-residential building completions varied over the five years to 2006–07. The highest value of \$270.3 million in 2005–06 included \$166.9 million of public sector building and accounted for almost half of the total value of building completions for that year.

The value of all building completions has doubled from \$342.0 million in 2002–03 to \$683.8 million in 2006–07. The proportion of public sector buildings completed increased annually from 22% in 2002–03 to 37% in 2005–06 but dropped to just 20% in 2006–07 when there was a 56% increase in private sector new residential building completions.

Engineering Construction

In 2006–07, the private sector accounted for 98% of the total value of engineering construction in the Northern Territory (NT). Engineering construction in this sector increased in value between 2002–03 and 2005–06 by 41% from \$1331.6 million to \$1876.1 million. It then fell 8% to \$1698.3 million between 2005–06 and 2006–07.

VALUE OF ALL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION: Northern Territory—2000–01 to 2006–07

Source: ABS data available on request, *Engineering Construction Activity Survey*

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on construction activity and housing in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia (cat. no. 8750.0)

Construction Work Done, Australia (cat. no. 8755.0)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport

Department of Planning and infrastructure

10.1**PUBLIC HOUSING(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2006–07**

	Darwin City	Palmerston - East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finnis	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly	Central NT	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Public housing dwellings, 30 June											
Market rent	395	145	—	12	—	2	18	46	32	88	738
Rebated rent	2 030	1 027	12	48	—	14	15	379	142	749	4 416
Vacant dwellings	47	37	—	2	—	—	—	35	35	42	198
Total	2 472	1 209	12	62	—	16	33	460	209	879	5 352
Stock numbers											
One bedroom	580	329	—	8	—	2	12	127	42	261	1 361
Two bedroom	698	371	11	24	—	9	10	145	39	245	1 552
Three bedroom	1 095	475	1	27	—	5	10	174	114	345	2 246
Four Bedroom or more	99	34	—	3	—	—	1	14	14	28	193
Total	2 472	1 209	12	62	—	16	33	460	209	879	5 352
Households by Indigenous status											
Indigenous	640	344	2	35	—	2	2	236	113	440	1 814
Non-Indigenous	1 785	828	10	25	—	14	31	189	61	397	3 340
Total	2 425	1 172	12	60	—	16	33	425	174	837	5 154
Applications for public housing(b)											
	709	337	—	7	—	4	9	336	55	443	1 900
Demand for housing, 30 June(c)											
One bedroom (Non-Pensioner)	343	150	—	8	—	—	12	101	34	115	763
One bedroom (Pensioner)	191	74	—	2	—	1	—	4	2	49	323
Two bedroom	292	153	—	1	—	—	7	45	9	91	598
Three bedroom	325	157	—	2	—	2	18	58	28	199	789
Four bedroom	29	7	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	25	71
Unknown	17	5	—	—	—	—	4	3	16	3	48
Total	1 197	546	—	13	—	3	46	215	90	482	2 592
Wait time(d)											
6 months and under	64	38	—	4	—	1	—	77	16	47	247
7–12 months	35	21	—	4	—	—	3	24	4	23	114
13–24 months	62	61	—	—	—	—	2	6	10	31	172
25 months and over	44	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	47	111
Total	205	137	—	8	—	1	6	108	31	148	644

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes Government employee housing (see Glossary).

(b) Classified by the Statistical Subdivision in which the application is submitted, not the applicant's preferred location of residence.

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

(d) Refers to the length of time public housing tenants waited to be allocated public housing.

Source: Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport

10.2 BUILDING APPROVALS(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2006–07

		Darwin City	Palmerston -East Arm	Litchfield Shire	Finniss	Bathurst -Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly
HOUSES											
New	no.	84	356	130	20	—	1	1	51	38	3
New	\$'000	29 306	98 672	32 097	3 478	—	132	189	16 225	9 908	1 172
Alterations(b)	\$'000	16 830	2 996	10 478	895	—	53	—	12 001	5 193	1 701
Total(c)	\$'000	46 136	101 667	42 574	4 373	—	185	189	28 227	15 101	2 872
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
New	no.	493	171	—	15	—	—	—	6	4	—
New	\$'000	168 608	24 862	—	1 920	—	—	—	2 100	625	—
Alterations(b)	\$'000	667	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total(c)	\$'000	169 275	24 894	—	1 920	—	—	—	2 100	625	—
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
New	no.	577	527	130	35	—	1	1	57	42	3
New	\$'000	197 914	123 533	32 097	5 398	—	132	189	18 325	10 533	1 172
Alterations(b)	\$'000	17 498	3 028	10 478	895	—	53	—	12 001	5 193	1 701
Total(c)	\$'000	215 412	126 561	42 574	6 293	—	185	189	30 327	15 726	2 872
NON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
New	\$'000	61 317	35 772	7 947	15 875	—	5 314	525	3 307	4 798	435
Alterations(b)	\$'000	61 144	8 674	2 790	249	—	—	—	1 307	1 978	1 069
Total(c)	\$'000	122 460	44 446	10 737	16 124	—	5 314	525	4 614	6 776	1 504
TOTAL BUILDINGS											
New	\$'000	259 230	159 305	40 044	21 273	—	5 446	714	21 633	15 332	1 607
Alterations(b)	\$'000	78 641	11 702	13 267	1 144	—	53	—	13 308	7 171	2 770
Total(c)	\$'000	337 872	171 007	53 311	22 417	—	5 499	714	34 941	22 502	4 376

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See 'Building data' in Glossary.

(b) Includes additions, refurbishments and conversions.

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

Source: Buildings Approvals, Australia, Aug 2008 (cat. no. 8731.0)

10.2**BUILDING APPROVALS(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2006–07** *continued*

*Central
NT* *Northern
Territory*

HOUSES

New	no.	77	761
New	\$'000	20 900	212 079
Alterations(b)	\$'000	8 598	58 745
Total(c)	\$'000	29 498	270 824

OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

New	no.	4	693
New	\$'000	760	198 875
Alterations(b)	\$'000	658	1 357
Total(c)	\$'000	1 418	200 232

TOTAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

New	no.	81	1 454
New	\$'000	21 660	410 954
Alterations(b)	\$'000	9 256	60 101
Total(c)	\$'000	30 916	471 056

NON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

New	\$'000	34 901	170 192
Alterations(b)	\$'000	17 451	94 661
Total(c)	\$'000	52 352	264 853

TOTAL BUILDINGS

New	\$'000	56 561	581 146
Alterations(b)	\$'000	26 707	154 763
Total(c)	\$'000	83 268	735 909

- (a) See 'Building data' in Glossary.
 (b) Includes additions, refurbishments and conversions.
 (c) Components may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Buildings Approvals, Australia, Aug 2008 (cat. no. 8731.0)

10.3 BUILDING COMPLETIONS(a), by Sector: Northern Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07

	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	Total(b)
DWELLING UNITS (NO.)			
2002–2003	757	268	1 025
2003–2004	718	192	910
2004–2005	878	173	1 051
2005–2006	976	140	1 116
2006–2007	1 284	101	1 385
VALUE OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (\$M)			
2002–2003	123.1	55.7	178.8
2003–2004	133.4	43.8	177.2
2004–2005	190.3	34.8	225.1
2005–2006	208.2	41.2	249.4
2006–2007	325.2	27.1	352.4
VALUE OF ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS (\$M) (c)			
2002–2003	23.8	8.2	32.0
2003–2004	25.1	5.9	30.9
2004–2005	31.1	5.5	36.7
2005–2006	55.0	12.8	67.8
2006–2007	63.6	14.5	78.1
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (\$M)			
2002–2003	118.2	13.0	131.2
2003–2004	147.4	69.4	216.8
2004–2005	90.0	101.1	191.1
2005–2006	103.4	166.9	270.3
2006–2007	157.7	95.6	253.3
TOTAL BUILDINGS (\$M)			
2002–2003	265.1	76.9	342.0
2003–2004	305.8	119.1	425.0
2004–2005	311.4	141.4	452.9
2005–2006	366.6	220.8	587.5
2006–2007	546.5	137.3	683.8

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Components may not add up to total due to rounding.

