

# **Regional Statistics**

## **Northern Territory**

**2001**

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Regional Director

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## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Victoria Holland on Darwin, 08 8943 2174.

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## PREFACE

There is an increasing need for regional information across Australia which has required the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other government agencies to develop strategies to improve the availability and range of statistical data at the regional level. This is the sixth edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2001* (Cat. no. 1362.7) and is a key part of the range of ABS strategies designed to meet regional information demands.

*Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2001* contains a range of statistics for the Northern Territory (NT) Government's six administrative regions. Based on a review of the publication last year, feedback from readers has led to a restructure of the latest edition. The publication is now presented in two parts: a set of regional and time series indicator tables, followed by thematic chapters which draw on Territory and national comparisons as appropriate. Information is presented in the form of tables and graphs and is supplemented by commentary on main economic and demographic features within the regions and NT.

A major addition to this year's publication in celebration of the Centenary of Federation, is a feature article 'A Territory for a Nation' written by NT historians, Peter and Sheila Forrest. The article provides a history of the Territory from Federation to present day and includes a timeline of major events.

A continuing feature of this and previous editions of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* is the extensive range of data compiled from ABS collections and administrative by-product statistics and survey data from Commonwealth and NT Government agencies.

The ABS wishes to thank all agencies and other organisations who supplied data for this publication. Without their continued cooperation and support, the wide range of statistics presented in this publication would not be available for general use by the community.

Robyn Elliott  
Regional Director, Northern Territory  
October 2001



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This publication draws extensively on information provided by governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community. Information that relates to individuals or identifiable businesses is treated in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

The ABS wishes to thank the following organisations for their cooperation and data for inclusion in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory*:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission

Australian Automobile Association

Bureau of Meteorology

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Northern Territory Attorney General's Department

Northern Territory Correctional Services

Northern Territory Department of Education

Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy

Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries

Northern Territory Department of Transport and Works

Northern Territory Education and Training Authority

Northern Territory Office of Courts Administration

Northern Territory Office of Resource Development

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Northern Territory Road Safety Council

Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Northern Territory Treasury

Northern Territory University

Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory

Territory Health Services

Territory Housing

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
Bal	Balance
CGC	Community Government Council
DEWRSB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business
ERP	Estimated resident population
GJ	gigajoule
GSP	Gross State Product
ha	hectares
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTLV1	Human T-lymphotropic virus type 1
KL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
LGA	Local Government Area
ML	megalitre
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d	not further defined
n.p.	not published
NT	Northern Territory
NTU	Northern Territory University
p	preliminary figure subject to revision
PJ	petajoule
(S)	Shire
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
(T)	Town
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

## HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

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

The primary geographic division of the Territory is the six Northern Territory Government administrative regions. These regions consist of aggregations of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) which are part of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

This publication is introduced with a regional summary and time series indicator tables, which present key social and economic indicators for the Territory and the six administrative regions. Maps are also included in this chapter for reference. The publication is then divided into chapters on a thematic basis, providing easy comparison between regions across specific topics. Each chapter contains a mix of National, Northern Territory and regional data presented as tables, graphs and associated commentary. The data has been sourced from a variety of organisations to enable a comprehensive coverage of each topic.

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

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



## CHAPTER 1

## A TERRITORY FOR A NATION

*This special article has been written by Peter and Sheila Forrest, Historians, Researchers and Writers. Historical analyses presented in this article are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the ABS.*

### INTRODUCTION

A little over a century ago, Territorians looked forward enthusiastically to the benefits of Australian Federation.

Territory voters, all 160 of them, had voted strongly in favour of Federation at the 1898 referendum. The Darwin newspaper, the *NT Times*, wrote “we have all to gain from Federation, and nothing to lose”. Benefits would include, the paper said, “a greater measure of self-government, the abolition of border taxes and restrictions on stock movement, and a change from the old policy of helpless drift which has gone on for so many years. The accomplishment of the (federation) movement will eventually turn out to be a panacea for our many present ills”.

This pessimistic note contrasted with the optimism which had prevailed at the dawn of the Northern Territory’s modern history, when, on 22 July 1862, explorer John McDouall Stuart reached the north coast at Chambers Bay, about 150 km east of present day Darwin, after crossing the continent from south to north.

South Australians responded with wild excitement as they believed that Stuart’s crossing showed the way for the development of the north as a province of their colony. The new land could be one of the finest colonies under the Crown, a land full of possibilities. Its supposedly moist and fertile lands would be a venue for agriculture, the inland plains would suit pastoral activity, valuable minerals would certainly be found, the proximity to Asia would ensure markets, and a northern port linked by a railway to the south would capture a monopoly of Australian trade with those markets or so the South Australians reasoned.

The South Australian government asked the British colonial authorities to transfer the northern region to them. This was done in July 1863, when the Territory’s present area was excised from New South Wales and created as “The Northern Territory of South Australia”. The British colonial office told the South Australians that they could have responsibility for the Territory until the area was sufficiently developed to become a colony in its own right.

The great initial enthusiasm of South Australians for their Northern Territory dissipated in the 1890s and this and the following decade were years of frustration and stagnation. Eventually, South Australia resolved that it could no longer underwrite the huge annual losses which it was incurring in the Territory. Efforts were made to hand the Territory back to Britain, but finally negotiations were concluded for the surrender of the Northern Territory to the new Commonwealth Government.

## THE TERRITORY IN 1901

The disappointing failure of the Territory to develop during the years of South Australian control is reflected in the population statistics of the time (note that Aboriginal people were not included in census figures until after 1967).

### 1.1 NORTHERN TERRITORY POPULATION BY EUROPEAN AND CHINESE DESCENT 1877 TO 1910

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1877	640	170	810
1880	713	4 358	5 071
1888	1 144	6 122	(b)7 533
1901	1 055	2 690	4 096
1910	1 182	1 387	2 846

(a) Total includes some people of other (non-Aboriginal) racial origins.

(b) The 1888 population was the highest for any year between 1864 and World War Two. The Chinese were the largest single racial group in every year from 1878 to well after 1911.

Source: *Commonwealth Parliamentary Papers, 66-1911.*

The cosmopolitan composition of the Territory's population was not then a matter of pride. In fact, it was a matter of grave concern throughout Australia. The emerging nation aspired to be a White Australia, and yet the reality indicated that the north could not be developed, at least not by South Australia, without Asian labour and commerce. Clearly, almost all Australians thought the issue would have to be resolved by national intervention, if necessary by Commonwealth takeover of the Territory.

Other national issues also loomed large in the Territory, investing it with a disproportionate importance in the federal debate, despite its tiny population. Defence, customs and quarantine, a south to north railway, immigration controls, northern development — these were central to the federal debate a century ago, just as they still are. They, and related issues, arose very prominently in the Territory context, just as they still do.

## THE COMMONWEALTH TAKES CONTROL

The national mood to deal with the problems which arose in the Territory coincided with South Australian despair that it would ever reap a reward from its excessively ambitious decision to acquire the northern province. Consequently, there was a favourable climate for negotiation of the handover of the Territory from South Australia to the Commonwealth. On 1 January 1911, the Territory became "The Northern Territory of Australia", and the Commonwealth took control. Darwin's population at 3 April 1911 was 1,082.



THE COMMONWEALTH  
TAKES CONTROL *continued*

The first years of Commonwealth administration were marked by imaginative and vigorous attempts at development. Probably the outstanding enterprise was the construction of Vestey's huge meatworks in Darwin, and the related southward extension of the North Australian Railway to tap into cattle country. The most tangible result of this extension was the foundation of the modern town of Katherine with the opening of the railway there in 1926.

THE GILRUTH PERIOD

It had been hoped that this extension of the railway would enable cattle from the Victoria River districts to be moved efficiently to Vestey's meatworks, built from 1914. However, the meatworks were far too ambitious in scope, and the Top End's cattle country could never supply cattle in the numbers needed to enable the works to operate viably. Industrial troubles which characterised this period, possibly also contributed to the closure of the works after only a brief period of operation.

This was the Gilruth period — characterised by turbulent trade union activity in Darwin, and by riot and political turmoil. Darwin came to fame as Australia's most cosmopolitan and colourful town — where duck-suited public servants rubbed shoulders with pearlers, buffalo shooters, crocodile hunters and other adventurers from all over the world.

A cosmopolitan population certainly, but not a large one. By 1921, the Territory's non-Indigenous population totalled just 3,867 persons, 1,399 of which were in Darwin.

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

The South Australian administration of the Territory had been characterised by a "laissez faire" approach to Aboriginal affairs. In the early years, there was a general view amongst the non-Indigenous population that the "Aboriginal problem" would be resolved when the Aboriginals "died out". When it became apparent that this might not happen quickly, several Aboriginal reserves were created.

In 1911 South Australia enacted an Aborigines Act, which provided for the classification of Aboriginal people according to the degree of contact they had had with the non-Indigenous population; and for rigid control and segregation. This legislation was continued by the Commonwealth after it acquired the Territory.

The Commonwealth engaged the anthropologist Baldwin Spencer to advise it on new Aboriginal affairs policies. Spencer suggested the creation of large reserves for Aboriginal people who had not yet been in contact. The reserves were to be isolated from white encroachment. For Aboriginal people who had been in contact, strict control over their lives was to continue. Children of unions between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people were to be elevated by education for entry into the white society and economy.

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS  
*continued*

The large South-West Aboriginal reserve was created in 1920, and then Arnhem Land was reserved in 1931. During the 1930s, there was increasing awareness of Aboriginals in both the general and scientific communities. In 1939 the Commonwealth Minister for the Interior, John McEwen, announced a policy designed to raise the status of Aboriginals so that they would be entitled by right and qualification to full Australian citizenship. A Native Affairs Branch was established, and responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was thus taken away from the Health Branch where it had reposed for many years.

However, achievement of the policy objectives of the late 1930s was frustrated for more than a decade by the events of World War Two.

DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN  
THE WARS

By 1933, the non-Indigenous Northern Territory population had grown to a total of 4,850 people, with 1,566 in Darwin. There was comparatively rapid growth during the 1930s, especially in Darwin where a sustained build-up of defence personnel from 1937 contributed to the town's growth.

Dr. J.A. Gilruth (Administrator 1912–19) has often been condemned as a failure and certainly his methods exacerbated an anti-Federal government sentiment which was still evident in the Northern Territory at the turn of the century. But Gilruth did try hard, particularly with agriculture. Early South Australian hopes for agricultural developments had never been realised, despite encouraging experimental results, because it was impossible to emulate successful botanical gardens trials in field conditions.

Gilruth and his Commonwealth successors tried again — with peanuts, cotton and grain crops along the Daly, around Batchelor, Mataranka, and on the banks of the Katherine River. Sometimes crops flourished, but markets could rarely be found for what grew. Gradually the farms degenerated to subsistence production for their unfortunate owners. Yet again, the white settlers had failed to observe and perceive the true nature of the Territory's land resources and its isolated geographic and economic position.

A concern with the development of better transport and communications facilities was to mark the period 1911–42. At the outset of this period, roads were virtually non-existent and outlying areas of the Victoria River and Gulf districts had to rely largely on river transport. "The Track" along the Overland Telegraph Line was nothing more than that — a track winding between ant hills and telegraph poles, until the late 1930s when it was upgraded to formed-earth construction between Alice Springs and Tennant Creek.

## AVIATION

Aviation began in the Northern Territory in 1919, with the arrival of Ross and Keith Smith at the conclusion of their flight from London. The potential of aviation as a means to help conquer the Territory's isolation was soon recognised. By the late 1930s, organisations such as QANTAS and Guinea Airways had established regular air services between the main local population centres and interstate and overseas destinations. Flying boats operated on the main route from Sydney to Darwin and then to Singapore, and Darwin became a significant aviation base in the mid 1930s. Soon after, the Central Australian operator E.J. Connellan was developing landing ground facilities and air services for the stations and mining communities between Alice Springs and the Kimberleys.

## URBAN GROWTH — ALICE SPRINGS

The present town of Alice Springs began as a drovers' and teamsters' camp adjacent to the Telegraph Station. The gold rush to Arltunga in 1887 stimulated the first survey and land sales in the present town area in 1888. However, Alice Springs (or "Stuart" as it was officially known until 1933) was but a tiny township of 231 non-Indigenous people in 1921.

In 1909, a police station and gaol were built in the town to replace the installations at Heavitree Gap, while the formation of the Australian Inland Mission in 1912 was to lead to the construction of Adelaide House. This was built to the innovative design of the Reverend John Flynn. It was to be the venue for Alfred Traeger's experimental pedal radio transmissions in 1926 — experiments which were to lead directly to the establishment of the pedal radio communications network, the Flying Doctor system and the School of the Air. These developments were to transform the quality of life for inland people as, for the first time, they provided modern medical and social amenities.

## SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRE

Commonwealth concern for the development of Central Australia was reflected in the temporary separation of the administration of the Centre from the Top End in 1927 and the building of "The Residency" in Alice Springs for Central Australia's Government Resident. From 1927 until the outbreak of World War Two, Alice Springs grew steadily, mainly as result of the arrival of the railway in 1929 and the establishment of a government administrative structure in the town. Tourism showed signs that it might one day become one of the Centre's most powerful economic forces. Many concrete block bungalows were built in Alice Springs to house the increasing numbers of public servants.

## TENNANT CREEK GOLD RUSH

To the north of Alice Springs, a township was emerging at Tennant Creek following a gold rush which began in August 1933. This was probably Australia's last great traditional gold rush. Buildings in the town were makeshift. Water was scarce, having to be carried at least 10 km at the best of times and, on some occasions, from Bonney Well, 80 km from the town. The town's Roman Catholic Church, originally built in Pine Creek in 1904, was relocated to Tennant Creek in 1936 after Pine Creek had declined and Tennant Creek boomed to become, for a time, the Territory's second population centre, after Darwin. The Tennant Creek gold rush followed earlier rushes to such places as Winnecke Depot (1902), Tanami (from 1907) and the Granites (1932). Other mining activity was taking place at Hatches Creek (wolfram), Maranboy (tin), and Harts Range (mica).

## LATER MINING

After World War Two, mining was to become the Territory's major income earner with Tennant Creek the centre of large scale gold and copper mining. Uranium also became significant with the exploitation of deposits at Rum Jungle (from 1951) and in the South Alligator headwaters area (from 1955).

More recently, mining has provided the rationale for the development of the Territory's newest communities. Bauxite has been exploited on the Gove Peninsula since 1971, and has resulted in the growth of the town of Nhulunbuy with a population of 3,695 people in 1996. Manganese deposits on Groote Eylandt have been exploited since 1966, and led to the development of a new town at Alyangula. One of the Territory's newest towns, Jabiru is designed to be a regional centre, housing and servicing both current and proposed uranium mines at Nabarlek, Ranger, Koongarra and Jabiluka.

From the mid-1980s, there was a revival of gold mining activity in the historic Pine Creek mining district. Modern miners found it profitable to use open cut and earthmoving techniques to recover very low grade ores which old timers had found uneconomic. Similarly, gold mining has revived at such places as Tanami and The Granites.

The McArthur River area has long been the venue for small scale mining activity, but in 1995 production commenced at Mount Isa Mines' HYC (Here's Your Chance) mine. The lead-zinc-silver deposit at McArthur River is said to be one of the world's largest, albeit low grade.

Offshore oil and gas discoveries are predicted to generate a demand for services and product treatment in Darwin.

## DEFENCE BUILD UP

Defence has always been one of the Territory's most significant industries.

In 1924 a decision was taken to install oil storage tanks around Darwin harbour. The tanks were to hold naval fuel reserves, to be available in the event that the British and their allies ever lost control of Singapore. A consciousness of Australia's vulnerability to attack from the north motivated the development of defence installations in and around Darwin from the early 1930s — in particular, the defence of the oil tanks.

Preparations for war became urgent in the late 1930s, causing boom conditions in a Darwin which had been stagnating. The arrival of the war in the period 1942–45 led to the transformation of the Northern Territory and thrust it into an age of modern transport and communications facilities. The belief that northern Australia had narrowly escaped Japanese conquest was to motivate post war development programs for the Territory.

In late 1941 and early 1942 most of the civilian population of the Top End was evacuated (and not permitted to return until 1946). The seat of civilian government was relocated to Alice Springs. In the two years after the first air raids on Darwin on 19 February 1942, as many as 60,000 troops were stationed at any one time in the area between Darwin, Mount Isa and Alice Springs.

The primitive technology of the overland telegraph system was replaced by a modern telephone system in 1942; and by October 1943 the sealing of the Stuart Highway was complete, following a remarkable effort by Main Roads Departments from other states. Alice Springs became a major military supply and staging centre and its railhead was to be the scene of frantic unloading of supplies for road transportation northward. The conscription of many tribal Aboriginal people into the supporting labour force provided many of them with their first introduction to the European-Australian culture and economy.

A front-line headquarters was established at Adelaide River. Today, this small settlement is renowned for its extensive war cemetery which contains memorials to the many hundreds of civilians and military personnel who were killed in the North Australian sphere of military operations.

Post war, defence has been a significant economic generator in Central Australia, with the development of joint United States/Australian facilities at Pine Gap and related sites.

POST-WAR CONSTITUTIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

The end of the war and the resumption of civilian government in the Top End of the Territory was followed in 1947 by the establishment of a Legislative Council. The Federal government accepted the argument that a more rapid settlement in the north would be encouraged by a measure of self-government.

The Council first met in a "Sidney Williams" hut, and contained a mix of appointed and elected councillors. Gradually, the proportion of elected members increased until in 1974 a fully elected Legislative Assembly was created. This was to be the decision making base for the self-governing Northern Territory, established in 1978.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC  
GROWTH

Constitutional progression had been underwritten by a transformation of the Northern Territory society and economy in the thirty years following World War Two. The Northern Territory population of 33,632 in 1954 (including an estimated Indigenous population of 17,163), following the return of the civilians at the end of the war was to grow to a total population of 98,300 by 1976 (and to 181,800 by 1996).

Ironically, the disastrous events of the war had provided the initial impetus for this growth. When the international situation deteriorated with the outbreak of the Cold War, and when the Cold War became a real war in Korea in 1951, Australians became acutely aware that their northern regions were undefended against the kind of attack which could so easily have come in 1942. It was argued that the best defence against such an attack would be more intensive settlement and development of the open north. The government accepted that it would have to lead and show the way. It began with the development of housing throughout the Territory, then followed with other infrastructure including roads, wharves, powerhouses, hospitals, schools, and offices.

The private sector followed. Uranium mining at Rum Jungle from 1951, then along the South Alligator River headwaters from 1955, was a significant economic generator. It was even more significant in attracting people who came north for the money to be made in the mines, but then stayed to help pioneer the north.

Pastoral and agricultural development followed. Success was not automatic, indeed the failures at Humpty Doo, Tipperary, and Willeroo became legendary. However, even the experience of failure was valuable in adding to the store of knowledge of the north. It became clear that the north was a region which would stoutly resist development, until the intending developers realised that "it's different up here", that the settlement and development prescriptions which had worked in southern Australia were not applicable in a region which was geographically better described as Asia's outback, not as an extension of temperate Australia.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC  
GROWTH *continued*

The emergence of organised tourism, the extension of welfare services, and a consolidation of the beef industry in Central Australia, stimulated the rapid growth of Alice Springs from the wartime “town like Alice” to a modern country town of 14,149 people by 1976 (and to 25,039 by 1996). In the Territory’s north, mining, government including defence and welfare, and tentative agricultural development diversified the local economic base.

Throughout the Territory, but most remarkably in the Top End, the beef cattle industry, which had languished for many years following its foundation in the 1870s, has powerfully revived, following the improvement of Territory herds and the development of live animal export markets. Over the last two decades, government action to control bovine diseases has led to pastoralists everywhere re-stocking with better quality herds, comprised of breeds which are more suitable to the local environment. The herds are now closely managed behind wire fences, which have replaced the old open range regimes. New markets have been sought and found offshore with the result that the Territory now imports cattle from interstate to meet that market demand. This contrasts with the former situation where the Territory was simply a breeder and grower of cattle which were then exported interstate for finishing and slaughter.

A Commonwealth government commitment to northern defence and development stimulated the rapid growth of Darwin to a city of 46,656 people by 30 June 1974, and to 82,232 in the greater Darwin area in 1996, notwithstanding the devastation caused by Cyclone Tracy on Christmas Day 1974. The massive reconstruction effort in Darwin after Cyclone Tracy was yet another generator which drove the Territory toward economic progress and political maturity, which in 1978 was expressed by self-government.

Since self-government, the Territory’s economy has been stimulated by a mix of state capitalism (exemplified by such ventures as the development of Yulara) and a private sector which has been encouraged by a responsive locally based government.

Agriculture has been less responsive to development attempts, although there are signs of opportunities in horticulture. Fishing, including pearling, has perhaps been the most sensational success story, with the products of the Territory’s pearl farms now capturing a significant share of world markets.

## A NEW ERA IN ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

In practice, the Aboriginal affairs policies which had prevailed in the 1920s and 1930s continued until the early 1950s, when an energetic and committed Minister for Territories, Paul Hasluck, took control. Hasluck firmly believed that there was only one possible policy direction — the “assimilation” objectives which had been defined in the late 1930s, but had never been implemented because of the war. Hasluck’s thinking was at first ahead of its time, but before long his view came to be strongly endorsed by the general community, which aspired to a mono-cultural Australia.

The policies meant, according to Hasluck, that Aboriginal people should be equipped to make the choice to enter the mainstream of Australian society. It was to be an act of genuine choice, but Hasluck was confident that the Aboriginal choice would be for assimilation. However, they should be encouraged to retain proud connections with their Aboriginal ancestry.

After all, he argued, the tribal structure had already been weakened by contact with the outside world. Older Aboriginal people who had been in contact could no longer go back to their traditional ways; younger Aboriginals would not want to, Hasluck thought. The few remaining tribal people could not be kept in isolation forever, he believed. From the mid-1960s, Aboriginal affairs were thrust into the forefront of the public affairs arena. In 1963, Aboriginal people from the Gove peninsula dramatically drew attention to their view that the land belonged to them when they asserted this in a “bark petition” to the Commonwealth parliament. Then they began legal proceedings to uphold their claim. They failed in court, but won a moral victory which helped underwrite political commitments to Aboriginal land rights.

In 1966, Aboriginal stockmen began withdrawing their labour from pastoral stations. What began as an industrial dispute at Newcastle Waters in May became a claim for land rights after the Gurindji “walked off” Wave Hill in August. At first the Gurindji simply wanted wage and social justice, but then they decided to establish their own pastoral station, on land they thought was their own, as an alternative to working for Vestey, the Wave Hill owners. They were shocked to find that Vestey had a stronger claim to the land than had they, the Gurindji. So, the Gurindji articulated a claim for the return of some of their traditional country.

The Gove and Wave Hill situations focused national and international attention on the plight of Aboriginal people in Australia.

## HASLUCK’S POLICIES DISCARDED

Even before the advent of the Whitlam government, there had been a shift in Commonwealth policy toward Aboriginal self determination. After the change of the government in late 1972, the shift was accelerated. The new government moved swiftly to implement land rights, and to assist Aboriginal people to live on their own lands. Many people believed that return to country would be the panacea for all problems in the Aboriginal affairs area.



HASLUCK'S POLICIES  
DISCARDED *continued*

The returned coalition government from 1976 subtly shifted its policy base to self-management, but the new era of land rights was here to stay. It was to be confirmed in the 1990s by the High Court judgments that native title had in many cases survived anyway.

In 1990 the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission was established, as a mechanism for the expression of Aboriginal self determination within government.

It can be observed that, despite land rights, one of the most significant population shifts in the Northern Territory in recent times has been the movement of Aboriginal people away from country and into conventional towns. Aboriginal affairs remains a critical issue for the Territory.

CONCLUSION

The history of the Northern Territory through the first half of the twentieth century was characterised by disappointments and disasters, renewals, and wild fluctuations in population as a result. The period since 1950 has seen much repetition of this, but a new factor has emerged very strongly. That new factor is sustained population increase at rates well above the national average, along with a welcome tendency for the population to be more stable in its attachment to the Territory.

The trend is forecast to continue. Population projections formulated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and published in July 2001, suggest that by the year 2021 the Territory could have a resident population of 265,000 based on the medium series of assumptions (the highest assumptions estimated a total of 308,700; the lowest estimated a total of 227,700).

The projections also confirmed the recent strong trend to increasing urbanisation of the Territory. It was projected that, by 2021, between 56% and 60% of the Territory's total population would be living in Darwin, with most (but not all) other urban areas also projected to grow strongly.

If even the most conservative of these projections is achieved, the Territory will be well on the way toward achievement of the hopes which were held for it when the Australian nation was created, a century ago.

## CHRONOLOGY OF NORTHERN TERRITORY HISTORY SINCE FEDERATION

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1890s, late	In discussions regarding Australian federation, the notion of “A Nation for a Continent, a Continent for a Nation” is strongly expressed. The concept later underwrote a Commonwealth commitment to assume responsibility for the Territory in the event that South Australia wished to surrender the area.
1907+	Arrangements concluded for transfer of the Territory to Commonwealth control; government to be exercised through the Northern Territory (Administration ) Act 1910, which (as amended) remained the Territory's de facto constitution until 1978 — it provided for ordinances to be made by the Governor General.
1911, 1 Jan	Transfer of Northern Territory to Commonwealth control effected.
1914+	A boom in Darwin as construction of Vestey's meatworks commences; the boom subsides from 1918, following serious civil disturbances.
1916	Railway extension from Pine Creek begins; reaches north bank of Katherine River in 1918; crosses river in 1925; then is extended to Mataranka and then Birdum by 1929.
1918	Aboriginals Ordinance reinforces restrictive control of Aboriginal people.
1924	Decision to build naval oil fuel storage tanks in Darwin.
1929	Railway line extended from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs; a decade of rapid growth in the Centre begins; accelerated by gold rush to Tennant Creek from 1933.
1933+	Military build up in Top End begins; accelerates from 1937.
1937	Darwin struck by serious cyclone.
1940	Construction of Stuart Highway begins, for military purposes. By end 1943, the Stuart Highway from Alice Springs to Darwin, and the Barkly Highway, are bitumen sealed.
1941, December	Civilian evacuations from Darwin begin.
1942, 19 February	First air raids devastate Darwin, kill at least 243 people and injure hundreds more; the Allied response sees more than 60,000 military personnel based in the NT.
1943, 12 Nov	The last of more than 60 air raids in Darwin area.
1946, Feb	Civilians permitted to return to Darwin.
1948, 1 Feb	First sittings of the NT Legislative Council; NT non-Aboriginal population 10,868.
1953+	Government programs to provide housing and to “develop the North” begin; growth becomes very rapid.
1957	Darwin Municipal Council established in 1957, then other Councils from 1971.
1960	NT non-Aboriginal population 21,800.
1962	Aboriginal people given voting rights — but not obliged to enrol.
1963	Katherine enters a phase of rapid growth following opening of export meatworks.
1963	Aboriginal people from Gove area present bark petition to Commonwealth parliament; they later take legal action to assert traditional rights over land — their claim rejected in 1971.

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CHRONOLOGY OF NORTHERN TERRITORY HISTORY SINCE FEDERATION — *continued*

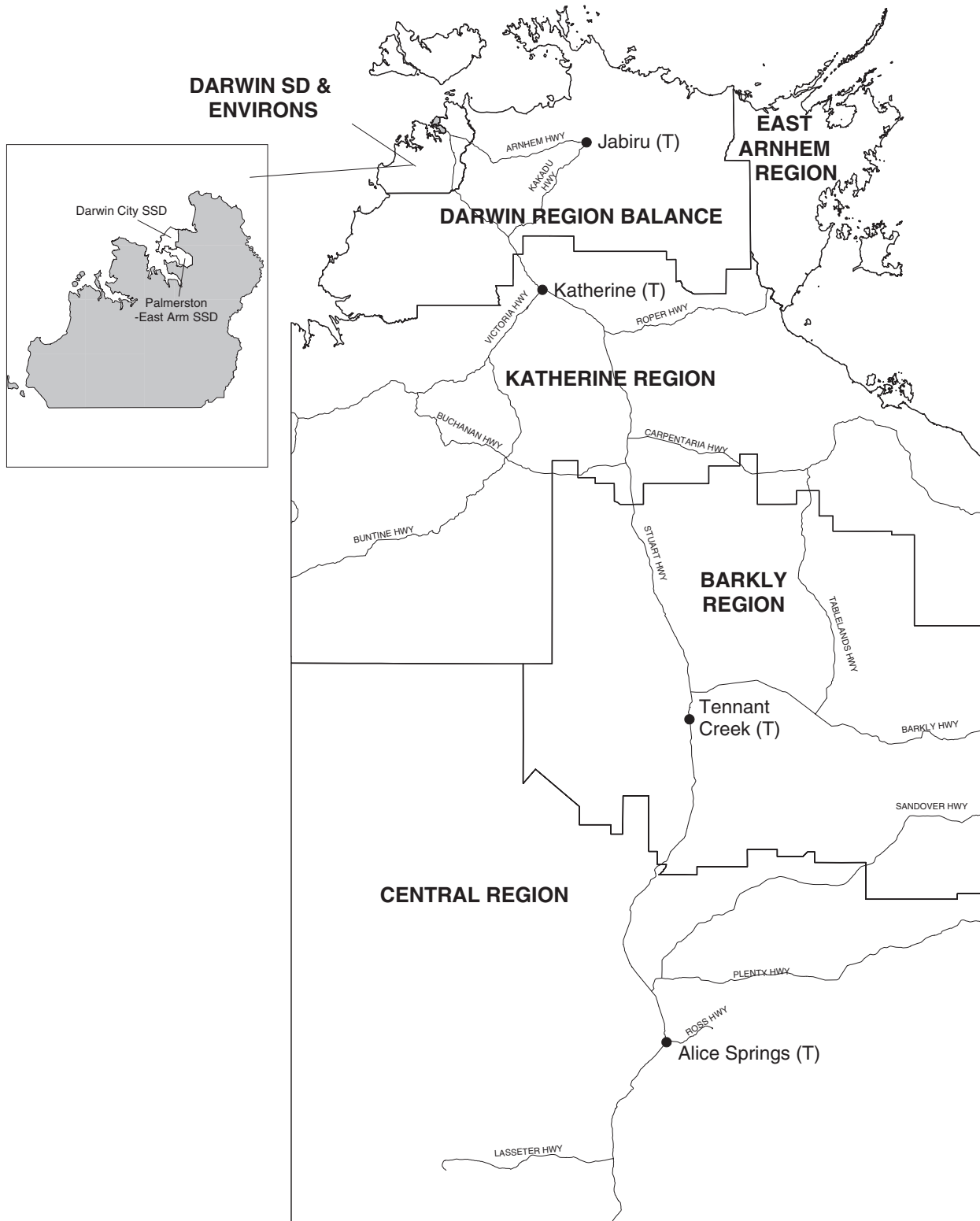
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1964	All legal restrictions on Aboriginal people removed — except those relating to employment and entry to reserves.
1966	The “Wave Hill walk off” begins as a protest against industrial conditions for Aboriginal people on the station, then develops as a plea for return of traditional land.
1974	NT population 101,233 inc. Aboriginal people; Cyclone Tracy strikes Darwin on Christmas Day; 66 people killed — the city's population temporarily reduced by evacuation from 45,000 to 11,000.
1978, 1 July	The NT achieves “responsible self-government” when the first Northern Territory Ministry sworn in; the new Ministry assumes responsibility for Northern Territory finances and administration.
1978	Darwin regains its pre-Cyclone Tracy population.
1979	Uranium mining begins at Nabarlek (near Oenpelli) and the Ranger uranium mining project commences in 1980.
1980	Standard gauge railway from Tarcoola to Alice Springs opened.
1981	Palmerston Development Authority established to plan and develop the new satellite city, which soon becomes Australia's fastest growing municipality.
1983	Yulara resort opened.
1984	Mudginberri abattoir industrial dispute attracts national attention.
1985	Title to Uluru National park handed to traditional owners, who lease the park to the Commonwealth for 99 years.
1986	Gas pipeline from Amadeus basin to Darwin is commissioned, to provide fuel for Channel Island power station.
1987	NT University College opens, in 1989 becomes a University in its own right.
1992	Major military build up begins in Darwin.
1994	New Parliament House opens in Darwin; Supreme Court, also in “State Square” had opened in 1991.
1995	NT Legislative Assembly passes Rights of Terminally Ill Act, providing for legally assisted euthanasia.
1996	NT woman Nova Peris-Kneebone becomes the first Australian Aboriginal person to win an Olympic Gold medal.
1997	Commonwealth parliament's passage of legislation over-riding the Northern Territory's euthanasia laws confirms that ultimately the Northern Territory is still a territory, subordinate to the Commonwealth; the issue revives the local debate concerning Statehood.
1998	Disastrous flooding in Katherine.
1998	Statehood Convention convened in Darwin; referendum on the issue later narrowly defeated.
1999	Resident population of NT at 30 June estimated as 192,700.
2001	Construction of Alice Springs to Darwin railway begins.

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Regions



## 2.1 NORTHERN TERRITORY BY REGIONS — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Area	sq km	10 262	132 012	37 997	336 674	283 648	546 572	1346 200
<b>Population</b>								
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000p	no.	107 808	12 532	13 145	17 526	6 859	37 593	195 463
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1999	no.	105 644	12 409	13 102	17 364	6 839	37 366	192 724
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2000	%	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.4
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1995	no.	95 008	11 791	12 527	16 245	6 402	35 579	177 552
Annual growth rate 1995 to 2000(a)	%	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.9
<b>Age range of population 30 June 2000p</b>								
0–4 years	no.	8 959	1 360	1 551	1 814	671	3 219	17 574
5–14 years	no.	16 311	2 618	2 809	3 506	1 375	6 664	33 283
15–44 years	no.	56 576	6 466	6 568	9 073	3 385	19 722	101 790
45–64 years	no.	21 862	1 705	1 968	2 620	1 210	6 676	36 041
65 years and over	no.	4 100	383	249	513	218	1 312	6 775
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>107 808</i>	<i>12 532</i>	<i>13 145</i>	<i>17 526</i>	<i>6 859</i>	<i>37 593</i>	<i>195 463</i>
Dependency ratio	%	37.4	53.4	54.0	49.9	49.3	42.4	41.8
Median age, June 2000	no.	30	25	25	27	26	29	29
Births 1999, calendar year	no.	1 745	322	311	412	118	653	3 576
Deaths 1999, calendar year	no.	360	69	56	83	36	196	832
<b>Indigenous population, Census 1996</b>								
<b>Age range of population</b>								
0–4 years	no.	1 133	1 050	830	871	452	1 452	5 806
5–14 years	no.	2 202	2 081	1 824	1 825	920	2 790	11 673
15–44 years	no.	4 218	4 083	3 607	3 179	1 633	5 889	22 736
45–64 years	no.	900	820	748	638	356	1 401	4 885
65 years and over	no.	175	206	121	207	120	431	1 266
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>8 628</i>	<i>8 240</i>	<i>7 130</i>	<i>6 720</i>	<i>3 481</i>	<i>11 963</i>	<i>46 366</i>
Dependency ratio	%	68.6	68.1	63.7	76.1	75.0	64.1	67.9
Persons enrolled on Commonwealth electoral roll as at 2000	no.	61 741	6 567	7 448	9 403	3 344	20 480	108 983
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), Dec qtr 2000</b>								
Unemployed persons	no.	2 108	482	500	608	173	1 492	5 363
Unemployment rate	%	3.6	10.0	10.0	6.7	5.7	7.5	5.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	58 032	4 839	4 994	9 110	3 034	19 976	99 985
<b>Building approvals, 1999–2000(c)</b>								
New houses	no.	626	46	14	77	33	107	903
Value of new house	\$'000	90 392.9	6 119.2	2 196.9	10 794.7	4 404.2	13 847.5	127 755.4
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	580	2	4	5	—	18	609
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	74 930.7	300.3	521.7	450.0	—	1 690.9	77 593.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	20 599.4	2 384.3	2 005.0	895.3	348.2	4 171.4	30 283.6
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	109 021.7	1 421.1	2 821.8	10 628.9	830.8	14 921.0	138 607.6
Value of total building	\$'000	294 944.8	10 224.9	7 545.5	22 768.8	5 583.2	34 630.8	373 599.8
<b>Motor vehicles on register, 31 October 1999</b>								
Passenger vehicles	no.	47 742	1 023	1 658	3 895	1 232	11 966	67 516
Light commercial vehicles	no.	16 275	615	1 042	1 817	681	4 121	24 551
Motor cycles	no.	2 298	15	130	280	56	794	3 641
Trailers	no.	12 897	502	823	1 960	458	3 346	19 986

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 2.2 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — NORTHERN TERRITORY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	177 552	181 843	186 907	189 937	192 724	195 463
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	24 967	25 450	25 773	26 035	26 148	26 329
15–64 years	no.	65 512	67 208	69 463	70 943	72 370	73 490
65 years and over	no.	2 785	3 010	3 148	3 279	3 378	3 529
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>93 264</i>	<i>95 668</i>	<i>98 384</i>	<i>100 257</i>	<i>101 896</i>	<i>103 348</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	23 556	23 880	24 247	24 394	24 324	24 528
15–64 years	no.	58 137	59 460	61 322	62 266	63 378	64 341
65 years and over	no.	2 595	2 835	2 954	3 020	3 126	3 246
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>84 288</i>	<i>86 175</i>	<i>88 523</i>	<i>89 680</i>	<i>90 828</i>	<i>92 115</i>
Dependency ratio	%	43.6	43.6	42.9	42.6	42.0	41.8
<b>Births</b>							
Total births	no.	3 766	3 562	3 588	3 641	3 576	3 684
Indigenous births	no.	1 354	1 343	1 259	1 284	1 419	n.a.
Crude birth rate(d)	rate	21.2	19.6	19.2	19.2	18.5	n.a.
Total fertility rate	rate	2.357	2.201	2.175	2.200	2.153	2.193
Exnuptial births							
Total exnuptial births	no.	2 153	2 058	2 066	2 124	2 144	n.a.
Proportion of total live births	%	57.2	57.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	n.a.
<b>Deaths</b>							
Total deaths	no.	813	758	891	871	832	n.a.
Indigenous deaths	no.	387	328	458	415	399	n.a.
Median age at death							
Males	years	54	54	56	52	56	n.a.
Females	years	60	61	58	58	62	n.a.
Crude death rate(d)	rate	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	n.a.
Standardised death rate	rate	9.9	8.6	9.8	8.9	8.7	n.a.
Infant deaths	no.	50	41	45	45	42	n.a.
Infant mortality rate(e)	rate	13.3	11.5	12.5	12.4	11.7	n.a.
<b>Marriages</b>							
Total marriages	no.	797	787	786	815	885	860
Crude marriage rate(d)	rate	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	n.a.
<b>Divorces</b>							
Total divorces	no.	432	486	416	457	409	455
Crude divorce rate(d)	rate	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	6 105	3 996	3 500	3 673	3 837	5 363
Unemployment rate	%	7.0	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.9	5.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	87 538	84 181	98 901	99 524	97 511	99 985

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

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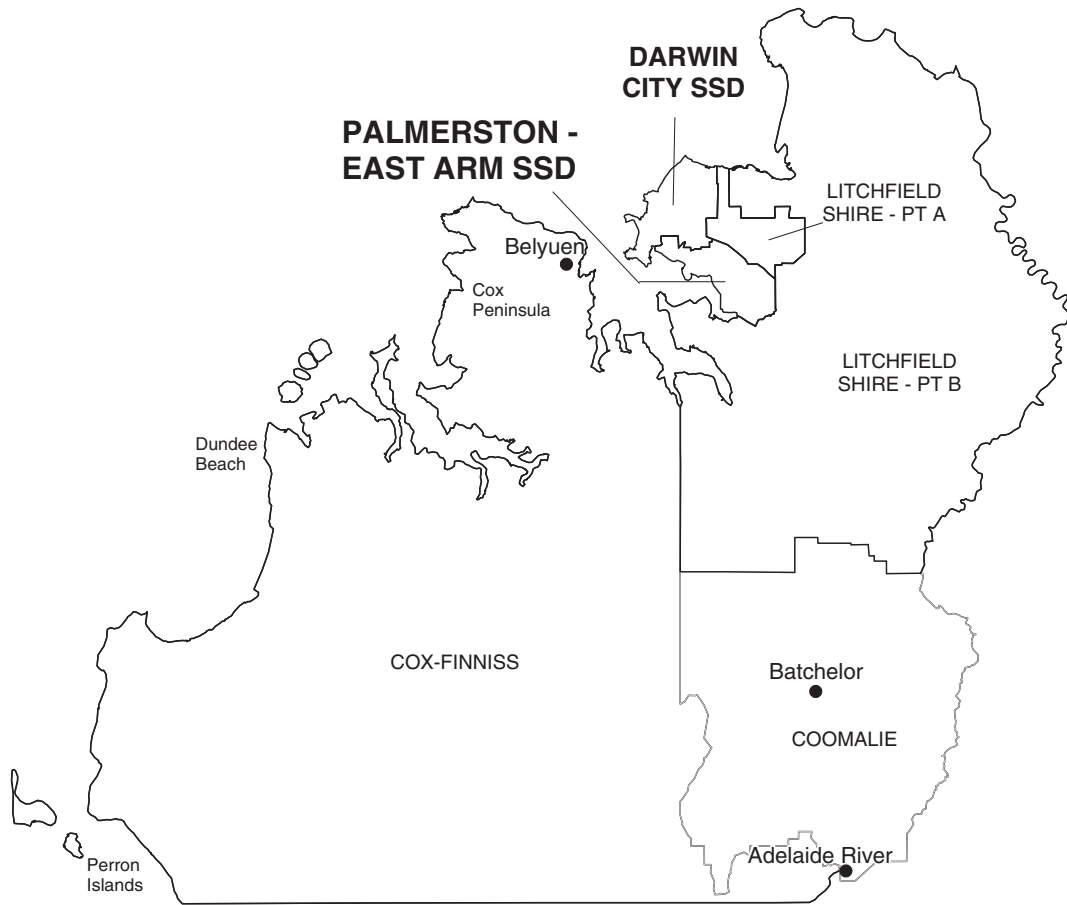
2.2 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — NORTHERN TERRITORY — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 <sub>p</sub>
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	1 029	931	1 105	1 248	1 518	903
Value of new house	\$'000	114 084.6	98 841.5	137 465.1	163 855.1	208 353.0	127 755.4
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	612	505	842	956	682	609
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	73 645.0	45 958.2	72 352.3	109 578.1	73 905.1	77 893.6
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	29 957.6	27 426.0	23 341.1	27 767.6	30 572.3	30 403.6
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	184 496.3	222 043.4	24 124.9	247 552.9	188 110.4	139 645.3
Value of total building	\$'000	402 183.5	394 269.1	47 440.7	548 753.8	500 940.8	375 697.9
Building completions, year ended 30 June(c)							
Number of houses	no.	1 070	1 011	948	1 142	1 384	1 120
Value of houses	\$'000	121 787.0	118 745.0	114 923.0	142 389.0	190 841.0	159 738.0
Number of units/flats/townhouses	no.	387	488	623	859	793	648
Value of units/flats/townhouses	\$'000	35 270.0	64 003.0	58 202.0	81 346.0	88 516.0	83 356.0
Value of residential alterations/additions	\$'000	23 259.0	33 187.0	21 720.0	27 145.0	30 753.0	31 187.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	214 462.0	183 895.0	306 580.0	213 236.0	244 761.0	164 312.0
Value of total building	\$'000	394 778.0	399 831.0	501 424.0	464 114.0	554 871.0	438 592.0

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.



