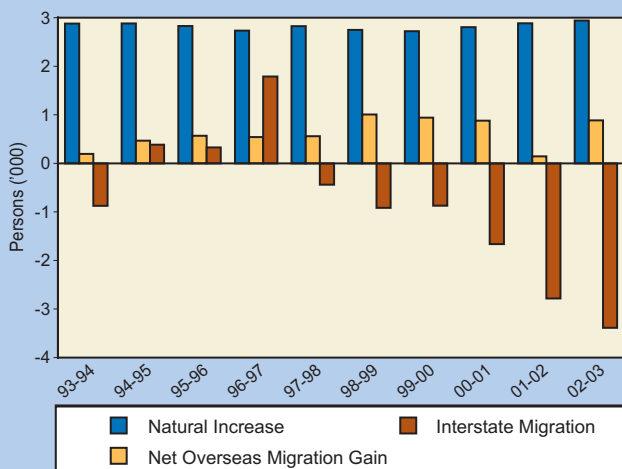


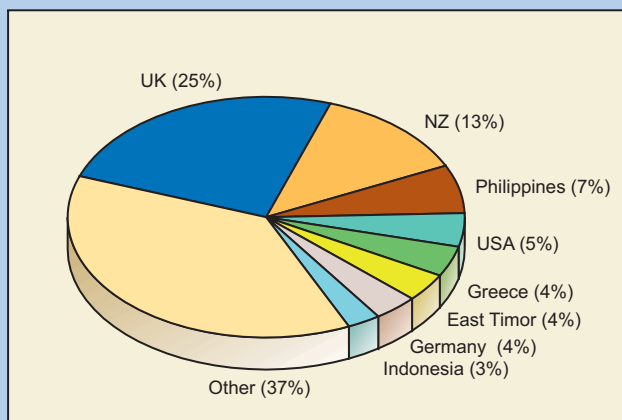
Northern Territory

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



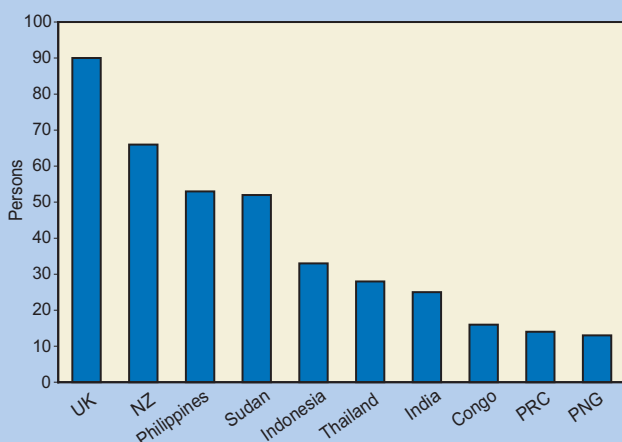
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

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 2003-04



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 2002-03, the population of the Northern Territory decreased by 121 people, giving the Territory a -0.06 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The Territory gained 2,943 people through natural increase and 325 people through net overseas migration. It is estimated that the Territory lost 3,389 people through interstate migration.

Population growth in the Territory has fluctuated over the past few years. In 2002-03, net interstate migration was at its lowest level in the past decade.

Northern Territory residents departing interstate moved mainly to Queensland (34.6 per cent of departures in 2002-03) and South Australia (16.7 per cent). Interstate arrivals came mainly from Queensland (28.8 per cent), New South Wales (17.0 per cent) and South Australia (16.9 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 596 persons in 2003-04. 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 which rose to 15.1 per cent in 2003-04.

In 2003-04, the top five countries of birth of settler arrivals to the Northern Territory were the United Kingdom (90 persons), New Zealand (66 persons), the Philippines (53 persons), the Sudan (52 persons) and Indonesia (33 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia as a whole: the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and South Africa.

There were far more female settler arrivals (56.5 per cent) than male (43.5 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries was relatively even, except for Thailand (3 males and 25 females), Indonesia (11 males and 22 females) and the Philippines (22 males and 31 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 and an increase in the Skill Stream.

Of the 596 arrivals in the Northern Territory in 2003-04, Family Stream settler arrivals were the largest stream, accounting for 38.3 per cent of total. Skill Stream settlers represented 26.7 per cent of the Territory's migrant intake, New Zealand migrants 14.1 per cent and Humanitarian entrants 18.0 per cent.

Over half of the Northern Territory settler arrivals were female (56.5 per cent), greater than the Australian proportion (51.8 per cent). Females represented a majority of the entrants in the Family Stream (67.1 per cent) and Skill Stream (52.2 per cent). They were a minority in the Humanitarian Stream (46.7 per cent).