(c) Includes dwellings created from conversions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Activity Survey

10.4**ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, Value of Work Done: Northern****Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07**

	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR					
Construction for the Private Sector					
Roads, highways & subdivisions	36.3	19.0	32.9	42.5	58.7
Bridges, railways & harbours	317.1	35.2	2.6	33.6	50.0
Electricity generation, transmission etc. & pipelines	6.5	516.2	123.5	8.2	5.7
Water storage & supply, sewerage & drainage	38.0	7.0	8.4	2.8	56.3
Telecommunications	0.9	16.0	7.9	13.2	60.9
Heavy industry	779.6	830.3	1 359.5	1 562.6	1 307.4
Recreation & other	7.0	5.7	7.4	21.6	43.1
Total	1 185.4	1 429.3	1 542.2	1 684.6	1 582.1
Construction for the Public Sector					
Roads, highways & subdivisions	28.6	51.4	63.3	44.7	53.2
Bridges, railways & harbours	43.0	42.4	23.0	17.5	5.7
Electricity generation, transmission etc. & pipelines	11.7	7.9	13.6	21.9	7.2
Water storage & supply, sewerage & drainage	8.6	16.5	21.9	17.0	3.3
Telecommunications	7.8	3.5	12.1	—	0.1
Heavy industry	—	0.5	—	—	0.1
Recreation & other	1.9	2.5	3.0	7.9	5.5
Total	101.6	124.9	136.8	109.0	75.0
Total Private Sector Construction					
Roads, highways & subdivisions	64.9	70.4	96.2	87.2	111.9
Bridges, railways & harbours	360.1	77.6	25.6	51.1	55.7
Electricity generation, transmission etc. & pipelines	18.2	524.1	137.0	30.1	12.9
Water storage & supply, sewerage & drainage	46.6	23.5	30.2	19.9	59.6
Telecommunications	8.7	19.5	20.0	13.2	61.0
Heavy industry	779.6	830.8	1 359.5	1 562.6	1 307.5
Recreation & other	8.8	8.2	10.3	29.5	48.5
Total	1 286.9	1 554.1	1 679.0	1 793.6	1 657.1
PUBLIC SECTOR					
Roads, highways & subdivisions	1.1	2.3	5.0	8.4	8.0
Bridges, railways & harbours	—	—	—	—	0.1
Electricity generation, transmission etc. & pipelines	—	—	0.3	—	—
Water storage & supply, sewerage & drainage	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	3.1
Telecommunications	43.2	62.0	44.9	72.0	28.8
Heavy industry	—	—	0.1	—	—
Recreation & other	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.2
Total	44.7	65.6	52.1	82.4	41.2
ALL CONSTRUCTION					
Roads, highways & subdivisions	66.1	72.7	101.3	95.6	120.0
Bridges, railways & harbours	360.1	77.6	25.6	51.2	55.8
Electricity generation, transmission etc. & pipelines	18.2	524.1	137.4	30.1	12.9
Water storage & supply, sewerage & drainage	46.7	23.7	30.3	21.0	62.6
Telecommunications	51.9	81.6	64.9	85.2	89.8
Heavy industry	779.6	830.8	1 359.6	1 562.6	1 307.5
Recreation & other	8.9	9.3	12.0	30.4	49.7
Total	1 331.6	1 619.8	1 731.1	1 876.1	1 698.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS Data available on request, Engineering
Construction Activity Survey

FIELD CROPS

Of the field crops grown in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006–07, only seed and hay crops are grown across most regions. The value of field crops increased 57% to \$19 million in 2006–07. Cereal crops, primarily sorghum, continued to be grown only in the Daly region, and peanuts only in the Lower Top End region. No field crops were grown in East Arnhem or Bathurst Melville. Seed and hay crops comprised 99% of field crop tonnage in 2006–07 with a value of \$18 million.

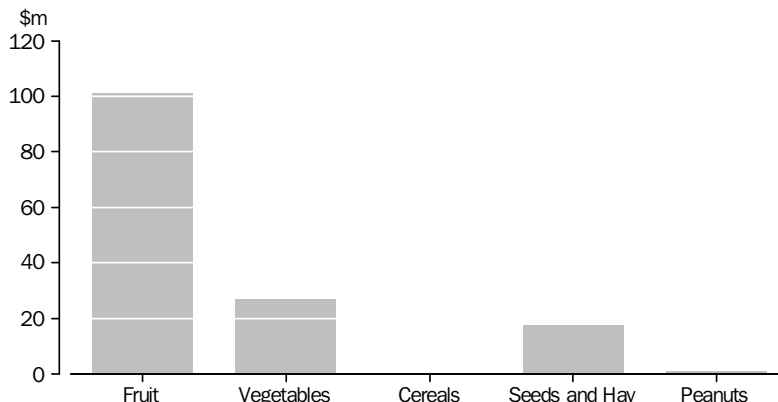
FRUIT & VEGETABLES

Fruit and vegetables produced in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006–07 were grown in the Statistical Sub Divisions (SSDs) of Litchfield Shire, Finnis, Alligator, Daly, Lower Top End NT and Central NT. The value of fruit and vegetables produced increased 63% from 2005–06 to \$128 million in 2006–07.

The total value of the fruit crops produced in the NT in 2006–07 was \$101 million, a 96% increase over the previous year's crop worth \$52 million. The value of fruit produced in the Litchfield Shire region was \$56 million, approximately half the total value of fruit produced in the Northern Territory. The next highest fruit growing region is the Lower Top End NT, producing \$34 million of fruit from the farming districts to the north and south of Katherine. The main fruit crop grown in the NT is mango.

The value of vegetables grown in the NT in 2006–07 was unchanged from last year at \$27 million. In 2006–07, 97% of all vegetables produced in the NT was grown in Litchfield Shire. This was comparable to the vegetable harvest of \$27 million in 2005–06, with only 85% of vegetable production grown in Litchfield Shire. The second largest vegetable growing region was Central NT. Vegetables were not produced in the Alligator region in 2006-07.

VALUE OF CROPS: Northern Territory—2006–07

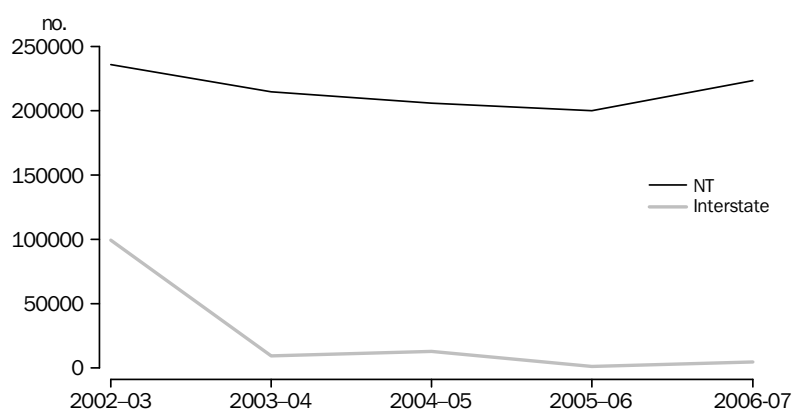


Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

CATTLE

There were 227 874 cattle exported from the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006–07. This is a 10% increase from the 219 828 cattle exported in 2005–06. Of the cattle exported in 2006–07, 2% (4747) were sourced from interstate, an increase of 1% from 2005–06. The majority of live cattle exported from the NT go to Indonesia (84%), followed by Malaysia (including Sarawak and Sabah) (9%), Philippines (4%) and Brunei (3%). In 2002–03, the majority of live cattle were exported to Indonesia (67%), followed by Philippines (15%), Malaysia (including Sarawak and Sabah) (7%) and Brunei (6%).

ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS, Through Port of Darwin—2002–03 to 2006–07

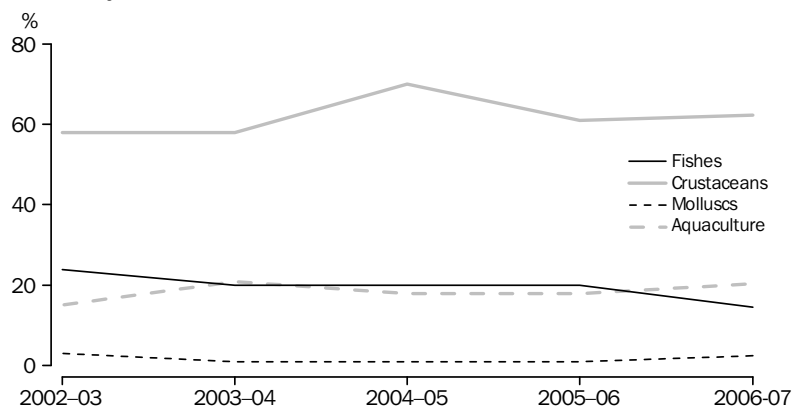


Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

SEAFOOD

The Northern Territory (NT) fishing industry had a total estimated value of \$140 million in 2006–07. This is an increase of 4% from the previous year's value of \$133.6 million. The total value of the mollusc catch increased from \$2 million in 2005–06 to \$4 million in 2006–07. The value of the crustacean catch had increased from \$85 million to \$87 million during the same period, while the value of the fish catch dropped from \$21 million to \$20 million.

