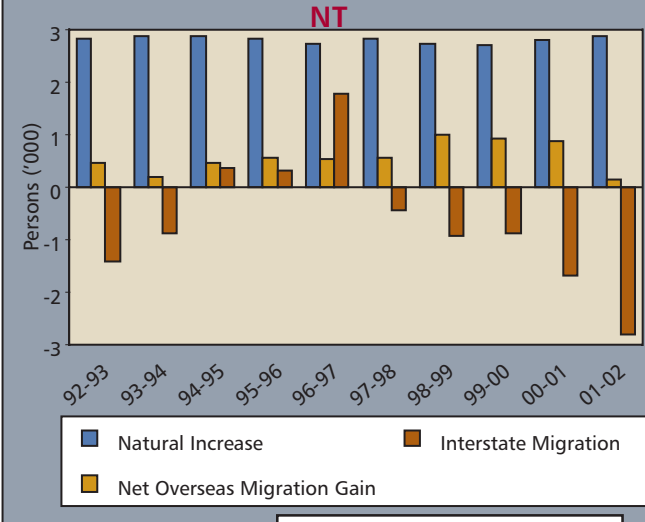


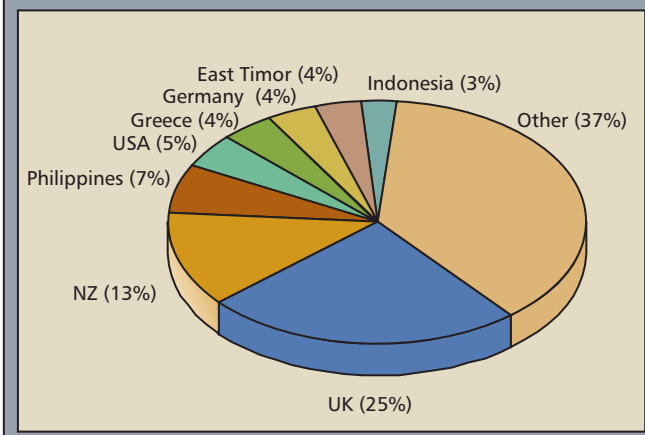
Northern Territory

Fig. 8-74: Components of Population Change, NT



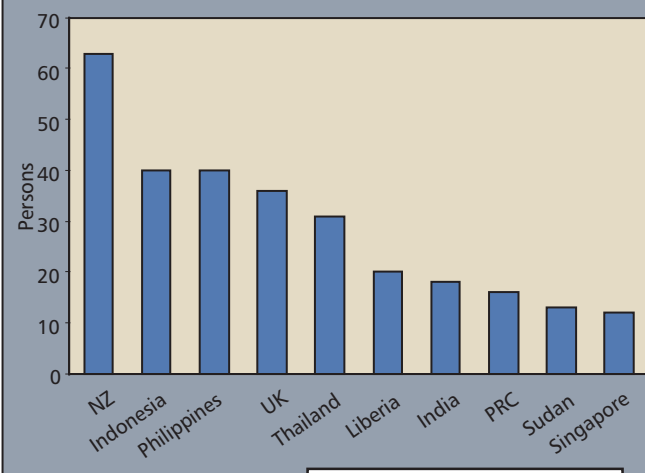
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Fig. 8-75: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, NT 2001 Census



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

Fig. 8-76: Top Ten Source Countries, NT 2001-02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Population Size and Change

At the 2001 Census, approximately 1.0 per cent of Australia's population and 0.7 per cent of Australia's overseas-born population lived in the Northern Territory. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.1 per cent of Australia's total population and 15.5 per cent of the population of the Northern Territory.

In 2001-02, the population of the Northern Territory increased by 245 people, giving the Territory a 0.12 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The Territory gained 2,885 people through natural increase and 144 people through net overseas migration. It is estimated that the Territory lost 2,784 people through interstate migration.

Population growth in the Territory has fluctuated over the past few years. In 2001-02, net interstate migration was at its lowest level in the past decade.

Northern Territory residents departing interstate moved mainly to Queensland (32.2 per cent of departures in 2001-02) and South Australia (17.1 per cent). Interstate arrivals came mainly from Queensland (28.1 per cent) and New South Wales (17.9 per cent).