# Darwin SD and Environs



## 2.3 DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin City SSD</i>	<i>Palmerston- East Arm SSD</i>	<i>Darwin Rural Areas SSD</i>	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>
Area	sq km	113	95	10 054	10 262
<b>Population</b>					
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000p	no.	68 802	21 209	17 797	107 808
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1999	no.	68 407	19 645	17 592	105 644
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2000	%	0.6	8.0	1.2	2.0
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1995	no.	68 210	12 175	14 623	95 008
Annual growth rate 1995 to 2000(a)	%	0.2	11.7	4.0	2.6
<b>Age range of population 30 June 2000p</b>					
0–4 years	no.	5 045	2 458	1 456	8 959
5–14 years	no.	9 785	3 740	2 786	16 311
15–44 years	no.	36 065	11 299	9 212	56 576
45–64 years	no.	15 007	3 020	3 835	21 862
65 years and over	no.	2 900	692	508	4 100
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>68 802</i>	<i>21 209</i>	<i>17 797</i>	<i>107 808</i>
Dependency ratio	%	34.7	48.1	36.4	37.4
Median age, June 2000	no.	31	28	32	30
Births 1999, calendar year	no.	1 013	462	270	1 745
Deaths 1999, calendar year	no.	251	54	55	360
<b>Indigenous population, Census 1996</b>					
<b>Age range of population</b>					
0–4 years	no.	621	306	206	1 133
5–14 years	no.	1 405	388	409	2 202
15–44 years	no.	2 769	716	733	4 218
45–64 years	no.	639	101	160	900
65 years and over	no.	115	22	38	175
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5 549</i>	<i>1 529</i>	<i>1 546</i>	<i>8 628</i>
Dependency ratio	%	62.8	87.6	73.1	68.6
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), Dec qtr 2000</b>					
Unemployed persons	no.	1 261	319	528	2 108
Unemployment rate	%	2.9	4.8	6.2	3.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	42 794	6 712	8 526	58 032
<b>Building approvals, 1999–2000(c)</b>					
New houses	no.	101	350	175	626
Value of new house	\$'000	21 238.8	49 553.5	19 600.6	90 392.9
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	468	112	—	580
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	64 755.0	10 175.7	—	74 930.7
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	14 650.0	1 681.8	4 267.6	20 599.4
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	58 134.9	22 563.6	28 323.2	109 021.7
Value of total building	\$'000	158 778.7	83 974.6	52 191.4	294 944.8
<b>Motor vehicles on register, 31 October 1999</b>					
Passenger vehicles	no.	34 105	7 529	6 108	47 742
Light commercial vehicles	no.	10 717	1 950	3 608	16 275
Motor cycles	no.	1 507	444	347	2 298
Trailers	no.	7 710	1 721	3 466	12 897

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

2.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	95 008	97 667	100 993	103 563	105 644	107 808
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	12 047	12 315	12 560	12 865	13 044	13 140
15–64 years	no.	36 475	37 581	39 087	40 245	41 181	42 074
65 years and over	no.	1 650	1 799	1 904	2 013	2 075	2 178
<i>Total males</i>	no.	50 172	51 695	53 551	55 123	56 300	57 392
Females							
0–14 years	no.	11 282	11 465	11 736	11 946	11 995	12 130
15–64 years	no.	32 078	32 899	34 034	34 768	35 539	36 364
65 years and over	no.	1 476	1 608	1 672	1 726	1 810	1 922
<i>Total females</i>	no.	44 836	45 972	47 442	48 440	49 344	50 416
Dependency ratio	%	38.6	38.6	38.1	38.1	37.7	37.4
Births, calendar year	no.	1 884	1 753	1 780	1 855	1 745	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	322	353	356	370	360	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	3031	1836	1754	1940	1783	2108
Unemployment rate	%	6.1	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	50 036	49 886	57 411	57 766	56 599	58 032
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	686	612	767	930	960	626
Value of new house	\$'000	77 936.6	64 876.7	97 547.2	125 314.4	135 471.4	90 392.9
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	545	390	671	795	599	580
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	68 180.8	36 808.2	59 428.4	93 905.2	67 954.6	74 930.7
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	20 742.1	17 420.9	15 664.6	20 405.9	18 151.8	20 599.4
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	116 215.2	181 858.7	196 771.1	202 835.0	126 313.1	109 021.7
Value of total building	\$'000	283 074.7	300 964.5	369 411.4	442 460.5	347 890.8	294 944.8
<b>DARWIN CITY SSD</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	68 210	68 889	69 783	69 280	68 407	68 802
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	8 091	8 096	8 047	7 961	7 806	7 727
15–64 years	no.	26 652	27 008	27 491	27 408	27 153	27 298
65 years and over	no.	1 191	1 291	1 358	1 416	1 450	1 517
<i>Total males</i>	no.	35 934	36 395	36 896	36 785	36 409	36 542
Females							
0–14 years	no.	7 579	7 541	7 514	7 373	7 142	7 103
15–64 years	no.	23 602	23 766	24 131	23 835	23 532	23 774
65 years and over	no.	1 095	1 187	1 242	1 287	1 324	1 383
<i>Total females</i>	no.	32 276	32 494	32 887	32 495	31 998	32 260
Dependency ratio	%	35.7	35.7	35.2	35.2	35.0	34.7
Births, calendar year	no.	1 210	1 109	1 116	1 118	1 013	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	246	244	261	259	251	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	2 229	1 277	1 202	1 338	1 149	1 261
Unemployment rate	%	5.7	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	39 073	37 780	42 341	42 598	41 737	42 794
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	140	75	112	105	102	101
Value of new house	\$'000	24 386.7	10 727.4	19 574.8	20 907.4	19 619.8	21 238.8
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	375	185	440	445	466	468
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	51 402.0	23 730.2	43 595.0	68 724.2	56 598.1	64 755.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	15 455.8	12 722.6	9 974.7	12 864.7	10 816.5	14 650.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	62 113.0	111 058.4	120 953.8	84 200.5	57 072.2	58 134.9
Value of total building	\$'000	153 357.4	158 238.6	194 098.4	186 696.8	144 106.5	158 778.7
For footnotes see end of table.							<i>...continued</i>

2.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
PALMERSTON-EAST ARM SSD							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	12 175	13 343	14 808	17 270	19 645	21 209
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0-14 years	no.	2 011	2 187	2 368	2 696	3 018	3 199
15-64 years	no.	4 040	4 398	4 983	5 943	6 808	7 377
65 years and over	no.	153	181	211	253	305	346
<i>Total males</i>	no.	6 204	6 766	7 562	8 892	10 131	10 922
Females							
0-14 years	no.	1 890	2 048	2 242	2 541	2 804	2 999
15-64 years	no.	3 904	4 331	4 803	5 604	6 425	6 942
65 years and over	no.	177	198	201	233	285	346
<i>Total females</i>	no.	5 971	6 577	7 246	8 378	9 514	10 287
Dependency ratio	%	53.3	52.9	51.3	49.6	48.5	48.1
Births, calendar year	no.	370	356	395	454	462	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	33	45	47	53	54	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	351	259	252	284	294	319
Unemployment rate	%	8.1	5.0	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	4 347	5 156	6 639	6 683	6 547	6 712
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	294	335	479	658	690	350
Value of new house	\$'000	31 556.7	34 701.0	61 395.6	87 486.4	97 173.0	49 553.5
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	127	101	231	334	124	112
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	12 691.3	7 184.0	15 833.4	24 754.5	10 326.3	10 175.7
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 001.6	1 241.3	1 249.5	1 835.7	1 136.6	1 681.8
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	44 420.1	41 809.8	39 913.5	19 635.7	24 560.7	22 563.6
Value of total building	\$'000	89 669.7	84 936.1	118 392.0	133 712.4	133 196.6	83 974.6
DARWIN RURAL AREAS SSD							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	14 623	15 435	16 402	17 013	17 592	17 797
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0-14 years	no.	1 945	2 032	2 145	2 208	2 220	2 214
15-64 years	no.	5 783	6 175	6 613	6 894	7 220	7 399
65 years and over	no.	306	327	335	344	320	315
<i>Total males</i>	no.	8 034	8 534	9 093	9 446	9 760	9 928
Females							
0-14 years	no.	1 813	1 876	1 980	2 032	2 049	2 028
15-64 years	no.	4 572	4 802	5 100	5 329	5 582	5 648
65 years and over	no.	204	223	229	206	201	193
<i>Total females</i>	no.	6 589	6 901	7 309	7 567	7 832	7 869
Dependency ratio	%	41.2	40.6	40.0	39.2	37.4	36.4
Births, calendar year	no.	304	288	269	283	270	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	43	64	48	58	55	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	451	300	300	318	340	528
Unemployment rate	%	6.8	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.1	6.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	6 616	6 950	8 431	8 486	8 315	8 526
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	252	202	176	167	168	175
Value of new house	\$'000	21 993.1	19 448.3	16 576.8	16 920.6	18 678.7	19 600.6
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	43	104	—	16	9	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	4 087.5	5 894.0	—	426.5	1 030.2	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	4 284.7	3 457.0	4 440.4	5 705.4	6 198.7	4 267.6
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	9 682.2	28 990.5	35 903.8	98 998.8	44 680.2	28 323.2
Value of total building	\$'000	40 047.5	57 789.8	56 921.0	122 051.3	70 587.8	52 191.4
For footnotes see end of table.							<i>...continued</i>

2.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — *continued*

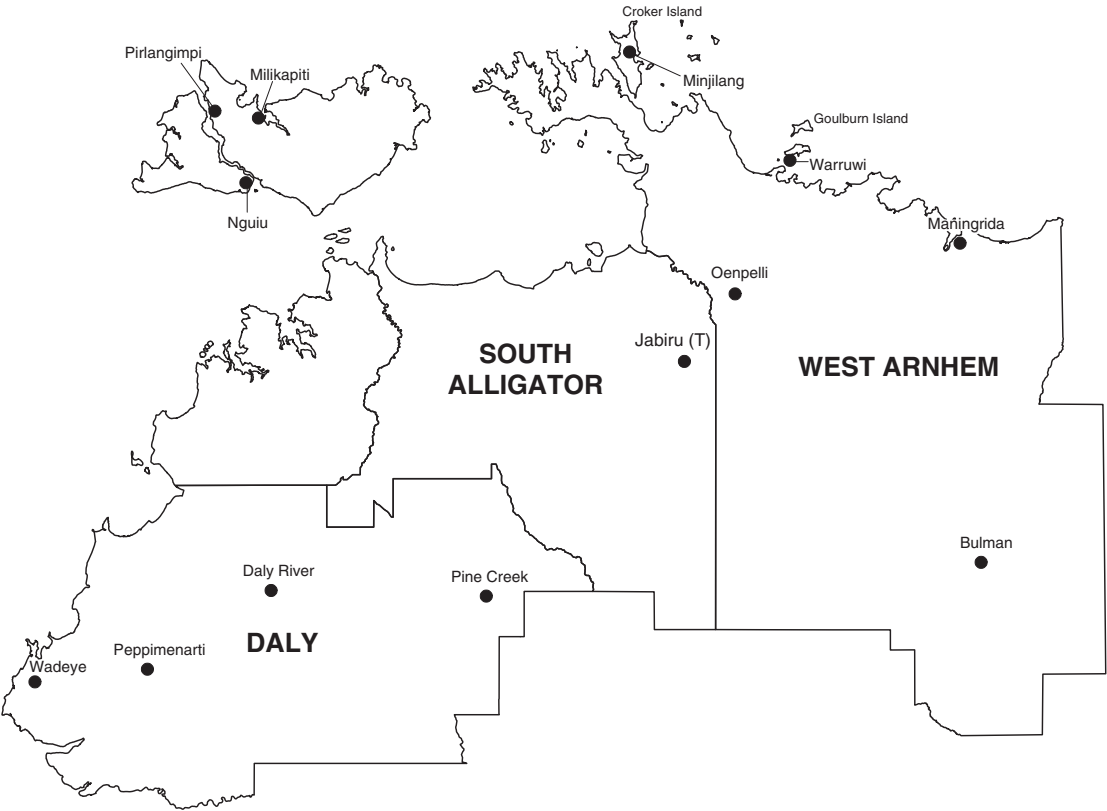
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
LITCHFIELD SHIRE (LGA)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	12 853	13 597	14 423	14 906	15 400	15 584
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 699	1 780	1 893	1 958	1 977	1 966
15–64 years	no.	5 118	5 479	5 889	6 129	6 418	6 593
65 years and over	no.	265	283	277	265	235	225
<i>Total males</i>	no.	7 082	7 542	8 059	8 352	8 630	8 784
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 565	1 625	1 703	1 738	1 760	1 746
15–64 years	no.	4 027	4 238	4 477	4 655	4 862	4 917
65 years and over	no.	179	192	184	161	148	137
<i>Total females</i>	no.	5 771	6 055	6 364	6 554	6 770	6 800
Dependency ratio	%	40.5	39.9	39.1	38.2	36.5	35.4
Births, calendar year	no.	263	243	235	249	237	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	36	50	41	49	47	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	395	259	255	273	287	457
Unemployment rate	%	6.8	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	6.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	5 777	6 288	7 509	7 557	7 404	7 592
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	219	163	146	129	129	151
Value of new house	\$'000	19 741.6	15 466.6	14 343.3	13 829.3	15 370.2	17 125.2
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	41	104	—	—	7	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	3 892.0	5 894.0	—	—	752.2	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	3 947.5	2 591.1	3 687.4	5 390.8	5 334.7	3 995.6
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	6 512.9	26 909.5	34 008.8	98 311.3	43 870.2	25 987.2
Value of total building	\$'000	34 093.9	50 861.1	52 039.5	117 531.4	65 327.2	47 108.0
COOMALIE (CGC)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 148	1 173	1 233	1 301	1 332	1 341
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	167	171	174	174	165	163
15–64 years	no.	422	430	441	468	486	496
65 years and over	no.	21	22	28	38	42	45
<i>Total males</i>	no.	610	623	643	680	693	704
Females							
0–14 years	no.	169	171	189	199	196	189
15–64 years	no.	355	362	377	398	415	420
65 years and over	no.	14	17	24	24	28	28
<i>Total females</i>	no.	538	550	590	621	639	637
Dependency ratio	%	47.7	48.1	50.7	50.2	47.8	46.4
Births, calendar year	no.	31	34	24	23	17	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	6	10	4	—	5	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	42	31	27	30	31	28
Unemployment rate	%	7.0	6.6	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	598	470	641	646	633	649
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	13	15	15	18	16	14
Value of new house	\$'000	791.7	1 399.8	854.0	1 145.0	1 161.2	1 535.4
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	2	—	—	16	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	195.5	—	—	426.5	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	85.4	73.0	278.0	210.6	102.3	86.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	3 169.3	951.0	1 695.0	567.5	340.0	1 536.0
Value of total building	\$'000	4 242.0	2 423.8	2 827.0	2 349.6	1 603.5	3 157.4
For footnotes see end of table.							<i>...continued</i>

2.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
COX-FINNISS							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	622	665	746	806	860	872
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0-14 years	no.	79	81	78	76	78	85
15-64 years	no.	243	266	283	297	316	310
65 years and over	no.	20	22	30	41	43	45
<i>Total males</i>	no.	342	369	391	414	437	440
Females							
0-14 years	no.	79	80	88	95	93	93
15-64 years	no.	190	202	246	276	305	311
65 years and over	no.	11	14	21	21	25	28
<i>Total females</i>	no.	280	296	355	392	423	432
Dependency ratio	%	43.6	42.1	41.0	40.7	38.5	40.4
Births, calendar year	no.	10	11	10	11	16	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	1	4	—	5	—	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	14	10	18	15	22	43
Unemployment rate	%	5.8	5.2	6.4	5.3	7.9	15.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	241	192	281	283	278	285
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	20	24	15	20	23	10
Value of new house	\$'000	1 459.8	2 582.0	1 379.5	1 946.3	2 147.3	940.0
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	—	2	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	—	278.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	251.8	793.0	475.0	104.0	761.8	186.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	1 130.0	200.0	120.0	470.0	800.0
Value of total building	\$'000	1 711.6	4 505.0	2 054.5	2 170.3	3 657.1	1 926.0

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

# Darwin Region Balance



## 2.5 DARWIN REGION BALANCE — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Bathurst– Melville</i>	<i>Jabiru(T)</i>	<i>South Alligator</i>	<i>West Arnhem</i>	<i>Daly</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>
Area	sq km	5 807	14	28 624	58 789	38 778	132 012
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000p	no.	2 245	1 420	799	4 332	3 736	12 532
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1999	no.	2 206	1 466	788	4 263	3 686	12 409
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2000	%	1.8	–3.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.0
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1995	no.	2 107	1 434	705	4 024	3 521	11 791
Annual growth rate 1995 to 2000(a)	%	1.3	–0.2	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
<b>Age range of population 30 June 2000p</b>							
0–4 years	no.	224	138	56	529	413	1 360
5–14 years	no.	454	215	152	1 010	787	2 618
15–44 years	no.	1 183	764	374	2 190	1 955	6 466
45–64 years	no.	323	251	179	478	474	1 705
65 years and over	no.	61	52	38	125	107	383
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 245</i>	<i>1 420</i>	<i>799</i>	<i>4 332</i>	<i>3 736</i>	<i>12 532</i>
Dependency ratio	%	49.0	40.0	44.0	62.0	54.0	53.0
Median age, June 2000	no.	25	33	31	23	24	25
Births 1999, calendar year	no.	52	36	3	131	100	322
Deaths 1999, calendar year	no.	19	—	3	31	16	69
<b>Indigenous population, Census 1996</b>							
<b>Age range of population</b>							
0–4 years	no.	179	15	35	447	374	1 050
5–14 years	no.	380	28	47	931	695	2 081
15–44 years	no.	1 013	59	107	1 770	1 134	4 083
45–64 years	no.	225	3	23	345	224	820
65 years and over	no.	36	3	9	98	60	206
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 833</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>3 591</i>	<i>2 487</i>	<i>8 240</i>
Dependency ratio	%	48.1	74.2	70.0	69.8	83.1	68.1
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), Dec qtr 2000</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	103	16	23	193	147	482
Unemployment rate	%	11.9	1.6	4.1	14.8	13.3	10.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	863	1 004	561	1 302	1 109	4 839
<b>Building approvals, 1999–2000(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	4	—	12	18	12	46
Value of new house	\$'000	640.1	—	1 660.6	2 743.3	1 075.3	6 119.2
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	2	—	—	—	—	2
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	300.3	—	—	—	—	300.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	120.0	—	958.0	833.6	472.7	2 384.3
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	120.0	632.7	243.4	425.0	—	1 421.1
Value of total building	\$'000	1 180.3	632.7	2 862.0	4 001.9	1 548.0	10 224.9
<b>Motor vehicles on register, 31 October 1999</b>							
Passenger vehicles	no.	76	285	251	150	261	1 023
Light commercial vehicles	no.	62	115	103	126	209	615
Motor cycles	no.	4	27	23	8	21	83
Trailers	no.	35	152	134	71	110	502

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.



2.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN REGION BALANCE

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	11 791	11 952	12 282	12 458	12 409	12 532
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 001	2 023	2 037	2 031	2 009	2 041
15–64 years	no.	4 067	4 120	4 231	4 311	4 319	4 354
65 years and over	no.	131	140	158	173	178	192
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	6 199	6 283	6 426	6 515	6 506	6 587
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 946	1 947	1 970	1 960	1 911	1 937
15–64 years	no.	3 507	3 564	3 716	3 806	3 805	3 817
65 years and over	no.	139	158	170	177	187	191
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	5 592	5 669	5 856	5 943	5 903	5 945
Dependency ratio	%	55.7	55.5	54.5	53.5	52.7	53.4
Births, calendar year	no.	308	304	251	276	322	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	89	61	86	79	69	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	475	348	240	189	258	482
Unemployment rate	%	10.8	9.2	5.0	3.9	5.5	10.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	4 395	3 777	4 785	4 816	4 719	4 839
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	50	45	57	47	55	46
Value of new house	\$'000	5 503.7	4 182.5	6 286.2	5 659.8	7 516.3	6 119.2
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	4	2	13	2	2	2
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	332.6	110.0	1 295.7	295.0	179.0	300.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 571.9	1 718.0	1 412.0	1 104.5	1 595.7	2 384.3
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	14 882.9	834.0	7 574.4	1 442.6	2 316.3	1 421.1
Value of total building	\$'000	22 291.0	6 844.5	16 568.3	8 501.9	11 607.2	10 224.9

BATHURST–MELVILLE

<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 107	2 143	2 198	2 228	2 206	2 245
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	343	344	349	344	335	341
15–64 years	no.	714	735	745	762	770	783
65 years and over	no.	14	15	22	26	27	31
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	1 071	1 094	1 116	1 132	1 132	1 155
Females							
0–14 years	no.	323	326	336	345	327	337
15–64 years	no.	689	698	719	728	719	723
65 years and over	no.	24	25	27	23	28	30
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	1 036	1 049	1 082	1 096	1 074	1 090
Dependency ratio	%	50.2	49.5	50.1	49.5	48.2	49.1
Births, calendar year	no.	53	42	42	53	52	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	21	13	19	17	19	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	109	81	50	39	55	103
Unemployment rate	%	18.4	12.4	5.9	4.5	6.5	11.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	591	651	853	859	841	863
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	15	8	12	9	18	4
Value of new house	\$'000	1 619.1	696.0	1 410.0	1 149.5	2 448.0	640.1
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	2	—	2	2	—	2
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	162.6	—	180.0	295.0	—	300.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	256.5	—	190.0	279.0	128.0	120.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	353.0	—	385.0	527.0	150.0	120.0
Value of total building	\$'000	2 391.2	696.0	2 165.0	2 250.5	2 726.0	1 180.3

For footnotes see end of table.

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2.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
JABIRU (T)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 434	1 457	1 473	1 480	1 466	1 420
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	185	182	177	175	176	165
15–64 years	no.	560	564	584	584	582	569
65 years and over	no.	22	25	25	31	35	37
<i>Total males</i>	no.	767	771	786	790	793	771
Females							
0–14 years	no.	208	210	202	206	199	188
15–64 years	no.	456	473	479	476	463	446
65 years and over	no.	3	3	6	8	11	15
<i>Total females</i>	no.	667	686	687	690	673	649
Dependency ratio	%	41.1	40.5	38.6	39.6	40.3	39.9
Births, calendar year	no.	34	29	28	31	36	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	5	3	8	3	—	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	25	15	8	6	8	16
Unemployment rate	%	2.6	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	951	727	993	999	979	1 004
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	2	—	—	2	1	—
Value of new house	\$'000	237.1	—	—	200.0	150.0	—
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	9	—	2	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	715.7	—	179.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	110.0	70.0	360.5	135.7	—
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	132.2	—	2 009.4	103.4	185.0	632.7
Value of total building	\$'000	369.3	110.0	2 795.2	663.9	649.7	632.7
SOUTH ALLIGATOR							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	705	738	781	792	788	799
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	79	83	90	97	101	105
15–64 years	no.	300	318	317	311	296	293
65 years and over	no.	3	3	7	13	16	21
<i>Total males</i>	no.	382	404	414	421	413	419
Females							
0–14 years	no.	79	78	86	92	100	103
15–64 years	no.	237	248	268	265	259	260
65 years and over	no.	7	8	13	14	16	17
<i>Total females</i>	no.	323	334	367	371	375	380
Dependency ratio	%	31.3	30.4	33.5	37.5	42.0	44.5
Births, calendar year	no.	6	8	5	12	3	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	3	3	—	4	3	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	23	16	12	10	13	23
Unemployment rate	%	3.2	5.5	2.2	1.8	2.4	4.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	719	291	555	559	547	561
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	1	1	3	4	3	12
Value of new house	\$'000	38.5	22.0	257.0	732.8	447.0	1 660.6
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	2	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	400.0	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	12.0	30.0	272.5	295.0	958.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	—	3 249.0	—	900.7	243.4
Value of total building	\$'000	38.5	34.0	3 936.0	1 005.3	1 642.7	2 862.0
For footnotes see end of table.							

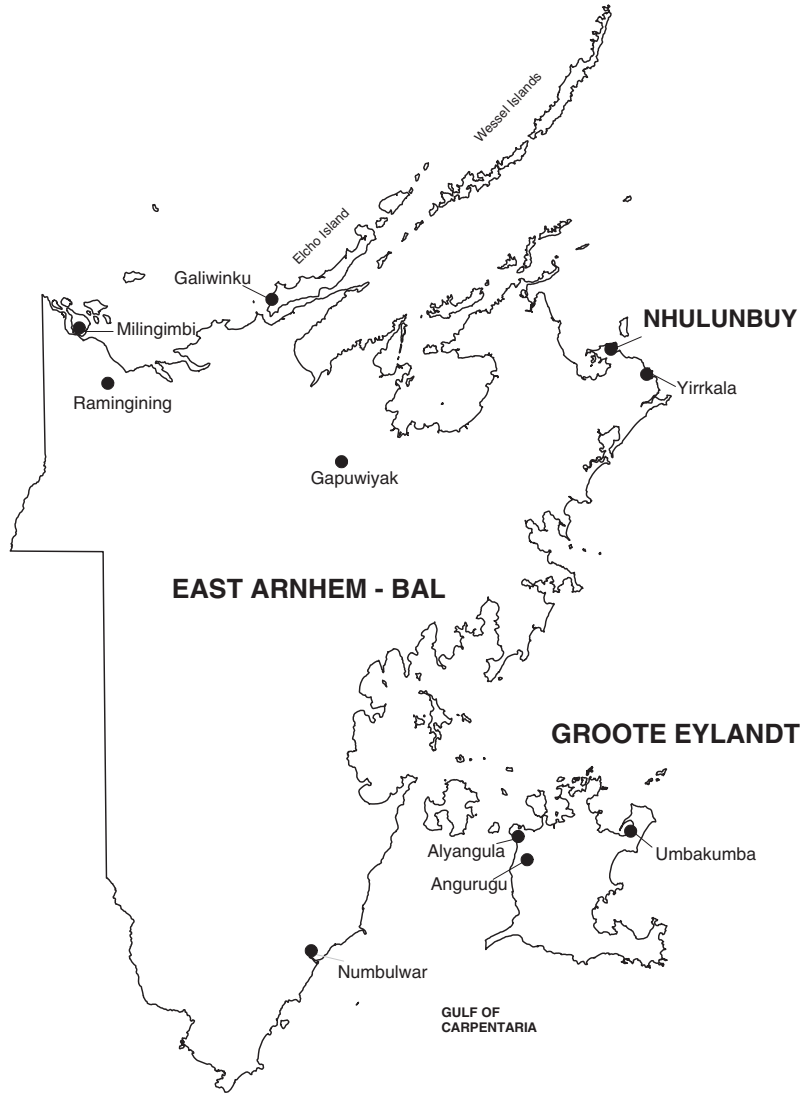
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2.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 <sub>p</sub>
WEST ARNHEM							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	4 024	4 073	4 220	4 267	4 263	4 332
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	771	786	812	815	804	828
15–64 years	no.	1 295	1 307	1 344	1 362	1 371	1 385
65 years and over	no.	45	45	52	54	52	55
<i>Total males</i>	no.	2 111	2 138	2 208	2 231	2 227	2 268
Females							
0–14 years	no.	698	701	714	702	699	711
15–64 years	no.	1 153	1 161	1 225	1 257	1 262	1 283
65 years and over	no.	62	73	73	77	75	70
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 913	1 935	2 012	2 036	2 036	2 064
Dependency ratio	%	64.4	65.0	64.3	62.9	61.9	62.4
Births, calendar year	no.	124	143	103	101	131	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	35	26	29	35	31	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	158	118	97	69	100	193
Unemployment rate	%	27.0	18.6	7.5	5.3	7.9	14.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	586	637	1 287	1 296	1 270	1 302
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	25	19	31	8	13	18
Value of new house	\$'000	2 830.0	2 080.0	3 466.7	1 272.0	1 641.8	2 743.3
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	2	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	110.0	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 100.0	1 064.0	742.0	100.0	787.0	833.6
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	834.0	467.9	—	722.0	425.0
Value of total building	\$'000	3 930.0	4 088.0	4 676.6	1 372.0	3 150.7	4 001.9
DALY							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 521	3 541	3 610	3 691	3 686	3 736
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	623	628	609	600	593	602
15–64 years	no.	1 198	1 196	1 241	1 292	1 300	1 324
65 years and over	no.	47	52	52	49	48	48
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 868	1 876	1 902	1 941	1 941	1 974
Females							
0–14 years	no.	638	632	632	615	586	598
15–64 years	no.	972	984	1 025	1 080	1 102	1 105
65 years and over	no.	43	49	51	55	57	59
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 653	1 665	1 708	1 750	1 745	1 762
Dependency ratio	%	62.3	62.4	59.3	55.6	53.5	53.8
Births, calendar year	no.	91	82	73	79	100	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	25	16	29	20	16	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	160	118	73	65	82	147
Unemployment rate	%	10.3	8.0	6.7	5.9	7.6	13.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 548	1 471	1 097	1 104	1 082	1 109
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	7	17	11	24	20	12
Value of new house	\$'000	778.9	1 384.5	1 152.5	2 305.5	2 829.5	1 075.3
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	170.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	215.4	532.0	380.0	92.5	250.0	472.7
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	14 397.7	—	1 463.1	812.3	358.6	—
Value of total building	\$'000	15 562.0	1 916.5	2 995.6	3 210.3	3 438.1	1 548.0

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

# East Arnhem Region



## 2.7 EAST ARNHEM REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>East Arnhem — Bal</i>	<i>Groote Eylandt</i>	<i>Nhulunbuy</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>
Area	sq km	35 594	2 396	7	37 997
<b>Population</b>					
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000p	no.	6 749	2 810	3 586	13 145
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1999	no.	6 678	2 775	3 649	13 102
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2000	%	1.1	1.3	-1.7	0.3
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1995	no.	6 085	2 667	3 775	12 527
Annual growth rate 1995 to 2000(a)	%	2.1	1.1	-1.0	1.0
<b>Age range of population 30 June 2000p</b>					
0–4 years	no.	865	336	350	1 551
5–14 years	no.	1 516	642	651	2 809
15–44 years	no.	3 505	1 381	1 682	6 568
45–64 years	no.	727	401	840	1 968
65 years and over	no.	136	50	63	249
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 749</i>	<i>2 810</i>	<i>3 586</i>	<i>13 145</i>
Dependency ratio	%	59.5	57.7	42.2	54.0
Median age, June 2000	no.	22	27	33	25
Births 1999, calendar year	no.	196	65	50	311
Deaths 1999, calendar year	no.	40	9	7	56
<b>Indigenous population, Census 1996</b>					
<b>Age range of population</b>					
0–4 years	no.	669	147	14	830
5–14 years	no.	1 418	363	43	1 824
15–44 years	no.	2 798	741	68	3 607
45–64 years	no.	590	145	13	748
65 years and over	no.	94	24	3	121
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5 569</i>	<i>1 420</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>7 130</i>
Dependency ratio	%	64.4	60.3	74.1	63.7
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), Dec qtr 2000</b>					
Unemployed persons	no.	262	132	106	500
Unemployment rate	%	15.6	14.8	4.4	10.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 675	890	2 429	4 994
<b>Building approvals, 1999–2000(c)</b>					
New houses	no.	10	2	2	14
Value of new house	\$'000	1 657.6	304.3	235.0	2 196.9
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	4	—	—	4
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	521.7	—	—	521.7
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 910.0	95.0	—	2 005.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	445.0	976.8	1 400.0	2 821.8
Value of total building	\$'000	4 534.3	1 376.2	1 635.0	7 545.5
<b>Motor vehicles on register, 31 October 1999</b>					
Passenger vehicles	no.	570	305	783	1 658
Light commercial vehicles	no.	380	192	470	1 042
Motor cycles	no.	36	40	54	130
Trailers	no.	303	87	433	823

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 2.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — EAST ARNHEM REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	12 527	12 721	12 979	13 020	13 102	13 145
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 186	2 211	2 242	2 197	2 195	2 209
15–64 years	no.	4 249	4 329	4 418	4 460	4 493	4 505
65 years and over	no.	81	90	93	103	116	126
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	6 516	6 630	6 753	6 760	6 804	6 840
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 021	2 031	2 085	2 106	2 119	2 151
15–64 years	no.	3 903	3 962	4 032	4 037	4 053	4 031
65 years and over	no.	87	98	109	117	126	123
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	6 011	6 091	6 226	6 260	6 298	6 305
Dependency ratio	%	53.7	53.4	53.6	53.2	53.3	54.0
Births, calendar year	no.	262	306	285	294	311	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	58	42	50	58	56	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	368	290	183	151	209	500
Unemployment rate	%	8.8	6.6	3.7	3.0	4.3	10.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	4 169	4 420	4 938	4 970	4 869	4 994
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	45	41	55	23	129	14
Value of new house	\$'000	5 615.3	4 443.0	7 671.7	2 995.0	19 094.8	2 196.9
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	12	8	4	—	8	4
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	1 147.0	1 092.0	530.0	—	884.5	521.7
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 709.3	1 712.0	986.0	550.0	2 830.4	2 005.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	467.9	2 755.0	3 293.3	3 780.0	1 750.9	2 821.8
Value of total building	\$'000	8 939.4	10 002.0	12 481.0	7 325.0	24 560.5	7 545.5

### EAST ARNHEM — BAL

<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 085	6 261	6 474	6 515	6 678	6 749
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 187	1 215	1 236	1 202	1 209	1 227
15–64 years	no.	1 830	1 905	1 989	2 022	2 083	2 102
65 years and over	no.	56	63	67	71	79	83
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	3 073	3 183	3 292	3 295	3 371	3 412
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 057	1 071	1 087	1 096	1 123	1 154
15–64 years	no.	1 914	1 963	2 046	2 073	2 129	2 130
65 years and over	no.	41	44	49	51	55	53
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	3 012	3 078	3 182	3 220	3 307	3 337
Dependency ratio	%	62.5	61.9	60.4	59.1	58.5	59.5
Births, calendar year	no.	153	172	160	177	196	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	46	27	32	35	40	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	212	173	105	92	128	262
Unemployment rate	%	20.5	14.9	6.3	5.5	7.8	15.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 032	1 164	1 656	1 667	1 633	1 675
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	29	31	34	2	105	10
Value of new house	\$'000	2 927.3	2 834.0	4 372.2	205.0	15 182.8	1 657.6
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	10	4	—	—	8	4
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	1 037.0	683.0	—	—	884.5	521.7
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 469.3	1 088.0	951.0	—	1 218.0	1 910.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	467.9	—	324.0	—	875.9	445.0
Value of total building	\$'000	5 901.4	4 605.0	5 647.2	205.0	18 161.2	4 534.3

For footnotes see end of table.