CONTRIBUTION TO FISHING INDUSTRY VALUE: Northern Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07



Source: Department of Business Industry and Regional Development

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

FURTHER INFORMATION
continued

Further information on agriculture and fisheries in the Northern Territory is available from the following source:

Agricultural commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0)

11.1 FIELD CROPS, Estimated Value and Production: By Statistical Subdivision—2006–07

		<i>Litchfield Shire</i>	<i>Finniss</i>	<i>Alligator</i>	<i>Daly</i>	<i>Lower Top End NT</i>	<i>Barkly</i>	<i>Central NT</i>	Northern Territory(a)
Estimated value									
Cereal	\$'000	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	300
Seed and hay	\$'000	1 567	33	3 120	6 180	5 400	1 000	300	17 600
Peanuts	\$'000	—	—	—	—	1 000	—	—	1 000
Total	\$'000	1 567	33	3 120	6 480	6 400	1 000	300	18 900
Estimated volume									
Cereal	t	—	—	—	1 078	—	—	—	1 078
Seed and hay	t	6 725	—	5 065	63 915	29 940	6 148	712	112 505
Peanuts	t	—	—	—	—	623	—	—	623
Total	t	6 725	—	5 065	64 993	30 563	6 148	712	114 206

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

11.2 VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: By Statistical Subdivision—2006–07

	<i>Litchfield Shire</i>	<i>Finniss</i>	<i>Alligator</i>	<i>Daly</i>	<i>Lower Top End NT</i>	<i>Central NT</i>	Northern Territory(a)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fruit	55 800	600	1 100	1 100	33 600	9 000	101 200
Vegetable	26 100	—	—	—	300	500	26 900
Total	81 900	600	1 100	1 100	33 900	9 500	128 100

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Department Of Business, Economic and Regional Development

11.3 FINAL DESTINATION OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS(a), through the Port of Darwin—2002–03 to 2006–07

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Brunei	14 747	11 744	8 091	7 195	7 453
Egypt	10 873	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	172 452	159 304	184 174	188 309	190 297
Timor Lest	—	58	35	—	—
Jordan	688	—	—	—	—
Philippines	38 188	53 549	29 224	13 622	10 071
Malaysia	16 241	6 287	9 439	2 542	12 412
Saudi Arabia	2 589	—	—	—	—
Sarawak	938	2 887	3 037	5 168	1 883
Sabah	241	—	304	2 992	5 758
Total	256 957	233 829	234 304	219 828	227 874

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

11.4 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS, through the Port of Darwin: Northern Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Northern Territory	235 430	214 223	205 460	199 838	223 127
Interstate	99 363	9 844	13 172	1 644	4 747
Total	334 793	224 067	218 632	201 482	227 874

Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

11.5**FISHING INDUSTRY(a), Estimated Value: Northern Territory—2005–06 to 2006–07**

	2005-06	2006-07
	\$'000	\$'000
.....		
Fishes		
Barramundi	r3 870	3 597
Total Fishes(b)	r20 876	20 351
Crustaceans		
Mud crabs	r4 498	5 653
Prawns	80 135	80 936
Total Crustaceans(b)	r84 914	86 914
Molluscs		
Trepang	1 247	1 259
Total Molluscs(b)	r1 842	3 593
Aquaculture(c)	r26 000	28 526
Total of all species	r133 632	139 384

.....

r revised

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

(b) Totals include species not shown separately.

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

Source: Department of Business, Economics and Regional Development

MINING AND ENERGY

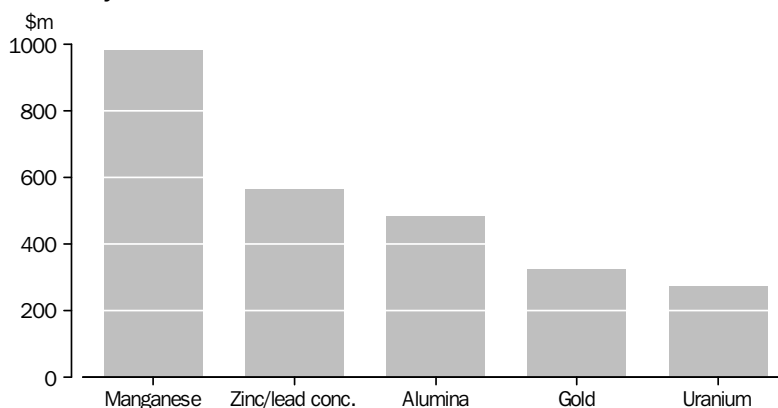
In 2006–07, the mining industry (comprising mineral ore and energy production) continued to be a major contributor to the Northern Territory (NT) economy, with a total value of \$3942 million. This was an increase from the 2005–06 mineral production value of \$2775 million. The components of this total value include: metallic mineral production (64%); non metallic mineral production (6%); and energy minerals (35%).

The largest proportion of the NT's mineral production value in 2006–07 came from the East Arnhem region where large mines are located at Nhulunbuy and Groote Eylandt. Mining in the region produced 9 million tonnes of manganese, bauxite and alumina, with a value of \$1 billion, down from the 10 million tonnes mined in the region in the previous year.

The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) of the Lower Top End NT was the next largest contributor to the NT's mineral production value with \$569 million. Ninety-nine percent of this value was from the production of lead/zinc concentrate which totalled 309 953 tonnes.

The Alligator region supports the largest of Australia's three uranium mines and produced 5278 tonnes of uranium oxide with a value of \$273 million. This is an increase of 7% in production from 2005–06.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, Five Highest: Northern Territory—2006–07



Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information about mining in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

Australian Uranium Association

FURTHER INFORMATION
continued

Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines

Northern Territory Minerals Council

Directory of Mining Statistics, 2002 (cat. no. 1144.0)

Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

Mining Operations, Australia (cat. no. 8415.0)

12.1 MINERAL PRODUCTION(a): By Statistical Subdivision—2006–07

		Litchfield Shire	Bathurst -Melville	Alligator	Daly	East Arnhem	Lower Top End NT	Barkly	Central NT	Northern Territory(b)
METALLIC MINERALS										
Gold	grams	—	—	2 145 048	—	—	9	111	10 445 023	12 590 191
Manganese	tonnes	—	—	—	—	3 389 095	—	272 377	—	3 661 472
Bauxite	tonnes	—	—	—	—	4 352 141	—	—	—	4 352 141
Alumina	tonnes	—	—	—	—	1 655 730	—	—	—	1 655 730
Iron Ore	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 612	—	1 612
Zinc/lead concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	309 953	—	—	309 953
Copper concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral Sands	tonnes	—	5 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 200
Silver	grams	—	—	552 869	—	—	1	—	829 404	1 382 274
NON METALLIC MINERALS										
Diamonds	carats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermiculite	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 900	8 900
Other non metallic minerals(c)	tonnes	487 894	—	448 434	—	126 070	178 289	4 610	218 979	1 464 276
ENERGY MINERALS (d)										
Crude oil	kilo litres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 448 240
Natural gas	kilo litres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548 653 015
Uranium oxide	tonnes	—	—	5 278	—	—	—	—	—	5 278

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on figures provided by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(b) Includes offshore areas.

(c) Includes barite, crushed rock, limestone, quicklime, soil, sand, dimension/stone and salt.

(d) Excludes oil, condensate and gas production from the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA).

Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

12.2**VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION: By Statistical Subdivision—2006–07**

	<i>Litchfield Shire</i>	<i>Bathurst -Melville</i>	<i>Alligator</i>	<i>Daly</i>	<i>East Arnhem</i>	<i>Lower Top End NT</i>	<i>Barkly</i>	<i>Central NT</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic Minerals									
Gold	—	—	54 940	—	—	—	3	269 361	324 304
Manganese	—	—	—	—	953 399	—	28 715	—	982 114
Bauxite	—	—	—	—	166 892	—	—	—	166 892
Alumina	—	—	—	—	483 398	—	—	—	483 398
Zinc/lead concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	565 504	—	—	565 504
Copper concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	247	412
Iron ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	97
Mineral sands	—	1 997	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 997
Total metallic minerals	—	1 997	55 105	—	1 603 688	565 504	28 815	269 608	2 524 717
Non Metallic Mineral									
Diamonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermiculite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 376	3 376
Other nonmetallic minerals	4 270	—	7 554	—	2 721	3 675	66	1 093	19 379
Total nonmetallic minerals	4 270	—	7 554	—	2 721	3 675	66	4 468	22 754
Energy Minerals									
Crude oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 059 448
Natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 671
Uranium oxide	—	—	273 255	—	—	—	—	—	273 255
Total energy minerals	—	—	273 255	—	—	—	—	—	1 395 374
Total mineral production	4 270	1 997	335 914	—	1 606 409	569 179	28 880	274 077	3 942 846

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development.