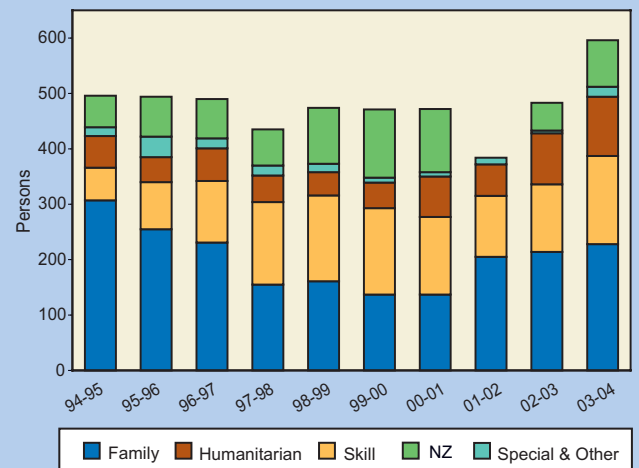
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the Northern Territory received 228 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory were born in the Philippines (16.7 per cent), Thailand (11.8 per cent) and Indonesia (11.0 per cent).

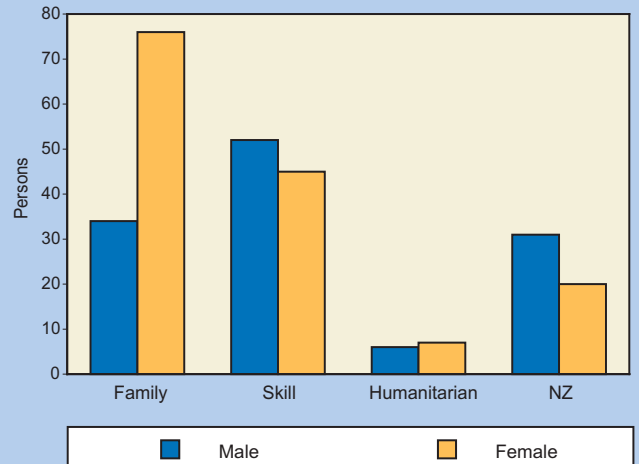
Over half of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory in 2003-04 entered either as Spouse (21 persons) or Spouse Provisional (113 persons). Just over 20 per cent of Family entrants were Fiances (46 persons).

Fig. 8-77: Settler Arrivals by Stream, NT



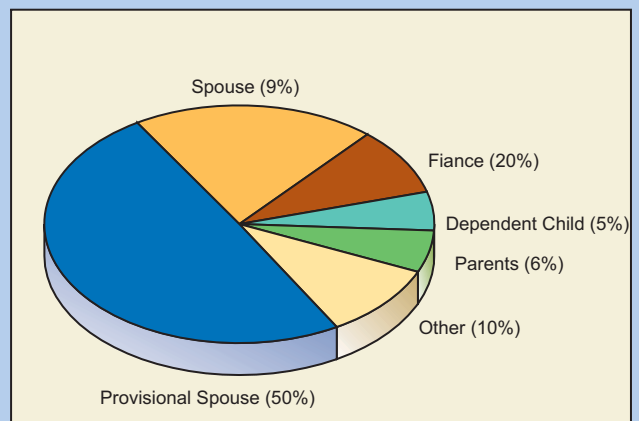
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-78: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NT 2003-04



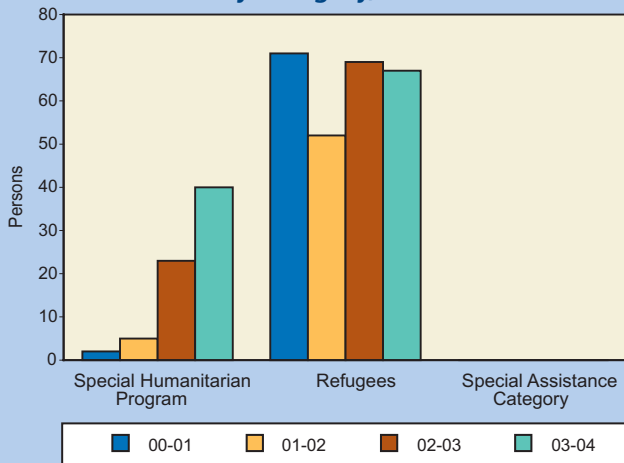
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-79: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NT 2003-04