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, those born in the United Kingdom accounted for about a quarter (24.7 per cent) of the Territory's overseas-born population. New Zealand, the Philippines, the USA, Greece and East Timor were the next largest birthplace groups.

Settler arrivals to the Northern Territory totalled 459 persons in 2001-02. There has been some change in the relative importance of source countries in recent years. The proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom fell from 18.4 per cent in 1997-98 to 7.8 per cent in 2001-02.

In 2001-02, the top five countries of birth of settler arrivals to the Northern Territory were New Zealand (63 persons), the Philippines (40 persons), Indonesia (40 persons), the United Kingdom (36 persons) and Thailand (31 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia which were New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the PRC, South Africa and India.

There were far more female settler arrivals (60.1 per cent) than male (39.9 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries was relatively even, except for the Philippines (10 males and 30 females), Indonesia (12 males and 28 females) and Thailand (10 males and 21 females). However, for the United Kingdom, there were 22 males to only 14 females.

Settler Arrivals to the Northern Territory by Migration Stream

The number of settler arrivals in the Northern Territory by migration stream has changed considerably over the past decade. The trend has been a fall in Family Stream settlers (although there was an increase in the latest year) and an increase in the Skill Stream.

Of the 459 arrivals in the Northern Territory in 2001–02, Family Stream settler arrivals were the largest stream, accounting for 44.7 per cent of total. Skill Stream settlers represented 24.0 per cent of the Territory's migrant intake, New Zealand migrants 15.9 per cent and Humanitarian entrants 12.4 per cent.

Well over half of the Northern Territory settler arrivals were female (60.1 per cent), greater than the Australian proportion (51.6 per cent). Females represented a majority of the entrants in the Family stream (71.7 per cent). They were a minority in the Humanitarian Stream (49.1 per cent) and the Skill Stream (48.2 per cent).

Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the Northern Territory received 205 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory were born in the Philippines (15.1 per cent), Indonesia and Thailand (both 14.0 per cent), and Viet Nam and India (both 5.4 per cent).

Over two thirds of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory in 2001–02 entered either as Spouse (30 persons) or Spouse Provisional (112 persons). Just over 16 per cent of Family entrants were Fiances (33 persons).