VISITORS

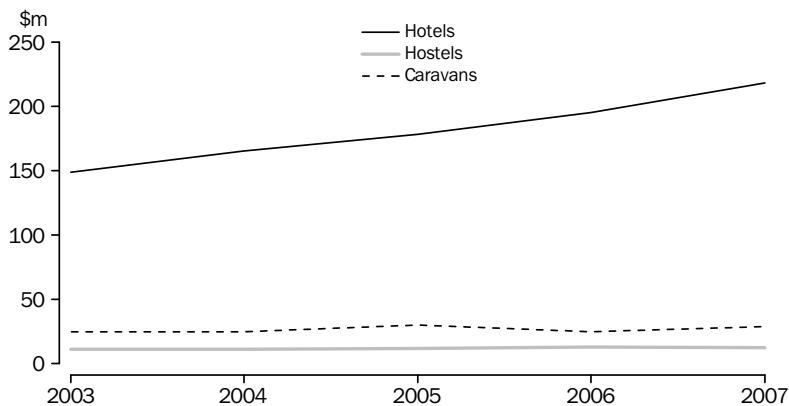
Between 2005 and 2007 there were on average 1.4 million persons visiting the Northern Territory (NT) per year. The majority were domestic visitors (75%), with the remaining (25%) being international visitors. The Top End Area had the highest proportion of visitors (58%), as well as the longest average length of stay (7 nights). Popular places in the Top End Area include Kakadu National Park, Litchfield National Park and the city of Darwin. The Centre Area had the second-highest proportion of visitors (42%) and contains the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and Alice Springs.

ACCOMMODATION

In the December quarter 2007, 3591 persons were employed by tourist accommodation establishments which included: 51 caravan parks; 91 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments; and, 22 hostels. The number of persons employed in the previous year was slightly higher in all establishment types, despite the number of tourism establishments increasing by one in 2007.

Takings from hotels, motels, guest houses, and serviced apartments in 2007 totalled \$218 million, an increase from \$195 million in 2006. Takings for hostels in 2007 totalled \$12 million, and \$29 million was taken for caravan parks.

TOURISM ACCOMMODATION, Annual takings: Northern Territory—2003 to 2007



Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication on the ABS web site.

Further information on tourism in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

Tourism Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory (cat. no. 8635.7.55.001)

Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001)

Aboriginal Tourism Australia

FURTHER INFORMATION
continued

Tourism Northern Territory

Tourism Research Australia

13.1 VISITOR PROFILE: By NT Tourism Areas—Annual Average for 2005 to 2007 ..

		<i>Barkly Area</i>	<i>Center Area (a)</i>	<i>Katherine Area (b)</i>	<i>Top End Area (c)</i>	<i>Northern Territory (d)</i>
Number of Visitors						
Domestic visitors	'000	np	319	217	669	1 059
International visitors	'000	26	280	51	152	355
Total visitors	'000	np	599	268	821	1 414
Proportion of total NT	%	na	42	18	58	100
Visitor Nights						
Domestic visitors	'000	np	1 786	734	4 045	6 788
International visitors	'000	42	1 259	197	1 402	2 914
Total visitors	'000	np	3 045	931	5 448	9 703
Average length of stay	nights	na	5	4	7	7
Proportion of total NT	%	na	31	10	56	100

- (a) Centre Area combines the Macdonnell, Alice Springs and Petermann ABS-defined tourism regions.
 (b) Katherine Area combines the Katherine and Daly ABS-defined tourism regions.
 (c) Top End Area combines the Darwin, Kakadu and Arnhem ABS-defined tourism regions.
 (d) Components may not add to totals as multiple areas may be visited.

Note: As the National Visitor Survey and the International Visitor Survey are subject to sampling variability, annual average data over a three-year period has been used to increase the amount of responses on which visitor estimates are based, thus improving reliability. This is particularly necessary when profiling NT tourism regions.

Source: Tourism Research Australia- National & International Visitor Surveys (NVS & IVS)

13.2**VISITOR EXPENDITURE(a): By NT Tourism Areas—Annual Average for 2005 to 2007**

		<i>Barkly Area</i>	<i>Centre Area (b)</i>	<i>Katherine Area (c)</i>	<i>Top End Area (d)</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
EXPENDITURE						
Domestic visitors	\$m	np	342	82	804	1 274
International visitors	\$m	np	254	np	126	394
Total visitors	\$m	np	596	np	930	1 668
Proportion of total NT expenditure	%	np	36	np	56	100
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PERSON						
Domestic visitors	\$	na	1 072	378	1 202	1 203
International visitors	\$	na	907	na	829	1 110
Total visitors	\$	na	995	na	1 133	1 180
AVERAGE DAILY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON						
Domestic visitors	\$	na	191	112	199	188
International visitors	\$	na	202	na	90	135
Total visitors	\$	na	196	na	171	172

(a) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Centre Area combines the Macdonnell, Alice Springs and Petermann ABS-defined tourism regions.

(c) Katherine Area combines the Katherine and Daly ABS-defined tourism regions.

(d) Top End Area combines the Darwin, Kakadu and Arnhem ABS-defined tourism regions.

Note: As the National Visitor Survey and the International Visitor Survey are subject to sampling variability, annual average data over a three-year period has been used to increase the amount of responses on which visitor estimates are based, thus improving reliability. This is particularly necessary when profiling NT tourism regions.

Source: Tourism Research Australia- National & International Visitor Surveys (NVS & IVS)

13.3 TOURISM ACCOMMODATION(a)(b), Hotels, Motels, Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments : By Selected Tourism Regions—2003 to 2007

	Alice Springs	Darwin	Katherine	Northern Territory(c)
.....				
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY—DEC QTR (DAYS)				
2003	2	2	2	2
2004	2	2	1	2
2005	2	2	2	2
2006	2	2	2	2
2007	2	2	2	2
.....				
BED OCCUPANCY RATE—DEC QTR (%)				
2003	25.5	30.7	25.0	29.1
2004	30.4	34.9	23.0	32.5
2005	28.7	36.4	23.6	32.1
2006	37.5	36.2	25.6	34.7
2007	31.8	38.9	26.8	34.5
.....				
BED SPACES—DEC QTR (NO.)				
2003	5 538	7 543	1 551	18 721
2004	5 203	7 638	1 605	18 672
2005	4 704	8 132	1 695	18 873
2006	4 694	8 409	1 586	20 239
2007	4 552	8 178	1 709	19 985
.....				
ESTABLISHMENTS—DEC QTR (NO.)				
2003	23	35	10	90
2004	22	36	10	90
2005	21	38	12	94
2006	21	36	10	91
2007	20	35	11	91
.....				
GUEST ARRIVALS—ANNUAL ('000)				
2003	272	389	104	1 101
2004	310	504	112	1 273
2005	258	502	89	1 186
2006	279	525	124	1 286
2007	276	581	115	1 385
.....				
GUEST NIGHTS—ANNUAL ('000)				
2003	564	934	152	2 156
2004	582	1 102	176	2 394
2005	564	1 191	164	2 454
2006	654	1 222	190	2 670
2007	548	1 257	188	2 665
.....				
NIGHTS OCCUPIED—ANNUAL ('000)				
2003	337	571	84	1 257
2004	331	672	97	1 374
2005	315	729	93	1 422
2006	333	740	109	1 497
2007	339	768	108	1 579

(a) Comprises all establishments with 15 or more rooms.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Includes all tourism regions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey

13.3**TOURISM ACCOMMODATION(a)(b), Hotels, Motels, Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments : By Selected Tourism Regions—2003 to 2007** *continued*

	<i>Alice Springs</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Katherine</i>	Northern Territory(c)
.....				
PERSONS EMPLOYED—DEC QTR (NO.)				
2003	785	1 180	144	2 852
2004	789	1 233	144	2 833
2005	823	1 385	141	2 979
2006	697	1 428	124	2 929
2007	641	1 392	138	2 895
.....				
ROOMS—DEC QTR (NO.)				
2003	1 715	2 640	598	6 416
2004	1 650	2 754	610	6 514
2005	1 507	2 890	570	6 477
2006	1 519	2 870	536	6 597
2007	1 487	2 832	564	6 587
.....				
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE—DEC QTR (%)				
2003	48.5	54.1	36.2	49.6
2004	55.2	59.3	37.2	54.6
2005	50.5	64.1	43.8	55.7
2006	60.5	65.1	46.7	60.7
2007	60.7	71.7	49.9	64.0
.....				
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION—ANNUAL (\$M)				
2003	28.1	63.8	7.1	148.5
2004	29.7	76.9	7.5	164.9
2005	28.8	89.7	7.4	178.2
2006	30.5	95.2	8.3	195.2
2007	32.2	106.6	8.6	217.5

(a) Comprises all establishments with 15 or more rooms.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Includes all tourism regions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey

13.4 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)(b)(c), Visitor Hostels: By Selected Tourism Regions—2003 to 2007

	Alice Springs	Darwin	Katherine	Northern Territory(d)
BED OCCUPANCY RATE (%)				
2003	53	41	25	41
2004	48	37	20	37
2005	42	33	22	34
2006	60	41	n.p.	44
2007	62	43	n.p.	43
BED SPACES (NO.)				
2003	863	1 267	380	2 928
2004	954	1 257	471	3 096
2005	908	1 767	476	3 565
2006	791	1 718	n.p.	3 128
2007	658	1 910	n.p.	3 210
ESTABLISHMENTS (NO.)				
2003	7	9	5	26
2004	7	9	5	26
2005	6	10	5	26
2006	6	10	3	23
2007	5	10	3	22
GUEST ARRIVALS ('000)				
2003	136	97	19	302
2004	129	88	24	282
2005	111	92	16	256
2006	94	118	7	263
2007	82	108	1	218
GUESTS NIGHTS ('000)				
2003	183	268	30	547
2004	172	244	35	504
2005	160	272	28	521
2006	158	316	11	551
2007	139	336	2	519
PERSONS EMPLOYED (NO.)				
2003	54	94	25	229
2004	44	95	48	233
2005	39	110	35	252
2006	40	77	n.p.	239
2007	30	88	n.p.	223