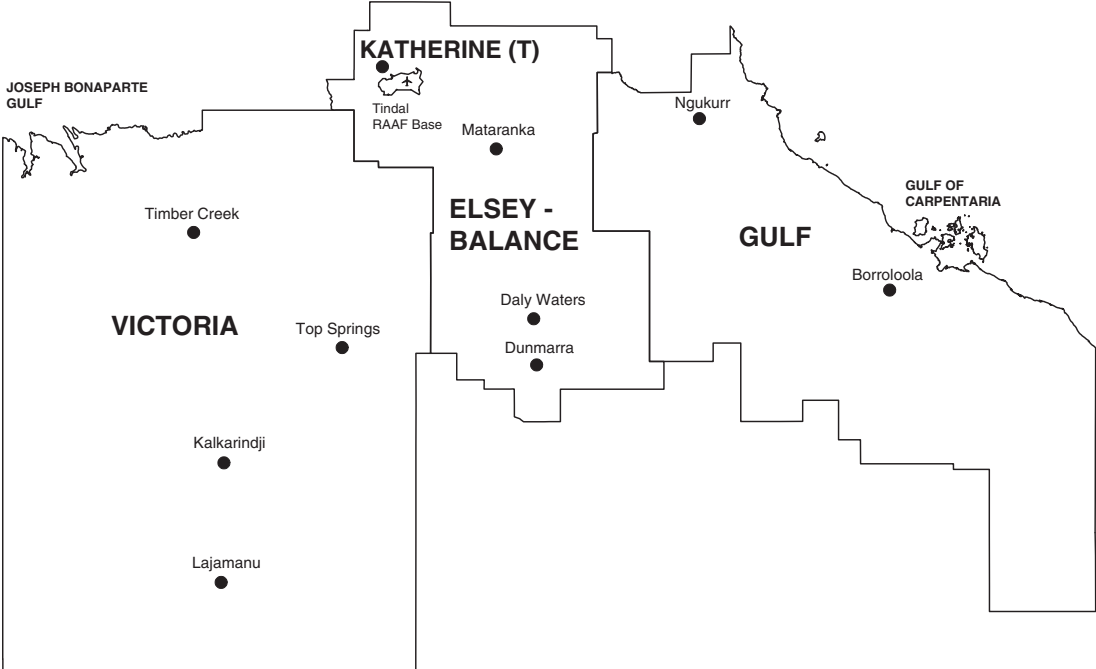
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2.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — EAST ARNHEM REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
GROOTE EYLANDT							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 667	2 701	2 753	2 787	2 775	2 810
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	442	451	470	472	483	488
15–64 years	no.	939	951	948	957	939	946
65 years and over	no.	9	11	10	13	15	19
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 390	1 413	1 428	1 442	1 437	1 453
Females							
0–14 years	no.	425	424	453	468	472	490
15–64 years	no.	835	845	848	849	835	836
65 years and over	no.	17	19	24	28	31	31
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 277	1 288	1 325	1 345	1 338	1 357
Dependency ratio	%	50.3	50.4	53.3	54.3	56.4	57.7
Births, calendar year	no.	51	67	56	65	65	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	8	5	15	17	9	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	96	74	40	32	41	132
Unemployment rate	%	10.5	7.4	4.5	3.6	4.7	14.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	912	1 002	880	885	867	890
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	10	5	20	12	12	2
Value of new house	\$'000	1 633.0	609.0	3 084.0	1 670.0	1 982.0	304.3
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	240.0	599.0	—	550.0	428.0	95.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	—	90.0	1 000.0	715.0	976.8
Value of total building	\$'000	1 873.0	1 208.0	3 174.0	3 220.0	3 125.0	1 376.2
NHULUNBUY							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 775	3 759	3 752	3 718	3 649	3 586
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	557	545	536	523	503	494
15–64 years	no.	1 480	1 473	1 481	1 481	1 471	1 457
65 years and over	no.	16	16	16	19	22	24
<i>Total males</i>	no.	2 053	2 034	2 033	2 023	1 996	1 975
Females							
0–14 years	no.	539	536	545	542	524	507
15–64 years	no.	1 154	1 154	1 138	1 115	1 089	1 065
65 years and over	no.	29	35	36	38	40	39
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 722	1 725	1 719	1 695	1 653	1 611
Dependency ratio	%	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.2	42.5	42.2
Births, calendar year	no.	58	67	69	52	50	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	4	10	3	6	7	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	60	43	38	27	40	106
Unemployment rate	%	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.7	4.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	2 225	2 254	2 402	2 417	2 369	2 429
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	6	5	1	9	12	2
Value of new house	\$'000	1 055.0	1 000.0	215.5	1 120.0	1 930.0	235.0
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	2	4	4	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	110.0	409.0	530.0	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	25.0	35.0	—	1 184.4	—
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	2 755.0	2 879.3	2 780.0	160.0	1 400.0
Value of total building	\$'000	1 165	4 189.0	3 659.8	3 900.0	3 274.4	1 635.0

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

# Katherine Region





## 2.9 KATHERINE REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Esey — Bal</i>	<i>Gulf</i>	<i>Katherine (T)</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>
Area	sq km	63 588	99 565	526	172 995	336 674
Population						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000p	no.	2 209	2 810	9 959	2 548	17 526
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1999	no.	2 203	2 740	9 925	2 496	17 364
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2000	%	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.9
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1995	no.	1 982	2 589	9 231	2 443	16 245
Annual growth rate 1995 to 2000(a)	%	2.2	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.5
Age range of population 30 June 2000p						
0–4 years	no.	206	379	957	272	1 814
5–14 years	no.	346	641	1 963	556	3 506
15–44 years	no.	1 138	1 341	5 317	1 277	9 073
45–64 years	no.	429	351	1 512	328	2 620
65 years and over	no.	90	98	210	115	513
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 209</i>	<i>2 810</i>	<i>9 959</i>	<i>2 548</i>	<i>17 526</i>
Dependency ratio	%	41.0	66.1	45.8	58.8	49.9
Median age, June 2000	no.	29	24	28	24	27
Births 1999, calendar year	no.	49	93	204	66	412
Deaths 1999, calendar year	no.	10	12	47	14	83
Indigenous population, Census 1996						
Age range of population						
0–4 years	no.	131	310	232	198	871
5–14 years	no.	315	569	421	520	1 825
15–44 years	no.	517	1 030	789	843	3 179
45–64 years	no.	93	192	161	192	638
65 years and over	no.	30	44	55	78	207
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 086</i>	<i>2 145</i>	<i>1 658</i>	<i>1 831</i>	<i>6 720</i>
Dependency ratio	%	78.0	75.5	74.5	76.9	76.1
Labour force, DEWSB(b), Dec qtr 2000						
Unemployed persons	no.	114	132	223	139	608
Unemployment rate	%	9.4	11.6	4.0	11.4	6.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 217	1 139	5 532	1 222	9 110
Building approvals, 1999–2000(c)						
New houses	no.	14	7	46	10	77
Value of new house	\$'000	2 433.5	728.6	6 249.5	1 383.0	10 794.7
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	5	—	5
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	450.0	—	450.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	15.0	475.3	405.0	895.3
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	2 142.3	270.0	8 216.5	—	10 628.9
Value of total building	\$'000	4 575.8	1 013.6	15 391.4	1 788.0	22 768.8
Motor vehicles on register, 31 October 1999						
Passenger vehicles	no.	382	242	3 142	129	3 895
Light commercial vehicles	no.	214	191	1 284	128	1 817
Motor cycles	no.	25	8	242	5	280
Trailers	no.	199	130	1 562	69	1 960

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

2.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — KATHERINE REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	16 245	16 678	17 185	17 297	17 364	17 526
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 642	2 722	2 755	2 782	2 758	2 785
15–64 years	no.	5 922	6 090	6 340	6 394	6 470	6 521
65 years and over	no.	253	275	283	267	266	278
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	8 817	9 087	9 378	9 443	9 494	9 584
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 442	2 495	2 536	2 542	2 512	2 535
15–64 years	no.	4 785	4 874	5 042	5 077	5 130	5 172
65 years and over	no.	201	222	229	235	228	235
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	7 428	7 591	7 807	7 854	7 870	7 942
Dependency ratio	%	51.7	52.1	51.0	50.8	49.7	49.9
Births, calendar year	no.	394	331	410	378	412	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	87	84	90	116	83	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	639	446	390	417	403	608
Unemployment rate	%	7.8	6.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	6.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	8 143	7 054	9 010	9 068	8 885	9 110
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	61	60	77	54	140	77
Value of new house	\$'000	6 606.6	7 126.9	10 389.5	6 905.5	16 804.0	10 794.7
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	6	25	24	5	39	5
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	479.1	1 830.0	1 920.6	494.6	2 278.0	450.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 715.4	1 809.9	627.8	1 541.5	3 024.8	895.3
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	2 669.4	14 317.8	14 340.1	28 660.2	11 405.3	10 628.9
Value of total building	\$'000	11 470.5	25 084.6	27 278.0	37 601.8	33 512.1	22 768.8
ELSEY — BAL							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 982	2 121	2 213	2 173	2 203	2 209
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	284	309	325	320	310	309
15–64 years	no.	857	925	963	949	970	968
65 years and over	no.	40	46	48	48	49	55
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	1 181	1 280	1 336	1 317	1 329	1 332
Females							
0–14 years	no.	270	289	285	259	247	243
15–64 years	no.	509	529	563	564	594	599
65 years and over	no.	22	23	29	33	33	35
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	801	841	877	856	874	877
Dependency ratio	%	45.1	45.9	45.0	43.6	40.9	41.0
Births, calendar year	no.	67	56	53	38	49	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	10	16	19	18	10	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	84	59	71	62	64	114
Unemployment rate	%	7.9	8.3	5.9	5.1	5.4	9.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 064	713	1 203	1 211	1 187	1 217
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	17	8	2	4	18	14
Value of new house	\$'000	2 068.1	971.0	204.2	660.0	2 397.0	2 433.5
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	2	2	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	150.0	150.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	200.7	80.0	—	150.0	365.0	—
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	645.0	9 854.7	2 300.6	18 423.2	893.3	2 142.3
Value of total building	\$'000	2 913.8	10 905.7	2 504.8	19 383.2	3 805.3	4 575.8
For footnotes see end of table.							<i>...continued</i>

2.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — KATHERINE REGION — *continued*

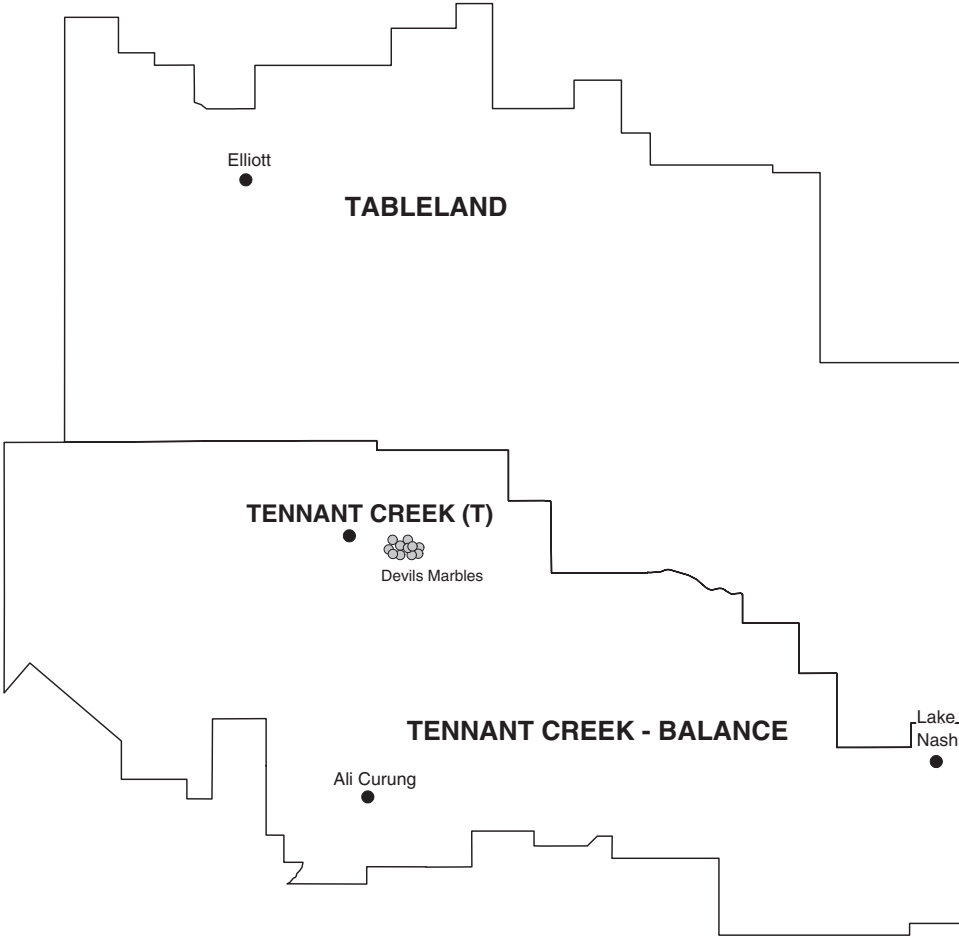
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
GULF							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 589	2 690	2 775	2 753	2 740	2 810
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	495	511	514	517	510	527
15–64 years	no.	821	861	914	893	887	903
65 years and over	no.	41	47	53	51	54	63
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 357	1 419	1 481	1 461	1 451	1 493
Females							
0–14 years	no.	464	478	483	488	486	493
15–64 years	no.	742	764	784	775	771	789
65 years and over	no.	26	29	27	29	32	35
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 232	1 271	1 294	1 292	1 289	1 317
Dependency ratio	%	65.6	65.5	63.4	65.0	65.3	66.1
Births, calendar year	no.	80	73	101	90	93	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	20	23	14	23	12	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	137	76	68	63	70	132
Unemployment rate	%	13.3	7.6	6.0	5.6	6.3	11.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 027	999	1 127	1 134	1 111	1 139
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	9	9	—	11	25	7
Value of new house	\$'000	802.1	962.0	—	1 931.0	3 785.0	728.6
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	3	3	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	344.6	235.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	810.0	500.0	—	300.0	985.0	15.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	770.0	310.0	70.6	80.0	154.0	270.0
Value of total building	\$'000	2 382.1	1 772.0	70.6	2 655.6	5 159.0	1 013.6
KATHERINE (T)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	9 231	9 443	9 684	9 853	9 925	9 959
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 439	1 473	1 509	1 535	1 540	1 547
15–64 years	no.	3 427	3 512	3 615	3 718	3 774	3 801
65 years and over	no.	126	132	133	119	112	104
<i>Total males</i>	no.	4 992	5 117	5 257	5 372	5 426	5 452
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 297	1 315	1 360	1 373	1 367	1 373
15–64 years	no.	2 836	2 893	2 951	2 995	3 026	3 028
65 years and over	no.	106	118	116	113	106	106
<i>Total females</i>	no.	4 239	4 326	4 427	4 481	4 499	4 507
Dependency ratio	%	47.4	47.4	47.5	46.8	46.0	45.8
Births, calendar year	no.	195	160	200	183	204	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	34	32	27	54	47	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	300	228	182	223	195	223
Unemployment rate	%	6.4	5.5	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	4 677	4 152	5 471	5 506	5 395	5 532
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	17	41	74	32	77	46
Value of new house	\$'000	1 988.6	4 992.9	10 107.3	3 764.5	8 428.5	6 249.5
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	2	25	19	—	30	5
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	220.0	1 830.0	1 467.6	—	1 493.0	450.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	160.9	508.6	446.6	766.5	1 299.8	475.3
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	1 254.4	4 023.1	11 968.9	9 707.0	9 312.5	8 216.5
Value of total building	\$'000	3 623.9	11 354.6	23 990.4	14 238.0	20 533.8	15 391.4
For footnotes see end of table.							
							<i>...continued</i>

2.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — KATHERINE REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
VICTORIA							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 443	2 424	2 513	2 518	2 496	2 548
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	424	429	407	410	398	402
15–64 years	no.	817	792	848	834	839	849
65 years and over	no.	46	50	49	49	51	56
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 287	1 271	1 304	1 293	1 288	1 307
Females							
0–14 years	no.	411	413	408	422	412	426
15–64 years	no.	698	688	744	743	739	756
65 years and over	no.	47	52	57	60	57	59
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 156	1 153	1 209	1 225	1 208	1 241
Dependency ratio	%	61.3	63.8	57.9	59.7	58.2	58.8
Births, calendar year	no.	52	42	56	67	66	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	23	13	30	21	14	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	118	83	69	69	74	139
Unemployment rate	%	8.6	7.0	5.7	5.7	6.2	11.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 375	1 190	1 209	1 217	1 192	1 222
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	18	2	1	7	20	10
Value of new house	\$'000	1 747.7	201.0	78.0	550.0	2 193.5	1 383.0
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	4	—	5	—	4	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	259.1	—	453.0	—	400.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	543.8	721.3	181.2	325.0	375.0	405.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	130.0	—	450.0	1 045.5	—
Value of total building	\$'000	2 550.7	1 052.3	712.2	1 325.0	4 014.0	1 788.0

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

**Barkly Region**



## 2.11 BARKLY REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tableland</i>	<i>Tennant Creek (T)</i>	<i>Tennant Creek — Bal</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>
Area	sq km	156 617	24	127 007	283 648
<b>Population</b>					
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000p	no.	1 105	3 959	1 795	6 859
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1999	no.	1 122	3 934	1 783	6 839
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2000	%	-1.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1995	no.	1 053	3 699	1 650	6 402
Annual growth rate 1995 to 2000(a)	%	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.4
<b>Age range of population 30 June 2000p</b>					
0-4 years	no.	98	395	178	671
5-14 years	no.	200	823	352	1 375
15-44 years	no.	572	1 896	917	3 385
45-64 years	no.	169	763	278	1 210
65 years and over	no.	66	82	70	218
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 105</i>	<i>3 959</i>	<i>1 795</i>	<i>6 859</i>
Dependency ratio	%	49.1	48.9	50.2	49.3
Median age, June 2000	no.	26	27	25	26
Births 1999, calendar year	no.	16	65	37	118
Deaths 1999, calendar year	no.	3	28	5	36
<b>Indigenous population, Census 1996</b>					
<b>Age range of population</b>					
0-4 years	no.	78	196	178	452
5-14 years	no.	157	393	370	920
15-44 years	no.	287	719	627	1 633
45-64 years	no.	63	179	114	356
65 years and over	no.	31	41	48	120
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>616</i>	<i>1 528</i>	<i>1 337</i>	<i>3 481</i>
Dependency ratio	%	76.0	70.2	80.4	75.0
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), Dec qtr 2000</b>					
Unemployed persons	no.	24	102	47	173
Unemployment rate	%	3.9	5.7	7.4	5.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	608	1 795	631	3 034
<b>Building approvals, 1999-2000(c)</b>					
New houses	no.	—	11	22	33
Value of new house	\$'000	—	1 381.7	3 022.5	4 404.2
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	71.7	276.5	348.2
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	285.0	545.8	—	830.8
Value of total building	\$'000	285.0	1 999.1	3 299.0	5 583.2
<b>Motor vehicles on register, 31 October 1999</b>					
Passenger vehicles	no.	69	948	215	1 232
Light commercial vehicles	no.	73	419	189	681
Motor cycles	no.	3	41	12	56
Trailers	no.	38	316	104	458

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

2.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — BARKLY REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 402	6 554	6 733	6 700	6 839	6 859
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 019	1 048	1 058	1 049	1 061	1 070
15–64 years	no.	2 259	2 294	2 356	2 343	2 431	2 444
65 years and over	no.	114	122	125	129	123	128
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	3 392	3 464	3 539	3 521	3 615	3 642
Females							
0–14 years	no.	977	1 014	1 022	1 011	995	976
15–64 years	no.	1 945	1 982	2 076	2 077	2 136	2 151
65 years and over	no.	88	94	96	91	93	90
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	3 010	3 090	3 194	3 179	3 224	3 217
Dependency ratio	%	52.3	53.3	51.9	51.6	49.7	49.3
Births, calendar year	no.	145	139	155	126	118	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	40	26	50	39	36	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	193	150	106	117	114	173
Unemployment rate	%	6.8	5.9	3.5	3.9	3.9	5.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	2 848	2 542	3 001	3 020	2 958	3 034
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	6	14	18	47	23	33
Value of new house	\$'000	512.1	1 200.0	1 923.0	6 044.3	2 900.2	4 404.2
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	7	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	240.0	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	428.0	368.7	364.0	160.9	628.8	348.2
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	345.0	1 031.5	2 176.0	665.5	308.6	830.8
Value of total building	\$'000	1 285.1	2 840.0	4 463.0	6 870.7	3 837.7	5 583.2

TABLELAND

<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 053	1 064	1 085	1 067	1 122	1 105
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	150	151	156	155	159	167
15–64 years	no.	433	432	428	419	449	429
65 years and over	no.	22	23	24	28	32	36
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	605	606	608	602	640	632
Females							
0–14 years	no.	142	145	142	136	133	131
15–64 years	no.	290	294	309	303	321	312
65 years and over	no.	16	19	26	26	28	30
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	448	458	477	465	482	473
Dependency ratio	%	45.6	46.6	47.2	47.8	45.7	49.1
Births, calendar year	no.	17	19	18	6	16	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	7	4	10	7	3	n.a.
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	37	21	15	14	17	24
Unemployment rate	%	6.3	4.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	592	464	602	605	593	608
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	—	1	5	15	6	—
Value of new house	\$'000	—	75.0	500.0	1 584.5	721.0	—
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	3	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	68.7	—
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	—	130.0	133.0	68.4	285.0
Value of total building	\$'000	—	175.0	630.0	1 717.5	858.1	285.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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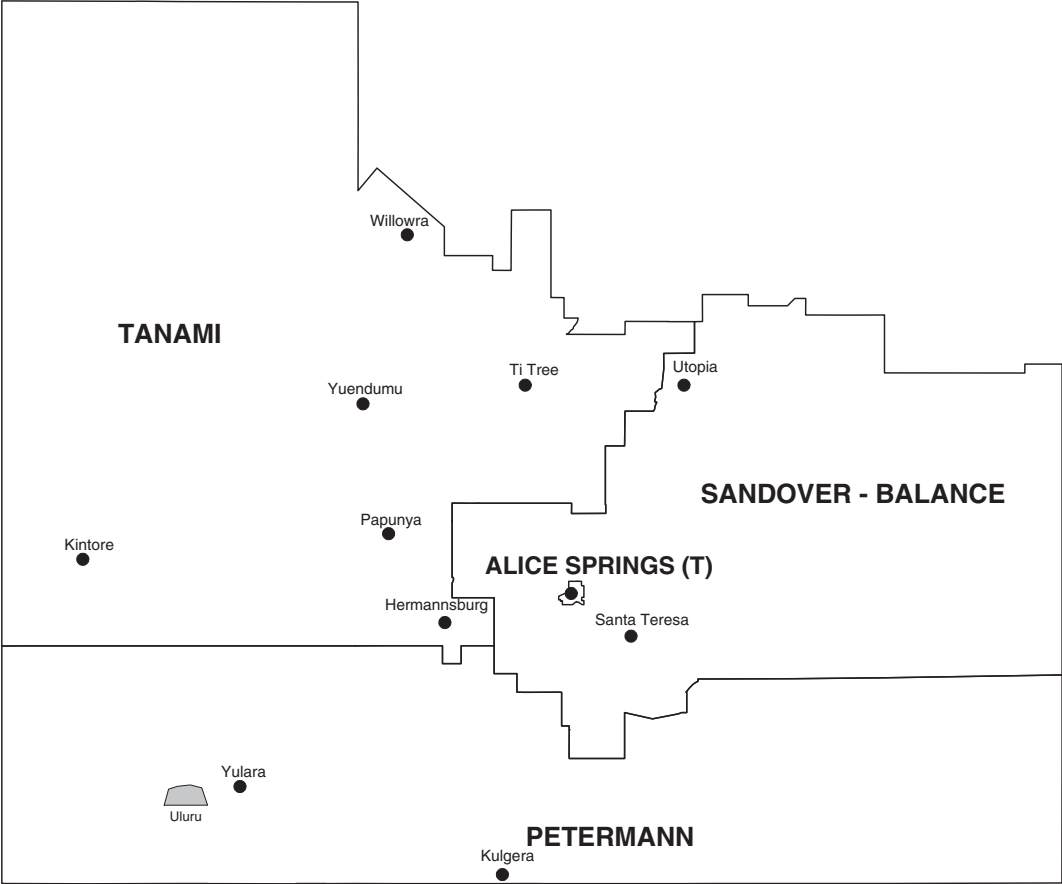
2.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — BARKLY REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
TENNANT CREEK (T)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 675	3 670	3 809	3 861	3 910	3 959
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	557	567	597	614	630	643
15–64 years	no.	1 285	1 273	1 308	1 318	1 355	1 381
65 years and over	no.	60	59	56	57	49	50
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 902	1 899	1 961	1 989	2 034	2 074
Females							
0–14 years	no.	542	544	577	590	580	575
15–64 years	no.	1 179	1 174	1 223	1 240	1 254	1 278
65 years and over	no.	52	53	48	42	42	32
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 773	1 771	1 848	1 872	1 876	1 885
Dependency ratio	%	49.1	50.0	50.5	50.9	49.9	48.9
Births, calendar year	no.	85	84	100	95	65	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	24	15	32	17	28	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	90	81	69	81	72	102
Unemployment rate	%	5.7	5.6	3.9	4.5	4.1	5.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 581	1 444	1 775	1 786	1 750	1 795
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	3	5	11	26	14	11
Value of new house	\$'000	276.4	447.0	1 163.0	3 829.8	1 822.2	1 381.7
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	4	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	140.0	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	428.0	368.7	304.0	110.9	223.1	71.7
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	345.0	1 031.5	2 046.0	532.5	240.2	545.8
Value of total building	\$'000	1 049.4	1 987.3	3 513.0	4 473.1	2 285.5	1 999.1
TENNANT CREEK — BAL							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 674	1 820	1 839	1 772	1 807	1 795
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	312	330	305	280	272	260
15–64 years	no.	541	589	620	606	627	634
65 years and over	no.	32	40	45	44	42	42
<i>Total males</i>	no.	885	959	970	930	941	936
Females							
0–14 years	no.	293	325	303	285	282	270
15–64 years	no.	476	514	544	534	561	561
65 years and over	no.	20	22	22	23	23	28
<i>Total females</i>	no.	789	861	869	842	866	859
Dependency ratio	%	64.6	65.0	58.0	55.4	52.1	50.2
Births, calendar year	no.	43	36	37	25	37	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	9	7	8	15	5	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	66	48	22	22	25	47
Unemployment rate	%	9.8	7.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	7.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	675	634	624	628	615	631
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	3	8	2	6	3	22
Value of new house	\$'000	235.8	678.0	260.0	630.0	357.0	3 022.5
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	—	60.0	50.0	337.0	276.5
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of total building	\$'000	235.8	678.0	320.0	680.0	694.0	3 299.0

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.



**Central Region**



## 2.13 CENTRAL REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Alice Springs (T)</i>	<i>Petermann</i>	<i>Sandover — Bal</i>	<i>Tanami</i>	<i>Central Region</i>
Area	sq km	424	167 896	136 464	241 788	546 572
<b>Population</b>						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000p	no.	25 576	2 434	2 629	6 954	37 593
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1999	no.	25 536	2 406	2 602	6 822	37 366
Annual growth rate 1999 to 2000	%	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.6
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1995	no.	24 607	2 363	2 300	6 309	35 579
Annual growth rate 1995 to 2000(a)	%	0.8	0.6	2.7	2.0	1.1
<b>Age range of population 30 June 2000p</b>						
0–4 years	no.	2 177	182	376	484	3 219
5–14 years	no.	4 315	314	644	1 391	6 664
15–44 years	no.	13 365	1 380	1 162	3 815	19 722
45–64 years	no.	4 867	450	359	1 000	6 676
65 years and over	no.	852	108	88	264	1 312
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>25 576</i>	<i>2 434</i>	<i>2 629</i>	<i>6 954</i>	<i>37 593</i>
Dependency ratio	%	40.3	33.0	72.8	44.4	42.4
Median age, June 2000	no.	30	28	23	27	29
Births 1999, calendar year	no.	450	33	71	99	653
Deaths 1999, calendar year	no.	114	8	29	45	196
<b>Indigenous population, Census 1996</b>						
<b>Age range of population</b>						
0–4 years	no.	458	108	278	608	1 452
5–14 years	no.	883	192	444	1 271	2 790
15–44 years	no.	1 872	429	882	2 706	5 889
45–64 years	no.	418	128	196	659	1 401
65 years and over	no.	119	45	64	203	431
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 750</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>1 864</i>	<i>5 447</i>	<i>11 963</i>
Dependency ratio	%	63.8	61.9	72.9	61.9	64.1
<b>Labour force, DEWRSB(b), Dec qtr 2000</b>						
Unemployed persons	no.	727	259	138	368	1 492
Unemployment rate	%	4.8	12.6	15.1	18.8	7.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	15 054	2 051	913	1 958	19 976
<b>Building approvals, 1999–2000(c)</b>						
New houses	no.	70	6	11	20	107
Value of new house	\$'000	9 175.9	798.2	1 291.0	2 582.3	13 847.5
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	10	—	—	8	18
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	893.0	—	—	797.9	1 690.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	3 358.7	159.0	—	653.7	4 171.4
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	10 714.5	1 622.0	1 611.0	973.5	14 921.0
Value of total building	\$'000	24 142.1	2 579.2	2 902.0	5 007.4	34 630.8
<b>Motor vehicles on register, 31 October 1999</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	11 366	207	107	286	11 966
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 724	137	71	189	4 121
Motor cycles	no.	749	16	8	21	794
Trailers	no.	3 104	84	43	115	3 346

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 2.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — CENTRAL REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	35 579	36 271	36 735	36 899	37 366	37 593
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	5 072	5 131	5 121	5 111	5 081	5 084
15–64 years	no.	12 540	12 794	13 031	13 190	13 476	13 592
65 years and over	no.	556	584	585	594	620	627
<i>Total males</i>	no.	18 168	18 509	18 737	18 895	19 177	19 303
Females							
0–14 years	no.	4 888	4 928	4 898	4 829	4 792	4 799
15–64 years	no.	11 919	12 179	12 422	12 501	12 715	12 806
65 years and over	no.	604	655	678	674	682	685
<i>Total females</i>	no.	17 411	17 762	17 998	18 004	18 189	18 290
Dependency ratio	%	45.5	45.2	44.3	43.6	42.7	42.4
Births, calendar year	no.	773	718	703	706	653	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	215	166	212	176	196	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	1399	926	827	859	1070	1492
Unemployment rate	%	7.8	5.6	4.2	4.3	5.5	7.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	17 947	16 502	19 756	19 884	19 481	19 976
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	181	159	131	147	211	107
Value of new house	\$'000	17 910.4	17 012.4	13 647.5	16 936.1	26 566.3	13 847.5
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	45	73	130	154	34	18
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	3 505.5	5 878.0	9 177.5	14 883.3	2 609.0	1 690.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	3 668.4	4 396.5	4 286.7	4 004.9	4 340.9	4 171.4
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	48 324.5	21 246.4	17 093.7	10 169.6	46 016.2	14 921.0
Value of total building	\$'000	73 408.8	48 533.2	44 205.5	45 993.8	79 532.5	34 630.8
ALICE SPRINGS (T)							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	24 607	25 040	25 385	25 515	25 536	25 576
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	3 342	3 384	3 415	3 418	3 375	3 361
15–64 years	no.	8 856	9 000	9 162	9 297	9 380	9 418
65 years and over	no.	373	396	392	394	406	414
<i>Total males</i>	no.	12 571	12 780	12 969	13 109	13 161	13 193
Females							
0–14 years	no.	3 244	3 270	3 266	3 209	3 134	3 131
15–64 years	no.	8 350	8 509	8 673	8 732	8 779	8 814
65 years and over	no.	442	481	477	465	462	438
<i>Total females</i>	no.	12 036	12 260	12 416	12 406	12 375	12 383
Dependency ratio	%	43.0	43.0	42.3	41.5	40.6	40.3
Births, calendar year	no.	552	522	458	465	450	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	129	96	124	109	114	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	851	544	469	526	600	727
Unemployment rate	%	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	13 864	13 331	14 887	14 984	14 681	15 054
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	144	132	102	88	124	70
Value of new house	\$'000	14 484.6	14 288.4	10 669.5	10 585.5	15 002.7	9 175.9
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	45	73	130	154	30	10
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	3 505.5	5 878.0	9 177.5	14 883.3	1 934.0	893.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	2 990.4	4 171.2	3 086.7	2 788.3	3 739.4	3 358.7
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	24 825.6	14 391.2	16 776.2	7 049.8	36 387.6	10 714.5
Value of total building	\$'000	45 806.1	38 728.8	39 710.0	35 306.9	57 063.7	24 142.1

For footnotes see end of table.

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2.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — CENTRAL REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
PETERMANN							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 363	2 397	2 392	2 317	2 406	2 434
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	269	265	257	247	260	268
15–64 years	no.	932	954	969	940	979	973
65 years and over	no.	47	50	55	59	60	66
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 248	1 269	1 281	1 246	1 299	1 307
Females							
0–14 years	no.	233	233	216	202	213	228
15–64 years	no.	858	872	866	838	865	857
65 years and over	no.	24	23	29	31	29	42
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 115	1 128	1 111	1 071	1 107	1 127
Dependency ratio	%	32.0	31.3	30.4	30.3	30.5	33.0
Births, calendar year	no.	34	29	45	33	33	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	13	7	14	10	8	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	205	138	111	116	154	259
Unemployment rate	%	11.5	16.0	5.5	5.7	7.7	12.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 785	860	2 029	2 042	2 000	2 051
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	9	1	1	5	6	6
Value of new house	\$'000	861.8	94.0	100.0	609.2	900.0	798.2
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	—	2	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	—	425.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	91.0	800.0	520.8	—	159.0
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	22 909.4	5 865.0	117.5	3 019.8	8 779.0	1 622.0
Value of total building	\$'000	23 771.2	6 050.0	1 017.5	4 149.8	10 104.0	2 579.2
SANDOVER — BAL							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 300	2 339	2 388	2 483	2 602	2 629
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	404	418	430	462	482	510
15–64 years	no.	741	741	727	733	761	757
65 years and over	no.	39	39	41	39	44	40
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 184	1 198	1 198	1 234	1 287	1 307
Females							
0–14 years	no.	389	401	431	472	502	510
15–64 years	no.	695	707	718	736	768	764
65 years and over	no.	32	33	41	41	45	48
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 116	1 141	1 190	1 249	1 315	1 322
Dependency ratio	%	60.2	61.5	65.3	69.0	70.2	72.8
Births, calendar year	no.	65	68	90	90	71	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	24	10	27	18	29	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	76	53	66	62	89	138
Unemployment rate	%	10.7	8.0	7.3	6.8	10.0	15.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	713	666	903	909	890	913
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	14	14	20	17	20	11
Value of new house	\$'000	1 183.9	1 218.3	2 170.0	2 202.0	2 308.5	1 291.0
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	197.0	63.2	190.0	181.8	220.0	—
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	—	450.0	200.0	100.0	198.7	1 611.0
Value of total building	\$'000	1 380.9	1 731.5	2 560.0	2 483.8	2 727.2	2 902.0
For footnotes see end of table.							

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2.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — CENTRAL REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
TANAMI							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 309	6 495	6 570	6 584	6 822	6 954
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 057	1 064	1 019	984	964	945
15–64 years	no.	2 011	2 099	2 173	2 220	2 356	2 444
65 years and over	no.	97	99	97	102	110	107
<i>Total males</i>	no.	3 165	3 262	3 289	3 306	3 430	3 496
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 022	1 024	985	946	943	930
15–64 years	no.	2 016	2 091	2 165	2 195	2 303	2 371
65 years and over	no.	106	118	131	137	146	157
<i>Total females</i>	no.	3 144	3 233	3 281	3 278	3 392	3 458
Dependency ratio	%	56.7	55.0	51.5	49.1	46.4	44.4
Births, calendar year	no.	122	99	110	118	99	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	49	53	47	39	45	n.a.
Labour force, DEWRSB(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	267	191	181	155	227	368
Unemployment rate	%	16.8	11.6	9.3	8.0	11.9	18.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 585	1 645	1 937	1 949	1 910	1 958
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	14	12	8	37	61	20
Value of new house	\$'000	1 380.2	1 411.7	708.0	3 539.4	8 355.1	2 582.3
New flats/units/apartments etc.	no.	—	—	—	—	2	8
Value of new flats/units/apartments etc.	\$'000	—	—	—	—	250.0	797.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	481.0	71.1	210.0	514.0	381.5	653.7
Value of non-residential buildings	\$'000	589.5	540.2	—	—	651.0	973.5
Value of total building	\$'000	2 450.7	2 022.9	918.0	4 053.4	9 637.6	5 007.4

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

FOOTNOTES FOR  
CHAPTER 2 TABLES

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

SOURCES FOR CHAPTER 2  
TABLES

ABS data available on request *1996 Census of Population and Housing*.  
ABS data available on request *Building Approvals, Northern Territory* (Cat. no. 8731.7).  
ABS data available on request. *Demography, Australia* (Cat. no. 3101.0).  
ABS data available on request. *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, at 31 October 1999* (Cat. no. 9309.0).  
*ABS Integrated Regional Database 2000 (IRDB)* (Cat. no. 1353.0).  
*Births, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3301.0).  
*Building Activity, Northern Territory* (Cat. no. 8752.7).  
*Deaths, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3302.0).  
*Demography, Northern Territory, 1999* (Cat. no. 3311.7).  
*Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory, 30 June 2000* (Cat. no. 3235.7).  
*Regional Population Growth, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3218.0).  
*Small Area Labour Markets, December Quarter 2000*, Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB).

## CHAPTER 3

## LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

### INTRODUCTION

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

### LAND

The NT has a total area of 1,346,200 square kilometres (sq km), which represents about 17% of Australia's landmass. The land extends approximately 1,610 kilometres from north to south and 934 kilometres from east to west, with approximately 80% lying north of the Tropic of Capricorn (although only about 25% of this area is 'tropical').

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

**Land claims** Land is central to the culture and values of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In response to a 1992 decision by the High Court of Australia, the Commonwealth Government introduced the *Native Title Act 1993*. The legislation recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' property and cultural rights; the rights of land developers (miners, pastoralists, etc.) who need access to land and certainty of title; and the rights of State and Territory Governments who need to manage land resources. Land rights legislation in the Northern Territory is enacted under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*. Land is acquired through a claims process and all claims could be made up until June 1997 on unalienated Crown land only on the basis of 'traditional ownership'. At 30 June 1999 the total area granted or subject to claims was 719,870 sq km, approximately 53% of the NT.

### CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

Nhulunbuy recorded the highest rainfall (1,903.6 mm) for the seven months of the 2000–01 wet season. Darwin and Alice Springs recorded lower wet season rainfall in 2000–01 than at the same time in the previous year, with April 2001 generally recording significantly less rainfall (other than Nhulunbuy) compared to the April 2000. Heavy rainfall exceeding 500mm was recorded at Nhulunbuy in April 2001 (529.2mm) and Katherine in January 2001 (539.9mm).

### 3.1 WET SEASON RAINFALL(a)

	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Nhulunbuy</i>	<i>Katherine</i>	<i>Tennant Creek</i>	<i>Alice Springs</i>
	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i>
1999					
October	102.2	9.0	122.6	63.4	23.4
November	76.6	190.2	91.2	44.6	11.0
December	250.0	372.6	157.2	80.8	73.0
2000					
January	441.2	129.8	121.4	16.0	29.0
February	667.4	281.6	207.0	354.0	241.6
March	363.6	234.6	300.4	54.6	6.8
April	324.4	419.0	171.0	141.0	271.6
1999–2000 Total	2 225.4	1 636.8	1 170.8	754.4	656.4
2001					
October	77.4	19.2	122.2	31.8	34.0
November	68.8	136.8	121.0	159.8	47.4
December	205.6	233.0	205.2	249.8	28.0
January	262.8	314.6	539.9	72.0	251.4
February	429.4	480.8	308.8	196.0	6.0
March	293.4	190.0	170.0	237.6	127.8
April	47.2	529.2	16.8	—	0.2
2000–01 Total	1 384.6	1 903.6	1 483.9	947.0	494.8

(a) 1 October through to 30 April.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.



## Floods

1998 Very heavy rainfall fell around Katherine during the period 25–28 January 1998 as ex Tropical Cyclone Les transited the Top End. Les produced between 300 and 400 millimetres of rainfall during a 48 hour period over the Katherine area. Katherine experienced the worst flood in the township's history. The record breaking floods caused the deaths of four people, forced the evacuation of thousands and caused enormous damage and disruption to life as the town was swamped on Australia Day. The flooding was estimated to be a 1 in 155 year event.

The rainfall produced by Les resulted in major flooding in several catchments, including the Katherine/Daly, the Waterhouse/Roper and the Edith/Cullen/Fergusson. The flood waters from Katherine washed down the Katherine Daly river system into the Daly River and devastated the Daly River (Naiyu) community. The residents of Daly River had to be evacuated by helicopter. Like Katherine, the Daly River community also experienced the worst flood in memory, and the damage caused to property in the Daly River community was extensive. The flood in the Daly River community was estimated to be close to a 1 in 100 year event.

2001 The February 2001 floods on the Victoria River were caused by very heavy rains brought on by Tropical Cyclone Wylva which was preceded by Cyclone Winsome.

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

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS

Water supply and use In the NT in 1996–97 an estimated 103,385 Megalitres (ML) of surface water and ground water was extracted from the environment, of which 48,249 ML was distributed via mains. Discharge of water back to the environment totalled 19,492 ML.

Water supply and use  
*continued*

Approximately half of the self-extracted water in the NT is supplied as mains water. Two thirds of effluent reuse water is supplied and used by the mining industry. Excluding the non-consumptive use of the water supply, sewerage and drainage services (most of which is supplied to mains for subsequent use), the largest user of self-extracted water was the mining industry (17–20GL). The household sector was the largest single user group of mains water, using about 45% of total mains supplied water. Of all industry sectors (excluding households), government administration accounted for 40.7% of mains supplied water usage.

### 3.2 SUPPLY AND USE OF WATER IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY — 1996–97(a)

	<i>Self-extracted</i>	<i>Mains water(b)</i>	<i>Effluent reuse</i>	<i>Regulated discharge</i>
	<i>ML</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>ML</i>
Water supply				
Sector				
Environment	103 385	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Forestry and fishing(c)	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	2 913	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—
Electricity and gas	—	—	—	—
Water supply(d)	—	48 249	1 579	19 452
Other(e)	—	—	—	—
Household	—	—	—	—
<i>Total(f)</i>	103 385	48 249	4 492	19 452
Water use				
Sector				
Environment	—	—	—	19 452
Agriculture	8 856	—	452	—
Forestry and fishing(c)	—	306	—	—
Mining	20 000	—	2 913	—
Manufacturing	—	6 554	—	—
Electricity and gas	—	37	—	—
Water supply(d)	(g)62 730	5	—	—
Other(e)	11 800	19 572	1 127	—
Household	—	21 774	—	—
<i>Total(f)</i>	103 385	48 249	4 492	19 452

(a) Totals are based on estimates and assumptions described in the Explanatory Notes of *Water Account for Australia* (Cat. no. 4610.0) and exact figures should be treated with caution.

(b) Mains water supply is a subset of the self-extracted total.

(c) Includes services to agriculture; hunting and trapping.

(d) Includes sewerage and drainage services.