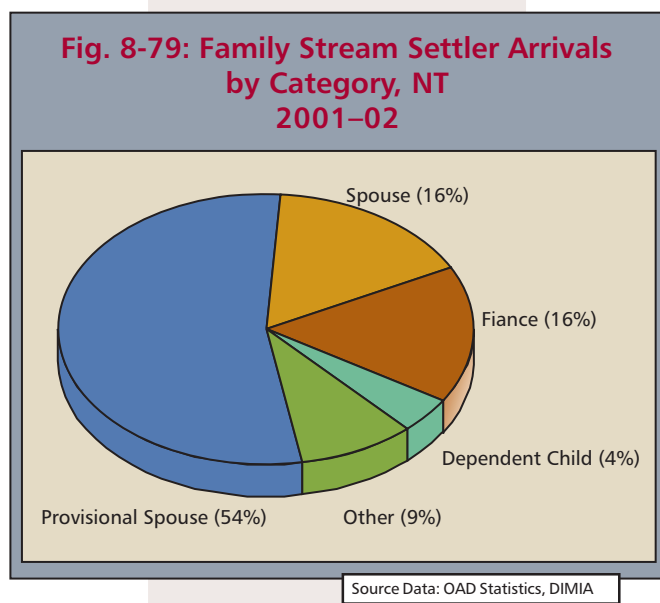
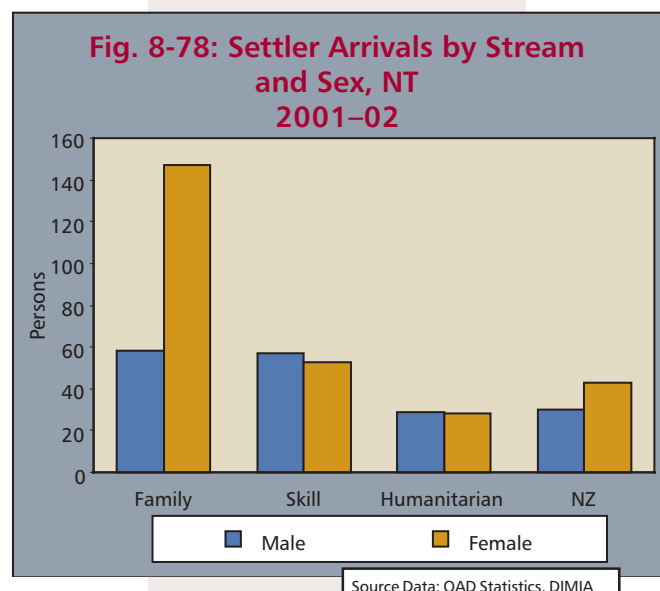
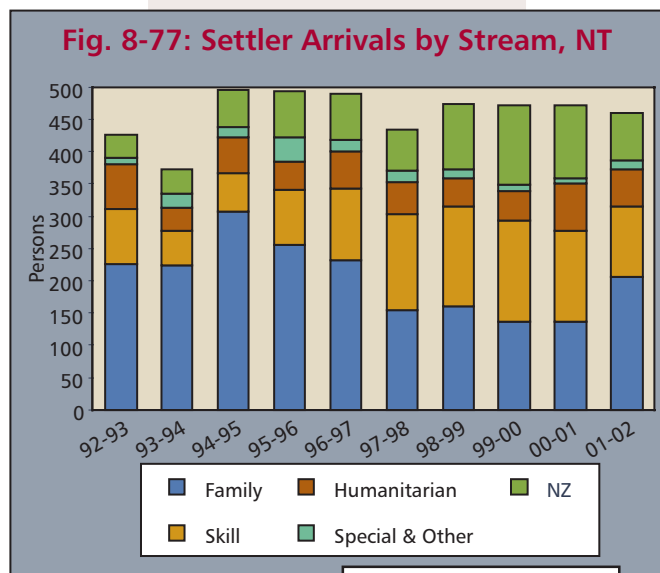
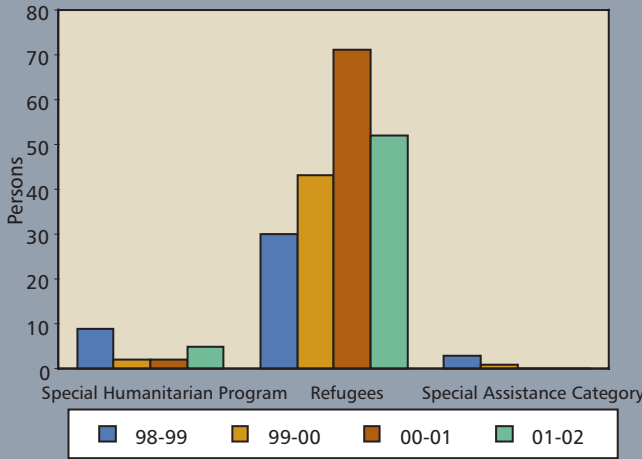


Fig. 8-80: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, NT



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2001–02, the Northern Territory received 57 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, 52 people (91.2 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 5 people (8.8 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

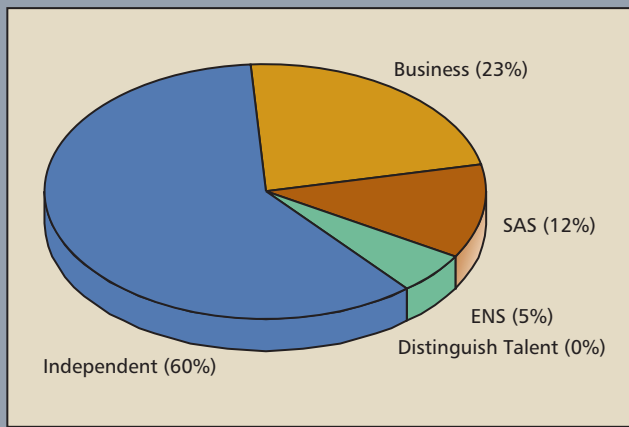
Of those settling in the Northern Territory under the Humanitarian Program, 35.1 per cent were born in Liberia and 21.1 per cent in the Sudan.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

The Northern Territory received 110 Skill Stream settlers in 2001–02. The largest number of these settlers entered under the Independent category (66 persons). Skilled-Australian Sponsored entrants accounted for 13 people, Employer Nomination Scheme entrants for 6 people and Business settlers for a further 25 people.