- (a) Comprising establishments with 25 or more bed spaces.
 (b) See Glossary.
 (c) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.
 (d) Includes other tourism regions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourism Accommodation Survey

13.4TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)(b)(c), Visitor Hostels: **By Selected Tourism**Regions—2003 to 2007 *continued*

	<i>Alice Springs</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Katherine</i>	Northern Territory (d)
.....				
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$M)				
2003	3.0	5.7	0.8	11.6
2004	3.1	5.6	1.0	11.4
2005	2.8	6.3	0.8	11.9
2006	2.9	7.3	—	12.8
2007	2.7	8.2	—	12.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Cells with np are not available for publication but are included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

(d) Includes other tourism regions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourism Accommodation Survey

13.5 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a), Caravan Parks: By Selected Tourism Regions—2003 to 2007

	Alice Springs	Darwin	Katherine	Northern Territory(b)
ESTABLISHMENTS—ANNUAL (NO.)				
2003	8	19	10	55
2004	8	18	10	53
2005	8	19	9	52
2006	7	19	9	51
2007	7	18	9	51
TOTAL CARAVAN PARK CAPACITY—DEC QTR (NO.)				
2003	1 090	3 004	1 433	8 576
2004	1 098	3 025	1 390	8 470
2005	1 094	3 161	1 303	n.p.
2006	1 033	3 518	1 335	8 523
2007	1 092	3 428	1 436	8 735
NIGHTS OCCUPIED—ANNUAL ('000)				
2003	229	368	115	946
2004	211	384	95	925
2005	199	442	97	983
2006	191	451	82	762
2007	171	446	90	891
SITE OCCUPANCY RATE—DEC QTR (%)				
2003	43.5	23.6	6.9	21.2
2004	38.6	22.0	8.4	19.5
2005	38.1	24.4	5.7	n.p.
2006	35.6	23.5	7.1	21.3
2007	29.9	24.7	7.3	22.2
PERSONS EMPLOYED—DEC QTR (NO.)				
2003	42	100	78	428
2004	39	84	88	403
2005	49	108	110	n.p.
2006	88	120	102	539
2007	97	82	82	473
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION— ANNUAL(\$M)				
2003	4.9	9.1	2.9	24.7
2004	5.5	9.0	2.8	24.7
2005	5.8	13.1	2.6	30.3
2006	5.5	13.4	2.2	25.0
2007	5.3	13.6	2.8	29.4

(a) See Glossary.

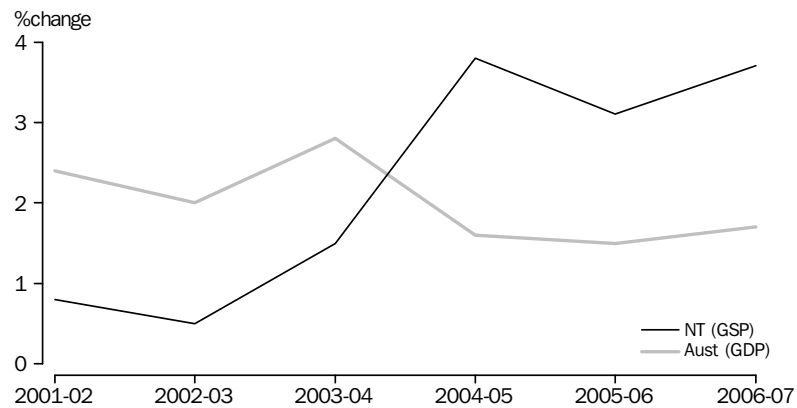
(b) Includes other tourism regions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product (GSP) rose from \$12 693 million in 2005–06 to \$13 405 million in 2006–07, an increase of 6%. This is higher than the increase in the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the same period, which was 3%. GSP per capita for the NT (\$63 548) was also 33% higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$47 954). Over the 2001–02 to 2006–07 period, NT per capita GSP has shown an increased rate of growth. In contrast, the rate of growth of Australian per capita GDP decreased over the same period.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, Chain Volume Measures: Northern Territory—2001–02 to 2006–07

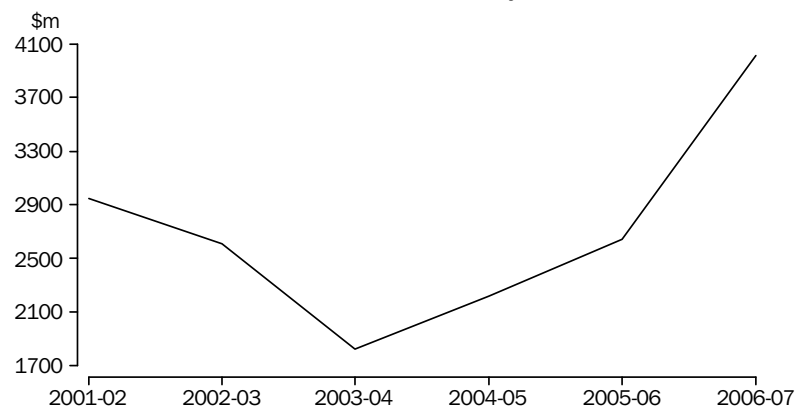


Source: ABS data - Australian National Accounts, State Accounts

EXPORTS

The total value of exports from the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006–07 was \$4013 million, a 52% increase from 2005–06. The industries making the largest contribution to the value of exports from the NT were: Oil and Gas Extraction (46%); followed by Metal Ore Mining (17%); Agriculture (4%); and Other Manufacturing (4%).

VALUE OF EXPORTS: Northern Territory—2001–02 to 2006–07

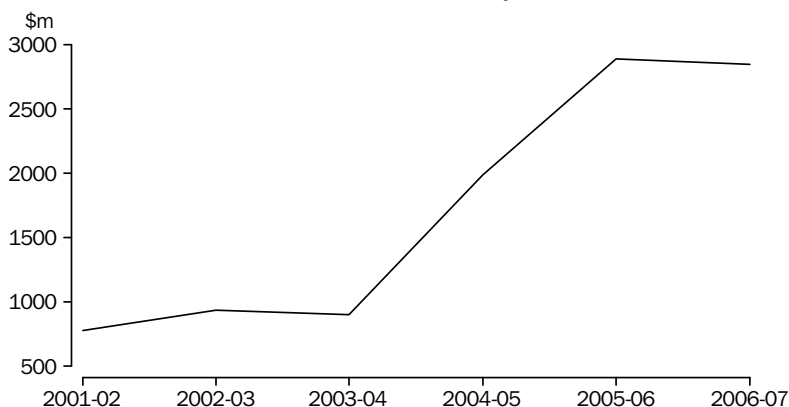


Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade in Goods and Services Collection

IMPORTS

Imports into the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006–07 totalled \$2846 million. The industries that contributed most to the value of imports in the NT were: Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing (31%); and, Oil and Gas Extraction (28%). There was a large increase (205%) in the value of imports into the Northern Territory (NT) between the 2002–03 and 2006–07 period. The value of imports in 2006–07 was slightly lower (2%) than in the previous year, although large changes were observed in some industries. Imports by the Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing industry decreased by 47%, whereas imports by the Oil and Gas Extraction industry increased by 413% .

VALUE OF IMPORTS: Northern Territory—2001–02 to 2006–07



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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

In the 2006–07 financial year, Northern Territory (NT) local governments had total current expenses of \$401 million and total revenues of \$395 million. This is slightly higher than the previous financial year where total revenues were \$364 million and current expenses were \$358 million. The Darwin region (comprising all local governments located in the NT Government Statistical Region of Darwin) accounted for 45% of current expenses and 43% of total revenue in the NT. In the NT, current grants accounted for approximately 40% of total revenue received by local government councils between 2004–05 to 2006–07.

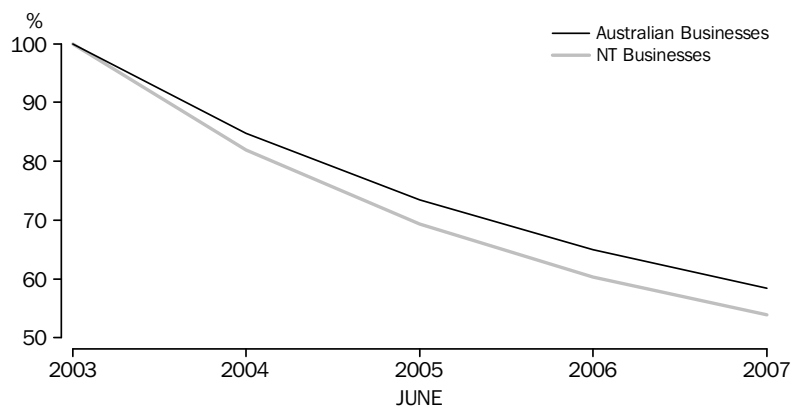
BUSINESSES

In 2006–07, a higher percentage change in the number of operating businesses between the start and the end of the financial year was observed in the Northern Territory (NT) (3%) than Australia (2%). The NT also had a higher business entry rate (19%) and exit rate (16%) than Australia (17% and 15% respectively).