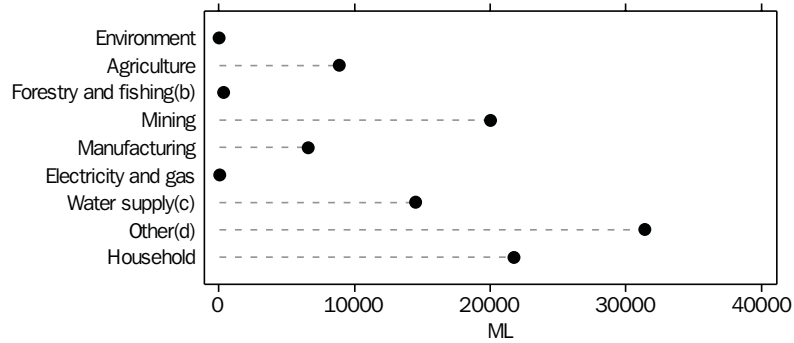
(e) 'Other' includes Construction, Wholesale and retail trade, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, Transport and storage, Finance, property and business services, Government administration, Education, Health and community services, Cultural, recreational and personal services.

(f) Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur within totals.

(g) This amount (less losses) is distributed through the mains water for use by the various sectors.

Source: *Water Account for Australia, 1993–94 to 1996–97* (Cat. no. 4610.0).

### 3.3 NET WATER CONSUMPTION(a), NORTHERN TERRITORY — 1996–97



(a) Net water consumption = mains water use + self-extracted use — mains water supply.

(b) Includes services to agriculture; hunting and trapping.

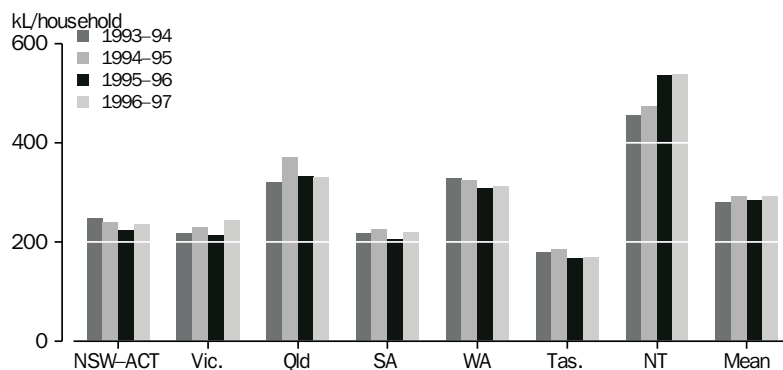
(c) Includes sewerage and drainage services.

(d) Other includes construction, wholesale and retail trade, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, transport and storage, finance, property and business services, government administration, education, health and community services, cultural, recreational and personal services.

Source: *Water Account for Australia, 1993–94 to 1996–97* (Cat. no. 4610.0).

While total net water consumption for the NT is lower than any other State/Territory, the NT's mean water use per household is Australia's highest (500kL/year).

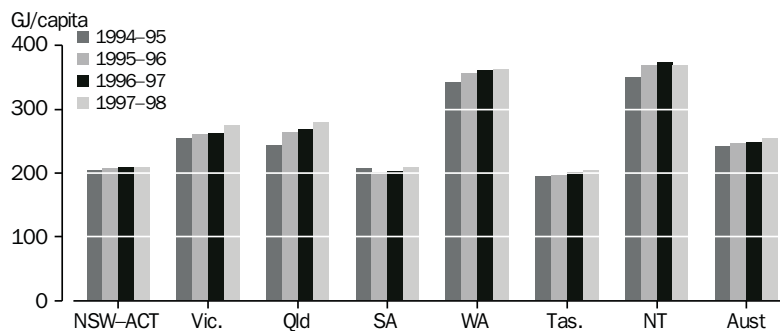
### 3.4 HOUSEHOLD WATER USE IN AUSTRALIA — 1993–94 TO 1996–97



Source: *Water Account for Australia, 1993–94 to 1996–97* (Cat. no. 4610.0)

Energy use Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) estimates of energy consumption include energy use by industries as well as households, therefore high estimates may reflect the presence of energy intensive industries in the affected States/Territories and years. While NSW and Victoria were the largest consumers of energy (1,382 Petajoules (PJ) and 1,280 PJ in 1997–98 respectively, totalling around 56% of Australia's domestically available energy), the NT was the largest per capita consumer of energy at 368 Gigajoule (GJ)/capita. This reflects a growth in energy consumption mainly due to the concentration of a number of strongly growing energy intensive industries, particularly in the mining and minerals processing sector.

### 3.5 ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA(a) — 1994–95 TO 1997–98



(a) Total energy consumption is the total quantity (in energy units) of primary and derived fuels consumed less the quantity of derived fuels produced. Note that these figures also include solvents, bitumen, lubricants and greases.

Source: *Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounts, Australia, 1992–93 to 1997–98* (Cat. no. 4604.0).

## CHAPTER 4

## POPULATION

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The resident population in the Northern Territory (NT) at June 2000 was estimated to be 195,463, with an average annual growth rate of 1.9% for the 5 years to June 2000. The Northern Territory population represents about 1% of Australia's total of 19.2 million. With 17% of Australia's landmass, the population density for the Northern Territory at June 2000 was 0.15 persons per square kilometre, lower than any other State/Territory and significantly lower than the national average of 2.51 persons per square kilometre.

### Components of growth

Territory population growth comprises natural increase (births less deaths), net overseas migration (immigration less emigration), and net interstate migration (arrivals less departures). In the year to June 2000, the estimated natural increase in the Northern Territory was 2,728 (or 1.4% which compares to Australia's natural increase of 0.6%). Together with the estimated net interstate migration loss of 871 and the overseas migration gain of 882 the estimated Northern Territory population grew by 1.4%. The Territory's younger age profile contributes to a relatively low death rate, while the large Indigenous population substantially contributes to the Territory's high birth rate.

#### 4.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)	Crude divorce rate(a)
	'000	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.					
1911	3.3	31	65	3	10	—	9.4	19.6	96.8	3.0	—
1916	4.8	74	122	3	19	—	15.6	25.6	40.5	4.0	—
1921	3.9	79	80	5	15	—	20.2	20.4	63.3	3.8	—
1926	3.9	73	64	5	14	—	18.5	16.2	68.5	3.6	—
1931	5.0	72	70	6	25	—	14.5	14.1	83.3	5.0	—
1936	5.3	113	60	3	41	—	21.3	11.3	26.5	7.7	—
1941	10.3	216	122	18	179	8	21.0	11.9	83.3	17.4	n.p.
1946	10.6	132	55	4	63	4	12.5	5.2	30.3	6.0	n.p.
1951	15.2	407	117	18	143	13	26.8	7.7	44.2	9.4	n.p.
1956	19.2	556	107	24	160	25	29.0	5.6	43.2	8.4	n.p.
1961	26.2	878	128	21	207	23	33.4	4.9	23.9	7.9	n.p.
1966(c)	57.0	1 769	537	134	312	58	31.0	9.4	75.7	5.5	n.p.
1971(d)	86.4	2 916	620	176	485	57	33.7	7.2	60.4	5.6	n.p.
1976	98.3	2 688	571	63	541	(e)423	27.3	5.8	23.4	5.5	n.p.
1981	123.4	3 109	832	73	719	393	25.2	6.7	23.5	5.8	n.p.
1986	154.4	3 315	661	53	759	381	21.5	4.3	16.0	4.9	2.5
1991	165.9	3 599	802	51	890	419	21.7	4.8	14.2	5.4	2.5
1992(f)	168.1	3 742	776	58	860	409	22.3	4.6	15.5	5.1	2.4
1993	170.7	3 603	765	55	806	382	21.1	4.5	15.3	4.7	2.2
1994	173.4	3 626	776	41	765	400	20.9	4.5	11.3	4.4	2.3
1995	177.6	3 766	813	50	797	432	21.2	4.6	13.3	4.5	2.4
1996	181.8	3 562	758	41	787	486	19.6	4.2	11.5	4.3	2.7
1997	187.1	3 588	891	45	786	416	19.2	4.8	12.5	4.2	2.2
1998	189.9	3 641	871	45	815	457	19.2	4.6	12.4	4.3	2.4
1999	192.7	3 576	832	42	885	409	18.5	4.3	11.7	4.6	2.1
2000p	195.5	3 684	911	41	860	455	18.8	4.6	12.6	4.5	2.3

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

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

(c) Birth, death, marriage and divorce events of 'full-blood Aborigines', where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966.

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

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

(f) For years prior to 1992, details relate to estimated mean resident population for year ended 31 December. For 1992 and later years details relate to the estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: *Demography, Northern Territory, 1999 (Cat. no. 3311.7)*.

**Regional growth** At 30 June 2000, more than half of the Territory's population lived in Darwin SD and Environs (55.2%) which had an average annual growth rate of 2.6% for the 5 years to June 2000. Palmerston-East Arm SSD has contributed significantly to the Darwin SD and Environs growth with an average annual growth rate of 11.7% for the 5 years to June 2000, and an 8.0% increase in 1999–2000. The major regional centres of Alice Springs, Katherine, and Tennant Creek account for another 20.2% of the Northern Territory population. Population growth was unevenly spread outside Darwin SD and Environs, with a decrease in the populations of Nhulunbuy and Jabiru.

## 4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE

	1995	2000p	Change 1995–2000(a)	Proportion of total 2000 population
	no.	no.	%	%
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>				
Darwin City SSD	68 210	68 802	0.2	35.2
Palmerston–East Arm SSD	12 175	21 209	11.7	10.9
Darwin Rural SSD				
Coomalie (CGC)	1 148	1 341	3.2	0.7
Cox–Finniss	622	872	7.0	0.4
Litchfield (S)	12 853	15 584	3.9	8.0
<i>Total Darwin Rural SSD</i>	14 623	17 797	4.0	9.1
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	95 008	107 808	2.6	55.2
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>				
Bathurst-Melville	2 107	2 245	1.3	1.1
Jabiru (T)	1 434	1 420	–0.2	0.7
South Alligator	705	799	2.5	0.4
West Arnhem	4 024	4 332	1.5	2.2
Daly	3 521	3 736	1.2	1.9
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	11 791	12 532	1.2	6.4
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>				
East Arnhem — Bal	6 085	6 749	2.1	3.5
Groote Eylandt	2 667	2 810	1.1	1.4
Nhulunbuy	3 775	3 586	–1.0	1.8
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	12 527	13 145	1.0	6.7
<b>Katherine Region</b>				
Elsley — Bal	1 982	2 209	2.2	1.1
Gulf	2 589	2 810	1.7	1.4
Katherine (T)	9 231	9 959	1.5	5.1
Victoria	2 443	2 548	0.8	1.3
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	16 245	17 526	1.5	9.0
<b>Barkly Region</b>				
Tableland	1 053	1 105	1.0	0.6
Tennant Creek (T)	3 699	3 959	1.4	2.0
Tennant Creek — Bal	1 650	1 795	1.7	0.9
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	6 402	6 859	1.4	3.5
<b>Central Region</b>				
Alice Springs	24 607	25 576	0.8	13.1
Petermann	2 363	2 434	0.6	1.2
Sandover — Bal	2 300	2 629	2.7	1.3
Tanami	6 309	6 954	2.0	3.6
<i>Total Central Region</i>	35 579	37 593	1.1	19.2
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>177 552</b>	<b>195 463</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Average annual growth rate.

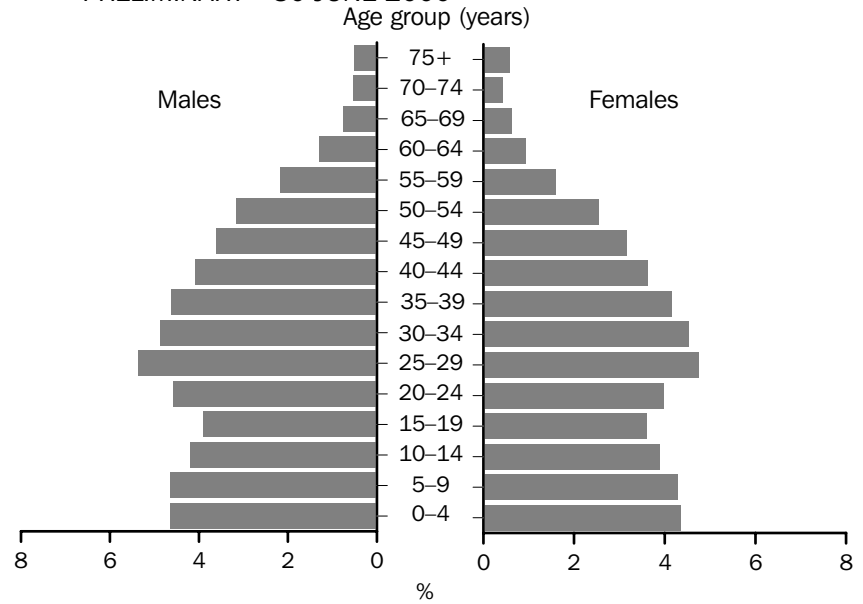
Source: *Regional Population Growth, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3218.0)

**Sex distribution** Males continued to significantly outnumber females in the Northern Territory, with 112 males for every 100 females at 30 June 2000, (99 males for every 100 females nationally). At 30 June 2000, males outnumbered females in all but 5 of the 62 Northern Territory Statistical Local Areas: The Gardens, Wanguri, Moulden, Woodroffe and Sandover-Balance.

Age distribution	<p>Over the last 10 years the age structure of the Northern Territory population has remained quite different from that of the total Australian population. At 30 June 2000 the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under of any State or Territory (26.0% compared with 20.4% nationally). The Northern Territory also had the highest proportion of people aged 20–34 years compared to any State or Territory (28.1% compared with 22.2% nationally). In contrast it had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (3.5% compared with 12.3% nationally).</p> <p>With the exception of Darwin SD and Environs, people aged 14 years and younger represented over a quarter of all of the Northern Territory Regions' populations. The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Sandover — Balance, Gulf, West Arnhem, East Arnhem — Balance and Groote Eylandt had even higher proportions of young people with a third or more of these populations in the 0–14 year age group. These SLAs have large proportions of Indigenous people.</p> <p>The median age of people in the Territory (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) at June 2000 was 29.0 years, six years younger than the national median age of 35.2 years.</p>
Indigenous population	<p>Based on experimental projections, the Indigenous population in the Northern Territory at June 2000 was between 55,480 and 56,928 which comprises around 28% of the Northern Territory's population, compared with around 2% nationally. As at 2000, experimental projections estimated that Indigenous people comprised about 40% of the Northern Territory population that were aged 14 years and under, about 25% of the population that were aged 15–64 years and about 21% of the population that were aged 65 years and over.</p>

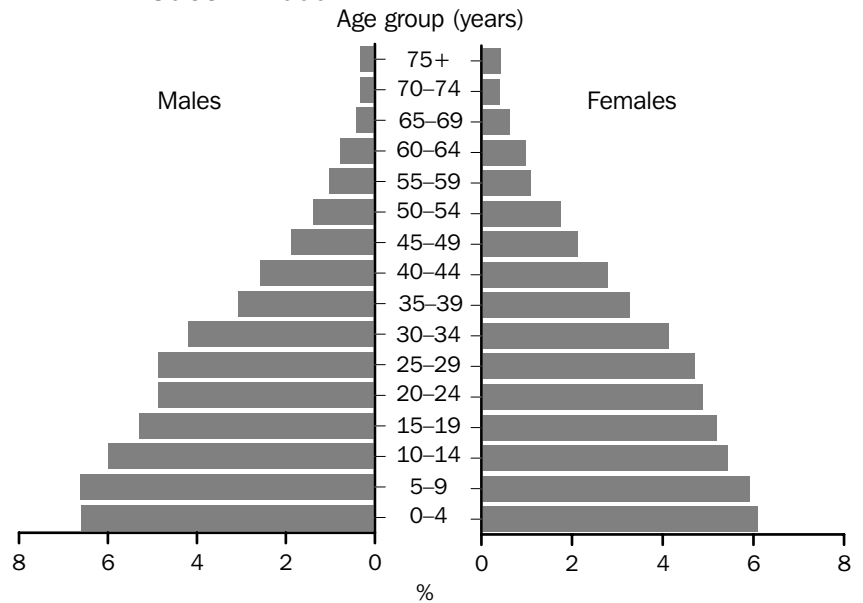


4.3 NT AGE STRUCTURE, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, PRELIMINARY—30 JUNE 2000



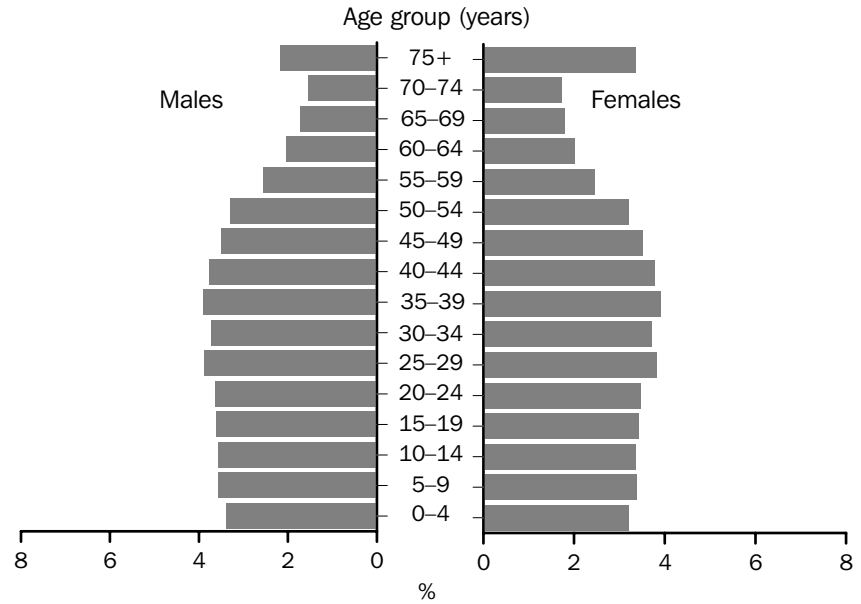
Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2000 (Cat. no. 3201.0)*.

4.4 NT INDIGENOUS AGE STRUCTURE, PROJECTED AT 30 JUNE 2000



Source: *Experimental Projections of the Indigenous Population, 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006 (Cat. no. 3231.0)*.

#### 4.5 AUSTRALIAN AGE STRUCTURE, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION PRELIMINARY—30 JUNE 2000

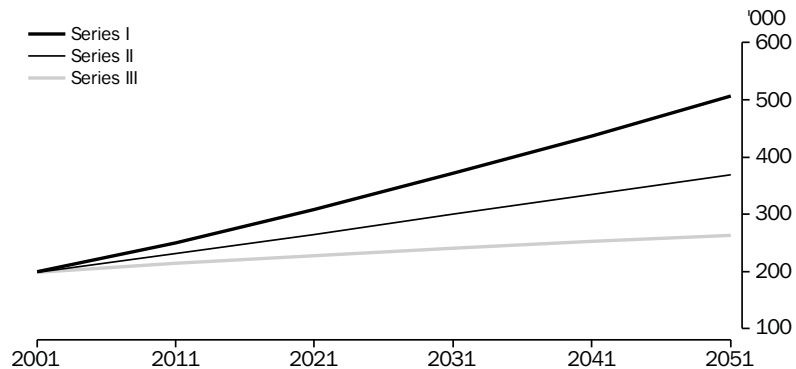


Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2000 (Cat. no. 3201.0)*.

#### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

A combination of assumptions of future levels of births, deaths and migration is used to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the Northern Territory's population over the next 20 years (see Glossary). Based on the medium series, which assumes low fertility, medium net overseas migration and medium net internal migration, the Northern Territory's population is projected to grow from 192,724 in 1999 to 198,937 in 2001, to 231,259 in 2011 and to 265,024 in 2021 (estimated increases of 3.2%, 20.0% and 37.5% respectively). This compares to the Australian estimated increases over the same period of 2.4%, 12.2% and 27.9%.

#### 4.6 PROJECTED POPULATION AT 30 JUNE, NT

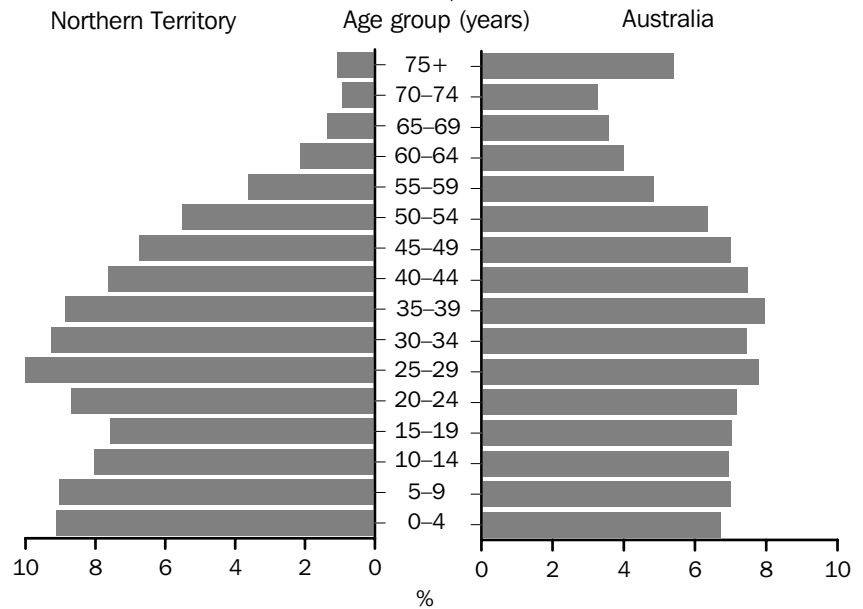


Source: *Demography, Northern Territory, 1999 (Cat. no. 3311.7)*.

Age and sex The Northern Territory's population will continue to age but at a slower rate than Australia's population as a whole. The median age of the Northern Territory's population is projected to increase from 28.6 years in 1999 to between 31.9 and 32.7 years in 2021. In contrast, the median age of Australians is projected to increase more rapidly, rising from 34.9 years to between 40.3 and 41.5 years in 2021.

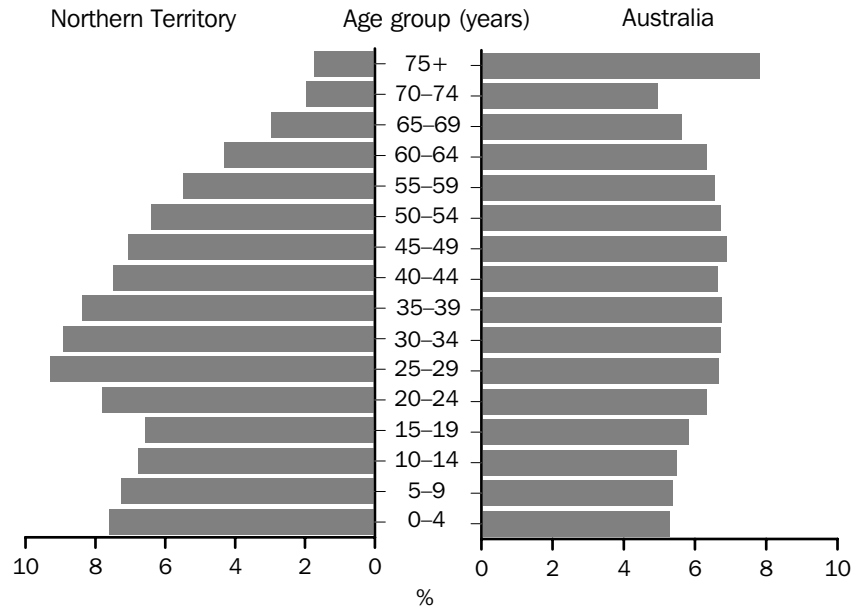
The proportion of the population aged 14 years and under is projected to decline from 26.0% in 1999 to between 22% and 23% by 2021, while the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years is expected to increase from 70.5% to 70–72% over the same period. In contrast, the proportion of the population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

#### 4.7 NT AND AUSTRALIA ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, 30 JUNE 1999



Source: Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2101 (Cat. no. 3222.0).

#### 4.8 NT AND AUSTRALIA AGE STRUCTURE, PROJECTED AT 30 JUNE 2021



Source: Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2101 (Cat. no. 3222.0).

**Regional population** The population of Darwin SD (which includes Darwin City, Palmerston–East Arm and Litchfield) is projected to increase from 103,500 in 1999 to between 126,500 and 184,500 by 2021. Darwin SD is projected to experience stronger growth than the rest of the Northern Territory, resulting in the further concentration of the Northern Territory’s population within the cities of Darwin and Palmerston and Litchfield Shire. By 2021, 56–60% of Territorians will be living in these areas compared to 54% in 1999.

Populations of inner city suburbs, such as City-Inner, Larrakeyah, Narrows and Stuart Park are projected to grow due to urban renewal in these areas. Lee Point — Leanyer Swamp is projected to experience the largest growth in Darwin City SSD as it is assumed this area will be developed during the projection period. The population of Palmerston-East Arm is projected to double from 19,600 in 1999 to between 36,600 and 42,000 in 2021 as it continues to absorb much of the population increase in Darwin SD, primarily due to the limited land capacity in Darwin City. As Palmerston nears capacity, it is expected that a new satellite city, called Weddell, will emerge in Litchfield between 2009 and 2019. Weddell could reach a population of between 2,900 and 27,700 by 2021. The population of Litchfield as a whole is projected to at least double, increasing from 15,400 in 1999 to between 29,400 and 59,500 in 2021.

Regional population  
*continued*

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

4.9 POPULATION PROJECTIONS(a), SELECTED YEARS, SERIES II(b)

	Age										Total males	Total females	Total persons
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.			
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>													
1999	17 303	15 474	19 718	19 791	16 353	10 794	3 909	1 739	563	56 300	49 344	105 644	
2000	17 442	15 729	20 098	20 135	16 658	11 434	4 169	1 834	557	57 387	50 669	108 056	
2001	17 623	15 981	20 306	20 528	16 965	12 024	4 478	1 925	579	58 453	51 956	110 409	
2011	19 460	18 067	23 791	23 830	19 957	16 139	8 651	2 778	917	69 457	64 133	133 590	
2021	22 202	19 833	27 166	27 719	23 102	19 500	11 905	5 358	1 413	81 687	76 511	158 198	
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>													
1999	2 770	2 173	2 709	2 018	1 356	765	393	149	76	6 506	5 903	12 409	
2000	2 757	2 232	2 671	2 080	1 411	774	415	143	70	6 562	5 991	12 553	
2001	2 694	2 337	2 597	2 154	1 427	814	413	157	65	6 604	6 054	12 658	
2011	2 558	2 506	2 715	2 305	1 783	1 126	706	194	76	7 174	6 795	13 969	
2021	2 584	2 351	2 884	2 502	1 932	1 391	1 055	402	93	7 785	7 409	15 194	
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>													
1999	3 031	2 300	2 331	2 312	1 702	982	295	96	53	6 804	6 298	13 102	
2000	3 035	2 319	2 314	2 295	1 732	1 018	316	94	51	6 825	6 349	13 174	
2001	3 008	2 388	2 291	2 313	1 753	1 089	314	94	57	6 878	6 429	13 307	
2011	2 777	2 615	2 468	2 599	2 049	1 466	652	151	67	7 590	7 254	14 844	
2021	2 919	2 397	2 706	2 986	2 324	1 695	1 027	306	84	8 372	8 072	16 444	
<b>Katherine Region</b>													
1999	3 667	2 961	3 423	3 059	2 204	1 259	496	211	84	9 494	7 870	17 364	
2000	3 621	3 065	3 341	3 176	2 287	1 320	504	214	76	9 591	8 013	17 604	
2001	3 583	3 139	3 241	3 296	2 373	1 357	526	213	76	9 660	8 144	17 804	
2011	3 612	3 313	3 538	3 501	3 062	1 935	836	202	88	10 666	9 421	20 087	
2021	3 923	3 385	3 863	3 868	3 352	2 361	1 224	386	98	11 803	10 657	22 460	
<b>Barkly Region</b>													
1999	1 403	1 218	1 351	1 042	810	604	277	89	45	3 615	3 224	6 839	
2000	1 376	1 237	1 307	1 080	809	609	293	94	42	3 614	3 233	6 847	
2001	1 351	1 273	1 277	1 120	833	627	297	93	43	3 641	3 273	6 914	
2011	1 254	1 282	1 366	1 178	1 014	788	496	138	50	3 906	3 660	7 566	
2021	1 295	1 286	1 396	1 252	1 077	895	639	188	65	4 156	3 937	8 093	
<b>Central Region</b>													
1999	6 803	5 951	7 323	6 694	5 256	3 229	1 339	578	193	19 177	18 189	37 366	
2000	6 730	5 989	7 121	6 802	5 459	3 456	1 342	557	210	19 283	18 383	37 666	
2001	6 614	6 025	6 885	6 840	5 620	3 676	1 407	554	224	19 341	18 504	37 845	
2011	6 252	6 074	7 058	7 062	6 439	4 962	2 574	603	179	20 828	20 375	41 203	
2021	6 510	6 100	7 271	7 503	6 807	5 632	3 393	1 194	225	22 510	22 125	44 635	
<b>Northern Territory</b>													
1999	34 977	30 077	36 855	34 916	27 681	17 633	6 709	2 862	1 014	101 896	90 828	192 724	
2000	34 961	30 571	36 852	35 568	28 356	18 611	7 039	2 936	1 006	103 262	92 638	195 900	
2001	34 873	31 143	36 597	36 251	28 971	19 587	7 435	3 036	1 044	104 577	94 360	198 937	
2011	35 913	33 857	40 936	40 475	34 304	26 416	13 915	4 066	1 377	119 621	111 638	231 259	
2021	39 433	35 352	45 286	45 830	38 594	31 474	19 243	7 834	1 978	136 313	128 711	265 024	

(a) 1999 figures are base population (ERP at 30 June 1999); 2000 to 2021 figures are projected populations.

(b) See Glossary.

Source: Data available on request. Population Projections, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 3222.7).

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

**Births** Preliminary figures for 2000 show that there were 3,684 registered births in the Northern Territory, an increase from 1999 when there were 3,576 births registered for the year. The crude birth rate for 1999 was 18.5 births per 1,000 population, down from 19.2 in 1998 but still significantly higher than the national rate of 13.1.

The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the Northern Territory remained 25–29 years in 1999 with 112.6 babies per 1,000 females. This was lower than the national peak age group of 30–34 years.

### 4.10 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — 1999

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Australia
<b>Births</b>									
Total births	no.	1 745	322	311	412	118	653	3 576	248 870
Total Indigenous births	no.	299	256	235	248	85	295	1 419	10 580
Proportion Indigenous births(b)	%	17.1	79.5	75.6	60.2	72.0	45.2	39.7	4.3
<b>Deaths</b>									
Total deaths	no.	360	69	56	83	36	196	832	128 102
Total Indigenous deaths	no.	58	63	49	55	23	140	399	1 976
Proportion Indigenous deaths(b)	%	16.1	91.3	87.5	66.3	63.9	71.4	48.0	1.5

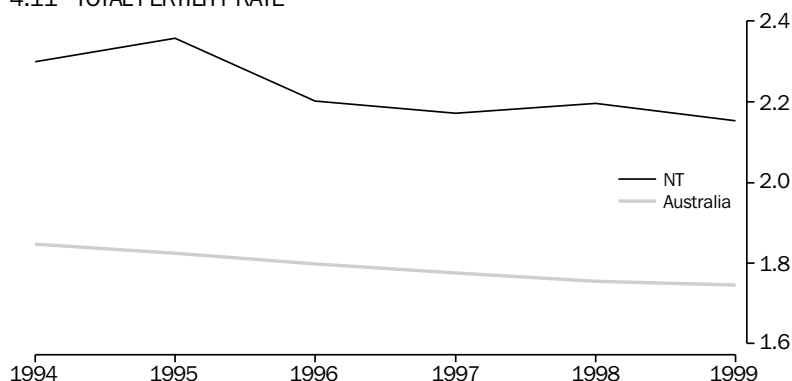
(a) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Northern Territory undefined.

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

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

The total fertility rate in the Northern Territory in 1999 was 2.2 children per female, well above the national rate of 1.7. Between 1989 and 1999 the fertility of women in the Northern Territory aged 15–19 years declined by 9% while the fertility of women aged 35–39 years increased by 39%. The fertility of women aged 40 years and over also increased during the period, although births to these women accounted for only 2% of total confinements in 1999.

### 4.11 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



Source: Demography, Northern Territory, 1999 (Cat. no. 3311.7).

Deaths In 1999 there were 832 deaths registered in the Northern Territory. The standardised death rate was 87.4 deaths per 10,000 population compared with 58.6 deaths per 10,000 population nationally.

In 1999 the median age at death in the Northern Territory was 55.5 years for males and 61.7 years for females which was significantly lower than the national median age at death of 74.8 years for males and 81.4 years for females. Male age-specific death rates exceeded female age-specific death rates for all age groups except 1–14 years and 75–84 years. Males aged 15–34 years experienced death rates which were around three times higher than for females in the same age groups.

There were 42 infant deaths in the Northern Territory in 1999. The infant mortality rate continued to decline from 12.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 1998 to 11.7 in 1999 but still remained more than twice the national rate of 5.7.

Indigenous population Of the 3,576 births registered, there were 1,419 (39.7%) Indigenous births in the Northern Territory in 1999. In the five years to 1999 the number of Indigenous births in the Northern Territory increased by 6.1%.

Over the five year period to 1999, the peak age group for Indigenous women giving birth was 20–24 years followed by women aged 15–19 years, even though the fertility rates in these age groups declined over that time (20–24 years by 13.1% and 15–19 years by 24.4%).

The most significant differences between the age-specific birth rates for Indigenous women and those for all women in the Northern Territory in 1999 were in the 15–19 and 20–24 year age groups (127.3 and 153.3 for Indigenous women compared with 67.6 and 104.3 for all women in the Northern Territory respectively).

Of the 832 deaths registered in the Northern Territory in 1999, there were 399 (48.0%) Indigenous deaths with 124.2 Indigenous male deaths for every 100 Indigenous female deaths. Of the 42 infant deaths recorded in the Northern Territory in 1999, 27 (64.3%) were Indigenous infant deaths. Neonatal deaths accounted for 63.0% of all infant deaths and more than half of these were Indigenous.

In 1999 the median age at death in Northern Territory was 47.5 years for Indigenous males and 56.3 years for Indigenous females. These ages are considerably lower than the median age at death for the non-Indigenous Northern Territory population of 60.4 years for males and 71.3 years for females and significantly lower than for the national median age at death of 74.8 years for males and 81.4 years for females.



## CULTURAL DIVERSITY

**Birthplace** Data from the 1996 Census shows that 15.5% of the Territory's population was born overseas, compared with 22.0% nationally. The highest proportion of overseas born persons in the Northern Territory were born in the United Kingdom and New Zealand, reflecting the national proportions. However the Northern Territory had higher proportions than Australia of persons born in the Philippines and Indonesia.

### 4.12 COUNTRY OF BIRTH — 1996

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(a)</i>	<i>Proportion of Northern Territory population(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of Aust. population(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Australia	72 897	11 346	10 739	15 869	6 026	31 783	148 951	78.7	74.5
Overseas born									
United Kingdom	5 518	234	294	603	210	1 713	8 631	4.6	6.0
New Zealand	2 186	118	196	258	96	610	3 474	1.8	1.6
Philippines	1 330	26	51	122	32	169	1 730	0.9	0.5
Indonesia	1 641	4	15	8	5	26	1 699	0.9	0.2
Greece	1 045	3	27	28	6	15	1 127	0.6	0.7
Federal Republic of Germany	689	57	48	74	33	188	1 092	0.6	0.6
United States of America	294	19	17	30	10	662	1 032	0.5	0.3
Netherlands	445	31	27	67	19	143	736	0.4	0.5
Malaysia	587	7	14	54	6	42	710	0.4	0.4
Papua New Guinea	501	14	25	39	19	68	669	0.4	0.1
Italy	456	9	7	23	18	118	631	0.3	1.3
Viet Nam	444	3	—	9	3	65	527	0.3	0.9
India	426	13	13	17	7	33	509	0.3	0.4
Ireland	255	10	24	36	8	79	416	0.2	0.3
Thailand	349	5	10	11	10	9	394	0.2	0.1
China (excl. Taiwan Province)	312	3	3	5	—	16	342	0.2	0.6
Overseas born, all other countries	4 068	122	278	281	105	765	5 649	3.0	7.2
Total overseas born	20 546	678	1 049	1 665	587	4 721	29 368	15.5	22.0
Not stated(c)	6 480	440	328	1 240	397	2 158	11 051	5.8	3.5
<b>Total population</b>	<b>99 923</b>	<b>12 464</b>	<b>12 116</b>	<b>18 774</b>	<b>7 010</b>	<b>38 662</b>	<b>189 370</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes offshore and migratory.

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

(c) Includes inadequately described and at sea.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Language Data from the 1996 Census shows that English was the main language spoken at home for 70.5% of all persons aged 5 years or over in the Northern Territory, compared with 82.0% nationally. In the Northern Territory, 28,464 persons reported that they spoke an Australian Indigenous language, which represented 51.0% of all persons who spoke a language other than English at home. Greek was the next highest language other than English reported in the Northern Territory (2,767 or 5.0% of all languages other than English spoken at home).

In the Northern Territory 84.1% of persons who spoke English were born in Australia compared to 84.5% nationally. In the Northern Territory, 53.3% of persons who spoke Greek at home were born in Australia compared to 48.9% nationally; 41.9% of persons who spoke Italian at home were born in Australia compared to 41.8% nationally; and only 7.1% of persons who spoke Filipino at home were born in Australia compared to 8.3% nationally.

4.13 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(a) — 1996

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)		Australia	
							no.	%	no.	%
English	80 616	4 238	4 661	12 996	4 279	26 408	133 572	84.1	14 564 924	84.5
Australian Indigenous languages										
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d	407	190	611	264	79	145	1 697	97.1	5 334	95.5
Northern Aboriginal	561	6 448	5 431	822	159	98	13 519	99.5	14 192	98.7
Central Aboriginal	188	135	70	1 231	1 795	8 184	11 606	99.6	19 243	99.0
Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal	5	2	23	3	9	3	45	97.8	2 160	98.6
Torres Strait Island	32	4	1	16	—	2	55	94.5	1 969	96.0
West Coast Aboriginal	2	4	1	—	—	2	9	100.0	586	92.5
Eastern Aboriginal	7	2	6	1	—	12	28	92.9	550	90.7
Australian Creoles	60	35	162	1 241	1	5	1 505	99.9	4 159	97.0
<i>Total Australian Indigenous Languages</i>	<i>1 262</i>	<i>6 820</i>	<i>6 305</i>	<i>3 578</i>	<i>2 043</i>	<i>8 451</i>	<i>28 464</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>48 193</i>	<i>98.0</i>
Greek	2 634	4	34	47	11	37	2 767	53.3	269 775	48.4
Chinese	1 961	9	9	29	7	63	2 080	23.8	344 319	15.1
Tagalog (Filipino)	868	18	25	94	19	124	1 148	7.1	70 445	8.3
German and related languages	629	62	36	63	40	173	1 008	22.5	101 702	20.2
Italian	677	13	14	33	21	172	930	41.9	375 754	41.5
Indonesian	579	3	9	11	2	17	621	35.4	27 201	15.8
Portuguese	564	3	1	8	9	14	599	22.5	24 594	21.3
Vietnamese	457	2	—	6	1	53	519	18.7	146 267	19.0
Indo-Aryan	377	10	4	5	4	47	448	20.1	82 770	12.8
Tai	395	3	8	10	5	10	431	21.1	23 011	15.9
French	264	8	11	29	4	73	392	22.2	39 471	23.3
Spanish	259	7	22	19	1	21	329	28.6	91 253	20.9
Other languages	2 728	340	464	423	111	657	4 743	45.1	1 013 012	29.0
Language spoken not stated	5 654	922	512	1 422	453	2 342	11 314	24.4	530 138	24.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 924</b>	<b>12 462</b>	<b>12 115</b>	<b>18 773</b>	<b>7 010</b>	<b>38 662</b>	<b>189 365</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17 752 829</b>	<b>—</b>

(a) Excludes persons less than five years of age and overseas visitors.

(b) Includes off shore areas and migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request. 1996 Census of Population and Housing.



## CHAPTER 5

## EMPLOYMENT

### LABOUR FORCE

Employed persons Trend estimates show that at December 2000 there were 92,900 employed persons in the Northern Territory (NT), almost 18,000 more than the number employed ten years before. Between December 1990 and December 2000 the number of employed persons in the Territory increased by 23.4%, while the total number of persons employed in Australia increased by 16.6% over the same period. It should be noted that between 1990 and 1993 employment growth for Australia was either negative or flat, while Northern Territory experienced similar conditions between 1992 and 1994.