The United Kingdom was the biggest source country of Skill Stream settler arrivals to the Territory (23.6 per cent). Indonesia-born contributed a further 10.0 per cent of Skill Stream settler arrivals while those born in Singapore contributed 8.2 per cent.

Fig. 8-81: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NT 2001–02



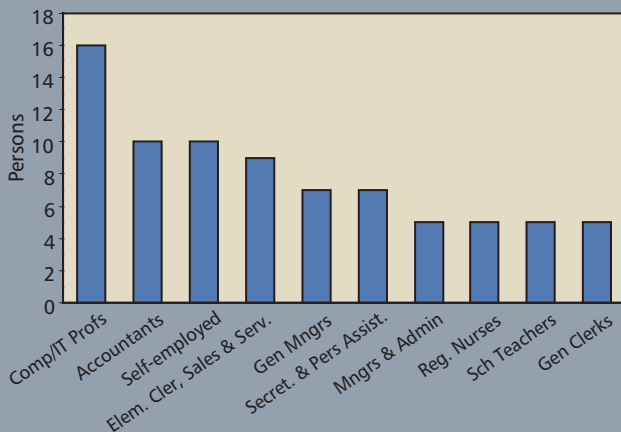
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 1999–2000, the top occupations represented among settler arrivals for the Northern Territory were computer professionals (16 persons), accountants (10 persons), self employed (10 persons) and elementary clerical, sales and service workers (9 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2001–02 were computer professionals (4,661 persons), accountants (2,231 persons), general managers (1,812 persons), managers and administrators (1,599) and registered nurses (1,016).

Fig. 8-82: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, NT 2001–02



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals in the Northern Territory in 2001–02, 51.0 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, students or performed home duties.

Most persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (67.3 per cent). A further 15.4 per cent were semi-skilled, 8.7 per cent unskilled and 8.7 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 17.5 per cent of the Territory's labour force, which is below the Australian proportion of 24.6 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

In August 2002, migrants from the main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 9.1 per cent of the Territory's employed persons and 6.8 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 8.5 per cent of the Territory's employed and 9.9 per cent of the unemployed.

Northern Territory had an unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 6.0 per cent. Australia-born persons had an unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent, NESC migrants 5.2 per cent and MESC migrants 3.4 per cent.

Unemployment rates in the Northern Territory were higher for women than men (5.5 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively) and this was the case for all birthplace groups.

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 2001–02, the Northern Territory attracted 47,013 visitors or 1.4 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The total number of overseas visitor arrivals to the Territory decreased by 13.7 per cent from 1999–2000.

Fig. 8-83: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NT August 2002

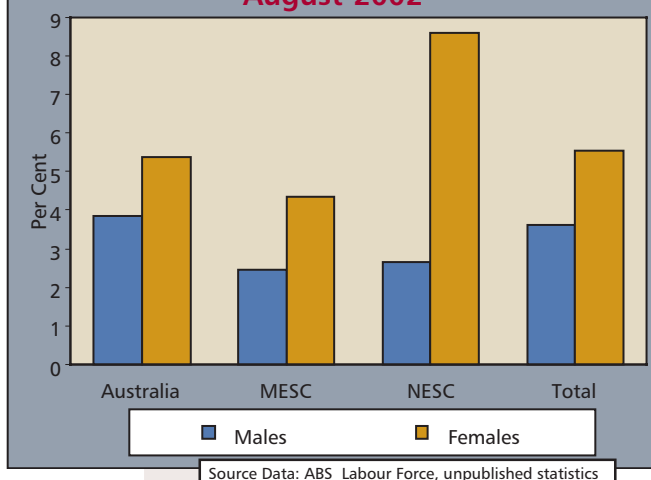


Fig. 8-84: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NT