In the NT, of the 13 650 businesses operating in June 2003, 82% survived to June 2004, 69% survived to June 2005, 60% survived to June 2006, and 54% to June 2007. This compares with the survival of Australian businesses operating in June 2003 to June 2004 of 85%, 73% survival to June 2005, 65% survival to June 2006, and 58% survival to June 2007.

BUSINESSES *continued*

SURVIVAL OF BUSINESSES OPERATING IN JUNE 2003: Northern Territory—2003 to 2007



Source: ABS Business Register

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the economy of the Northern Territory can be found at the following sources:

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)

Northern Territory Treasury

14.1 EXPORT OF GOODS(a): Northern Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07

	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Agriculture	190 352	122 407	131 472	129 073	165 645
Services to Agriculture	2 459	342	519	539	443
Forestry and Logging	58	—	2 449	3 677	5 156
Commercial Fishing	3 122	2 952	3 766	1 637	218
Oil and Gas Extraction	1 233 668	551 791	493 741	884 155	1 857 540
Metal Ore Mining	88 274	115 888	491 339	544 809	694 757
Other Mining	2 033	1 069	1 426	1 311	4 776
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Manufacturing	8 928	5 866	7 457	7 809	8 849
Textile, Clothing, Footwear & Leather Manufacturing	1 318	1 241	3 738	2 625	4 512
Wood & Paper Product Manufacturing	206	38	215	308	191
Printing, Publishing & Recorded Media	475	198	692	326	397
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical & Associated Product Manufacturing	13 263	25 963	29 107	21 431	34 048
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	646	694	319	244	269
Metal Product Manufacturing	2 389	3 702	8 369	7 674	15 204
Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing	7 917	2 635	26 440	9 780	15 904
Other Manufacturing	71 982	180 435	176 992	156 037	161 252
Not elsewhere classified (including confidential items)	980 748	867 557	844 164	872 948	1 044 195
Total	2 607 837	1 882 779	2 222 202	2 644 383	4 013 355

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Goods classified according to the 2006 Australian
New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
(ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0).Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade
in Goods and Services Collection

14.2**IMPORT OF GOODS (a): Northern Territory—2002–03 to 2006–07**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Agriculture	270	356	183	325	280
Forestry & Logging	—	1	—	—	—
Commercial Fishing	290	4 269	169	72	2
Coal Mining	—	—	—	—	—
Oil & Gas Extraction	5 416	4 557	2 401	156 688	803 938
Metal Ore Mining	9	1	2	—	—
Other Mining	2 899	5 304	4 430	4 586	1 114
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Manufacturing	2 197	2 951	3 199	2 155	7 182
Textile, Clothing, Footwear & Leather Manufacturing	3 737	3 326	3 602	2 770	3 905
Wood & Paper Product Manufacturing	4 379	4 125	5 231	5 931	5 777
Printing, Publishing & Recorded Media	306	218	500	622	422
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical & Associated Product Manufacturing	185 737	223 040	446 115	489 952	510 220
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	5 044	5 352	7 590	15 303	16 577
Metal Product Manufacturing	36 802	76 791	264 048	167 796	204 004
Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing	491 227	355 861	1 039 520	1 687 197	887 435
Other Manufacturing	20 420	52 406	38 653	72 843	111 497
Not elsewhere classified (includes confidential items)	175 103	160 285	174 360	281 590	293 207
Total	933 836	898 843	1 990 003	2 887 831	2 845 560

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Goods classified according to the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0).

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

14.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES: By Northern Territory Government Regions—2004–05 to 2006–07

	<i>Current Grants</i>	<i>Other Revenue(a)</i>	<i>Total Revenue(a)</i>	<i>Current Expenses(b)</i>
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
2004–05				
Darwin	35 178	88 557	123 735	131 724
East Arnhem	25 722	36 115	61 837	57 048
Katherine	27 126	20 145	47 271	46 476
Barkly	3 967	4 563	8 530	10 097
Alice Springs	30 306	37 679	67 985	69 004
<i>Total</i>	<i>122 299</i>	<i>187 059</i>	<i>309 358</i>	<i>314 349</i>
2005–06				
Darwin	40 476	108 364	148 840	161 173
East Arnhem	27 658	37 612	65 270	60 482
Katherine	31 821	29 201	61 022	55 632
Barkly	4 535	4 383	8 918	10 961
Alice Springs	33 738	46 041	79 779	69 759
<i>Total</i>	<i>138 228</i>	<i>225 601</i>	<i>363 829</i>	<i>358 007</i>
2006–07				
Darwin	44 965	123 435	168 400	178 736
East Arnhem	33 596	40 494	74 090	67 964
Katherine	33 801	23 235	57 036	60 064
Barkly	8 631	6 310	14 941	17 037
Alice Springs	38 494	42 308	80 802	77 564
<i>Total</i>	<i>159 487</i>	<i>235 782</i>	<i>395 269</i>	<i>401 365</i>

(a) Does not include gains/losses on assets and seigniorage.

(b) Does not include bad debts written off.

Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics Collection

14.4**BUSINESSES: Northern Territory—2003–04 to 2006–07**

		<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
.....			
BUSINESSES			
2003–04			
Operating at start of financial year	no.	13 650	1 868 969
Operating and end of financial year	no.	13 395	1 910 907
Entries	no.	2 222	325 935
Exits	no.	2 477	283 997
Change	no.	–255	41 938
% change	%	–1.9	2.2
Entry rate	%	16.3	17.4
Exit rate	%	18.2	15.2
2004–05			
Operating at start of financial year	no.	13 395	1 910 907
Operating and end of financial year	no.	13 301	1 939 088
Entries	no.	2 305	322 400
Exits	no.	2 399	294 219
Change	no.	–94	28 181
% change	%	–0.7	1.5
Entry rate	%	17.2	16.9
Exit rate	%	17.9	15.4
2005–06			
Operating at start of financial year	no.	13 301	1 939 088
Operating and end of financial year	no.	13 418	1 963 907
Entries	no.	2 389	314 578
Exits	no.	2 272	289 759
Change	no.	117	24 819
% change	%	0.9	1.3
Entry rate	%	18.0	16.2
Exit rate	%	17.1	14.9
2006–07			
Operating at start of financial year	no.	13 418	1 963 907
Operating and end of financial year	no.	13 808	2 011 770
Entries	no.	2 516	334 689
Exits	no.	2 126	286 826
Change	no.	390	47 863
% change	%	2.9	2.4
Entry rate	%	18.8	17.1
Exit rate	%	15.8	14.6

.....
SURVIVAL OF BUSINESSES

Operating in June 2003	no.	13 650	1 868 969
Survived to June 2004	no.	11 173	1 584 972
Survived to June 2005	no.	9 458	1 371 023
Survived to June 2006	no.	8 248	1 214 265
Survived to June 2007	no.	7 350	1 091 863
Survivor rate (2004)	%	81.9	84.9
Survivor rate (2005)	%	69.3	73.4
Survivor rate (2006)	%	60.4	64.9
Survivor rate (2007)	%	53.9	58.4

.....
SURVIVAL OF ENTRIES

Entries in 2003–04	no.	2 222	325 935
Survived to June 2005	no.	1 538	245 665
Survived to June 2006	no.	1 125	190 121
Survived to June 2007	no.	926	158 501
Survivor rate (2005)	%	69.2	75.4
Survivor rate (2006)	%	50.6	58.3
Survivor rate (2007)	%	41.7	48.6

.....
Source: Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits, June 2007
(cat. no. 8165.0)

14.5 GROSS STATE PRODUCT(a), Chain Volume Measures(b): Northern Territory—2001–02 to 2006–07

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
\$M						
Northern Territory	11 118	11 184	11 408	12 032	12 693	13 405
Australia	851 465	878 305	913 666	939 692	967 454	998 274
% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
Northern Territory	1.7	0.6	2.0	5.5	5.5	5.6
Australia	3.8	3.2	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
PER CAPITA (\$)						
Northern Territory	56 158	56 439	57 286	59 443	61 267	63 548
Australia	43 605	44 466	45 710	46 447	47 136	47 954
% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
Northern Territory	0.8	0.5	1.5	3.8	3.1	3.7
Australia	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.7

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components of the state series concerned. Therefore, in general, the sum of the state estimates may not equal the estimates for Australia. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2006–07 (cat. no. 5220.0)