#### 5.1 LABOUR FORCE ABS, TREND

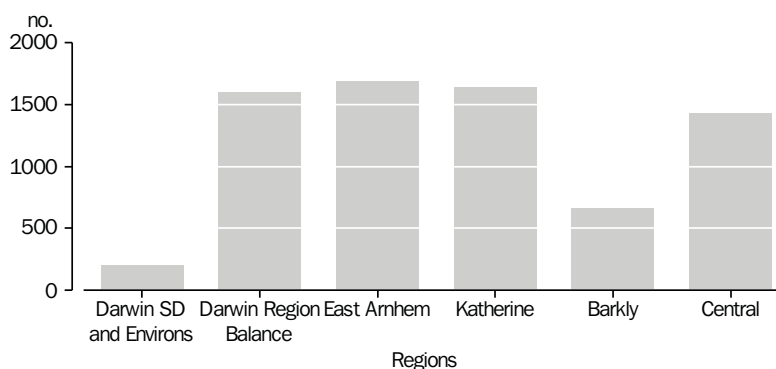
	<i>Total employed</i>		<i>Total unemployed</i>		<i>Unemployment rate</i>		<i>Participation rate</i>	
	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
Dec 1990	7 815.8	75.3	666.3	6.3	7.9	7.7	63.6	69.8
Dec 1991	7 665.7	76.9	852.5	8.2	10.0	9.7	63.0	72.0
Dec 1992	7 636.1	75.4	918.1	7.0	10.7	8.5	62.5	69.2
Dec 1993	7 801.7	74.4	903.1	5.7	10.4	7.1	62.9	66.8
Dec 1994	8 083.4	84.3	770.4	6.9	8.7	7.6	63.1	74.2
Dec 1995	8 332.5	85.4	737.3	6.3	8.1	6.8	63.7	71.4
Dec 1996	8 406.8	85.3	768.2	4.7	8.4	5.3	63.5	68.6
Dec 1997	8 513.4	90.6	736.5	4.3	8.0	4.6	63.1	70.7
Dec 1998	8 691.8	95.0	693.2	3.8	7.4	3.8	63.1	72.1
Dec 1999	8 929.1	92.0	633.0	4.2	6.6	4.3	63.3	69.0
Dec 2000	9 111.3	92.9	610.8	5.5	6.3	5.6	63.5	69.6

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6202.0).

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

CDEP The CDEP scheme, administered by ATSIC, provides much of the Indigenous employment in the Territory. Participants are considered to be employed and are included in Labour Force estimates. At December 2000 there were around 7,300 CDEP participants in the Territory.

### 5.2 CDEP PARTICIPANTS — DECEMBER 2000

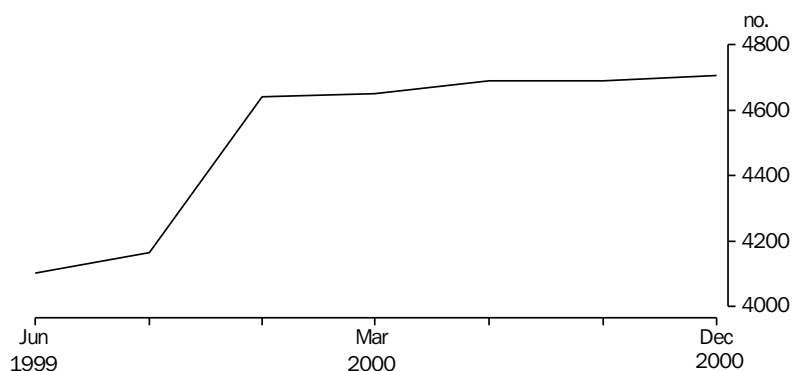


Source: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

### Defence force personnel

Permanent defence force personnel are not included in Labour Force estimates, however changes in defence force numbers can significantly effect the Northern Territory economy. By December 2000 the number of permanent defence force personnel in the Territory had stabilised at around 4,700.

### 5.3 PERMANENT DEFENCE FORCE PERSONNEL, NORTHERN TERRITORY

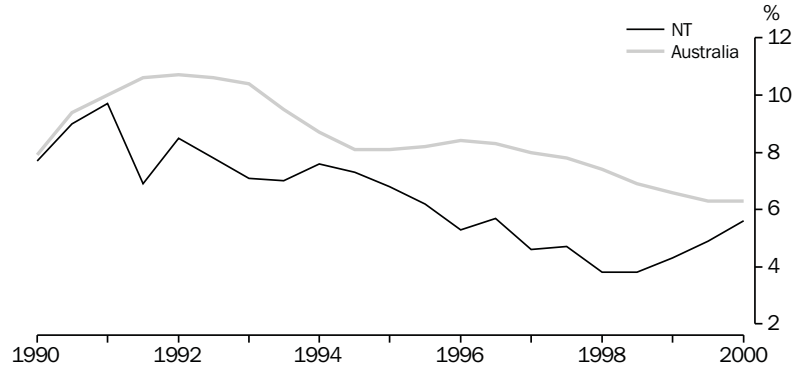


Source: Department of Defence.

### Unemployment

At December 2000 the Northern Territory unemployment rate (trend estimate) was 5.6%. For much of the 1990s the Northern Territory unemployment rate was the lowest of all States and Territories, and significantly lower than the national unemployment rate. However during 2000 the gap between these two series narrowed considerably, and by December 2000 the Northern Territory unemployment rate, while still below the national average, was higher than that for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) 4.4%, and equal to that for New South Wales (NSW).

#### 5.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TREND — DECEMBER

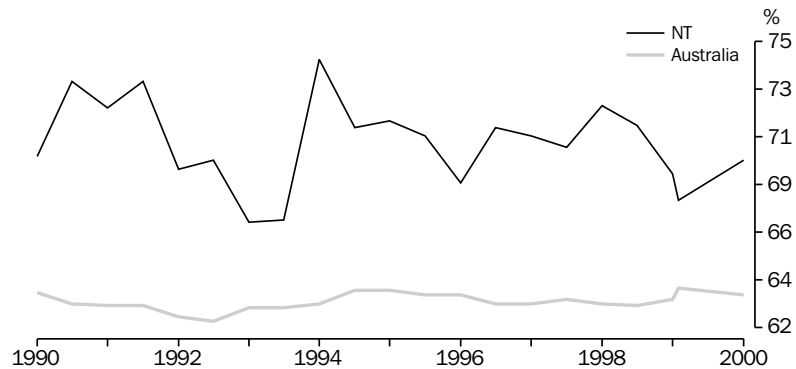


Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6202.0).

#### Participation in labour force

Between December 1990 and December 2000 the Northern Territory labour force participation rate fluctuated between 66.8% and 74.2%, while the national participation rate remained between 62.5% and 63.7%. At December 2000 the Territory had a higher proportion of the population aged 15 and over in the workforce than nationally (65.7% compared with 60.4%).

#### 5.5 PARTICIPATION RATE, TREND — DECEMBER



Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6202.0).

#### Regional labour force

The Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) estimates that in December 2000 the Darwin SD and Environs and Central regions combined accounted for 78,000 (78%) of the 100,000 persons in the Northern Territory labour force. Regional unemployment rates varied from 3.6% in Darwin SD and Environs to 10.0% in both Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region.

Compared with December 1999, DEWRSB estimates of regional unemployment increased for the Statistical Sub-Divisions of Darwin City, Palmerston and Darwin Rural; and for all Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in the rest of the Territory. Increases were generally lowest in the major population centres, and significantly higher in remote SLAs. The unemployment rate for Darwin City increased slightly from 2.8% to 2.9%, while the unemployment rate for Tanami SLA increased from 11.9% to 18.8%.

## 5.6 LABOUR FORCE, DECEMBER QUARTER — DEWRSB

	<i>Unemployment</i>				<i>Unemployment rate</i>				<i>Labour force</i>			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>												
Darwin City SSD	1 202	1 338	1 149	1 261	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	42 341	42 598	41 737	42 794
Palmerston SSD	252	284	294	319	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	6 639	6 683	6 547	6 712
Darwin Rural SSD	300	318	340	528	3.6	3.7	4.1	6.2	8 431	8 486	8 315	8 526
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 754</i>	<i>1 940</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>2 108</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>57 411</i>	<i>57 766</i>	<i>56 599</i>	<i>58 032</i>
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>												
Bathurst-Melville	50	39	55	103	5.9	4.5	6.5	11.9	853	859	841	863
South Alligator	12	10	13	23	2.2	1.8	2.4	4.1	555	559	547	561
Jabiru (T)	8	6	8	16	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	993	999	979	1 004
West Arnhem	97	69	100	193	7.5	5.3	7.9	14.8	1 287	1 296	1 270	1 302
Daly	73	65	82	147	6.7	5.9	7.6	13.3	1 097	1 104	1 082	1 109
<i>Total</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>4 785</i>	<i>4 816</i>	<i>4 719</i>	<i>4 839</i>
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>												
East Arnhem — Bal	105	92	128	262	6.3	5.5	7.8	15.6	1 656	1 667	1 633	1 675
Groote Eylandt	40	32	41	132	4.5	3.6	4.7	14.8	880	885	867	890
Nhulunbuy	38	27	40	106	1.6	1.1	1.7	4.4	2 402	2 417	2 369	2 429
<i>Total</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>4 938</i>	<i>4 970</i>	<i>4 869</i>	<i>4 994</i>
<b>Katherine Region</b>												
Elsley — Bal	71	62	64	114	5.9	5.1	5.4	9.4	1 203	1 211	1 187	1 217
Gulf	68	63	70	132	6.0	5.6	6.3	11.6	1 127	1 134	1 111	1 139
Katherine (T)	182	223	195	223	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.0	5 471	5 506	5 395	5 532
Victoria	69	69	74	139	5.7	5.7	6.2	11.4	1 209	1 217	1 192	1 222
<i>Total</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>9 010</i>	<i>9 068</i>	<i>8 885</i>	<i>9 110</i>
<b>Barkly Region</b>												
Tableland	15	14	17	24	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.9	602	605	593	608
Tennant Creek (T)	69	81	72	102	3.9	4.5	4.1	5.7	1 775	1 786	1 750	1 795
Tennant Creek — Bal	22	22	25	47	3.5	3.5	4.1	7.4	624	628	615	631
<i>Total</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>3 001</i>	<i>3 020</i>	<i>2 958</i>	<i>3 034</i>
<b>Central Region</b>												
Alice Springs	469	526	600	727	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.8	14 887	14 984	14 681	15 054
Petermann	111	116	154	259	5.5	5.7	7.7	12.6	2 029	2 042	2 000	2 051
Sandover — Bal	66	62	89	138	7.3	6.8	10.0	15.1	903	909	890	913
Tanami	181	155	227	368	9.3	8.0	11.9	18.8	1 937	1 949	1 910	1 958
<i>Total</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>1 070</i>	<i>1 492</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>19 756</i>	<i>19 884</i>	<i>19 481</i>	<i>19 976</i>
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>3 673</b>	<b>3 837</b>	<b>5 363</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>98 901</b>	<b>99 524</b>	<b>97 511</b>	<b>99 985</b>

Source: *Small Area Labour Markets, December Quarter 2000, Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB).*



## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Data from the 1996 Census shows that 15.1% of persons in Northern Territory were employed in Government administration and defence, compared with 4.9% employed nationally. Government administration and defence accounted for the highest proportion of employed persons across Northern Territory regions except for East Arnhem and Central regions, where Health and community services had the highest proportions.

## 5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY(a) — 1996

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government administration and defence	13.7	24.1	17.0	24.7	16.5	11.3	15.1	4.9
Retail trade	12.3	4.6	5.9	8.4	6.5	12.2	11.0	13.6
Health and community services	9.0	15.7	19.9	12.0	15.5	12.4	11.0	9.5
Property and business services	8.9	4.7	3.3	4.4	3.7	7.9	7.6	9.8
Education	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1
Construction	8.8	3.4	6.0	6.1	4.7	5.8	7.4	6.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.3	8.7	4.5	5.1	6.0	8.8	6.1	4.7
Transport and storage	5.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.7	6.5	4.9	4.3
Manufacturing	5.2	1.4	5.6	3.2	1.7	3.4	4.4	12.6
Personal and other services	4.2	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	4.5	4.0	3.6
Wholesale trade	4.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.0	3.7	5.8
Mining	1.4	10.0	19.4	4.0	8.5	2.5	3.5	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	3.5	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	3.6	3.0	2.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	4.7	0.4	8.3	14.4	2.6	2.9	4.2
Finance and insurance	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.0	3.9
Communication services	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.3	—	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
Non-classifiable economic units	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4
Not stated	2.6	4.1	1.7	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

(b) Includes offshore and migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

EMPLOYMENT BY  
OCCUPATION

Data from the 1996 Census shows that 8.2% of employed persons in Northern Territory were Managers and/or administrators, compared with 9.3% nationally. The Territory's Indigenous population was under-represented in this occupation group (just 2.5%), but was over-represented in the Labourers and related workers occupation group (38.5% of Indigenous employed persons, compared with 11.1% for all Northern Territory employed persons and 8.7% nationally).

5.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION(a) — 1996

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Total Indigenous NT(b)</i>	<i>Total NT(b)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	8.7	5.6	5.2	7.8	7.5	8.1	2.5	8.2	9.3
Professionals	17.8	18.4	14.1	13.9	14.0	17.7	10.3	17.1	17.1
Associate professionals	13.2	11.3	7.9	10.4	10.6	12.2	6.5	12.3	11.3
Tradespersons and related workers	13.9	9.3	15.0	14.5	12.3	12.2	6.0	13.4	13.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.5	1.6	3.5	4.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	17.5	12.9	10.1	13.3	11.1	16.5	14.1	16.1	16.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	6.9	6.5	11.5	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.1	7.2	8.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	8.2	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	8.4	6.4	7.7	8.9
Labourers and related workers	6.9	22.7	23.8	20.1	24.7	11.3	38.5	11.1	8.7
<b>Total all occupations</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

(b) Includes offshore and migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

## EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings At February 2001 the average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adults in the Northern Territory was \$816.50, slightly above the national average of \$810.60. The Northern Territory average was the fourth highest of all States and Territories, behind ACT (\$933.50), NSW (\$843.30) and Western Australia (\$828.80).

### 5.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

	Northern Territory			Australia		
	February 1996	February 2001	Change over period	February 1996	February 2001	Change over period
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
<b>Males</b>						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	703.90	864.00	22.7	708.00	858.30	21.2
Full-time adults — total earnings	775.40	907.20	17.0	764.90	904.20	18.2
All males — total earnings	676.60	770.30	13.8	668.10	780.50	16.8
<b>Females</b>						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	599.10	748.00	24.9	589.20	728.40	23.6
Full-time adults — total earnings	610.30	763.90	25.2	602.50	741.80	23.1
All females — total earnings	469.40	566.80	20.7	439.40	530.50	20.7
<b>Persons</b>						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	661.30	816.50	23.5	665.70	810.60	21.8
Full-time adults — total earnings	708.40	848.60	19.8	707.10	844.50	19.4
All persons — total earnings	576.40	672.60	16.7	562.60	660.30	17.4

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

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

From March 2000 to March 2001, total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for Northern Territory wage and salary earners increased by 2.9%, compared with a 3.7% increase nationally. The index increased by 2.8% for Northern Territory wage and salary earners in the public sector (3.8% nationally), and by 3.1% for the private sector (3.6% nationally).

## CHAPTER 6

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### INTRODUCTION

As at June 2000, government expenditure on the Education sector in the Northern Territory (NT) represented 17.0% of total outlays (\$397m on current outlays and \$17m on capital outlays). In 1999–2000, it is estimated that the Education industry in the NT contributed 5.4% to NT Gross State Product compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 4.5%. At February 2001 the Education industry employed 8.5% of all employed wage and salary earners in the NT.

### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Schools	As at August 2000 there were 150 government and 32 non-government primary and secondary schools in the NT. The majority of schools were either within the Darwin SD and Environs (34.1%) or in the Central (26.4%) regions, with just over 7% in each of the East Arnhem and Barkly regions.
Full-time students	<p>There were 41,835 enrolled students in the NT as at August 2000, which represents an increase of 1.2% (501) enrolled students since 1999. Of these, 53.5% were enrolled in school in Darwin SD and Environs, while only 2.8% of all NT students were enrolled in Barkly Region. Of all NT students 8.5% were enrolled to attend Preschool, 61.3% to attend Primary school, and 28.4% to attend Secondary school. The number of primary school students in the NT increased by 1.9% (490) from 1999 to 2000. During the five years to 2000, the total number of students in the NT increased by 7.3% compared to 4.4% nationally.</p> <p>The attendance rate varied greatly by region from 68.8% in East Arnhem to 90.1% in Darwin SD and Environs.</p>
Indigenous students	In 2000 there were 13,417 Indigenous students enrolled in the NT. This represented 12.0% of all Indigenous students in Australia (111,527).
Teachers	There were 3,251 teaching staff in NT schools in 2000 (an increase of 54 teachers from 1999). While the NT had an average of one teacher for every 12.9 students in 2000, Darwin SD and Environs had a student /teacher ratio of 14.4:1, and East Arnhem and Barkly had ratios of 10.7:1 and 10.8:1 respectively.

6.1 EDUCATION — AUGUST 2000

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
Schools								
Government	no.	45	15	13	25	13	39	<b>150</b>
Non-government	no.	17	4	1	1	—	9	<b>32</b>
Student enrolment by sector								
Government	no.	17 597	1 800	3 126	3 824	1 183	5 707	<b>33 237</b>
Non-government	no.	4 919	823	42	292	—	2 632	<b>8 708</b>
Student enrolment by level								
Preschool	no.	1 763	282	349	345	117	701	<b>3 557</b>
Primary	no.	12 661	1 930	2 123	2 841	824	5 286	<b>25 665</b>
Secondary	no.	7 259	152	291	786	183	1 613	<b>10 284</b>
Ungraded(a)	no.	513	6	36	53	23	105	<b>736</b>
Secondary aged(a)	no.	223	240	369	91	36	634	<b>1 593</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>22 419</i>	<i>2 610</i>	<i>3 168</i>	<i>4 116</i>	<i>1 183</i>	<i>8 339</i>	<b><i>41 835</i></b>
Teaching staff	no.	1 564	238	297	308	110	734	<b>3 251</b>
Student/teaching staff ratio	no.	14.4	11.0	10.7	13.4	10.8	11.4	<b>12.9</b>
Enrolments by								
Age 15								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	160	49	52	53	14	85	<b>413</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	598	8	37	57	11	141	<b>852</b>
Female								
Indigenous	no.	151	45	48	60	9	107	<b>420</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	645	3	21	39	18	146	<b>872</b>
Age 16								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	132	31	50	29	10	35	<b>287</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	566	2	21	30	7	117	<b>743</b>
Female								
Indigenous	no.	126	35	40	24	8	65	<b>298</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	618	1	16	43	8	151	<b>837</b>
Age 17								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	81	13	22	16	4	35	<b>171</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	394	—	18	35	4	106	<b>557</b>
Female								
Indigenous	no.	76	6	26	19	3	34	<b>164</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	467	—	19	29	4	105	<b>624</b>
Attendance rate	%	90.1	70.2	68.8	78.0	69.4	75.1	<b>78.9</b>

(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Department of Education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Of the 1,888 students enrolled at 31 March 2000 to commence higher education at the Northern Territory University (NTU), 65.5% were women and 6.4% identified as Indigenous. The non-Indigenous/Indigenous higher education enrolment ratio in Darwin SD and Environs was 14.6:1 compared to the highest region, Central (32.0:1) and the lowest, Katherine (8.7:1).

## 6.2 HIGHER EDUCATION(a) — 2000

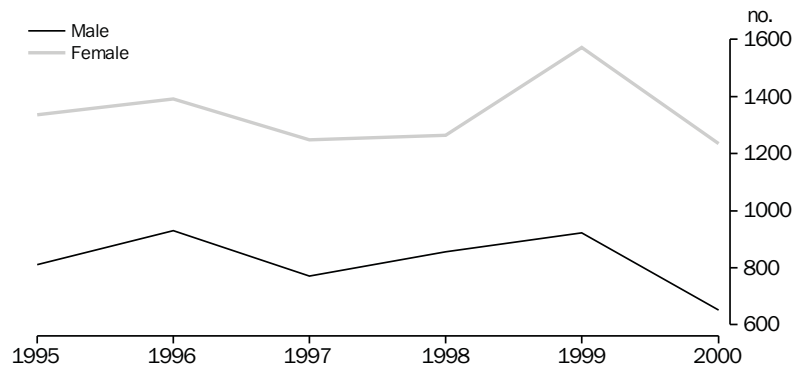
	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b>no.</b>
Enrolments							
Indigenous	103	1	1	11	1	3	<b>120</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 507	10	27	96	14	96	<b>1 750</b>
Unknown	16	—	—	—	—	2	<b>18</b>
Total	1 626	11	28	107	15	101	<b>1 888</b>
Enrolments							
Male	586	3	10	22	3	28	<b>652</b>
Female	1 040	8	18	85	12	73	<b>1 236</b>
Total	1 626	11	28	107	15	101	<b>1 888</b>

(a) Enrolments by address on enrolment form.

Source: Northern Territory University.

In the five years to 2000, NTU enrolments reduced by 12.0% (258), with a higher percentage decrease in male student enrolments (19.6%) compared to a 7.4% decrease for females.

### 6.3 HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS, NT



Source: Northern Territory University.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VET)

In 1999, there were 23,664 clients registered through the Vocational Education and Training (VET) program in the NT, which includes apprenticeships and TAFE programs. Of these 33.5% identified as Indigenous, 56.5% non-Indigenous, with the Indigenous status of the remaining clients not known. The highest proportion of identified Indigenous enrolments, by usual residence address, was recorded for the Barkly and Katherine regions (61.4% and 56.7% respectively). Of all VET clients, 52.9% were male and 46.8% were female. The number of VET clients had increased from 18,679 in 1998 to 23,664 in 1999, an increase of 26.7%.

6.4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a) — 1999

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Clients by sex							
Male	6 569	246	475	1 104	400	2 867	<b>12 517</b>
Female	5 464	182	417	792	352	3 365	<b>11 094</b>
Not known	7	—	1	2	1	8	<b>53</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 040</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>1 898</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>6 240</i>	<b>23 664</b>
Clients by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	2 902	166	290	980	452	2 742	<b>7 930</b>
Non-Indigenous	7 942	251	540	846	258	2 813	<b>13 360</b>
Not known	1 196	11	63	72	43	685	<b>2 374</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 040</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>1 898</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>6 240</i>	<b>23 664</b>
Enrolments by sex							
Male	6 512	258	547	1 405	475	3 354	<b>13 427</b>
Female	5 540	212	488	909	385	3 934	<b>12 040</b>
Not known	10	—	1	2	—	7	<b>55</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 062</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>1 036</i>	<i>2 316</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>7 295</i>	<b>25 522</b>
Enrolments by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	2 781	177	408	1 312	528	3 386	<b>9 016</b>
Non-Indigenous	8 147	283	586	932	300	3 171	<b>14 175</b>
Not known	1 134	10	42	72	32	738	<b>2 331</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 062</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>1 036</i>	<i>2 316</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>7 295</i>	<b>25 522</b>

(a) See Glossary.

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

Source: Northern Territory Education and Training Authority.

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

Data from the 1996 Census shows that there were 60,285 persons with a qualification in the NT. This represented 42.7% of all persons aged 15 years and over, compared to 41.9% of the national total. Of those in the NT, 22.5% stated they had a Bachelor degree or higher, 13.1% had an undergraduate or associate diploma and 31.9% had a vocational qualification, while 32.4% did not state the highest qualification they had completed since leaving school. This compares to the national figures of 24.9% Bachelor degree or higher, 14.5% undergraduate or associate diploma, 32.3% vocational qualification and 28.3% highest qualification not stated.

In the NT, there were 4,552 persons who identified as Indigenous and as having a qualification. This represented 14.2% of all Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, compared to 21.6% of the national total. Of those in the NT, 5.1% stated they had a Bachelor degree or higher, 7.3% had an undergraduate or associate diploma and 17.3% had a vocational qualification, while 70.4% did not state the highest qualification they had completed since leaving school. This compares to the national figures of 8.3% Bachelor degree or higher, 9.4% undergraduate or associate diploma, 27.4% vocational qualification and 54.9% highest qualification not stated.



6.5 EDUCATION ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS WITH QUALIFICATIONS(a) — 1996

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT	Australia	Proportion of Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
Higher degree										
Indigenous	11	—	—	—	—	3	14	0.31	331	0.66
Non-Indigenous	1 113	70	41	84	32	325	1 668	3.44	189 786	3.50
Total persons(c)	1 127	70	41	84	32	331	1 688	2.80	190 840	3.27
Postgraduate diploma										
Indigenous	15	—	—	5	—	4	24	0.53	591	1.18
Non-Indigenous	1 175	70	65	141	50	375	1 885	3.89	181 638	3.35
Total persons(c)	1 197	73	65	146	50	379	1 919	3.18	183 087	3.14
Bachelor degree										
Indigenous	94	11	14	16	7	48	193	4.24	3 243	6.47
Non-Indigenous	6 153	416	328	631	202	1 977	9 751	20.10	1 069 251	19.70
Total persons(c)	6 271	427	342	652	209	2 032	9 980	16.55	1 076 934	18.46
Undergraduate diploma										
Indigenous	48	14	9	11	10	30	122	2.68	2 080	4.15
Non-Indigenous	2 503	174	170	374	100	924	4 266	8.80	482 073	8.88
Total persons(c)	2 561	191	179	388	110	959	4 409	7.31	486 843	8.34
Associate diploma										
Indigenous	91	18	11	16	14	59	209	4.59	2 629	5.24
Non-Indigenous	2 081	103	82	272	90	599	3 260	6.72	355 525	6.55
Total persons(c)	2 179	121	93	288	107	662	3 483	5.78	359 701	6.16
Skilled vocational qualification										
Indigenous	249	26	14	48	26	110	473	10.39	9 613	19.17
Non-Indigenous	8 855	551	759	1 349	360	2 714	14 682	30.27	1 462 869	26.96
Total persons(c)	9 157	584	778	1 404	390	2 864	15 271	25.33	1 483 000	25.42
Basic vocational qualification										
Indigenous	159	32	10	39	16	58	314	6.90	4 111	8.20
Non-Indigenous	2 300	117	126	309	91	694	3 652	7.53	392 619	7.23
Total persons(c)	2 469	152	136	348	107	758	3 985	6.61	398 744	6.83
Total persons(d)										
Indigenous	1 514	417	621	575	215	1 207	4 552	100.00	50 136	100.00
Non-Indigenous	30 075	1 744	1 893	3 989	1 207	9 333	48 503	100.00	5 426 860	100.00
Indigenous status not stated	3 993	371	214	931	274	1 442	7 230	100.00	357 780	100.00
<b>Total persons(c)</b>	<b>35 582</b>	<b>2 532</b>	<b>2 728</b>	<b>5 495</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>11 982</b>	<b>60 285</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5 834 776</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Only highest qualification is recorded for persons with multiple qualifications.

(b) NT total includes NT Offshore Areas & Migratory.

(c) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

(d) Includes qualification not stated and inadequately described.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.



## CHAPTER 7

## PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer Price Index At March 2001, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Darwin was 5.1% higher compared with March 2000. For the corresponding period the index increased by an average of 6.0% for the eight capital cities. The biggest increases for Darwin were recorded in the commodity groups of Alcohol and tobacco (10.1%); and Miscellaneous, which includes insurance, personal care and child care (9.1%); with the Food group increasing by 5.8%.

Comparing the CPI for March 2001 against March 1997, the Darwin index had increased by a total of 7.5% compared with an average 10.1% increase for the eight capital cities. Over this four year period the biggest increases for Darwin were in Miscellaneous (28.1%); Alcohol and tobacco (17.4%); and Food (12.1%). The index for Clothing and footwear had decreased by 1.9%.

#### 7.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), MARCH QTR

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Food	120.3	124.4	125.6	127.4	134.8
Alcohol and tobacco	159.1	161.4	162.1	169.6	186.8
Clothing and footwear	105.6	105.3	103.7	101.1	103.6
Housing	117.8	111.6	116.0	117.5	123.3
Household furnishings, supplies and services	107.7	107.6	105.3	106.8	110.6
Health	152.4	152.2	144.7	147.7	154.9
Transportation	122.7	122.0	119.1	126.2	131.9
Communication	105.9	106.3	95.0	91.1	97.1
Recreation	107.9	109.1	110.5	108.3	110.2
Education	142.7	143.5	148.1	153.1	157.2
Miscellaneous	124.1	127.5	134.1	145.8	159.0
<b>All groups — Darwin</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>130.7</b>
Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities	120.5	120.3	121.8	125.2	132.7

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

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0)*.

Grocery Price Survey In response to a 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Territory Food Prices, Northern Territory (NT) Treasury has developed and implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of purchasing an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across NT. The 'basket' comprises nine sub-groups and 33 expenditure classes of the ABS CPI. The survey is conducted quarterly at ten supermarkets in Darwin, one in Katherine, three in Alice Springs and one in Nhulunbuy. For comparison purposes the survey includes four supermarkets in Cairns and two in Mount Isa.

Grocery Price Survey  
continued

For the March quarter 2001, the three NT supermarkets with the lowest total price for the basket of goods were all located in Alice Springs, while the supermarket with the highest price was in Nhulunbuy. Compared with June quarter 2000, prices decreased in September quarter 2000 for all 15 surveyed supermarkets, however by March quarter 2001 the price of the basket of goods was lower compared with June 2000 for just three of these supermarkets.

7.2 GROCERY PRICE SURVEY, COST OF AVERAGE BASKET OF GOODS

Location	June quarter 2000		September quarter 2000		December quarter 2000		March quarter 2001		
	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking	
Darwin									
Bi-Lo									
Casuarina	154.07	16	151.12	15	149.30	11	153.72	11	
Northlakes	154.70	19	151.56	19	148.88	10	152.38	9	
Coles									
Casuarina	151.66	9	149.91	9	152.56	13	154.84	13	
Karama	151.87	12	150.61	11	153.34	18	155.03	14	
Palmerston	151.69	10	151.20	16	153.02	16	154.82	12	
Woolworths									
Casuarina	154.63	18	150.80	13	152.87	15	157.01	18	
City	154.79	20	151.60	20	154.71	20	161.51	20	
Hibiscus	154.01	15	150.73	12	153.48	19	156.24	16	
Nightcliff	153.93	14	150.46	10	151.88	12	157.00	17	
Palmerston	153.90	13	151.41	18	152.85	14	155.97	15	
Nhulunbuy									
Woolworths	184.10	21	181.21	21	192.75	21	184.24	21	
Katherine									
Woolworths	154.30	17	151.35	17	153.25	17	158.38	19	
Alice Springs									
Bi-Lo	149.60	5	148.65	7	142.14	4	150.05	5	
Coles	151.26	8	150.83	14	148.61	9	152.19	8	
Woolworths	151.76	11	143.42	4	144.11	6	149.86	4	
Cairns									
Bi-Lo									
Central	146.16	3	141.33	2	138.87	2	145.85	2	
Coles									
Central	147.25	4	145.66	6	144.85	7	150.88	6	
Franklins									
Stocklands	143.48	1	139.99	1	138.47	1	145.12	1	
Woolworths									
Stocklands	143.66	2	141.36	3	141.13	3	148.57	3	
Mount Isa									
Coles	150.35	7	148.65	7	148.42	8	153.46	10	
Woolworths	149.73	6	143.59	5	144.05	5	152.02	7	

Source: NT Treasury.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION From the 1996 Census, the average size of NT households was 3.2 persons, compared with an average of 2.7 persons for all Australian households. Just under two-thirds (64.6%) of all NT households were Family households. The average size of households in East Arnhem, where 83.3% of households were Family households, was 5.0 persons; whereas the average for Darwin SD and Environs was 2.9 persons per household.

### 7.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION — 1996

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(a)</i>	<i>Proportion of NT Households</i>	<i>Proportion of Aust Households</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Type of household									
Family	22 325	1 636	2 008	2 973	1 091	7 094	37 127	64.6	70.6
Lone person	5 869	401	228	692	304	2 105	9 599	16.7	22.1
Group	2 035	74	22	157	51	535	2 874	5.0	4.1
Visitor only	1 895	850	82	1 124	361	1 553	5 865	10.2	1.9
Other not classifiable(b)	1 098	152	72	161	103	384	1 970	3.4	1.4
<i>Total</i>	33 222	3 113	2 412	5 107	1 910	11 671	57 435	100.0	100.0
<b>Average household size</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	—	—

(a) Includes offshore and migratory.

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

Source: ABS data available on request. 1996 Census of Housing and Population.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Data from the 1996 Census shows that 6.0% of NT households had a weekly income of less than \$200, compared with 9.9% of Australian households. A further 6.0% of NT households had a weekly income of greater than \$2,000 (4.9% nationally). Within the NT, 3.0% of households in East Arnhem Region had a weekly income of less than \$200, while 9.8% of households in the region had a weekly income of more than \$2,000. By comparison 6.7% of households in Darwin SD and Environs had a weekly income of \$2,000 or more, while the other regions had less than 5% of households in this category.

7.4 HOUSEHOLD INCOME — 1996

		Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Proportion of NT Households	Proportion of Aust households
	Unit								%	%
Gross weekly household income										
Negative or nil income	no.	225	44	13	59	19	132	492	0.9	0.8
\$1-\$39	no.	23	3	—	10	—	43	79	0.1	0.1
\$40-\$79	no.	51	7	—	7	3	43	111	0.2	0.2
\$80-\$119	no.	104	8	4	20	9	32	177	0.3	0.4
\$120-\$159	no.	414	35	19	101	36	165	770	1.4	2.6
\$160-\$199	no.	1 063	53	34	145	71	335	1 701	3.1	5.9
\$200-\$299	no.	1 498	149	46	305	117	487	2 602	4.7	9.3
\$300-\$399	no.	1 623	240	85	329	141	644	3 062	5.5	8.0
\$400-\$499	no.	1 920	248	83	386	151	758	3 546	6.4	8.2
\$500-\$599	no.	1 963	238	131	314	130	798	3 574	6.4	6.6
\$600-\$699	no.	2 035	200	119	347	130	848	3 679	6.6	6.8
\$700-\$799	no.	1 855	177	118	269	107	661	3 187	5.7	5.5
\$800-\$999	no.	3 545	310	218	590	187	1 214	6 064	10.9	10.2
\$1000-\$1199	no.	3 014	251	276	451	135	1 087	5 214	9.4	7.5
\$1200-\$1499	no.	3 018	231	273	380	125	937	4 964	8.9	6.8
\$1500-\$1999	no.	2 858	155	264	310	98	735	4 420	8.0	5.2
\$2000 or more	no.	2 167	130	229	187	87	516	3 316	6.0	4.9
Not stated	no.	4 748	483	427	736	261	1 852	8 507	15.3	11.0
Total	no.	32 124	2 962	2 339	4 946	1 807	11 287	55 465	100	100
<b>Median weekly household income</b>		<b>\$ 700-999</b>	<b>700-999</b>	<b>1 000-1 499</b>	<b>700-999</b>	<b>500-699</b>	<b>700-999</b>	<b>700-999</b>	—	—

(a) Includes offshore and migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request. 1996 Census of Housing and Population.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

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

Households in Darwin also had the highest average weekly household expenditure of all capital cities in the 12 months to June 1999. Darwin households spent an average of \$906 each week on goods and services, much higher than the average of \$747 per week for all Australian capital city households combined. Average weekly expenditure for Darwin households compared with all capital city households was 39.3% higher on current housing costs; 27.2% higher on food, beverages and tobacco products; and 33.8% lower on clothing and footwear.

### 7.5 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS(a) 1998–99

	Unit	Darwin	All capital city households
Broad expenditure group			
Goods and services			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	\$	149.63	107.40
Domestic fuel and power	\$	22.43	18.57
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	\$	157.57	134.58
Alcoholic beverages	\$	35.52	20.63
Tobacco products	\$	17.16	10.04
Clothing and footwear	\$	26.66	35.67
Household furnishings and equipment	\$	54.09	44.45
Household services and operation	\$	55.65	43.48
Medical care and health expenses	\$	31.41	35.03
Transport	\$	141.63	123.33
Recreation	\$	121	95.88
Personal care	\$	15.26	15.14
Miscellaneous goods and services	\$	78.38	62.98
<i>Total goods and services expenditure</i>	\$	906.40	747.18
Selected other payments			
Income tax	\$	248.39	202.46
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	\$	37.86	31.69
Superannuation and life insurance	\$	32.56	24.73
<i>Average weekly household income</i>	\$	1196.07	957.17
Source of income (% of total income)			
Employee income	%	87.8	78.0
Own business income	%	4.2	4.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	6.3	10.6
Other	%	1.7	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

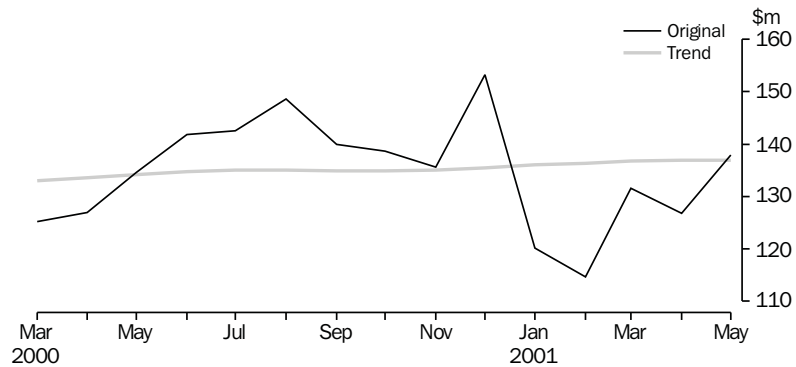
(a) Household Expenditure Survey data is collected from a sample of households resident in private dwellings.

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

## RETAIL TURNOVER

For the month of May 2001, total retail turnover in NT was \$137.9m, an increase of \$11.1m (8.8%) from April 2001, and an increase of \$3.3m (2.5%) from May 2000. Food retailing was the highest contributor to total NT retail turnover in May 2001 (\$67.5m), followed by Hospitality and services (\$21.3m). Monthly retail turnover varies considerably through the year, with peaks at tourist high season (July/August) and Christmas, however trend estimates show weak growth in turnover over the 15 months to May 2001.

### 7.6 RETAIL TURNOVER, MONTHLY



Source: Retail Trade, Australia, May 2001 (Cat. no. 8501.0).



## CHAPTER 8

## LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### INTRODUCTION

As at June 2000, government expenditure on Public order and safety in the Northern Territory (NT) represented 7.6% of total outlays (\$195m on current outlays and \$8m on capital outlays).

Service provision, including justice services, within the NT is influenced greatly by the wide spread of populations in remote communities outside the major population centres of the NT, including around 28% of the NT population identified as being Indigenous compared to 2% nationally. The impact of the age structure of the NT population, with the highest proportion of 20–34 year olds in Australia (28.1% compared to 22.2% respectively), and more recently the increasing number of foreign people smugglers apprehended in NT waters, have all been reflected in NT justice related data.

### POLICE

As at 31 December 2000 the operational strength of the NT police force consisted of 862 police officers, in addition there were 42 Aboriginal Community Police Officers who operate in remote communities and regional centres. The police officer rate per 10,000 population varies from the highest in Darwin SD and Environs region (49.5) to the lowest rate of 17.6 in the Darwin Region Balance.

#### 8.1 POLICE STAFF — 2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Police officers(a)							
Male	376	20	23	60	24	146	<b>649</b>
Female	158	2	4	9	7	33	<b>213</b>
Persons	534	22	27	69	31	179	<b>862</b>
Police officer rate per 10,000 population	49.5	17.6	20.5	39.4	45.2	47.6	<b>44.1</b>
Aboriginal community police officers							
Male	5	6	3	8	4	9	<b>35</b>
Female	—	1	2	2	1	1	<b>7</b>
Persons	5	7	5	10	5	10	<b>42</b>

(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

**Reported crime** In 2000, there were 20,681 reported offences in the NT, of which 5,225 (25.3%) were finalised. Other theft (9,083) accounted for 43.0% of all reported offences and unlawful entry with intent (5,379) accounted for 26.0% of all reported offences. There were 2,840 assault offences reported which accounted for 13.7% of all reported offences.