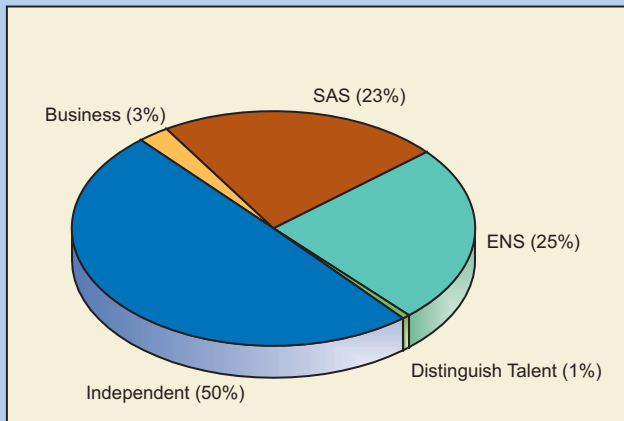
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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



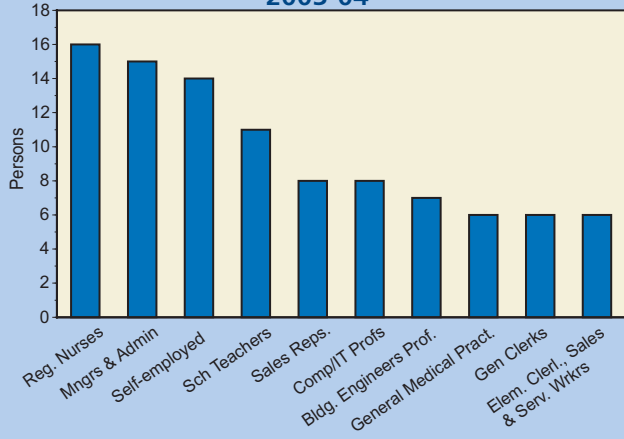
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-81: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NT 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-82: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, NT 2003-04



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the Northern Territory received 107 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, 67 people (62.6 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 40 people (37.4 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in the Northern Territory under the Humanitarian Program, 48.6 per cent were born in the Sudan and 15.0 per cent in the Congo.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

The Northern Territory received 159 Skill Stream settlers in 2003-04. The largest number of these settlers entered under the Independent category (79 persons). Skilled-Australian Sponsored entrants accounted for 36 people, ENS entrants for 39 people, Business settlers for a further four people and Distinguished Talents account for one person.

The United Kingdom was the biggest source country of Skill Stream settler arrivals to the Territory (38.4 per cent). Philippines-born contributed a further 8.2 per cent of Skill Stream settler arrivals while those born in India contributed 7.5 per cent.

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2003-04, the top occupations represented among settler arrivals for the Northern Territory were registered nurses (16 persons), managers and administrators (15 persons), self-employed (14 persons), school teachers (11 persons) and sales representatives (8 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2003-04 were computer professionals (5,105 persons), accountants (1,867 persons), managers and administrators (1,840 persons), electrical and electronics engineers (1,679) and registered nurses (1,582).

Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals in the Northern Territory in 2003-04, 44.8 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 (70.7 per cent). A further 15.3 per cent were semi-skilled, 6.1 per cent unskilled and 7.8 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 20.0 per cent of the Territory's labour force, which is below the Australian proportion of 24.9 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

In August 2004, migrants from MESC accounted for 10.9 per cent of the Territory's employed persons and 4.5 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from NESC accounted for 9.5 per cent of the Territory's employed and 9.1 per cent of the unemployed.

Northern Territory had an unemployment rate of 6.6 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 5.4 per cent. Australia-born persons had an unemployment rate of 7.1 per cent, NESC migrants 6.2 per cent and MESC migrants 2.6 per cent

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 2003-04, the Northern Territory attracted 36,843 visitors or 1.0 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State/Territory of stay. The total number of overseas visitor arrivals to the Territory decreased by 4.5 per cent from 2002-03. The Northern Territory was the only State or Territory to record a decrease in visitors numbers.

Fig. 8-83: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NT August 2004

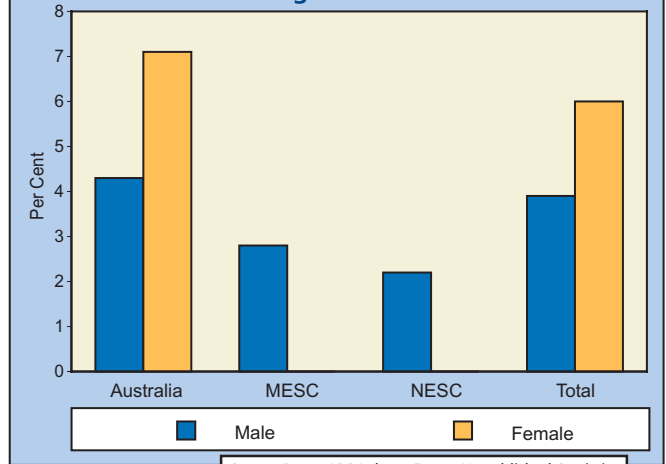


Fig. 8-84: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NT