GLOSSARY

Agriculture data	Fruit and Vegetables – The split between Litchfield, Alligator, Finnis and Daly SSDs is based on tree count or area under cultivation rather than actual value.
Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)	<p>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition 1997 as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 'Permanent Overseas Arrivals and Departures' has been classified using the ASCO.</p> <p>There are three supplementary groups defined by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship that are not included in the ASCO classification. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'Not in Employment' refers to persons who have stated that they have been unemployed without providing an adequate occupation description. ■ 'Not in Labour Force' includes children, persons stating 'home duties' as their occupation, students and retired persons. ■ 'Not Stated' refers to those persons whose occupation description is not sufficiently specified to enable the allocation of precise ASCO codes.
Average annual growth rate	<p>The average annual rate of population growth, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.</p> $r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$
Births	<p><i>Birth</i> – Births are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the birth was registered.</p> <p><i>Indigenous birth</i> – An Indigenous birth is the birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous births in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised when assessing trends over time.</p> <p><i>Total fertility rate</i> – The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates and represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.</p>
Building data	<p><i>Building approvals</i> – Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Northern Territory Department of Planning and Infrastructure, in areas subject to building control by those authorities; ■ contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities; or ■ major building approvals in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites). <p>Building work approved includes the construction of new buildings, alterations and additions to existing buildings, approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and approved installation of integral building fixtures.</p> <p><i>Building completions</i> – Statistics of building activity are compiled from the <i>ABS Building Activity Survey</i>. A building is defined as completed when building activity has progressed to the stage where the building can fulfil its intended function.</p>

Building data continued

House – A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached granny flats and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes cottages, bungalows and rectories.

Non-residential building – A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes.

Other residential building – Defined as a building other than a house, primarily used for long-term residential purposes such as a townhouse, flat, unit or apartment. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown.

Public Housing – The statistical subdivision (SSD) in which an applicant submits a public housing application is used to measure the demand for housing in that area regardless of where the applicant wishes to live.

Climate

Annual average rainfall – Average is based on the period since records have been collected (Darwin Airport 1941; Nhulunbuy DTW 1974; Katherine Aviation Museum 1943; Tennant Creek Airport 1969 and Alice Springs Airport 1941) up to and including 2007–08.

Wet season rainfall – Average is based on the period since records have been collected (Darwin Airport 1941; Nhulunbuy DTW 1974; Katherine Aviation Museum 1943; Tennant Creek Airport 1969 and Alice Springs Airport 1941) up to and including 2004–05.

Commercial Vessel Registrations and Marine Qualifications

Commercial Vessels – All commercial vessels operating within Northern Territory waters are required to comply with survey and safety manning requirements under the Northern Territory Marine Act and Regulations. Vessels are required to hold a valid certificate of survey. Certificates of survey issued by other marine authorities may be accepted for operations in NT waters. Such vessels are still required to complete an Application for Survey.

Class 1- Vessel carrying more than 12 passengers

Class 2- All commercial vessels which are not class 1 or 3. e.g. Charter boats carrying up to 12 passengers, dredgers, work boats, police boats and cargo ships.

Class 3 – Commercial fishing vessels, catching or assisting in catching fish for sale.

Marine Qualifications – Persons in charge of either the navigational watch or the machinery, or of both functions, on a commercial vessel are required by the NT Marine Act to hold an appropriate Certificate of competency. The following vessels are exempt from the above requirements (and as such operators of such vessels may not be represented in the data presented):

- Vessels not more than 5 metres in length, carrying not more than 4 persons, including crew, and operating in designated 'sheltered waters' and inland waters.
- Fishing vessels less than 6.2 metres in length operating in conjunction with a mother vessel and within 5 nautical miles of the mother vessel.
- Fishing vessels less than 6.2 metres in length operating within 5 nautical miles of the coast.

These certificates may be issued by the NT Marine Authority, though certificates issued by other authorities may be recognised as equivalent. Persons holding such certificates are still required to apply for NT recognition.

Concordance *Disclaimer:* The concordance product is based on the postcode to SLA concordance created by the Small Area Population Unit, Australia Bureau of Statistics, for the purposes of converting population indicator data. While care was taken in producing this concordance, it is not an official ABS product, and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of the concordance. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon this concordance.

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

Indigenous death – An Indigenous death is the death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous deaths in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends over time.

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

Department of Veterans' Affairs

Department of Veterans' Affairs pensions are listed below:

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

Veteran Service Pension – A means-tested payment that can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity. It is payable to males aged 60 years or over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth. Eligibility is also subject to Australian residency requirements.

Partner Service Pension – A payment to eligible partners, widows or widowers of veterans who are receiving or are eligible to receive the Service Pension. It is payable to males aged 65 years and over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth.

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

Further information is available from the Department of Veterans' Affairs website.

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

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

FTE of teaching staff – Full-time equivalent (FTE) 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).

Education *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated Resident Population

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population which is based on the concept of usual residence. The ERP for 30 June 2006 is based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing held on 8 August 2006. It is calculated by adjusting Census counts by place of usual residence by:

- adding the estimated net Census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census;
- subtracting overseas visitors in Australia at the time of the Census; and
- adjusting for births and deaths and interstate and overseas migration during the period 30 June to 8 August 2006.

The ERP for the June 2007 estimates are obtained by adjusting the ERP at 30 June 2006 using the numbers of births and deaths and estimates of interstate and overseas migration for the period between 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are preliminary, revised and final estimates of the resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date, revised estimates are available a year later, and final estimates are available after each Census for the preceding intercensal period. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for ERP data from September quarter 2005 to June quarter 2006 (inclusive), revised for ERP data for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004 and final for all ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001.

Government employee housing

Housing provided through the Government Employee Housing (GEH) program, which is a service through Territory Housing that provides accommodation for eligible Northern Territory Government employees.

Grocery Price Survey

Background – In response to a recommendation of the 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Northern Territory Food Prices, NT Treasury implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across the NT.

Series Two – A review conducted in 2005 resulted in the surveyed basket being updated (from Series One to Series Two), consistent with changing consumer expenditure patterns. Series Two data has been collected since December 2005, however, the 2007 survey is the first reporting of Series Two data, as Series One is no longer collected. All the data that appears in this publication is Series Two. Since the new survey introduced a break in the series, Series One and Two can not be directly analysed.

- Grocery Price Survey** *continued* **Coverage and frequency** – The basket comprises 136 items including food (except takeaway), household supplies and personal care products (excluding pharmaceuticals), and is weighted to reflect typical weekly household purchasing patterns. The survey is conducted on a six-monthly basis at supermarkets in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Yulara and Nhulunbuy. To allow comparison to be made with urban areas of similar size to Darwin and Alice Springs the survey includes Queensland supermarkets in Cairns and Mount Isa.
- Data presented** – To ensure supermarkets cannot be identified the ABS has provided the averaged price of the standard baskets of goods for the surveyed supermarkets in that region.
- Further information can be found in the Grocery Price Survey Technical Paper .
- Hospital separations** **Separation** – Separation is the term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (e.g. from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.
- Weighted separation** – An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.
- Imports and exports** Imports and exports are classified according to the *2006 Australian and New Zealand Industry Classification (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0)*.
- Labour force data** **DEEWR small area labour force estimates** – The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) 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.
- Labour force status** – Identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
- Employed** – Includes those people who, during the reference period, worked for payment or profit, who had a job from which they were on leave or were otherwise temporarily absent, who were on strike or stood down temporarily or who worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed.
- Unemployed** – Includes people who did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.
- Not in the labour force** – Includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.
- Labour force participation rate** – Is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.
- Unemployment rate** – The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Law and Justice

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

Criminal cases lodged and finalised – Lodgements are counted at the case level when a case has more than one offence associated with it. The defendant is only counted against the most serious offence which may include offences such as breach of justice order (e.g. breach of bail, parole or domestic violence order), subverting the course of justice, possessing or supplying contraband within prisons and failure to lodge tax.

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

Drug Infringement Notices – Drug infringement notices are summarily imposed fines that may be issued by Police for the possession or cultivation of cannabis for personal use only. A penalty of \$200 is payable for an offence issued with a drug infringement notice.

Finalisations – An offence is considered to be finalised on the first date that the court makes an order that implies a definite finding of guilt. When a court order is appealed, the offence is not counted as finalised until the appeal is decided.

Geography – Data in tables 7.1, Offences Reported to Police by Selected Regions is presented for the Northern Territory as a whole, six major urban centres and the Northern Territory balance (areas outside of the six major urban centres):

- Northern Territory
- Darwin
- Palmerston
- Alice Springs
- Katherine
- Tennant Creek
- Nhulunbuy
- Northern Territory balance

All remaining data for chapter 7 is presented according to *ASGC 2006*.