8.2 SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE(a)(b) — 2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>							
<b>Murder</b>							
Finalised	3	1	3	1	1	7	<b>16</b>
Not finalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Attempted murder</b>							
Finalised	2	—	1	2	1	1	<b>7</b>
Not finalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total homicide and related offences</b>							
<i>Finalised</i>	6	4	4	3	2	8	<b>27</b>
<i>Not finalised</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Assault</b>							
Finalised	794	133	72	343	168	691	<b>2 201</b>
Not finalised	233	46	31	60	40	229	<b>639</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>2 840</b>
<b>Sexual assault</b>							
Finalised	98	12	9	22	8	25	<b>174</b>
Not finalised	27	4	2	5	9	12	<b>59</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Kidnapping/abduction</b>							
Finalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not finalised	1	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Robbery</b>							
Finalised	31	—	—	1	—	6	<b>38</b>
Not finalised	33	—	—	2	—	5	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Blackmail/extortion</b>							
Finalised	—	—	1	—	—	—	<b>1</b>
Not finalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Unlawful entry with intent</b>							
Finalised	317	92	49	141	88	206	<b>893</b>
Not finalised	3 177	154	162	245	148	600	<b>4 486</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 494</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>5 379</b>
<b>Other theft</b>							
Finalised	649	78	59	165	74	263	<b>1 288</b>
Not finalised	5 546	159	251	434	164	1 241	<b>7 795</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 195</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>9 083</b>
<b>Theft from a motor vehicle</b>							
Finalised	31	1	1	2	—	21	<b>56</b>
Not finalised	1 208	19	1	37	7	112	<b>1 384</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1 440</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

8.2 SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE(a)(b) — 2000 — *continued*

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Theft from retail premises							
Finalised	189	1	16	37	10	78	<b>331</b>
Not finalised	115	2	1	11	3	12	<b>144</b>
Total	304	3	17	48	13	90	<b>475</b>
Motor vehicle theft							
Finalised	98	24	8	34	12	40	<b>216</b>
Not finalised	676	13	17	32	9	161	<b>908</b>
Total	774	37	25	66	21	201	<b>1 124</b>
Total							
Finalised	2 213	345	219	748	362	1 338	<b>5 225</b>
Not finalised	11 016	397	465	826	380	2 372	<b>15 456</b>
Total	13 229	742	684	1 574	742	3 710	<b>20 681</b>

(a) See Glossary.

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

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Protective custodies and  
apprehensions

In 2000, there were 11,778 persons taken into protective custody, 5.5% less than in 1999, with the highest number being reported in the Central region (24.2%). Indigenous persons accounted for 93.8% of all persons taken into protective custody for the year. A person may be taken into protective custody any number of times during the year. A total of 8,663 apprehensions were made in the NT, with 1,443 juvenile apprehensions (16.7%).

### 8.3 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES AND APPREHENSIONS — 2000

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
Protective custodies								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	1 669	926	1 442	1 459	807	1 936	<b>8 239</b>
Non-indigenous	no.	207	252	3	66	22	139	<b>689</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1876</i>	<i>1 178</i>	<i>1 445</i>	<i>1 525</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>2 075</i>	<b>8 928</b>
Female								
Indigenous	no.	469	363	373	566	267	764	<b>2 802</b>
Non-indigenous	no.	14	23	—	2	1	8	<b>48</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>772</i>	<b>2 850</b>
Persons								
Indigenous	no.	2 138	1 289	1 815	2 025	1 074	2 700	<b>11 041</b>
Non-indigenous	no.	221	275	3	68	23	147	<b>737</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 359</i>	<i>1 564</i>	<i>1 818</i>	<i>2 093</i>	<i>1 097</i>	<i>2 847</i>	<b>11 778</b>
Proportion of total	%	20.0	13.3	15.4	17.8	9.3	24.2	<b>100.0</b>
Apprehensions								
Adult	no.	3 111	451	369	1 012	483	1 794	<b>7 220</b>
Juvenile(a)	no.	654	146	67	180	71	325	<b>1 443</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 765</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>1 192</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>2 119</i>	<b>8 663</b>
Proportion of total	%	43.5	6.9	5.0	13.8	6.4	24.5	<b>100.0</b>

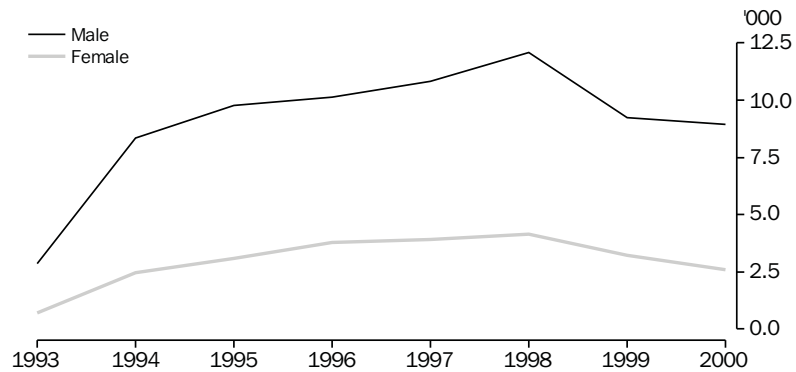
(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Protective custodies and  
apprehensions

The number of persons taken into protective custody has decreased from 16,218 in 1998 to 11,778 in 2000.

#### 8.4 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES BY SEX — NT—1993–2000



Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

## 8.5 TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES(a) — 2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b>no.</b>
Exceed speed limit(b)	16 073	333	78	1 039	125	2 730	<b>20 378</b>
Failed to comply seatbelt	819	45	23	169	89	355	<b>1 500</b>
Failed to obey traffic light	703	—	—	—	—	—	<b>703</b>
Failed to obey traffic control device	247	8	1	17	6	24	<b>303</b>
Unroadworthy vehicle	81	1	2	21	5	5	<b>115</b>
Drink drive 0.05–0.08%(c)	44	1	1	11	4	26	<b>87</b>
Other(d)	1 801	42	30	163	66	349	<b>2 451</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>19 768</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>1 420</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>3 489</i>	<b>25 537</b>
Traffic infringement notices issued per 10,000 population(a)	1 833.6	343.1	102.7	810.2	430.1	928.1	<b>1 306.5</b>

(a) See Glossary.

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

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

(d) Includes all other traffic offences.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

## COURTS

### 8.6 MAGISTRATES COURT — DOMESTIC VIOLENCE APPLICATIONS — 2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b>no.</b>
Male	125	3	1	9	2	23	<b>163</b>
Female	443	23	9	116	33	250	<b>874</b>
Police	89	8	10	3	19	41	<b>170</b>
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>314</i>	<b>1 209</b>

(a) Total includes unknown.

Source: NT Office of Courts Administration.

Cases Of all primary offences lodged through the magistrates court (6,431), 32.0% were against property and 22.0% were against a person. There were 13,199 cases lodged in 2000 and there were 13,054 cases finalised.

#### 8.7 MAGISTRATES COURT — MATTERS LODGED AND FINALISED — 2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Cases lodged							
Primary offence(a)							
Against a person	445	97	60	252	105	454	<b>1 413</b>
Against property	795	201	116	322	126	497	<b>2 057</b>
Drug offences	236	9	23	50	8	61	<b>387</b>
Domestic violence breaches	47	6	—	21	6	45	<b>125</b>
Other (remaining offences)	985	80	66	419	151	748	<b>2 449</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 508</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>1 064</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>1 805</i>	<b><i>6 431</i></b>
Minor traffic offence	3 897	80	97	733	308	1 653	<b>6 768</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 405</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>1 797</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>3 458</i>	<b><i>13 199</i></b>
Cases finalised	7 139	395	313	1 615	558	3 034	<b>13 054</b>

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

Source: NT Office of Courts Administration.

#### CORRECTIONS

**Prisoner summary** Based on the National Prison Census at 30 June each year, the count of prisoners on that day in the NT has fluctuated slightly to 635 in 2000, although the NT imprisonment rate per 10,000 adult population has remained at around 45.

There has been an increasing number of foreign people smugglers imprisoned in the NT which impacts significantly on NT data. People smugglers are the crews of vessels engaged in the illegal transportation of immigrants to Australia, not normally resident in the NT. According to NT Correctional Services, during the June quarter 2000 there were 117 persons in custody in NT adult correctional institutions for people smuggling offences, which represented about 19% of all prisoners.

The higher numbers of Indigenous persons (comprising around 28% of the total NT population, compared to about 2% nationally) also impacts on imprisonment data in the NT. Indigenous persons represented 60.8% of the total prison population at 30 June 2000 (and up to 77% of the NT prisoner population over the last 5 years). However, the NT Indigenous imprisonment rate per 10,000 adult Indigenous population has decreased to 117.6 at 30 June 2000, which is less than the national rate of 172.7 persons per 10,000. This continues the trend of the NT being consistently lower than the national rate of Indigenous imprisonment. While nationally the Indigenous rate of imprisonment was over 14 times the non-Indigenous rate, a ratio of around 5:1 indicates the likelihood that an Indigenous adult in the NT will be imprisoned compared to a non-Indigenous adult. Refer to the Explanatory Notes (and the Appendix on Interpretation of Indigenous Statistics) in *Corrective Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 4512.0) for more information on interpretation of the data.

## 8.8 NT PRISONERS AT 30 JUNE

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Prison population characteristics					
Prisoners (no.)	482.0	606.0	635.0	618.0	635.0
Prisoners (rate per 10,000 adult population)	39.1	45.5	47.5	45.3	45.8
Mean age (years)	30.2	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.3
Indigenous (%)	74.7	72.4	72.6	77.2	60.8
Indigenous (rate per 10,000 adult Indigenous population)	126.1	143.5	147.3	148.8	117.6
Prior known adult imprisonment (%)	45.6	62.9	61.9	62.5	59.1
Remandees (%)	15.6	11.9	14.0	11.5	27.2
Aggregate sentence length (%)					
Less than 1 year	29.5	39.1	39.3	36.7	31.4
5 to less than 10 years	17.7	12.9	11.9	9.7	12.8
10 years and over	5.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	6.3
Median (years)	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
Sentence Type (%)					
Fine default	6.0	0.7	3.0	3.4	4.1
Indeterminate	2.1	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.7

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2000* (Cat. no. 4517.0).

## 8.9 TOTAL NT ADULT PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DETAINEES RECEIVED DURING YEAR

	<i>Sentenced(a)</i>				<i>Unsentenced(a)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<i>Adult Institutions</i>									
1997–98	196	1 148	29	274	45	598	11	181	<b>2 482</b>
1998–99	252	1 255	24	247	47	706	31	213	<b>2 775</b>
1999–2000	126	905	12	194	37	534	12	284	<b>2 104</b>
<i>Juvenile Institutions</i>									
1997–98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>192</b>
1998–99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>221</b>
1999–2000	1	23	1	10	7	85	2	42	<b>171</b>
<i>Total</i>									
1997–98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>2 674</b>
1998–99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<b>2 996</b>
1999–2000	127	928	13	204	44	619	14	326	<b>2 275</b>

(a) Sentenced reception include those receptions of sentenced persons and those persons received for fine default orders.

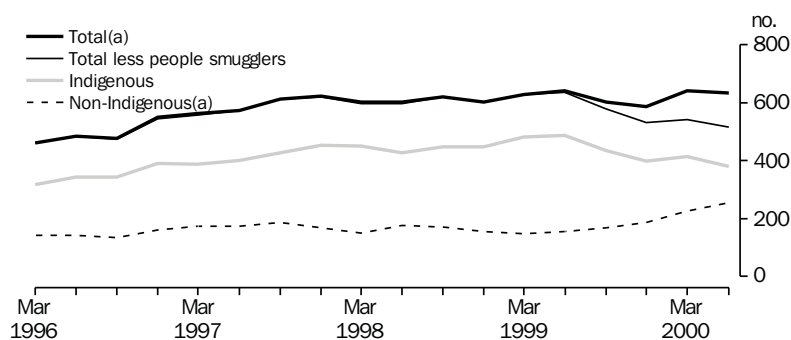
Source: NT Correctional Services.

Daily average prisoner numbers

The daily average number of prisoners in adult correctional facilities in the NT in 1999–2000 was 615, which was 2% less than the previous year (624). The quarterly average number of Indigenous prisoners has been decreasing since 1999, currently representing 60.1% of NT adult prisoners. The current figure in June 2000 represents an overall downward trend in the quarterly daily average prison numbers of Indigenous prisoners, although the influx of foreign people smugglers should also be considered. During the June quarter 2000, on daily average, there were 117 people smugglers in NT prisons, representing 19.0% of the overall NT daily adult prison population.



### 8.10 NT QUARTERLY DAILY AVERAGE PRISONER NUMBERS



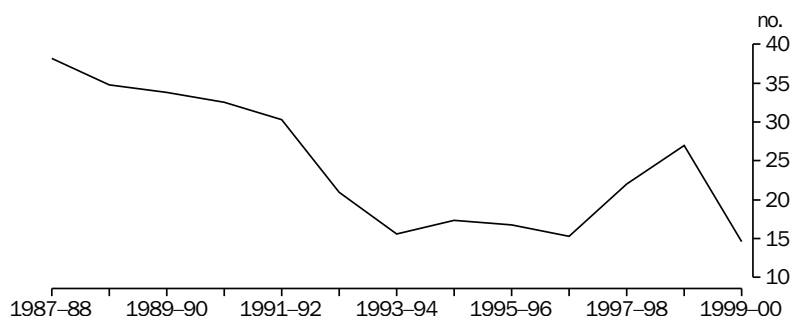
(a) Includes people smugglers.  
Source: NT Correctional Services.

Daily average juvenile detainees

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) record nationally the number of detainees at the last day of each quarter. The Territory's non-Indigenous juvenile detention rate has generally been higher than the national average although the NT Indigenous juvenile detention rate has been consistently lower than the national average.

Over the past eight years, the daily average of juvenile detainee numbers in the Territory has fluctuated between 15 and 30. Due to the small numbers the data can be volatile, however the trend shows a reduction in the daily average of juvenile detainee numbers from the period prior to 1991-92.

### 8.11 NT ANNUAL DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF JUVENILE DETAINEES



Note: The juvenile detention figures for the NT are quite volatile due to the small number of juveniles.

Source: NT Correctional Services.

## FIRE AND EMERGENCY

### 8.12 FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES — SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY — 1999–2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Activity type							
Structure fires	190	1	5	7	9	41	<b>253</b>
Non-structure fires	208	4	—	13	26	52	<b>303</b>
Grass/scrub fires	852	32	50	264	111	370	<b>1 679</b>
Transport fires	68	—	2	10	7	24	<b>111</b>
Chemical	19	—	1	12	2	23	<b>57</b>
Rescue (all types)	53	5	5	5	1	27	<b>96</b>
Automatic fire alarm	1 770	100	93	122	46	464	<b>2 595</b>
Malicious false alarm	65	—	—	—	—	5	<b>70</b>
False alarm	114	—	6	6	1	44	<b>171</b>
Special services	56	—	1	15	8	42	<b>122</b>
Motor vehicle accident	183	—	3	12	12	32	<b>242</b>
Total	3 578	142	166	466	223	1 124	<b>5 699</b>

Source: Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services, Annual Report 1999–2000.

## CHAPTER 9

## HEALTH

### INTRODUCTION

As at June 2000, government expenditure on the Health sector in the Northern Territory (NT) represented 12.7% of total outlays (\$342m on current outlays and \$2m on capital outlays). In 1999–2000, it is estimated that the Health and community services industry in the NT contributed 6.4% to NT Gross State Product compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 5.8%. At February 2001 the Health and community services industry employed 11.6% of all employed wage and salary earners in the NT.

### INDIGENOUS HEALTH

One of the highest priorities of Government is to reduce health differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons in the Territory by significant and sustainable improvements to Indigenous health. Some of the differences in health can be attributed to the health risks to which Indigenous people are more likely to be exposed, such as poor living conditions, remote locations, poor nutrition, smoking, consumption of alcohol at hazardous levels, the misuse of drugs and other harmful substances, and exposure to violence. The high proportion of Indigenous Territorians (around 28% of the total population), many who live in remote communities, should be noted when considering health related data.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

In 2000 there were 5,756 notifiable diseases recorded in the NT compared to 5,268 in 1999. Sexually transmitted diseases remain the highest notified disease group followed by gastrointestinal diseases.

9.1 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a) — 2000

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Bloodborne diseases(a)						
Hepatitis C	139	1	10	2	31	<b>183</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>34</i>	<b>193</b>
Gastrointestinal diseases(a)						
Campylobacteriosis	94	7	23	6	58	<b>188</b>
Cryptosporidiosis	100	7	27	7	69	<b>210</b>
Rotaviral infection	53	64	15	13	119	<b>264</b>
Salmonellosis	161	20	53	7	81	<b>322</b>
Shigellosis	32	22	3	4	54	<b>115</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>393</i>	<b>1 156</b>
Sexually transmitted diseases(a)						
Chlamydial genital infection	320	68	112	18	481	<b>999</b>
Gonorrhoea	192	70	145	51	704	<b>1 162</b>
Syphilis	79	20	30	7	58	<b>194</b>
Trichomoniasis(c)	315	274	257	20	356	<b>1 222</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>1 631</i>	<b>3 625</b>
Vaccine preventable diseases(a)						
<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>	<b>13</b>
Vectorborne diseases(a)						
Ross river virus	88	8	31	10	16	<b>153</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>26</i>	<b>366</b>
Other(a)						
Influenza	41	9	4	1	31	<b>86</b>
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	13	2	6	1	41	<b>63</b>
Tuberculosis	42	1	4	1	12	<b>60</b>
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>99</i>	<b>402</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 041</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>5 756</b>

(a) See Glossary.

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

(c) Officially notifiable from April 1999.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Territory Health Services.

## HEALTH CARE

Territory Health Services administers five public hospitals in the NT located in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Gove and Tennant Creek. There is one private hospital located in Darwin. The wide geographic spread and sparse population of the NT is a key factor in the delivery of acute and specialist care.

## 9.2 HEALTH

	Unit	Darwin Region(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Hospitals 1999–2000(b)							
Available beds	no.	297	30	60	20	164	<b>571</b>
Separations(c)							
Overnight							
Indigenous	no.	4 982	1 445	1 938	789	5 144	<b>14 298</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 499	375	1 194	278	2 692	<b>13 038</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>13 481</i>	<i>1 820</i>	<i>3 132</i>	<i>1 067</i>	<i>7 836</i>	<b>27 336</b>
Day only							
Indigenous	no.	1 177	188	427	156	957	<b>2 905</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 973	316	497	89	1 705	<b>7 580</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 150</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>924</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>2 662</i>	<b>10 485</b>
Total separations							
Indigenous	no.	6 159	1 633	2 365	945	6 101	<b>17 203</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	13 472	691	1 691	367	4 397	<b>20 618</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>19 631</i>	<i>2 324</i>	<i>4 056</i>	<i>1 312</i>	<i>10 498</i>	<b>37 821</b>
Average length of stay(d)							
Indigenous	days	6.4	3.9	4.0	3.0	5.2	<b>5.2</b>
Non-Indigenous	days	3.7	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	<b>3.4</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<b>4.2</b>
Day surgery	no.	3 980	347	457	18	1 648	<b>6 450</b>
Weighted separations(c)							
Indigenous	no.	8 010	1 229	1 807	697	7 071	<b>18 814</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	13 641	413	1 163	255	3 771	<b>19 243</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>21 651</i>	<i>1 642</i>	<i>2 970</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>10 842</i>	<b>38 057</b>
Damaged, missing or filled teeth, 1999(e)							
Indigenous	no.	119	47	131	13	129	<b>439</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	434	22	76	1	50	<b>583</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>179</i>	<b>1 022</b>
Community childcare, June 2000							
Children in substitute care	no.	141	1	26	7	53	<b>228</b>
Access to childcare places							
Target population(f)	no.	5 232	565	1 035	294	1 683	<b>8 809</b>
Childcare places available	no.	2 089	147	262	47	569	<b>3 113</b>
Access rate	%	39.9	26.0	25.3	16.0	33.7	<b>35.3</b>

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

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

(c) See Glossary.

(d) Includes same day separations.

(e) Figures based on children aged 12 years. Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

(f) Children aged 0 to 4 years at June 1999 with parent/s in the workforce or training, with access to childcare facilities.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Territory Health Services.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading single cause of death in the NT in 1999 was malignant neoplasms (cancer) which accounted for 20.8% of total deaths, although this cause accounted for only 11.5% of Indigenous deaths. The leading causes of death in the Indigenous population were diseases of the circulatory system (includes heart diseases) accounting for 28.3% of Indigenous deaths (27.0% for the total population). In 1999, a significantly higher proportion of Indigenous males than Indigenous females died from ischaemic heart disease and external causes of morbidity and mortality such as transport accidents, while a higher proportion of Indigenous females than Indigenous males died from diabetes mellitus.

### 9.3 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH(a), NORTHERN TERRITORY — 1999

	Indigenous persons	Proportion of all Indigenous deaths	Total NT Deaths			Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
			Males	Females	Persons		
			no.	no.	no.		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	16	4	13	11	24	2.9	12.5
Malignant neoplasms	46	11.5	101	72	173	20.8	89.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases							
Diabetes mellitus	21	5.3	8	13	33	—	—
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</i>	27	6.8	20	24	44	5.3	22.8
Mental and behavioural disorders	9	2.3	15	5	20	2.4	10.4
Diseases of the nervous system	—	—	13	10	23	2.8	11.9
Diseases of the circulatory system							
All heart diseases							
Ischaemic heart disease	58	14.5	91	32	123	14.8	63.8
<i>Total all heart diseases</i>	90	22.6	118	55	173	20.8	89.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	19	4.8	18	24	42	5.0	21.8
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	113	28.3	141	84	225	27.0	116.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	39	9.8	42	22	64	7.7	33.2
Diseases of the digestive system	19	4.8	20	17	37	4.4	19.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	—	—	—	6	8	1.0	4.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	27	6.8	15	19	34	4.1	17.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	12	3.0	13	4	17	2.0	8.8
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	8	2.0	8	9	17	2.0	8.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Transport accidents, excluding water, air and space accidents	11	2.8	30	7	37	4.4	19.2
Intentional self-harm	16	4.0	27	5	32	3.8	16.6
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality</i>	56	14.0	96	28	124	14.9	64.3
All other causes — remainder	27	6.8	12	12	22	2.7	11.5
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>431.7</b>

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

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH *continued*

Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system (includes heart disease) and malignant neoplasms (cancer) were the most prevalent underlying causes of death in all regions. Darwin Region Balance had the highest prevalence of malignant neoplasms at 36.2% and East Arnhem the lowest at 19.6% compared to the NT at 27.0%. Darwin SD and Environs had the highest prevalence of diseases of the circulatory system at 25.8% compared to the NT at 20.8%.

## 9.4 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH — 1999

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
All causes							
Indigenous	58	63	49	55	23	140	399
Non-Indigenous	302	6	7	28	13	56	433
Total	360	69	56	83	36	196	832
Malignant neoplasms							
Indigenous	4	n.p.	11	7	n.p.	15	46
Non-Indigenous	89	n.p.	2	10	n.p.	22	127
Total	93	n.p.	13	17	n.p.	37	173
Diabetes mellitus							
Indigenous	2	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8	21
Non-Indigenous	10	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	12
Total	12	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8	33
Diseases of the circulatory system							
Indigenous	18	22	9	20	6	36	113
Non-Indigenous	72	3	2	6	8	14	112
Total	90	25	11	26	14	50	225
Diseases of the respiratory system							
Indigenous	3	n.p.	8	3	n.p.	18	39
Non-Indigenous	15	n.p.	—	3	n.p.	4	25
Total	18	n.p.	8	6	n.p.	22	64
Diseases of the digestive system							
Indigenous	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9	19
Non-Indigenous	12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3	18
Total	17	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.	12	37
All other medical conditions							
Indigenous	7	10	11	6	n.p.	33	76
Non-Indigenous	38	—	—	3	n.p.	3	46
Total	45	10	11	9	9	36	122
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Transport accidents							
Indigenous	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	11
Non-Indigenous	17	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	28
Total	22	n.p.	n.p.	3	n.p.	4	39
Intentional self-harm							
Indigenous	4	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16
Non-Indigenous	11	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16
Total	15	5	n.p.	n.p.	3	7	32
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality							
Indigenous	16	10	n.p.	9	n.p.	13	56
Non-Indigenous	48	—	n.p.	3	n.p.	6	68
Total	64	10	3	12	5	19	124

(a) Includes offshore and migratory and NT undefined.

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

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy at birth for all people in the Northern Territory in 1997–99 was 70.6 years for males and 75.1 years for females. These figures continued a general upwards trend in life expectancy, but they remained considerably lower than the national figures of 76.2 years and 81.8 years respectively. The corresponding figures for the NT in 1987–89 were 66.5 years for males and 72.3 years for females.

Differences in Indigenous and total mortality are also reflected in significantly lower life expectancy among Indigenous people. Based on national experimental life tables it is estimated that Indigenous males born in 1997–99 could be expected to live to about 56 years (20 years less than the life expectancy for total males), while Indigenous females could be expected to live to about 63 years (around 18 years less than the life expectancy for all females). These Indigenous life expectancies at birth are similar to those experienced among the total male population in 1901–10 (55 years) and the female total population in 1920–22 (63 years). There does however appear to be some improvement in the life expectancy of Indigenous persons in the NT (as well as South Australia and Western Australia) from 1990–92 to 1997–99.



## CHAPTER 10

## TRANSPORT

In 1999–2000 the Northern Territory's (NT) Transport and storage industry accounted for 5.8% of Gross State Product, while nationally the industry contributed 5.4% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product. At February 2001 the Transport and storage industry employed 7.0% of all employed wage and salary earners in NT.

### INFRASTRUCTURE

The \$1,300m Darwin to Alice Springs railway is the largest infrastructure project ever undertaken in the Northern Territory, and is expected to provide a greater impetus for Darwin to become a major multi-modal transport hub for the region. The project is expected to create 7,000 construction related jobs nationally, of which 1,300 will be in the Territory. Construction of the railway is scheduled for completion in 2003–04, in conjunction with Stage Two of the \$73m East Arm Port development, which includes a new rail-to-ship railway terminal.

The Territory has been dependant on road transport for much of its domestic freight for many years. Expansion in road freight has been facilitated by the upgrading of the national highway network, with the NT Department of Transport and Works managing 2,665 kilometres of national highway at June 2000.

### 10.1 ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
Road Lengths, 30 June 2000(a)(b)							
Sealed							
National highway	km	202	—	925	970	568	<b>2 665</b>
Arterial	km	631	7	663	486	515	<b>2 302</b>
Local	km	411	6	248	186	530	<b>1 381</b>
Gravel							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	31	374	420	—	597	<b>1 423</b>
Local	km	1 127	50	2 397	956	681	<b>5 211</b>
Formed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	29	3	—	365	<b>397</b>
Local	km	304	102	842	1 171	2 158	<b>4 577</b>
Flat bladed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	—	—	—	5	<b>5</b>
Local	km	30	—	370	241	1 854	<b>2 494</b>
Road works expenditure, 1999–2000(a)(b)							
Maintenance(c)	\$'000	15 911	1 144	9 299	6 167	13 795	<b>46 316</b>
Minor works	\$'000	2 548	125	400	—	366	<b>3 439</b>
Capital works(d)	\$'000	14 206	23	2 899	874	3 177	<b>21 179</b>

(a) Darwin Statistical Division and Environs figures include Darwin Region Balance.

(b) Data refer to NT Department of Transport and Works managed roads only, local government managed roads are not included.

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

(d) Includes Black Spot and Strategic Roads Funds.

Source: NT Department of Transport and Works.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

During 1999 there were 2,400 road traffic accidents recorded in the Territory, an increase of 55 (2.3%) from the previous year. The number of accidents per 10,000 population increased slightly from 123.5 to 124.5. Darwin SD and Environs had the highest rate per 10,000 population (149.1), followed by Barkly Region (124.3) and Katherine Region (114.0).

## 10.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS — 1999

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Type of road traffic accident							
Overtum vehicle	44	27	27	67	36	75	<b>276</b>
Struck pedestrian	62	4	5	11	6	27	<b>115</b>
Struck object	144	9	4	21	5	38	<b>221</b>
Struck animal	6	4	1	11	9	21	<b>52</b>
Without colliding(a)	103	25	4	33	12	45	<b>222</b>
Angle collision	422	4	5	20	3	87	<b>541</b>
Rear end	496	3	2	15	5	53	<b>574</b>
Other	298	12	4	20	9	56	<b>399</b>
Total	1 575	88	52	198	85	402	<b>2 400</b>
Road traffic accident rate per 10,000 population	149.1	70.9	39.7	114.0	124.3	107.6	<b>124.5</b>

(a) Includes 'ran off road' and 'fell off motor cycle'.

Source: NT Road Safety Council.

The 2,400 road traffic accidents in NT during 1999 resulted in 1,360 injuries, including 49 fatalities. Excluding fatalities, the injury rate was 12.7 per 1,000 registered vehicles, however Darwin Region Balance (51.5) and Barkly Region (41.5) had much higher rates than the NT average.

### 10.3 INJURIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS — 1999

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory</b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	<b>no.</b>
Type of injury(a)							
Fatal							
Male	13	4	2	5	4	10	<b>38</b>
Female	4	—	1	3	1	2	<b>11</b>
Total	17	4	3	8	5	12	<b>49</b>
Fatality rate per 10,000 population	1.6	3.2	2.3	4.6	7.3	3.2	<b>2.5</b>
Fatality rate per 1,000 registered motor vehicles(b)	0.2	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.2	0.6	<b>0.5</b>
Non-fatal							
Male	429	63	29	93	61	139	<b>814</b>
Female	246	38	18	61	32	102	<b>497</b>
Total	675	101	47	154	93	241	<b>1 311</b>
Injury rate per 10,000 population	63.9	81.4	35.9	88.7	136.0	64.5	<b>68.0</b>
Injury rate per 1,000 registered motor vehicles(b)	9.6	51.5	14.6	23.1	41.5	13.0	<b>12.7</b>
Type of road user(a)							
Driver of a motor vehicle	462	42	25	89	52	123	<b>793</b>
Passenger	75	49	19	56	31	73	<b>303</b>
Rear tray passenger	1	—	—	—	2	—	<b>3</b>
Motor cyclist	60	8	2	2	3	20	<b>95</b>
Pillion passenger	3	2	—	—	1	2	<b>8</b>
Pedestrian	53	3	4	9	—	11	<b>80</b>
Pedal cyclist	38	1	—	6	9	24	<b>78</b>
Total	692	105	50	162	98	253	<b>1 360</b>

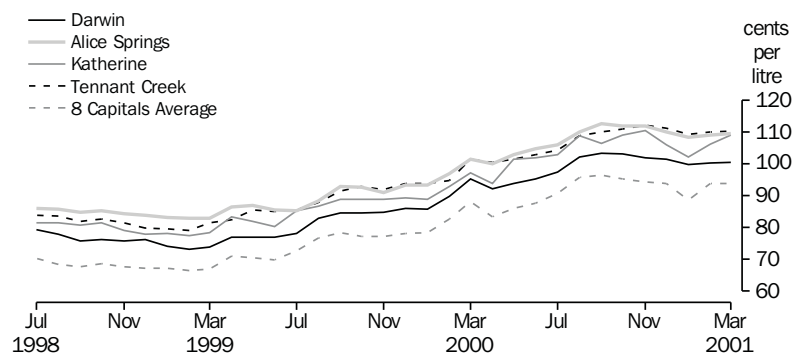
(a) See Glossary.

(b) Excludes trailers, caravans, plant and equipment.

Source: NT Road Safety Council.

### PETROL PRICES

10.4 AVERAGE PETROL PRICES (UNLEADED) COMPARISON SELECTED AREAS



Source: Australian Automobile Association.

## 10.5 AVERAGE PETROL PRICES (UNLEADED)

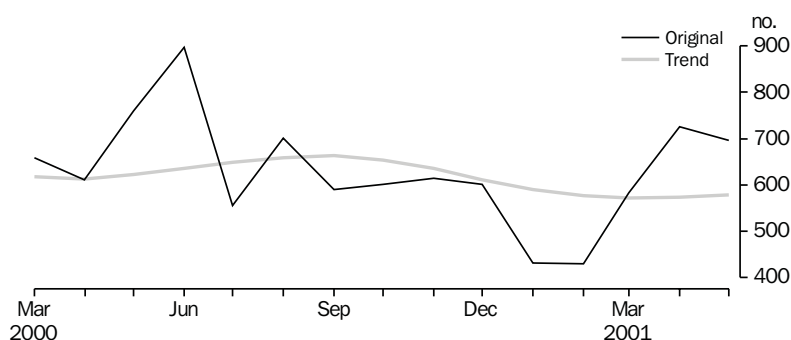
Selected areas	2000										2001		
	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Darwin	95.3	92.2	94.0	95.3	97.4	102.3	103.4	103.1	102.0	101.5	99.8	100.2	100.5
Katherine	97.2	94.0	101.6	101.9	102.8	108.8	106.4	109.0	110.5	106.0	102.1	106.2	109.0
Tennant Creek	101.5	100.5	101.5	103.0	104.4	108.8	110.0	110.9	112.1	111.2	109.2	110.0	110.3
Alice Springs	101.4	100.1	103.0	104.8	106.0	110.1	112.8	111.9	112.0	110.0	108.4	109.0	109.5
Sydney	88.5	84.3	86.7	88.3	91.3	95.1	96.1	96.8	96.0	96.7	88.6	95.2	94.7
Melbourne	86.6	79.7	83.5	84.6	88.5	93.6	95.2	94.9	93.1	94.5	87.8	93.0	92.9
Brisbane	77.2	73.0	77.6	78.3	81.5	87.5	85.3	84.6	83.3	82.4	76.4	83.7	84.1
Adelaide	86.7	80.8	84.8	85.5	89.5	94.3	95.8	93.7	94.3	92.9	85.3	93.0	93.2
Perth	87.5	81.8	84.2	85.2	89.7	94.2	95.3	93.7	94.3	91.7	84.9	92.2	93.5
Hobart	92.2	89.7	90.9	94.4	97.0	100.5	102.0	97.3	94.6	94.0	92.1	97.5	97.2
Canberra	92.4	86.4	87.1	90.2	92.3	98.1	98.0	97.7	97.4	97.3	93.6	96.5	94.6

Source: Australian Automobile Association.

## MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

New motor vehicle registrations

10.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, (MONTHLY)(a)



(a) Registrations affected by the introduction of the GST from 1 July 2000.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Cat. no. 9301.0).

NT fleet At 31 October 1999 there were a total of 103,102 motor vehicles registered in NT, including 67,516 passenger vehicles. This represented 535 vehicles per 1,000 population. Darwin SD and Environs (668) and Central Region (494) had the highest rates of motor vehicles registered per 1,000 population, while in Darwin Region Balance there were just 158 vehicles registered for every 1,000 people.

10.7 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS — AT 31 OCTOBER 1999

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	47 742	1 023	1 658	3 895	1 232	11 966	<b>67 516</b>	
Motor cycles	2 298	83	130	280	56	794	<b>3 641</b>	
Campervans	107	4	2	8	4	25	<b>150</b>	
Light commercial vehicles	16 275	615	1 042	1 817	681	4 121	<b>24 551</b>	
Rigid trucks (GVM 3.5–4.5 tonnes)	279	15	31	36	16	55	<b>432</b>	
Rigid trucks (GVM >4.5 tonnes)	1 772	68	117	286	119	512	<b>2 874</b>	
Articulated trucks	414	6	19	92	30	255	<b>816</b>	
Non freight carrying trucks	89	10	9	21	10	21	<b>160</b>	
Buses	1 578	139	203	225	95	722	<b>2 962</b>	
Total motor vehicles	70 554	1 963	3 211	6 660	2 243	18 471	<b>103 102</b>	
Registered motor vehicles per 1,000 population	668	158	245	384	328	494	<b>535</b>	
Plant and equipment	65	8	9	15	7	16	<b>120</b>	
Trailers	12 897	502	823	1 960	458	3 346	<b>19 986</b>	
Caravans	408	12	21	59	16	134	<b>650</b>	
Total registrations	83 924	2 485	4 064	8 694	2 724	21 967	<b>123 858</b>	

Source: ABS, data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census, at 31 October 1999.

Average age of fleet

From data held on motor vehicle registries in Australia, it is estimated that at October 1999 the average age of the Northern Territory fleet of vehicles was 9.2 years, compared with 10.6 years for all vehicles in Australia. The average age of passenger vehicles in NT was significantly lower than the national average (8.9 years compared with 10.3 years). Within the NT, Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest average age for passenger vehicles (8.7 years), while passenger vehicles in Barkly Region had the highest average at 9.6 years.

10.8 ESTIMATED AVERAGE AGE OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES(a) — AT 31 OCTOBER 1999

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.6	9.5	<b>8.9</b>	10.3
Motor cycles	8.1	8.0	8.9	8.1	9.8	8.9	<b>8.4</b>	10.1
Campervans	18.4	15.3	18.1	16.3	21.6	21.6	<b>18.9</b>	18.4
Light commercial vehicles	9.8	8.4	10.0	8.1	9.0	10.2	<b>9.8</b>	11.4
Rigid trucks (GVM 3.5–4.5 tonnes)	7.1	10.5	7.2	6.7	12.1	7.3	<b>7.1</b>	12.7
Rigid trucks (GVM >4.5 tonnes)	12.4	10.6	12.6	11.8	13.0	12.6	<b>12.4</b>	15.4
Articulated trucks	11.9	18.3	11.2	12.5	14.4	10.6	<b>11.6</b>	11.6
Non freight carrying trucks	9.9	16.7	13.0	8.8	12.9	10.5	<b>11.0</b>	14.6
Buses	6.2	6.3	7.7	6.1	6.9	6.7	<b>6.5</b>	9.5
Total	9.0	8.6	9.5	8.7	9.6	9.6	<b>9.2</b>	10.6

(a) Excludes plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.

Source: ABS, data available on request, Motor Vehicle Census, at 31 October 1999.



## CHAPTER 11

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Northern Territory (NT) construction industry comprises residential and non-residential (commercial) building activity, as well as engineering construction. In 1999–2000 the construction industry contributed \$369m (5.6%) to total NT Gross State Product (GSP), the lowest contribution by the industry to GSP in the 1990s, and the only year of the 1990s when construction industry contribution to NT GSP was less than the industry's contribution to national Gross Domestic Product. At February 2001 the industry employed 4.6% of all Territory wage and salary earners.

### RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Building Approvals In 1999–2000 there were a total of 1,512 approvals for new residential building in NT, comprising 903 approvals for new houses and 609 approvals for flats, units and apartments.

Approvals for new houses were down 40.1% from 1998–99, with the majority of approvals in Darwin SD and Environs (69.6%), Central Region (11.9%), and Katherine Region (8.6%). The total value of approvals for new houses in 1999–2000 was \$127.8m, down 39.0% from the previous year.

Approvals for flats, units and apartments were down 11.0% from 1998–99, with 95.6% of approvals in Darwin SD and Environs. The total value of approvals for flats, units and apartments was \$77.9m, an increase of 5.0% from the previous year.

## 11.1 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
New houses								
1995-96	no.	612	45	41	60	14	159	931
1996-97	no.	767	57	55	77	18	131	1 105
1997-98	no.	930	47	23	54	47	147	1 248
1998-99	no.	960	55	129	140	23	211	1 518
1999-2000	no.	626	46	14	77	33	107	903
Value of new houses								
1995-96	\$'000	64 876.7	4 182.5	4 443.0	7 126.9	1 200.0	17 012.4	98 841.5
1996-97	\$'000	97 547.2	6 286.2	7 671.7	10 389.5	1 923.0	13 647.5	137 465.1
1997-98	\$'000	125 314.4	5 659.8	2 995.0	6 905.5	6 044.3	16 936.1	163 855.1
1998-99	\$'000	135 471.4	7 516.3	19 094.8	16 804.0	2 900.2	26 566.3	208 353.0
1999-2000	\$'000	90 392.9	6 119.2	2 196.9	10 794.7	4 404.2	13 847.5	127 755.4
New flats/units, apartments etc.								
1995-96	no.	390	2	8	25	7	73	505
1996-97	no.	671	13	4	24	—	130	842
1997-98	no.	795	2	—	5	—	154	956
1998-99	no.	599	2	8	39	—	34	682
1999-2000	no.	580	2	4	5	—	18	609
Value of new flats/units, apartments etc.								
1995-96	\$'000	36 808.2	110.0	1 092.0	1 830.0	240.0	5 878.0	45 958.2
1996-97	\$'000	59 428.4	1 295.7	530.0	1 920.6	—	9 177.5	72 352.3
1997-98	\$'000	93 905.2	295.0	—	494.6	—	14 883.3	109 578.1
1998-99	\$'000	67 954.6	179.0	884.5	2 278.0	—	2 609.0	73 905.1
1999-2000	\$'000	74 930.7	300.3	521.7	450.0	—	1 690.9	77 893.6
Total value of new residential building								
1995-96	\$'000	101 685.0	4 292.5	5 535.0	8 956.9	1 440.0	22 890.4	144 799.7
1996-97	\$'000	156 975.7	7 581.9	8 201.7	12 310.1	1 923.0	22 825.1	209 817.4
1997-98	\$'000	219 219.6	5 954.8	2 995.0	7 400.1	6 044.3	31 819.4	273 433.2
1998-99	\$'000	203 426.0	7 695.3	19 979.3	19 082.0	2 900.2	29 175.3	282 258.1
1999-2000	\$'000	165 323.6	6 419.5	2 718.6	11 244.7	4 404.2	15 538.4	205 649.0
Total value of residential alterations/additions								
1995-96	\$'000	17 420.9	1 718.0	1 712.0	1 809.9	368.7	4 396.5	27 426.0
1996-97	\$'000	15 664.6	1 412.0	986.0	627.8	364.0	4 286.7	23 341.1
1997-98	\$'000	20 405.9	1 104.5	550.0	1 541.5	160.9	4 004.9	27 767.6
1998-99	\$'000	18 151.8	1 595.7	2 830.4	3 024.8	628.8	4 340.9	30 572.3
1999-2000	\$'000	20 599.4	2 384.3	2 005.0	895.3	348.2	4 171.4	30 403.6

Source: Building Approvals, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 8731.7).