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

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

- An offence reflects a distinct charge brought against an individual on the basis of relevant Northern Territory legislation. A single incident may involve multiple offences of the same or different types.
- The number of offences processed by the court does not reflect the number of individuals who appear before the court or the number of occasions on which sentence was passed.
- The proportion of actual crime that comes before a court is unknown. Changes in the number of offences processed by the court may not reflect changes in the level of crime in the community.

- Law and Justice *continued***
- Principal Penalty* – The principal penalty for an offence is the court order that is perceived to be the most severe in relation to each offence. Principal penalties classified as other orders in this section include good behaviour bonds and post-court juvenile diversions.
- Quarterly Daily Average* – The Quarterly Daily Average is the number of persons held in institutions per day over the stipulated three month period. The quarterly daily averages have been rounded to the closest whole number – as a result discrepancies may occur between the sum of components and the total.
- Traffic offences and traffic infringement notices* – These figures are not unique counts of traffic offences as one infringement may contain more than one offence. Traffic offence data cannot be reconciled with traffic infringement notice data because this information is recorded on two different systems. Traffic infringement notice data also includes speed camera offences which are not recorded in the traffic offence data.
- People Smugglers* – are foreign nationals convicted under federal legislation of the transportation of illegal migrants to Australia. The influx of people smugglers started in August 1999 when they represented 4% (or 22 prisoners) of the prison population. By September 2001 they represented 21% (or 144 prisoners) of the NT prison population. Since 2001 the number of people smugglers has declined. People Smugglers are counted as non-Indigenous prisoners.
- Protective Custodies* – 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 the police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.
- Minerals**
- Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sandstone and salt.
- Northern Territory Economy**
- Community Government Council (CGC)* – A local government authority constituted under the NT Local Government Act to provide local government services. CGCs have gazetted boundaries and are legally constituted as Local Government Areas.
- Incorporated Association (IA)* – A body constituted under the NT Incorporations Act with roles and responsibilities similar to local government municipal councils. IAs are funded by both the NT and Australian governments to provide local government services in geographic areas not included in any other Local Government Area. IAs do not have clearly defined boundaries.
- Local Government Finance* – Local Government Finance data is sourced from state/territory Local Government Grants Commissions, or equivalent. The ABS quality assures this data primarily at the state/territory level. Clients should be advised that unit record data remains largely as reported by councils to the relevant Grants Commission. This approach can result in the sum of the data released at the unit level differing from published state and territory totals. Further information is available from *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5512.0)*.
- Baraunga Manyallaluk, Gulin Gulin & Weemol and Wugularr merged in 2004 to form Nyirranggulung Mardrulk Ngadberre Regional Council.
- Notifiable diseases**
- The list of Notifiable diseases changes from year to year. Caution should be taken in interpreting the data.
- Bloodborne diseases* – includes Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E and Human T-Lymphotropic virus type 1.
- Gastrointestinal diseases* – Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Gastroenteritis (involving one or more related cases by an institution or food handler), Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Rotavirus Infection, Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid), Shigellosis, Typhoid, Yersiniosis and Amoebiasis.

Notifiable diseases <i>continued</i>	<p><i>Sexually transmissible diseases</i> – Chlamydial Infection, Donovanosis (Granuloma inguinale), Gonococcal Conjunctivitis, Gonococcal Infection, Gonococcal Neonatal Ophthalmia, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (In 2002, HIV was classified as a Bloodborne disease), Syphilis, Syphilis – Congenital, Trichomoniasis, Lymphogranuloma venereum, Chancroid.</p> <p><i>Vaccine preventable diseases</i> – Diphtheria, Haemophilus Infection type b (invasive), Measles, Pertussis, Pneumococcal Disease (invasive), Rubella, Poliomyelitis, Congenital Rubella Syndrome.</p> <p><i>Vectorborne diseases</i> – Arbovirus Infection (not otherwise specified), Barmah Forest Virus Infection, Dengue Virus Infection, Malaria, Murray Valley Encephalitis, Ross River Virus Infection, Typhus, Kunjin Virus.</p> <p><i>Other notifiable diseases</i> – Acute post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis, Rheumatic Fever, Adverse Vaccine Reaction, Non-tuberculous Mycobacterial Disease, Chlamydial Conjunctivitis, Haemophilus Influenzae (not type b), Influenza, Legionellosis, Melioidosis, Meningococcal Infection, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, including quarantineable diseases (Cholera, Viral Haemorrhagic fever), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).</p>
Off-Shore Areas & Migratory	Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.
Overseas Arrivals and Departures	<p>Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data refers to the arrival and departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports and sea ports, which have recorded incoming or outgoing passenger cards. OAD data describes the 'number of movements of travellers' rather than the 'number of travellers', such that individuals may be counted for multiple movements in a given reference period.</p> <p><i>Australian Resident</i> – A person identifying themselves as an 'Australian resident' when completing an Incoming or an Outgoing Passenger Card. This excludes persons travelling on Temporary Entry visa.</p> <p><i>Long Term Resident Departure</i> - Departure of a person identified on the Outgoing Passenger Card as an Australian resident who is intending to stay overseas for 12 months or more before returning to Australia.</p> <p><i>Long Term Resident Return</i> - Arrival of a person identified on the Incoming Passenger Card as an Australian resident who has been overseas for 12 months or more since their last departure from Australia.</p> <p><i>Long Term Visitor Arrival</i> - Arrival of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant intending to stay in Australia for 12 months or more before their next departure.</p> <p><i>Long Term Visitor Departure</i> - Departure of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant whose stay in Australia was for 12 months or more from their previous arrival.</p> <p><i>Short Term Resident Departure</i> - Departure of a person identified on the Outgoing Passenger Card as Australian resident who is intending to stay overseas for less than 12 months before returning to Australia.</p> <p><i>Short Term Resident Return</i> - Arrival of a person identified on the Incoming Passenger Card as an Australian resident who has been overseas for less than 12 months since their last departure from Australia.</p> <p><i>Short Term Visitor Arrival</i> - Arrival of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant intending to stay in Australia less than 12 months before their next departure.</p> <p><i>Short Term Visitor Departure</i> - Departure of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant whose stay in Australia was less than 12 months from their previous arrival.</p> <p><i>Permanent Departure</i> - Departure of a person identified on the Outgoing Passenger Card as an Australian resident intending to permanently depart from Australia.</p> <p><i>Settler Arrival</i> - Arrival of a person intending to settle in Australia.</p>

Overseas Arrivals and Departures <i>continued</i>	<p><i>Settler</i> - A person arriving in Australia who holds one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a permanent visa, ■ a temporary (provisional) visa where there is a clear intention to settle, e.g.. Intending Marriage visa, ■ a New Zealand citizen who indicates an intention to settle, ■ a person otherwise eligible to settle, e.g. an overseas-born child of Australian citizens.
Road traffic accidents	<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> <p><i>Fatality</i> – 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.</p> <p><i>Injury</i> – Where a person sustained some degree of injury as a direct result of a motor vehicle accident. The three levels of injury in the Northern Territory are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ treated and admitted to hospital; ■ treated but not admitted to hospital; and, ■ injured but did not seek treatment.
Rates per 1,000 or 10,000 population	<p>Rates are calculated using the 2001 Census of Population and Housing based Estimated Resident Population figure corresponding to the relevant year.</p>
Rounding	<p>Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.</p>
Tourism	<p>Tourism NT information is derived from Tourism Research Australia's National Visitor Survey (NVS) and International Visitor Survey (IVS). Data from these surveys can be provided by the SLA level and the tourism region level. However, this publication provides data by tourism areas. Tourism areas are based on the boundaries of Regional Tourism Associations (RTAs) across the Northern Territory. The areas are as defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Top End Area includes the Darwin, Kakadu and Arnhem tourism regions. ■ The Katherine Area includes the Katherine and Daly tourism regions. ■ The Barkly Area comprises of the Tablelands tourism region. ■ The Centre Area includes the Alice Springs, Petermann and MacDonnell tourism regions. <p>As the NVS and IVS are subject to sampling variability, annual average data over a three year period is used to increase the amount of responses on which visitor estimates are based, improving reliability. This is particularly necessary when profiling NT tourism regions. Some data within tables are annotated 'not for publication' (np) and are not published as sampling variability is too high for practical purposes.</p> <p><i>Tourist Accommodation Survey - Tourist Accommodation Survey (cat. no. 8635.0)</i> The ABS Region definition is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, ■ Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, ■ Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only, ■ Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover-Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region. <p><i>Visitor</i> – Tourism Research Australia 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 (Table 13.1).</p> <p><i>Visitor expenditure</i> – Estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the NT. Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.</p>

Tourism *continued*

Visitor nights – Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends 10 nights in the Territory this family represents four visitors and 40 visitor nights.

Vocational Education and Training (VET)

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.

Data based on the application of ABS 2004 ASGC concordance (SSD to postcode) may result in totals not adding up between similar categories i.e. clients by sex / clients by Indigenous status and course enrolments by sex / course enrolments by Indigenous status. In editions prior to 2006 of this publication the data was based on the NT Government's postcode apportionment approach and care should be taken when making comparisons between data published this year and before 2006.

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