**Residential sales** In 1999-2000 there were 867 house sales in Darwin City, down 19.7% from 1,080 sales the previous year. The number of sales of houses also decreased in Palmerston (down 10.5%), Alice Springs (down 29.4%) and Katherine (down 24.7%), while the 40 sales in Tennant Creek was the same number as for the previous year.

There were 927 sales of units in Darwin City for 1999-2000, up slightly from 920 sales the previous year. Sales of units in Palmerston dropped from 211 to 116, while in Alice Springs sales dropped from 171 to 156.



## 11.2 REAL ESTATE MARKET INDICATORS, HOUSES AND UNITS

Location	Unit	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
HOUSES							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	1 001	865	914	869	1 080	867
Total value	\$ '000	182 997	163 555	180 474	180 705	222 162	186 456
Average price	\$ '000	183	189	197	208	206	215
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	231	247	314	401	448	401
Total value	\$ '000	31 100	35 789	52 546	70 210	78 104	75 300
Average price	\$ '000	135	145	167	175	174	188
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	345	356	345	443	647	457
Total value	\$ '000	51 108	56 423	56 977	73 002	99 161	73 658
Average price	\$ '000	148	158	165	165	153	161
Tennant Creek							
Sales	no.	39	55	46	38	40	40
Total value	\$ '000	1 929	3 216	3 044	2 669	2 457	2 057
Average price	\$ '000	49	58	66	70	61	51
Katherine							
Sales	no.	54	65	78	108	190	143
Total value	\$ '000	7 388	9 078	11 209	17 295	28 317	23 415
Average price	\$ '000	137	140	144	160	149	164
UNITS							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	901	873	784	880	920	927
Total value	\$ '000	124 471	130 991	127 841	152 811	160 350	176 966
Average price	\$ '000	138	150	163	174	174	191
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	123	124	158	261	211	116
Total value	\$ '000	11 701	13 318	18 424	30 641	25 802	14 249
Average price	\$ '000	95	107	117	117	122	123
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	213	232	230	217	171	156
Total value	\$ '000	22 478	26 910	29 158	27 153	21 546	20 378
Average price	\$ '000	106	116	127	125	126	131
Katherine							
Sales	no.	30	28	18	8	3	19
Total value	\$ '000	3 720	3 365	2 182	886	342	2 537
Average price	\$ '000	124	120	121	111	114	134

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

Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 1999-2000.

Residential sale prices In 1999-2000 the 867 houses sold in Darwin City averaged \$215,000 per sale, an increase of 4.4% from the average sale price in 1998-99. Average sale prices of houses also increased for Palmerston (8.0%), Alice Springs (5.2%) and Katherine (10.1%).

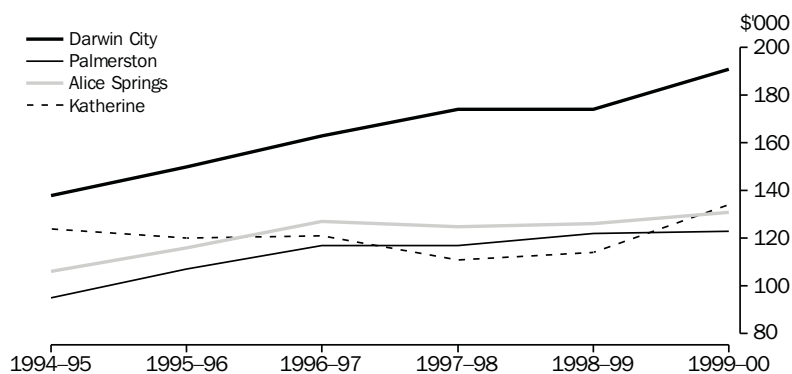
### 11.3 AVERAGE PRICES, HOUSES



Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 1999-2000.

The 927 units sold in Darwin City in 1999-2000 averaged \$191,000 per sale, an increase of 9.8% from the average sale price in 1998-99. The average sale price of units in Palmerston was about the same as the previous year (\$123,000), while the average price in Alice Springs increased by 4.0% to \$131,000.

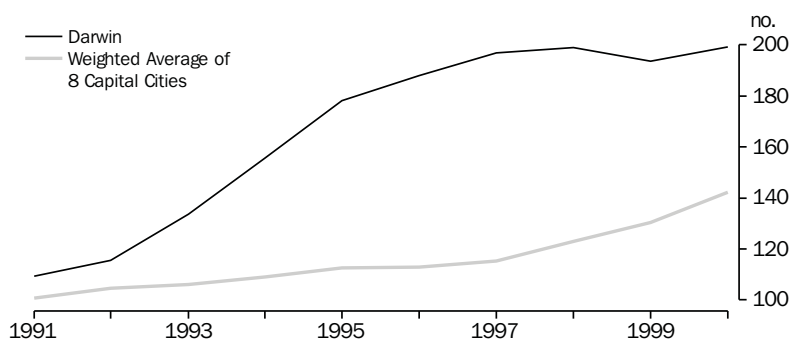
### 11.4 AVERAGE PRICES, UNITS



Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 1999-2000.

The House Price Index for established houses in Darwin increased sharply in the early 1990s, but by the middle of the decade had begun to ease, and from 1996-97 to 1999-2000 prices had stabilised, with little or no increase in the index at all. At about the same time that Darwin house prices were stabilising, house prices in many other capital cities were starting to increase rapidly.

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



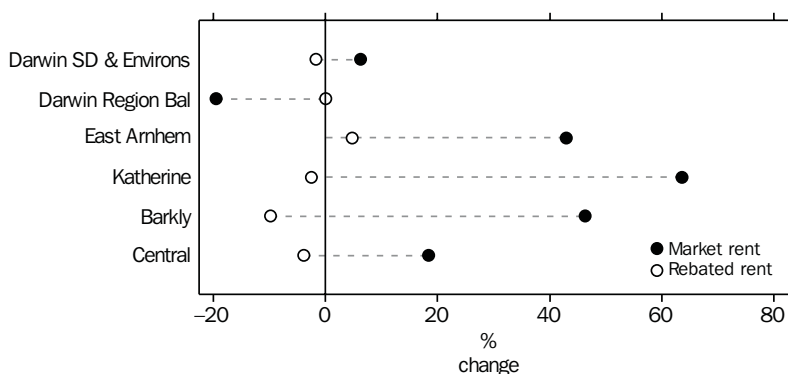
(a) Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0).

### Public housing

Public housing comprises dwellings owned and managed by Territory Housing, including Government Employee and Industry housing. At 30 June 2000 there were 7,451 public housing dwellings available for rent in NT, with 7,237 being rented at the time and 214 dwellings vacant. Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest proportion of dwellings being rented at market rates (24.1%), compared with 33.9% across NT.

### 11.6 DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF RENTAL — 1998-99 TO 1999-2000



Source: Territory Housing.

There were 3,753 applications for public housing in NT during 1999-2000. Half of all tenants allocated housing during the year waited less than 6 months, while 18.4% had waited 2 years or more. In Darwin SD and Environs 34.5% of tenants waited less than 6 months to be allocated public housing, however the proportion was much higher in Katherine Region (84.4%), and in Barkly Region all but one tenant waited less than 6 months.

## 11.7 PUBLIC HOUSING

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance(a)</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region(b)</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Public housing dwellings, 30 June 2000							
Market Rent	1 073	82	343	355	142	459	2 454
Rebated Rent	3 371	—	44	444	100	824	4 783
Vacant dwelling	91	5	6	35	10	67	214
<i>Total</i>	4 535	87	393	834	252	1 350	7 451
Stock numbers							
One bedroom	909	27	82	173	50	291	1 532
Two bedroom	1 061	—	115	232	58	393	1 859
Three bedroom	2 359	54	182	383	136	608	3 722
Four bedrooms or more	206	6	14	46	8	58	338
<i>Total</i>	4 535	87	393	834	252	1 350	7 451
Households by Indigenous Status(c)							
Indigenous	599	—	8	255	91	320	1 273
Non-Indigenous	3 524	—	87	310	67	688	4 676
<i>Total</i>	4 123	—	95	565	158	1 008	5 949
Applications for Public housing, 1999–2000	1 998	19	196	575	165	800	3 753
Demand for housing, 30 June 2000(d)							
One bedroom (pensioner)	229	2	—	16	—	27	274
One bedroom (non-pensioner)	488	—	15	32	4	65	604
Two bedroom	234	—	4	28	7	97	370
Three bedroom	329	1	12	26	12	177	557
Four bedroom	13	—	1	3	4	20	41
<i>Total(e)</i>	1 300	3	33	105	29	387	1 857
Wait time(f)							
Under 6 months	201	—	3	152	62	106	524
6–12 months	106	—	1	17	—	24	148
1–2 years	117	—	5	4	1	50	177
2 years or more	158	—	6	7	—	21	192
<i>Total</i>	582	—	15	180	63	201	1 041

(a) Includes Jabiru which denotes industry housing only.

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

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

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

(e) Includes unknown.

(f) Time public housing tenants allocated housing during 1999–2000 waited for accommodation.

Source: Territory Housing.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Building approvals The value of all non-residential (commercial) building approvals during 1999–2000 was \$139.6m, a decrease of 25.8% from 1998–99, and lower than each of the previous four years. Darwin SD and Environs accounted for 78.1% of the total value of approvals for 1999–2000, with Central Region accounting for 10.7% and Katherine Region for a further 7.6%.

### 11.8 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1995–96	181 859	834	2 755	14 318	1 032	21 246	222 043
1996–97	196 771	7 574	3 293	14 340	2 176	17 094	241 249
1997–98	202 835	1 443	3 780	28 660	666	10 170	247 553
1998–99	126 313	2 316	1 751	11 405	309	46 016	188 110
1999–2000	109 022	1 421	2 822	10 629	831	14 921	139 645

Source: *Building Approvals, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 8731.7)*.

Building completions The value of all non-residential (commercial) building completions during 1999–2000 was \$164.3m, a decrease of 32.9% from the previous year. The value of Office building completions was \$52.8m, 32.1% of all commercial completions. Just over 80% of the value of Office completions was in Darwin SD and Environs.

The value of Hotels, etc. building completions in NT during 1999–2000 was \$15.5m, with Central Region accounting for just over half of this total.

#### 11.9 TOTAL VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COMPLETED

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Hotels etc.							
1995–96	13 340	—	—	150	—	13 331	26 821
1996–97	55 134	1 355	—	280	—	5 116	61 885
1997–98	325	—	150	—	—	—	475
1998–99	602	—	—	—	—	398	1 000
1999–2000	7 411	—	—	63	—	8 018	15 492
Shops							
1995–96	13 797	—	100	897	219	4 166	19 178
1996–97	51 256	—	—	2 260	168	3 370	57 053
1997–98	54 415	355	1 060	4 063	444	880	61 216
1998–99	28 130	160	—	159	—	1 988	30 437
1999–2000	13 429	568	—	615	—	379	14 991
Offices							
1995–96	8 383	515	—	479	—	3 089	12 466
1996–97	33 496	86	1 180	246	972	5 163	41 144
1997–98	14 651	187	—	714	775	2 173	18 499
1998–99	29 124	115	—	980	98	1 247	31 564
1999–2000	42 640	150	—	8 375	108	1 553	52 826
Other business premises							
1995–96	21 339	204	—	94	—	1 650	23 286
1996–97	36 468	1 309	150	314	—	2 262	40 503
1997–98	26 456	—	831	596	304	857	29 045
1998–99	54 290	50	50	1 032	113	1 832	57 366
1999–2000	21 513	287	56	1 051	—	2 671	25 577
Educational							
1995–96	14 194	200	200	1 541	—	3 012	19 148
1996–97	41 117	2 530	583	1 483	—	3 055	48 768
1997–98	32 278	80	1 300	5 950	121	3 738	43 468
1998–99	19 739	—	—	3 511	—	1 392	24 642
1999–2000	9 960	—	—	2 573	174	1 336	14 043
Other building							
1995–96	33 535	13 821	2 168	5 664	518	27 292	82 996
1996–97	34 964	957	—	10 353	647	10 305	57 227
1997–98	46 077	2 533	416	5 615	227	5 664	60 532
1998–99	73 321	2 149	3 983	2 880	177	17 241	99 751
1999–2000	22 962	641	337	9 284	228	7 932	41 382
Total non-residential building							
1995–96	104 588	14 739	2 468	8 824	737	52 540	183 895
1996–97	252 437	6 238	1 913	14 936	1 787	29 271	306 580
1997–98	174 203	3 155	3 758	16 938	1 870	13 313	213 236
1998–99	205 207	2 475	4 033	8 561	387	24 099	244 761
1999–2000	117 915	1 646	393	21 960	510	21 889	164 312

Source: *Building Activity, NT* (Cat. no. 8752.7).

## ALL BUILDING BY SECTOR

The total value of all residential and commercial building completions during 1999–2000 was \$438.6m, of which 29.0% was public sector work, and 71.0% was private sector work. The proportion of public sector dwelling unit completions decreased from 22.2% in 1998–99 to 16.1% in 1999–2000. The public sector accounted for 18.0% of the value of new residential building completions and just under half (47.4%) of non-residential building completions in 1999–2000.

### 11.10 BUILDING COMPLETIONS BY SECTOR

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
Dwelling units(b)				
1995–96	no.	1311	200	1511
1996–97	no.	1350	258	1608
1997–98	no.	1708	311	2019
1998–99	no.	1703	487	2190
1999–2000	no.	1504	289	1793
Value of new residential				
1995–96	\$m	146.8	35.9	182.7
1996–97	\$m	145.3	27.8	173.1
1997–98	\$m	184.9	38.9	223.7
1998–99	\$m	209.9	69.4	279.3
1999–2000	\$m	199.3	43.8	243.1
Value of alterations and additions				
1995–96	\$m	23.2	10.0	33.2
1996–97	\$m	20.0	1.8	21.7
1997–98	\$m	21.2	6.0	27.2
1998–99	\$m	22.4	8.3	30.8
1999–2000	\$m	25.8	5.4	31.2
Value of non-residential				
1995–96	\$m	97.4	86.5	183.9
1996–97	\$m	171.4	135.1	306.6
1997–98	\$m	114.0	99.3	213.3
1998–99	\$m	104.8	140.0	244.8
1999–2000	\$m	86.5	77.9	164.3
<b>Value of Total building</b>				
1995–96	\$m	267.4	132.4	399.8
1996–97	\$m	336.7	164.7	501.4
1997–98	\$m	320.0	144.1	464.1
1998–99	\$m	337.2	217.7	554.9
1999–2000	\$m	311.5	127.1	438.6

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

(b) Includes dwellings created from conversions.

Source: *Building Activity, NT (Cat. no. 8752.7)*.

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION

In 1999–2000 the value of all engineering construction work done in NT was \$276.8m, a decrease of 20.7% from the previous year. Of this total, \$110.6m was work done by the private sector for the private sector, \$100.5m was work done by the private sector for the public sector, and the remaining \$65.7m was public works.

Construction of roads, highways and subdivisions accounted for \$96.2m (34.8%) of all engineering construction work done during 1999–2000, with telecommunications work accounting for \$44.1m (15.9%).

Engineering construction work is expected to increase sharply from 2001–02, primarily due to the construction of the Darwin to Alice Springs railway.

11.11 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, VALUE OF WORK DONE

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Roads, highways and subdivisions	58 731	75 786	85 393	99 982	96 224
Bridges	2 592	1 837	2 416	1 422	3 300
Railways	—	—	—	—	1 471
Harbours	14 428	31 885	21 397	13 159	11 795
Water storage and supply	2 411	1 643	6 646	4 677	7 468
Sewerage and drainage	13 338	629	6 084	6 905	7 683
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	20 939	9 179	10 969	21 926	38 840
Pipelines	4 220	4 752	1 953	206	926
Recreation	8 899	6 552	19 008	12 801	15 005
Telecommunications	26 001	14 538	15 772	23 453	44 108
Oil, gas and other hydrocarbon	2 448	1 615	11 002	146 245	30 138
Bauxite, alumina and aluminium	3 861	4 580	5 968	11 089	9 514
Coal and coal handling	—	—	717	—	2
Other minerals	36 196	36 423	12 036	5 862	3 398
Other heavy industry	14 520	1 635	1 586	1 415	4 138
Other	—	—	—	7	2 828
<b>Total</b>	<b>206 582</b>	<b>191 053</b>	<b>200 947</b>	<b>349 148</b>	<b>276 839</b>

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity* (Cat no. 8762.0).



## CHAPTER 12

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

### INTRODUCTION

In 1999–2000, it is estimated that the Agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry in the Northern Territory (NT) contributed 3.1% to NT Gross State Product compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 3.2%.

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

### AGRICULTURE

#### Agricultural establishments

At 31 March 2000 there were 367 establishments involved in commercial agriculture in the Territory, with property holdings totalling 67,453,000 hectares or around 50% of the total land. Of these, 57.5% were involved in the beef cattle industry; 25.3% in fruit and grape growing; 6.0% in plant nurseries and cut flowers; and 3.5% in vegetable growing. Since 1989 the number of agricultural establishments in the NT has increased by 19.5% from 307 to 367.

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

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000
Plant nurseries	no.	20	19	17	16
Cut flower and flower seed growing	no.	6	6	7	6
Vegetable growing	no.	12	12	8	13
Grape growing	no.	—	4	4	3
Fruit growing n.e.c	no.	66	79	89	90
Beef cattle farming	no.	218	213	211	211
Other farming(a)	no.	12	12	13	11
Grain, crop and plant growing n.e.c(b)	no.	15	11	10	11
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>361</i>
All other industries	no.	5	21	4	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>367</i>
<b>Area in agriculture</b>	<b>'000 ha</b>	<b>68 319</b>	<b>67 324</b>	<b>66 885</b>	<b>67 453</b>

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

(b) Includes grain growing, grain — sheep/beef cattle farming, crop and plant growing n.e.c.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 7113.0)*.

### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural production in the Northern Territory for 1999–2000 rose by 22.1% to \$273.7m. This was largely due to a 28.3% increase in the value of cattle and calves slaughtered to \$218.5m.

#### Field crops production

During 1999–2000, field crop production for the NT was valued at around \$6.2m, a decrease of \$2.4m (28.5%) from 1998–99. The value of field crop production in 1999–2000 for Darwin has seen an increase of 52.6%, while Katherine experienced a decrease of 47.8%.

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

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Darwin</b>					
Cereal	243	87	300	308	82
Other	n.a.	n.a.	280	n.a.	388
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>470</b>
<b>Katherine</b>					
Cereal	219	247	54	314	287
Other	6	72	277	257	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>Northern Territory</b>					
Cereal	462	334	354	622	369
Other	6	72	557	257	493
Seed and hay	1 942	6 056	7 237	7 736	5 296
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 410</b>	<b>6 462</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>8 615</b>	<b>6 158</b>

(a) Estimates only.

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

Source: NT Office of Resource Development.

## Fruit and vegetable production

During 1999-2000 fruit and vegetable production for the NT was valued at just over \$77.5m, an increase of \$24.6m (46.5%) from 1998-99 and 103.2% since 1995-96. For 1999-2000 the value of fruit increased by 58.9% to \$68.4m, while vegetables decreased by 7.8% to \$9.4m. A significant increase of 99.7% in the value of fruit produced in Katherine was recorded between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, compared to 58.6% in Darwin and 35.9% in Alice Springs. However the contribution of Katherine to the NT total value of fruit and vegetables has decreased from 24.3% in 1995-96 to 18.2% in 1999-2000.

## 12.3 VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES(a)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Darwin</b>					
Fruit(b)	19 040	22 657	30 691	26 064	41 339
Vegetable	2 400	2 944	5 261	7 586	7 385
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 440</b>	<b>25 601</b>	<b>35 952</b>	<b>33 639</b>	<b>48 724</b>
<b>Katherine</b>					
Fruit(b)	8 307	7 348	8 753	6 237	12 454
Vegetable	1 263	1 293	1 195	1 940	1 353
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 570</b>	<b>8 641</b>	<b>9 948</b>	<b>8 177</b>	<b>13 807</b>
<b>Alice Springs</b>					
Fruit(b)	6 796	6 472	8 582	10 801	14 680
Vegetable	348	702	623	290	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 144</b>	<b>7 174</b>	<b>9 205</b>	<b>11 091</b>	<b>14 980</b>
<b>Northern Territory</b>					
Fruit(b)	34 144	36 477	48 027	43 102	68 473
Vegetable	4 011	4 939	7 079	9 805	9 038
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 155</b>	<b>41 416</b>	<b>55 106</b>	<b>52 908</b>	<b>77 511</b>

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

(b) Fruit includes grapes.

Source: NT Office of Resource Development.

LIVESTOCK

12.4 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS ON HOLDINGS

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
<i>Livestock</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Cattle	1 503 072	1 530 172	1 567 237	1 567 000	1 570 238
Domesticated buffalo	8 850	9 440	11 248	8 520	6 130
Pigs, goats and horses	9 724	8 838	8 857	8 696	9 525
Poultry	146 797	229 726	242 337	249 631	233 600
Other livestock(a)	552	10 004	7 795	7 036	6 130

(a) Includes ostriches, emus, camels, donkeys, alpacas and other not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture 1998-99, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

According to the NT Office of Resource Development and Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, in 1999-2000 the estimated value of livestock production decreased by 10.3% to \$159.3m. The value of cattle contributed 88.6% to the total value of livestock in 1999-2000, decreasing in value by 12.0% from the previous year. Other livestock industries include buffalo, poultry, horse, crocodile and dairy. The crocodile industry was estimated to produce nearly 42,000 kg of crocodile flesh and 8,726 crocodile skins in 1999-2000, with an estimated value of over \$4m.

CATTLE

At 31 March 2000 there were 1.57 million head of cattle on properties in the NT, a marginal increase from the previous year and an increase of 4.5% since 1996. Properties in the Katherine Region held 38.2% of all cattle in the Territory (599,439), with about half a million cattle (504,567) on holdings in Barkly Region which represented 32.1% of all cattle in NT.

12.5 NUMBER OF CATTLE — 31 MARCH

	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Darwin Region Balance				
Daly	54 113	70 325	67 507	57 613
Katherine				
Elsey — Bal	143 143	117 145	91 639	83 658
Gulf	25 854	32 418	51 697	46 830
Victoria	429 708	479 464	456 913	468 951
Barkly				
Tableland	427 486	440 620	427 627	443 497
Tennant Creek — Bal	78 518	58 568	74 821	61 070
Central				
Petermann	59 314	66 513	73 004	71 511
Sandover — Bal	159 265	150 743	160 354	175 704
Tanami	71 015	92 046	90 156	88 250
<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>	<b>1 530 160</b>	<b>1 567 237</b>	<b>1 567 000</b>	<b>1 570 238</b>

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

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture 1998-99, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## Cattle and calf disposals

In 2000 the number of cattle and calf disposals in the Territory decreased to 316,953, 15.4% less than the previous year and a 25.4% decrease from 1998 when the number of cattle and calf disposals were recorded at 425,037.

## 12.6 NUMBER OF CATTLE AND CALF DISPOSALS — 31 MARCH

	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Darwin Region Balance				
Daly	11 190	26 685	26 516	27 738
Katherine				
Elsey — Bal	69 243	92 998	69 294	20 498
Gulf	3 397	3 386	6 046	5 158
Victoria	81 384	109 749	66 443	72 775
Barkly				
Tableland	112 697	113 412	91 635	84 313
Tennant Creek — Bal	13 808	5 293	6 581	9 072
Central				
Petermann	10 615	14 250	13 739	12 728
Sandover — Bal	36 711	35 341	37 602	39 192
Tanami	6 710	10 876	14 172	21 240
<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>	<b>366 987</b>	<b>425 037</b>	<b>374 670</b>	<b>316 953</b>

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

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture 1998–99, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## Live cattle exports

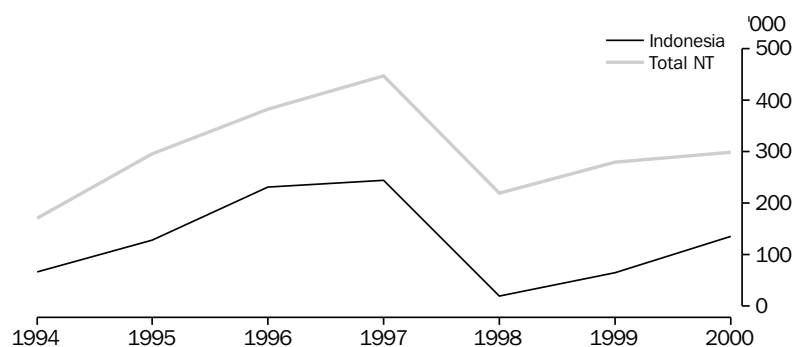
In 1998 the downturn in South-east Asian economies impacted on the growing live cattle export trade through the Port of Darwin, with the number of cattle exported halved from a high of 448,196 in 1997 to 219,439 in 1998. Live cattle exports to Indonesia decreased from 244,701 in 1997 to just 19,614 in 1998. By 2000 the number of live cattle exports through the Port of Darwin had increased to 299,179, with Indonesia (136,323) and the Philippines (108,957) as the main final destinations. The industry has regained strength in 2000 entering into some new markets, most notably Egypt where no previous trade had existed prior to 1998. Overall, live cattle exports from the NT increased by 6.8% in 2000, although they were still below 1996 and 1997 levels.

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Destination</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Brunei	5 153	6 008	4 041	5 650	6 948	14 862	16 062
Egypt	—	—	—	—	34 286	28 350	21 419
Indonesia	66 329	129 208	232 207	244 701	19 614	65 277	136 323
Libya	—	—	—	9 518	15 163	—	—
Philippines	89 529	143 884	124 284	167 186	133 265	152 198	108 957
West-Malaysia	5 205	9 285	17 718	17 384	9 622	18 296	16 418
Thailand	—	—	820	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>170 785</b>	<b>295 814</b>	<b>383 535</b>	<b>448 196</b>	<b>219 439</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>

Source: NT Office of Resource Development.

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



Source: NT Office of Resource Development.

In 2000, of the 299,179 live cattle exported through the Port of Darwin, 222,669 (74.4%) originated from within the Territory and 76,510 were from interstate. With the downturn in live cattle exports in 1998, the number of exports of NT cattle through Darwin decreased by 34.9% from the previous year, while exports of interstate cattle through the Port of Darwin decreased by 70.8%.

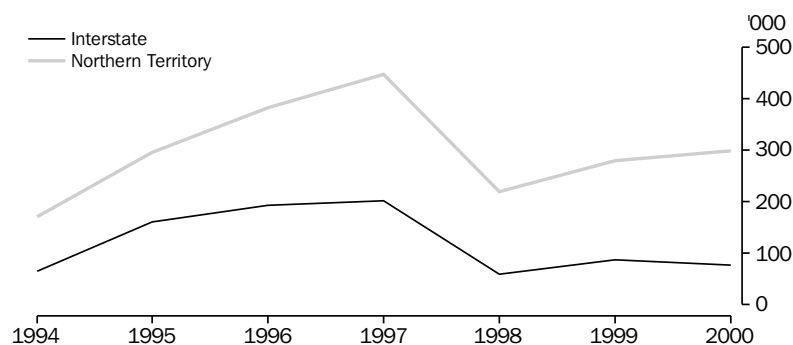
NT cattle are also exported out of the ports of Wyndham, Broome, Adelaide and Karumba. In 2000, an additional 18,036 NT cattle were exported through these ports (17,492 in 1998 and 23,957 in 1999).

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Northern Territory	105 685	135 014	189 918	246 389	160 412	192 441	222 669
Interstate	65 100	160 800	193 617	201 807	59 027	87 570	76 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>170 785</b>	<b>295 814</b>	<b>383 535</b>	<b>448 196</b>	<b>219 439</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>

Source: NT Office of Resource Development.

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



Source: NT Office of Resource Development.

## Buffalo

### 12.11 NUMBER OF DOMESTICATED BUFFALO — 31 MARCH

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Darwin Region — Bal					
South Alligator	1 997	2 439	2 136	3 392	1 577
Daly	98	102	140	640	718
Katherine					
Elsey — Bal	5 009	5 088	4 894	1 604	1 060
Victoria	113	119	121	131	—
<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>	<b>8 850</b>	<b>9 440</b>	<b>11 248</b>	<b>8 520</b>	<b>6 130</b>

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

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture, 1998–99, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## FISHERIES

The Territory's fishing industry comprises commercial wildstock and aquaculture (including pearl production), recreational and Indigenous sectors. The value of the NT fishing production in 1998–99 increased primarily due to an increase in the production of prawns, barramundi, mudcrab and mixed species category. While production of fish declined, prices remained firm except for mackerel and shark. The value of fishing production in 1999–2000 decreased by 1.4% to \$144m, due mainly to reduced production and prices for prawns. However the value of mudcrabs has increased significantly, with an increase also in the value of barramundi, sea perch and total fish in 1999–2000.

### 12.12 FISHING INDUSTRY ESTIMATED VALUE, NORTHERN TERRITORY

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
<i>Commodity</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Fish			
Barramundi	3 305	3 791	4 506
Sea perch	1 559	2 324	3 655
<i>Total fish</i>	<i>14 031</i>	<i>13 209</i>	<i>16 660</i>
Crustaceans			
Mud crabs	7 406	7 736	12 046
Prawns	53 350	74 638	57 076
<i>Total crustaceans</i>	<i>60 796</i>	<i>82 448</i>	<i>69 138</i>
Aquaculture(a)	58 000	55 000	55 000
Mollusc			
Trepang	781	927	3 330
<i>Total mollusc</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>3 358</i>
<b>Total of all species</b>	<b>133 608</b>	<b>151 591</b>	<b>144 156</b>

(a) Aquaculture includes pearl, prawn, barramundi and aquarium.

Source: NT Office of Resource Development.

## CHAPTER 13

## MINING AND ENERGY

### INTRODUCTION

In 1999–2000, the Mining industry (encompassing mineral ore and energy production) remained the most significant contributor to Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product, contributing 17.7% compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 4.7%. At February 2001 the Mining industry employed 2.1% of all employed wage and salary earners in the NT. The NT Department of Mines and Energy estimate that around 4,700 persons were employed at Territory mines and on the Timor Sea oil and gas projects in late 2000. This estimate includes persons from interstate or overseas who are excluded from ABS employer based surveys.

### MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

The Territory's most significant known metallic and non metallic mineral resources are:

- bauxite — the third largest bauxite mine in Australia near Gove;
- gold — major operating mines are located in the Pine Creek and Tanami Desert areas;
- manganese — Groote Eylandt is the world's third largest producer of high grade manganese ore;
- zinc, lead and silver — including one of the world's largest known ore bodies of zinc and lead at McArthur River;
- deposits of phosphate (around Wonarah), garnet sands and vermiculite (north-east of Alice Springs);
- magnesite — a major resource in the Batchelor area;
- lead, cobalt, copper, nickel and silver — a major polymetallic deposit in the Batchelor area; and
- diamonds — the Merlin diamond mine in the Borroloola area.

The Territory's significant known energy resources are:

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

## MINING

**Exploration** Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure in the Northern Territory and at the Australian level fell in each of the last three financial years, reflecting the state of the industry, prices and land access issues.

All States and the NT reported a decrease in mineral exploration expenditure between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. In the NT, the largest fall in exploration between 1997–98 and 1999–2000 was in copper, silver, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt which fell by \$10.1m (71.1%), whereas at the Australian level the largest fall was in gold exploration which fell by \$273.6m (42.2%).

Petroleum exploration expenditure in the NT fell by \$43.7m between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. This accounted for 30.3% of the overall Australian decline over this period.

### 13.1 MINING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

	Northern Territory			Australia		
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Copper, silver, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt	14.2	9.7	4.1	227.1	176.9	156.8
Gold	45.0	38.6	40.0	648.4	486.1	374.8
Uranium	8.3	8.6	8.2	22.2	15.4	11.7
Diamonds	6.8	6.7	4.3	42.8	40.9	29.8
<i>Total mineral exploration expenditure(a)</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	64.5	57.5	1 066.8	837.8	676.3
Petroleum(b)	n.p.	132.0	88.3	981.2	867.7	723.3
<b>Total exploration expenditure</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>2 048.0</b>	<b>1 705.5</b>	<b>1 399.6</b>

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

(b) Includes Ashmore and Cartier Islands.

Source: ABS data available on request. *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, December Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 8412.0).*

**Production** In 1999–2000 all of the Territory's manganese, bauxite and alumina was produced in East Arnhem Region. Well over half of the Territory's gold production was from Central Region (65.6%), with a further 22.4% produced in Darwin Region Balance. All of the NT's diamonds were produced in the Katherine Region.



13.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION — 1999–2000

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>
<b>Metallic minerals</b>								
Gold	grams	—	4 573 078	—	2 441 300	375	13 390 842	<b>20 405 595</b>
Manganese	tonnes	—	—	1 484 272	—	—	—	<b>1 484 272</b>
Bauxite	tonnes	—	—	6 872 263	—	—	—	<b>6 872 263</b>
Alumina	tonnes	—	—	1 835 705	—	—	—	<b>1 835 705</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	350 463	—	—	<b>350 463</b>
Silver	grams	—	1 226 381	—	658 340	—	637 596	<b>2 522 317</b>
Tin/tantalite concentrate	tonnes	12	—	—	—	—	—	<b>12</b>
<b>Non metallic minerals</b>								
Other non metallic minerals(b)	tonnes	650 252	331 617	5 665	130 083	2 639	246 230	<b>1 366 486</b>
Diamonds	carats	—	—	—	151 877	—	—	<b>151 877</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>								
Crude oil	megalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>5 316</b>
Natural gas	gigalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>508</b>
Uranium oxide	tonnes	—	4 008	—	—	—	—	<b>4 008</b>

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

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

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Mines and Energy.

**Value of production** The total value of mineral and energy production in the NT for 1999–2000 was \$2,883m, an increase of 85.7% from the previous year. The increase of \$1,331m is a reflection of the impact of the Laminaria and Corallina oil fields in the Timor Sea coming into full production.

The value of metallic mineral production increased by 6.8% to \$1,240m in 1999–2000. The increased value of \$79m is a reflection of the increase in prices for alumina (22%) and zinc/lead concentrate (32%) and the increased production of gold (9.3%) and bauxite (9.2%).

The value of non metallic mineral production increased by 48.7% to \$54m in 1999–2000. The increased value of \$18m is mainly attributable to the first full year of diamond mining.

The value of total energy mineral production increased by 347% to \$1,589m in 1999–2000. The value of production of oil and gas rose by \$1,289m to \$1,430m, with the commencement of crude oil production at Laminaria and Corallina in the Timor Sea. In addition, the average price received for crude oil rose by around 92% which reflected global trends. The value of uranium oxide production decreased 25.7% to \$159m. Declines were recorded in the production (16.4%) and price (11.1%) of uranium oxide ore from the existing project in Arnhem Land.

### 13.3 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION — 1999–2000

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	<b>Northern Territory(a)</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Metallic minerals</b>							
Gold	—	73 042	—	37 849	6	232 038	<b>342 935</b>
Manganese	—	—	152 823	—	—	—	<b>152 823</b>
Bauxite	—	—	173 512	—	—	—	<b>173 512</b>
Alumina	—	—	431 529	—	—	—	<b>431 529</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	—	—	—	138 551	—	—	<b>138 551</b>
Silver	—	300	—	149	—	157	<b>606</b>
Tin/tantalite concentrate	420	—	—	—	—	—	<b>420</b>
<b>Non metallic minerals</b>							
Other non metallic minerals(b)	7 798	5 604	352	4 215	14	5 538	<b>23 521</b>
Diamonds	—	—	—	30 312	—	—	<b>30 312</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>							
Crude oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1 385 858</b>
Natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>44 208</b>
Uranium oxide	—	158 794	—	—	—	—	<b>158 794</b>

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

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

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Mines and Energy.

**Energy exports** The Northern Territory and South Australia totalled 3,164 PJ of Australia's direct export of energy products (fossil fuel and uranium). This was nearly 36% of Australia's total energy exports. The large increase in exports between 1992–93 and 1997–98 was mainly attributed to NT/SA uranium exports over this period.

#### 13.4 ENERGY EXPORTS

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ
New South Wales	1 642	1 658	1 674	1 765	1 910	2 150
Victoria	196	207	158	199	227	249
Queensland	2 121	2 119	2 300	2 275	2 334	2 545
South Australia/ Northern Territory	1 325	2 079	2 085	2 641	2 859	3 164
Western Australia	324	363	559	588	630	736
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia(a)	5 617	6 430	6 780	7 470	7 961	8 853

(a) Includes refinery products.

Source: Water Account for Australia, 1993–94 to 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4610.0).

Mineral exports The value of NT commodity exports of mineral ores and fuels has increased by 122% from 1999–2000 to \$3119.6m in 2000–01. NT contributed 12.5% to total Australian commodity exports of mineral ores and fuels.

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

	<i>Mineral ores(a)(b)</i>	<i>Mineral fuels(c)</i>
	\$m	\$m
1991–92	34.7	586.1
1992–93	26.6	524.8
1993–94	13.6	266.9
1994–95	23.4	153.1
1995–96	55.4	119.2
1996–97	106.8	170.2
1997–98	170.8	63.3
1998–99	206.4	58.0
1999–2000	136.8	1 265.5
2000–01	237.6	2 882.0

(a) Includes ores, slag and ash.

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request. *International Trade in Goods and Services* (Cat. no. 5368.0).

From 1999–2000 the total value of exports from the NT mining industry (excluding oil and gas extraction) has increased by 73.7% to \$237.6m in 2000–01 which represented 5.6% of the value of all NT exports. NT contributed 2.4% to total Australian mining industry exports (excluding oil and gas extraction) in 2000–01.

From 1999–2000 the value of NT exports from the oil and gas extraction industry has increased by 127.7% to \$2882.0m in 2000–01 which represented 67.9% of the value of all NT exports. This compares to the previous year where the value of NT exports from the oil and gas extraction industry represented 49.8% of the value of all NT exports. NT contributed 11.4% to total Australian oil and gas extraction industry exports in 2000–01.



## CHAPTER 14

## TOURISM

### VISITORS TO NT

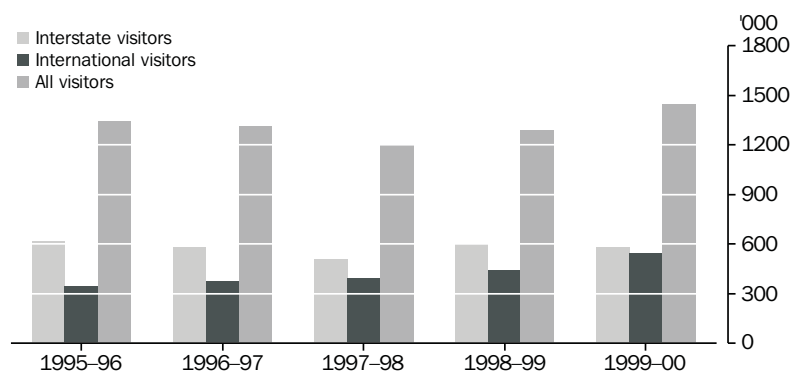
In 1999–2000 an estimated total of 1,447,000 people visited the Northern Territory (NT), an increase of 159,000 visitors (12.3%) from 1998–99. Visitor numbers in the Darwin region in particular were boosted by activity relating to the city's use as a base for the East Timor relief effort.

#### Visitor profile

Of the 1.4 million visitors to the Territory, 45% visited the Top End, 14% visited Katherine Region, 9% visited Barkly Region, and 50% visited Central Region. On average, visitors stayed 6.2 nights in the Top End compared with 3.3 nights in Central Region, 3.2 nights in Katherine Region and 1.8 nights in Barkly Region.

Interstate visitors accounted for 40% of all visitors to the NT in 1999–2000, with international visitors accounting for 38% and intra-territory visitors the remaining 22%. In the Top End 30% of visitors were from within NT, and 25% from overseas. Conversely, 52% of all visitors to Central Region were from overseas, and just 11% were from within NT. Katherine and Barkly regions both had high proportions of interstate visitors (50% and 61% respectively).

#### 14.1 VISITORS TO NORTHERN TERRITORY



Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

While 40% of visitors to the NT were from interstate, they accounted for 58% of all visitor nights. More than half (55%) of all visitors nights were recorded in the Top End, with interstate visitors to the Top End accounting for one-third of total visitor nights for NT.

More than two-thirds of all visitors to Katherine, Barkly and Central regions indicated that the main purpose for their trip was holidays, however in the Top End just 47% indicated holidays as their main purpose, with a further 28% visiting friends or relatives.

14.2 TOURISM, VISITOR PROFILE — 1999–2000

	Unit	Top End(a)					Northern Territory
		Darwin SD and Environs	Total Top End	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	
<b>Number of visitors(b)</b>							
Intra-territory visitors	'000	145	194	46	22	78	<b>321</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	241	291	102	77	266	<b>582</b>
International visitors	'000	123	165	57	28	378	<b>545</b>
All visitors	'000	509	650	204	128	721	<b>1 447</b>
Proportion of total	%	35	45	14	9	50	<b>100</b>
<b>Visitors nights</b>							
Intra-territory visitors	'000	406	558	139	40	185	<b>922</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	2 111	2 418	370	142	1 278	<b>4 208</b>
International visitors	'000	867	1 023	139	52	948	<b>2 162</b>
All visitors	'000	3 384	3 999	648	235	2 411	<b>7 292</b>
Proportion of total	%	46	55	9	3	33	<b>100</b>
<b>Visitors nights by purpose(c)</b>							
Holiday/recreation	%	n.a.	47	68	76	70	<b>57</b>
Business	%	n.a.	12	10	6	7	<b>10</b>
Visit friends or relatives	%	n.a.	28	13	12	14	<b>21</b>
Other	%	n.a.	11	7	5	8	<b>9</b>
Average length of stay	days	n.a.	6.2	3.2	1.8	3.3	<b>5.0</b>

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

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

(c) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

**Visitor expenditure** In 1999–2000, total visitor expenditure in NT was \$848.2m, an increase of \$85.1m (11.2%) from 1998–99. Interstate visitors to the Top End accounted for 30% of all visitor expenditure, with international visitors to Central Region accounting for a further 19%. On average, visitors to Central Region spent more per visitor night than in the other regions. Visitors to the Top End and Central regions averaged about the same expenditure per night on accommodation, food and beverages, and pleasure shopping; however visitors to Central Region spent more per night on transport and tours within the NT.

### 14.3 TOURISM, EXPENDITURE — 1999–2000

	Unit	Top End(a)					Northern Territory
		Darwin SD and Environs	Total Top End	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Intra-territory visitors	\$m	33.9	48.7	9	3.8	17.7	<b>79.2</b>
Interstate visitors	\$m	206.6	252.4	40.8	15.6	149.6	<b>458.3</b>
International visitors	\$m	97.2	126.2	16.7	5.3	162.5	<b>310.6</b>
All visitors	\$m	337.7	427.2	66.5	24.6	329.8	<b>848.2</b>
Proportion of total	%	40	50	8	3	39	<b>100</b>
<b>Average expenditure per visitor night(b)</b>							
Accommodation	\$	n.a.	48.42	22.50	26.69	46.56	<b>28.34</b>
Food/beverages	\$	n.a.	34.36	26.11	23.97	31.60	<b>25.81</b>
Pleasure shopping	\$	n.a.	13.96	6.91	7.76	13.75	<b>10.46</b>
Transport and tours in Northern Territory	\$	n.a.	43.00	42.31	41.78	54.30	<b>35.44</b>
Total (includes other)	\$	n.a.	157.91	107.76	115.74	164.42	<b>116.31</b>

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

(b) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

Source: Northern Territory Travel Monitor 1999–2000, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

#### Transportation into and within NT

The majority of visitors to the Top End and Central regions travelled into the NT by air (69% and 63% respectively), while visitors to Barkly and Katherine regions preferred to drive themselves (74% and 52% respectively).

While visiting in the NT, self-drive vehicle was the most popular form of transport, particularly in Barkly and Katherine regions (86% and 79% respectively). Central Region visitors preferred either coach or self drive (33% and 46% respectively).

### 14.4 TOURISM, TRANSPORTATION — 1999–2000

	Top End(a)						Northern Territory
	Darwin SD and Environs	Total Top End	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Main transport to Northern Territory(b)</b>							
Air	n.a.	69	38	14	63	<b>63</b>	
Coach	n.a.	4	6	10	8	<b>7</b>	
Self drive	n.a.	22	52	74	21	<b>24</b>	
Other/not stated	n.a.	5	4	2	8	<b>6</b>	
<b>Main transport within Northern Territory(b)</b>							
Air	n.a.	9	1	1	12	<b>10</b>	
Coach	n.a.	13	16	10	33	<b>22</b>	
Self drive	n.a.	66	79	86	46	<b>57</b>	
Other/not stated	n.a.	12	4	3	9	<b>11</b>	

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

(b) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

Tourist attractions The Territory's most visited national park in 1999–2000 was Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park with an estimated 379,000 visitors. There were 275,000 visitors to Litchfield National Park, and 187,000 visitors to Katherine Gorge (the main attraction in Nitmiluk National Park). Visitor numbers to Kakadu National Park have remained relatively stable over the past ten years, with 216,000 visitors during the year.

Backpackers According to information from the Northern Territory Tourist Commission, an estimated 205,000 backpackers stayed in commercial accommodation in the Territory during 1999–2000, a 38% increase compared to the previous year. Backpackers in commercial accommodation accounted for 959,000 nights in 1999–2000, stayed an average 4.7 days and spent a total of \$117.6m in the Territory at an average \$123 per day. The number of backpackers staying in hotels, motels and caravan parks increased while the number staying in visitor hostels decreased. Australians made up 27% of backpackers in 1999–2000 while visitors from the United Kingdom, Ireland and Scandinavia comprised the largest number of overseas backpackers.

#### ACCOMMODATION SECTOR

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

Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments The total number of guest arrivals and guest nights at hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in NT decreased slightly in the year ended 31 March 2001 compared to the previous year. Takings from accommodation for this period however increased slightly to \$145.8m. Takings for the Darwin tourism region decreased 4.6% from the previous year, reflecting a drop in activity following the East Timor relief effort.

#### 14.5 HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS — YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(a)		Katherine Tourism Region(a)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(a)		Other(b)		Northern Territory	
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Establishments	no.	34	34	10	10	22	22	23	24	89	90
Rooms	no.	2 582	2 591	529	529	1 579	1 618	1 492	1 509	6 182	6 247
Bed spaces	no.	7 543	7 811	1 482	1 512	4 964	4 859	4 550	4 652	18 539	18 834
Persons employed	no.	1 448	1 347	204	184	799	775	779	817	3 230	3 123
Room nights occupied	'000	671.1	614.7	86.8	83.2	313.7	324.6	313.8	301.7	1 385.4	1 324.2
Guest nights	'000	1 091.8	1 011.2	156.4	157.3	536.9	569.4	599.8	592.2	2 385.0	2 330.1
Guest arrivals	'000	418.7	415.6	106.2	106.7	273.7	270.6	393.9	388.5	1 192.5	1 181.4
Takings from accommodation	\$m	64.6	61.7	5.9	6.0	24.0	26.7	49.3	51.4	143.9	145.8
Room occupancy rate	%	70.3	64.9	46.5	43.6	53.6	55.1	58.7	55.3	61.3	58.2
Bed occupancy rate	%	40.2	35.8	30.0	29.5	29.7	31.7	36.9	35.2	35.8	34.1
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0

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

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

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



Visitor hostels Visitor hostel guest arrivals in the year ended 31 March 2001 decreased in all regions except Alice Springs, where arrivals increased by 24.5% as well as an increase in guest nights and takings. In the Darwin tourism region although guest arrivals decreased, visitors stayed longer and takings from accommodation increased from the previous year.

#### 14.6 VISITOR HOSTELS — YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(a)		Katherine Tourism Region(a)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(a)		Other(b)		Northern Territory	
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Establishments	no.	9	9	4	4	9	9	8	7	30	29
Bed spaces	no.	1376	1300	209	207	928	985	648	584	3161	3076
Persons employed	no.	74	85	12	13	90	73	141	85	317	256
Guest nights	no.	264 549	272 127	39 065	33 203	186 760	211 228	97 971	81 754	588 345	598 312
Guest arrivals	no.	108 304	91 162	21 099	19 932	104 385	129 959	72 651	61 645	306 439	302 698
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 180	4 720	582	524	2 491	3 066	2 726	2 229	9 979	10 539
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.0
Bed occupancy rate	%	53.5	56.1	51.1	43.7	56.6	56.7	32.8	38.4	49.1	52.2

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

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

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

Caravan parks In the year ended 31 March 2001 the total number of site nights occupied at NT caravan parks increased by 2.3% to 995,286 nights, while the takings from accommodation increased by 13.9% to \$18.3m. Total site nights occupied increased across NT, except for the Darwin and Katherine tourism regions. Takings in the Katherine tourism region decreased by 6.4% while Darwin and Alice Springs tourism regions increased 8.8% and 16.8% respectively. The total takings for accommodation for the balance of the Territory recorded a significant increase of 27.3% along with a moderate increase in employment, despite slightly less capacity.

14.7 CARAVAN PARKS — YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(a)		Katherine Tourism Region(a)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(a)		Other(b)		Northern Territory	
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Establishments	no.	16	16	10	9	7	8	14	13	47	46
Total capacity	no.	2494	2505	1523	1274	1312	1347	2383	2349	7712	7475
Persons employed	no.	68	71	74	69	43	79	110	127	295	346
Site nights occupied	'000	387.4	361.4	128.6	121.2	197.5	221.5	259.8	291.2	973.3	995.3
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 914	5 229	2 219	2 076	3 637	4 248	5 301	6 750	16 072	18 303
Site occupancy rate	%	42.1	39.7	21.9	22.9	40.8	45.5	31.1	34.2	34.4	35.8

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 15

## NT ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT FINANCE

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

#### NT Gross State Product (GSP)

In 1999–2000 the Northern Territory's (NT) Gross State Product (at market prices) was \$7,027m, an increase of \$559m from the previous year. Territory GSP traditionally contributes about 1.1% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

#### 15.1 GDP AND NT GSP — MARKET PRICES

	Australia		Northern Territory		
	GDP	GDP per capita	GSP	GSP per capita	Contribution to GDP
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	%
1989–90	384 238	22 684	4 285	26 424	1.1
1990–91	396 684	23 094	4 735	28 719	1.2
1991–92	405 961	23 338	4 465	26 726	1.1
1992–93	426 746	24 264	4 573	26 976	1.1
1993–94	449 416	25 296	4 619	26 815	1.0
1994–95	473 381	26 355	5 003	28 543	1.1
1995–96	506 975	27 864	5 446	30 261	1.1
1996–97	532 170	28 882	5 712	30 962	1.1
1997–98	564 653	30 317	6 011	31 901	1.1
1998–98	595 417	31 611	6 468	33 802	1.1
1999–2000	631 810	33 175	7 027	36 237	1.1

Source: Australian National Accounts State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

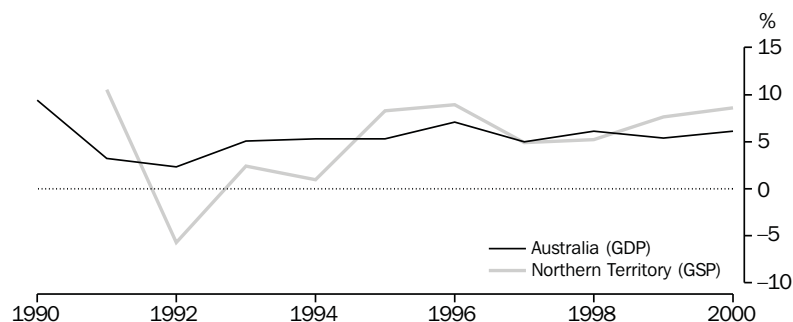
#### GSP per capita

In 1999–2000 NT GSP (at market prices) was \$36,237 per head of mean population, which was \$3,062 (9.2%) higher than Australia's GDP per head of mean population. Territory GSP per capita has been greater than GDP per capita each year since 1989–90, when ABS began producing estimates of GSP.

#### Annual growth

In the ten years to 1999–2000 annual growth in Australia's GDP had been more consistent than growth in NT GSP, where volatility is mostly reflecting changes to gross product in the mining sector. Interestingly, between 1989–90 and 1999–2000 GDP and NT GSP had both increased by a total of 64%.

#### 15.2 GDP AND NT GSP (MARKET PRICES), PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Industry contribution to total factor income

There are substantial differences in the structure of industry in the Territory when compared with that generally existing across Australia. In 1999–2000 the Mining industry contributed 17.7% to NT total factor income (at current prices) compared to just 4.7% for Australia. Conversely, the Manufacturing industry contributed only 4.1% to the Territory's factor income compared to 13.1% nationally. Other differences in industry contribution to total factor income were in Finance, insurance, property and business services (11.7% for NT compared with 19.1% nationally), and Government administration and defence (9.4% for NT compared with 3.6% nationally).

The main contributors to total factor income in the NT for 1999–2000 were Mining (\$1,174m), Government administration and defence (\$621m), and Property and business services (\$592m).

In the ten years to 1999–00 the contribution of the Property and business services industry to NT total factor income had increased from 6.6% to 8.9%; the contribution by Government administration and defence had increased from 7.9% to 9.4%; while the contribution by the Construction industry had decreased from 7.4% to 5.6%.

### 15.3 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, BY INDUSTRY — CURRENT PRICES

Industry	Northern Territory						Australia	
	Value			Contribution to GSP			Value	Contribution to GDP
	1989–90	1998–99	1999–2000	1989–90	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000	1999–2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	155	186	205	3.9	3.1	3.1	17 924	3.2
Mining and services to mining	971	766	1 174	24.4	12.8	17.7	26 583	4.7
Manufacturing	178	245	270	4.5	4.1	4.1	73 492	13.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	122	120	128	3.1	2.0	1.9	11 632	2.1
Construction	294	378	369	7.4	6.3	5.6	35 976	6.4
Wholesale trade	134	196	194	3.4	3.3	2.9	30 647	5.5
Retail trade	243	351	336	6.1	5.8	5.1	30 685	5.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	101	181	193	2.5	3.0	2.9	12 543	2.2
Transport and storage	177	365	387	4.4	6.1	5.8	30 326	5.4
Communication services	84	209	226	2.1	3.5	3.4	18 160	3.2
Finance and insurance	89	156	187	2.2	2.6	2.8	36 320	6.5
Property and business services	264	573	592	6.6	9.5	8.9	70 694	12.6
Government administration and defence	314	579	621	7.9	9.6	9.4	20 109	3.6
Education	183	359	358	4.6	6.0	5.4	25 207	4.5
Health and community services	203	396	428	5.1	6.6	6.4	32 511	5.8
Cultural and recreational services	74	185	182	1.9	3.1	2.7	9 970	1.8
Personal and other services	85	186	196	2.1	3.1	3.0	14 090	2.5
Other(a)	316	570	592	7.9	9.5	8.9	63 179	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 987</b>	<b>6 001</b>	<b>6 638</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>560 048</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Exports** The value of NT exports has generally increased over the 5 years to 2000–01. In 2000–01 the value of NT exports rose by 66.9% to over \$4,242m compared to the national increase of about 22%. The industry that contributed most to the total value of NT exports was Oil and gas extraction (67.8%).

### 15.4 EXPORTS BY INDUSTRY

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture	185 764.0	109 737.7	95 830.7	147 172.3	144 302.5
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	49.0	10.8	10.2	102.5	1 645.9
Forestry and logging	—	0.8	51.5	171.6	—
Commercial fishing	888.5	2 830.9	870.4	1 324.8	11 630.0
Coal mining	—	2.4	—	—	9.2
Oil and gas extraction	153 564.7	55 503.1	56 026.0	1 258 118.1	2 875 904.1
Metal ore mining	106 778.6	170 759.5	206 367.6	136 822.5	237 588.9
Other mining	579.8	954.7	1 650.0	2 099.5	2 008.1
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	17 919.2	14 228.4	9 551.4	13 963.0	8 854.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	69.6	111.6	180.5	378.8	484.2
Wood and paper product manufacturing	101.1	197.2	285.3	1 344.5	670.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	125.9	43.2	37.5	367.3	1 659.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	26 366.6	25 619.0	22 291.3	21 497.7	30 782.6
Non metallic mineral product manufacturing	282.7	450.3	2.8	274.5	609.2
Metal product manufacturing	1 546.3	12 561.0	762.3	2 380.9	8 170.5
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	6 007.5	4 325.1	2 200.1	19 444.3	8 204.6
Other manufacturing	4 461.1	1 239.8	4 437.7	3 770.6	30 503.6
Personal and household good wholesaling	341.6	55.3	280.5	1 229.4	2 435.8
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	739 987.5	800 025.1	839 943.8	932 425.8	877 521.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 244 833.7</b>	<b>1 198 656.0</b>	<b>1 240 779.6</b>	<b>2 542 888.1</b>	<b>4 242 985.2</b>

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

Imports The value of NT imports has fluctuated over the 5 years to 2000–01. In 2000–01 the value of NT imports fell by 52.1% to around \$670m compared to the national increase of 7.5%. The industry that contributed most to the total value of NT imports was Machinery and equipment manufacturing (30.3%) followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (27.9%).

#### 15.5 IMPORTS BY INDUSTRY

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture	41.0	70.3	58.4	91.5	233.7
Forestry and logging	1.8	13.6	0.6	9.4	2.2
Commercial fishing	68.2	4 189.2	1 339.2	11 763.7	11 066.9
Coal mining	15.5	37.1	13.1	2.8	2.3
Oil and gas extraction	4 187.8	4 752.8	5 128.1	5 245.1	6 810.7
Other mining	2 786.9	2 209.6	3 812.0	1 788.8	3 481.6
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	1 084.0	1 377.8	1 780.1	4 357.3	6 719.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	1 767.5	2 303.3	2 089.1	1 625.2	1 628.9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	4 504.6	4 912.6	6 121.2	5 784.2	4 866.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	850.1	499.2	352.1	232.8	1 253.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	71 339.9	102 944.9	79 661.8	122 686.6	186 842.8
Non metallic mineral product manufacturing	7 691.0	7 732.5	5 949.9	5 021.6	7 393.9
Metal product manufacturing	27 145.4	59 487.4	61 371.8	25 281.6	23 837.4
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	168 808.4	349 988.3	239 804.5	1 074 457.0	203 019.6
Other manufacturing	10 152.1	19 208.1	10 930.7	17 144.6	6 547.7
Personal and household good wholesaling	—	13.8	3.3	—	—
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	103 429.8	97 121.8	76 304.3	123 795.1	206 503.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>403 873.7</b>	<b>656 862.5</b>	<b>494 719.9</b>	<b>1 399 287.4</b>	<b>670 210.4</b>

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

## NT GOVERNMENT FINANCE

NT Government revenue On an accruals basis, total NT Government revenue increased from \$2,298m in 1998–99 to \$2,350m in 1999–2000, with an estimated decrease in 2000–01 to \$2,260m.

### 15.6 GOVERNMENT REVENUE(a)

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01(b)
	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Economic transaction</i>			
Taxation revenue(c)	336	345	222
Current grants and subsidies(c)	1 265	1 305	1 475
Sales of goods and services	470	473	355
Interest income	35	38	40
Other	192	188	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 298</b>	<b>2 350</b>	<b>2 260</b>

(a) Excludes Public Financial Corporations.

(b) Estimates.

(c) Treatment of taxes and grants changed with the introduction of GST for 2000–01.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5501.0); Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5512.0).

NT Government expenses From 1998–99 to 1999–2000 total NT Government current outlays (accruals based) decreased by \$20m (0.8%) to \$2,517m, with outlays estimated to decrease by a further \$86m (3.4%) for 2000–01. Total capital outlays for 2000–01 are estimated to be \$241m.

### 15.7 GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE(a)

	1998–99		1999–2000		2000–01(b)	
	Current	Capital	Current	Capital	Current	Capital
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	420	55	203	42	399	65
Public order and safety	203	9	205	17	195	8
Education	404	17	400	13	397	17
Health	361	5	378	6	342	2
Social security and welfare	40	1	54	—	52	—
Housing and community amenities	150	23	141	36	159	40
Recreation and culture	163	1	168	5	79	1
Fuel and energy	245	29	283	47	206	24
Transport and communications	153	51	96	49	191	76
Other economic affairs	174	6	193	36	131	8
Other purposes	224	—	396	6	280	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 537</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>241</b>

(a) Excludes Public Financial Corporations.

(b) Estimates.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5501.0); Government Financial Statistics, Australia, 1999–00 (Cat. no. 5512.0)

15.8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE — 1998–99

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>NT Regions</i>						
Darwin SD and Environs						
Municipalities						
Darwin City Council	5 220.2	24 499.7	29 719.9	36 237.6	4 404.5	40 642.1
Palmerston Town Council	1 769.3	8 083.0	9 852.3	11 509.8	849.0	12 358.8
Litchfield Shire Council	619.4	4 720.3	5 339.7	5 692.7	1 450.0	7 142.7
Community Government Councils						
Belyuen	3 524.9	197.5	3 722.4	1 845.9	2 879.4	4 725.3
Coomalie	1 623.9	377.4	2 001.3	1 608.4	755.4	2 363.8
Cox Peninsula	266.0	80.2	346.2	259.0	73.9	332.9
Darwin Region Balance						
Municipality						
Jabiru Town Council	277.8	1 825.7	2 103.5	2 265.5	131.9	2 397.4
Community Government Councils						
Kunbarlanjanja	1 330.4	4 411.5	5 741.9	6 059.6	386.0	6 445.6
Milikapiti	2 501.9	288.4	2 790.3	2 917.1	—	2 917.1
Naiyu Nambiyu	4 097.3	1 421.0	5 518.3	5 337.0	—	5 337.0
Nguui	4 732.1	1 761.3	6 493.4	6 356.9	1 125.1	7 482.0
Pine Creek	507.6	94.1	601.7	611.0	23.6	634.6
Pirlangimpi	2 496.1	403.2	2 899.3	2 459.7	600.6	3 060.3
Incorporated Associations						
Gulin Gulin & Weemol	1 036.7	164.7	1 201.4	1 094.9	658.0	1 752.9
Kardu Numida	5 347.4	6 983.0	12 330.4	11 016.0	2 966.4	13 982.4
Maningrida	3 072.7	1 280.0	4 352.7	2 577.6	—	2 577.6
Minjilang	1 041.6	414.8	1 456.4	1 249.5	520.8	1 770.3
Nganmarriyanga	1 338.1	456.0	1 794.1	1 043.1	1 445.6	2 488.7
Peppimenarti	846.2	344.6	1 190.8	988.6	275.9	1 264.5
Warruwi	2 435.3	657.2	3 092.5	2 156.5	1 421.6	3 578.1
East Arnhem Region						
Community Government Councils						
Angurugu	2 945.7	3 017.6	5 963.3	5 206.1	1 222.8	6 428.9
Marn Garr	392.1	359.3	751.4	1 011.0	516.3	1 527.3
Numbulwar Numburindi	3 410.0	1 424.6	4 834.6	4 635.7	134.6	4 770.3
Incorporated Associations						
Galiwinku	9 333.4	2 648.0	11 981.4	7 095.3	5 525.8	12 621.1
Gapuwiyak	2 125.4	463.7	2 589.1	2 301.3	485.5	2 786.8
Milingimbi	4 322.6	1 638.9	5 961.5	6 708.5	928.1	7 636.6
Milyakburra	1 168.8	1 018.4	2 187.2	2 029.0	5.2	2 034.2
Ramingining	1 114.5	698.6	1 813.1	2 546.8	109.0	2 655.8
Umbakumba	2 745.8	690.8	3 436.6	3 562.6	207.0	3 769.6
Yirrkala Dhanbul	3 116.5	1 612.8	4 729.3	4 082.6	923.8	5 006.4

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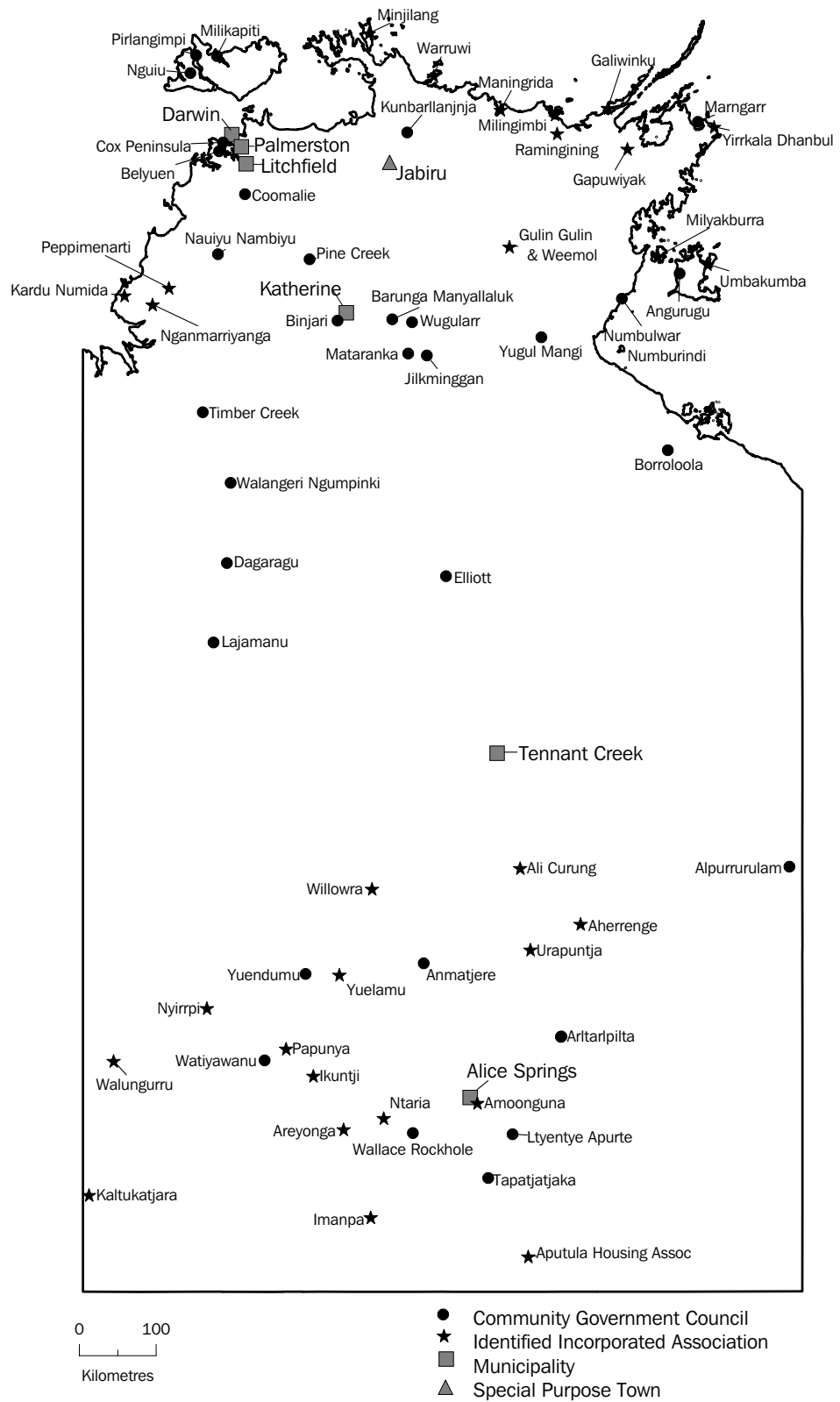


15.8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE — 1998–99 — *continued*

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
<i>NT Regions</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Katherine Region</b>						
Municipality						
Katherine Town Council	1 841.4	5 329.8	7 171.2	5 959.6	1 008.8	6 968.4
Community Government Councils						
Barunga — Manyallaluk	983.5	568.0	1 551.5	1 805.6	21.2	1 826.8
Binjari	2 735.0	191.0	2 926.0	810.2	1 957.3	2 767.5
Borroloola	994.2	239.2	1 233.4	1 086.5	68.8	1 155.3
Daguragu	1 464.2	2 124.4	3 588.6	4 921.6	577.0	5 498.6
Jilkminggan	1 464.9	215.4	1 680.3	1 630.2	—	1 630.2
Lajamanu	2 513.5	896.9	3 410.4	2 122.9	2 188.3	4 311.2
Mataranka	326.0	66.0	392.0	420.5	71.5	492.0
Timber Creek	372.8	62.3	435.1	498.0	97.3	595.3
Walangeri Ngumpinku	5 147.7	378.4	5 526.1	3 716.6	3 490.2	7 206.8
Wugularr	4 140.8	400.3	4 541.1	3 802.1	1 243.6	5 045.7
Yugul Mangi	8 202.9	734.1	8 937.0	8 508.9	657.8	9 166.7
<b>Barkly Region</b>						
Municipality						
Tennant Creek Town Council	1 156.8	1 601.3	2 758.1	2 278.3	—	2 278.3
Community Government Councils						
Elliott	528.4	326.4	854.8	942.9	201.2	1 144.1
Alpurrurulam	2 932.0	635.6	3 567.6	2 711.9	1 180.8	3 892.7
Incorporated Associations						
Ali Curung	1 770.9	329.2	2 100.1	2 097.0	639.6	2 736.6
<b>Central Region</b>						
Municipality						
Alice Springs Town Council	3 443.5	10 474.1	13 917.6	13 552.1	3 471.0	17 023.1
Community Government Councils						
Anmatjere	1 645.7	822.4	2 468.1	1 359.7	—	1 359.7
Aritarpilta	1 059.8	108.2	1 168.0	1 567.6	316.9	1 884.5
Ltyentye Purte	3 804.0	2 002.7	5 806.7	5 445.6	679.8	6 125.4
Tapatjatjaka	1 965.4	511.1	2 476.5	1 970.7	626.2	2 596.9
Wallace Rockhole	728.1	250.3	978.4	1 155.6	75.5	1 231.1
Watiyawanu	634.4	174.1	808.5	1 131.0	375.5	1 506.5
Yuendumu	2 957.1	709.2	3 666.3	3 551.1	806.6	4 357.7
Incorporated Associations						
Aherrenge	576.4	98.9	675.3	869.2	292.1	1 161.3
Amoonguna	926.0	133.6	1 059.6	612.5	174.9	787.4
Aputula Housing Association	1 830.0	2 052.0	3 882.0	3 547.4	988.0	4 535.4
Areyonga	777.0	334.5	1 111.5	863.2	424.2	1 287.4
Ikuntji	414.7	435.2	849.9	817.3	182.2	999.5
Imanpa	1 503.1	312.5	1 815.6	1 459.8	464.2	1 924.0
Kaltukatjara	748.3	326.3	1 074.6	1 187.4	110.4	1 297.8
Ntaria	1 971.6	407.3	2 378.9	1 732.8	363.2	2 096.0
Nyirrpi	370.4	1 139.3	1 509.7	1 717.5	110.2	1 827.7
Papunya	696.8	709.6	1 406.4	1 442.6	140.9	1 583.5
Titjikala (see CGC Tapatjatjaka)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urapuntja	852.2	78.5	930.7	908.7	225.9	1 134.6
Walungurru	603.2	157.9	761.1	1 391.1	126.3	1 517.4
Willowra	1 225.5	658.5	1 884.0	2 393.7	315.8	2 709.5
Yuelamu	1 439.5	95.6	1 535.1	1 797.8	438.3	2 236.1

Source: NT Department of Local Government.

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT LOCALITIES



## GLOSSARY

- Agriculture** Number of establishments, area of agricultural holdings, and livestock numbers are produced from the annual ABS Agricultural Survey. The scope of the survey is establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.
- Ashmore and Cartier Islands** Tenements in the Ashmore and Cartier Islands are administered by the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy. Therefore all petroleum exploration expenditure in this area has been included with Northern Territory data.
- Average annual rate of population change** The average annual rate of population change,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:
- $$r = \sqrt[5]{(p_{00} / p_{95}) - 1} \times 100$$
- where  $P_{95}$  is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1995 and  $P_{00}$  is the estimated resident population at 30 June 2000. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1995 to 2000 and compounds yearly.
- Births and deaths** Births and deaths relate to all registrations of such events which occurred within Australia, irrespective of State of registration. Births are allocated to a statistical local area according to the usual residence of the mother, and deaths are allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased (infant deaths are generally assigned to the usual residence of the mother).
- Building statistics** Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:
- permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, NT Department of Lands, Planning and Environment, in areas subject to building control by those authorities;
  - contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; and
  - major building activity in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

**Census of Population and Housing 1996**

A Census of Population and Housing was conducted by ABS on 6 August 1996. The objective of each Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. Data based on where people were on Census night are referred to as place of enumeration counts.

Place of usual residence counts are derived from place of enumeration counts after adjustments for temporary visitors are made based on the census question about the "...address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 1996". Adjustments have also been made for residents temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting.

**Commencing student**

A student who has enrolled in a particular course for the first time at the institution or an antecedent institution on a day subsequent to the reference date of the previous year but not later than the reference date of the current year.

**Dependency ratio**

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

**DEWRSB small area labour force estimates**

DEWRSB 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 1996 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.

**Estimated resident population**

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. ERP is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. The ERP for 30 June 1996 is based on results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 6 August 1996. Census usual residence data are adjusted for under-enumeration and for the number of residents overseas at the time of the Census, then ERP is calculated by using the numbers of births, deaths, and estimates of interstate and overseas migration.

Commencing with ERP figures based on the 1996 Census, the ABS has decided to cease publishing ERP for Offshore and Migratory SLAs and to redistribute that population across the other SLAs in that State or Territory.

<b>Estimated resident population <i>continued</i></b>	To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are two estimates of resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date and revised estimates are available a year later. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for 2000 and revised for 1999.
<b>Experimental projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population</b>	Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 Census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see <i>Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006</i> (Cat. no. 3231.0).
<b>Fatality</b>	Where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of being involved in a motor vehicle accident, and their death was directly attributed to injuries sustained in the accident. (Source: Road Safety Council of the Northern Territory).
<b>Government financial estimates</b>	Due to changes associated with the move to an accrual accounting framework, data from 1998–99 onwards have been compiled on a different methodological basis to that of previous years. Data prior to 1998–99 are not directly comparable with the data for 1998–99 onwards.
<b>Home address region</b>	The location that the student nominates as his/her permanent home residence. For simplification, the addresses have been categorized by postcode into regions within the Northern Territory, states of Australia or overseas.
<b>Indigenous population counts</b>	<p>ABS produces ‘experimental’ estimates of the Indigenous population. These estimates are known as experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Estimates are derived using the Census place of usual residence counts as a base and adjusting figures to take into account the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ persons recorded as Indigenous whose parents were born overseas;</li> <li>■ non-response to the census question on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin;</li> <li>■ net Census undercount; and</li> <li>■ registered births.</li> </ul>

**Indigenous population counts *continued*** Users need to be careful when using Census counts and ERP figures together. The 1996 Census count of Indigenous people was 46,150 and the ERP at 30 June 1996 was 51,876, some 12.1% higher. Users may wish to take this into account when interpreting Census characteristics data. Census data are not adjusted for under enumeration or other factors used to calculate ERP.

**Infant death** An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Infant death figures include neonatal deaths which is a death within 28 days of birth. (Fetal death (stillbirths) are recorded separately).

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

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

**Juvenile apprehensions** A juvenile offender refers to persons under 17 years of age at the time of being processed for committing criminal offences.

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

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

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.

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

**Northern Territory  
Education and Training  
Authority**

Information has been extracted from data collected as part of the Northern Territory Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard Data Collection for 1999. This data includes data from public providers and private providers. Adult and Community Education data has been excluded. Northern Territory region has been assigned according to the client's residential postcode except where the postcode was 0822. Where the postcode was 0822, the postcode of the location at which the client received the most hours of training has been used to assign the Northern Territory region. When the postcode of the training location was 0822, Northern Territory region was assigned by looking at the training location name. The name of a community was coded to the Northern Territory region of the community. If the location name did not specify a community then the location of the main office of the training provider was used to assign the Northern Territory region. Individual clients are only counted once, irrespective of the number of courses or modules in which they are enrolled. The residential locations of interstate, overseas and unknown have not been included in these figures.

**Notifiable diseases**

Diseases notifiable in the NT have been categorised as shown below. Note that diseases for which there were no notifications in 1999 are included below:

- Bloodborne diseases — include Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C (incidence), Hepatitis C (prevalence), Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E, HIV, and HTLV1.
- Gastrointestinal diseases — include Botulism, Campylobacter, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Salmonella, Shigella, Typhoid, Yersiniosis, Gastroenteritis, Rotavirus, and Amoebiasis.
- Sexually transmitted diseases — include Chancroid, Chlamydia, Donovanosis, Gonococcal Disease, Gonococcal Conjunct., Lymphogranuloma venereum, Syphilis, and Congenital Syphilis.
- Vaccine preventable diseases — include Diphtheria, Haemophilus inf type b, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis, Rubella, and Congenital Rubella Syndrome.
- Vectorborne diseases — include Barmah Forest Virus, Ross River Virus, Dengue, Malaria, Kunjin Virus, Typhus, and Australian Encephalitis (MVE).
- Other notifiable diseases — include quarantinable diseases (Cholera, Viral Haemorrhagic Fever), zoonoses (Brucellosis, Leptospirosis, Hydatid Disease) and Legionellosis, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Acute Rheumatic Fever, Glomerulonephritis and Adverse Vaccine Reactions.

**Number of employees**

Includes all wage and salary earners (permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive) who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period.

<b>Offence</b>	An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law.
<b>Offshore areas and migratory</b>	Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.
<b>Other Territories</b>	Following the 1992 amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Coco (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of State and Territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included in Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and The Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other Territories, while not detailed separately, are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.
<b>Participation rate</b>	The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.
<b>Police officers</b>	These figures are based on total operative staff as at 31 December 2000.
<b>Population projections</b>	<p>Population projections are published twice in each intercensal period. The latest projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999–2101.</p> <p>The population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends were realised. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration to arrive at the size, structure and distribution of Australia's population into the next century.</p> <p>Series I (high) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 110,000 from 2001–02, high net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate remains at 1.75 births throughout the projection period.</p> <p>Series II (medium) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000 from 2001–02, medium net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman by 2008, and then remains constant.</p>



<b>Population projections</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>Series III (low) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 70,000 from 2001–02, low net internal migration gains and losses for States and Territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman in 2008, and then remains constant. All series assume a constant mortality assumption.</p> <p>For further information regarding population projections refer to Population Projections, 1999 to 2101 (Cat. no. 3222.0).</p>
<b>Random adjustment of Census data</b>	Census data cells with counts of 3 or less are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.
<b>Road traffic accident</b>	A road traffic accident is an unpremeditated event which results in property damage or the death of/or 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).
<b>Road works expenditure</b>	<p>Maintenance work — includes repair work done to a road to take it back to its original servicing level, before wear and tear, regardless of the cost of such work. For example, maintenance work includes resurfacing roads, replacing paving, etc.</p> <p>Minor works and Capital works — includes any work that goes towards improving or increasing the service offered by a road. An example of this is upgrading from a gravel to a sealed road, or increasing the width of a road or the number of lanes, etc. Works are considered capital works when the value of this work is \$100,000 or over and minor works when the value is under \$100,000.</p>
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	Rates are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population counts corresponding to the relevant year.
<b>Rounding</b>	Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.
<b>Secondary aged students</b>	<p>Students may only be regarded as secondary-aged students if either of the following criteria applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the school provides secondary-aged facilities which the students uses most of the time; or</li> <li>■ a secondary-aged course is conducted at the school (with or without secondary-aged facilities) and the student attends such a course.</li> </ul>

<b>Separation</b>	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 an hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.
<b>Traffic infringement notices</b>	Each traffic infringement notice may have more than one offence associated with it.
<b>Traffic offences</b>	These figures represent total offences, they are not a unique count, as one infringement may contain more than one offence.  Due to changes within offence coding, please note that the figures may vary to previously published 1999–2000 Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services Annual Report figures. The figures have been revised from the previously published figures.
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
<b>Ungraded students</b>	Ungraded students are students that are in special units for students with special needs such as intensive English units.
<b>Value of agricultural</b>	The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on commodities produced at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Census or the ABS Agricultural Commodities Survey and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March each year.
<b>Visitor</b>	The Northern Territory Tourist Commission defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence and who will spend at least one night away from home. Also, to be included the trip must be short-term. A short-term trip is defined as at least one night but less than 90 nights spent in the NT.
<b>Visitor expenditure</b>	The estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the NT. Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.
<b>Visitor night</b>	Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends ten nights in the Territory this family represents four visitors and forty visitor nights.

**Vocational education and training** Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures. (Refer to Northern Territory Education and Training Authority).

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

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