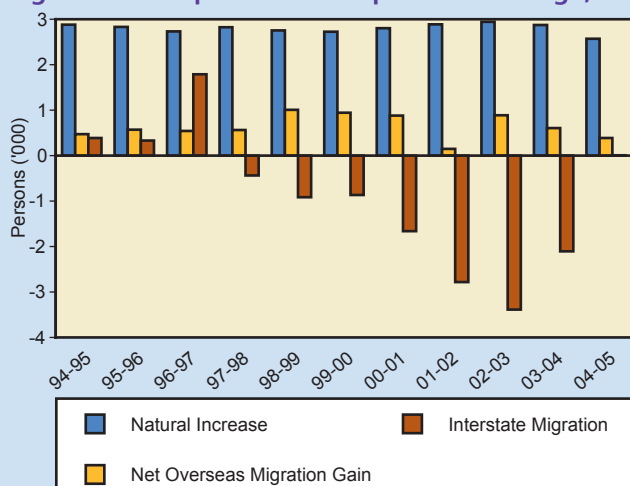


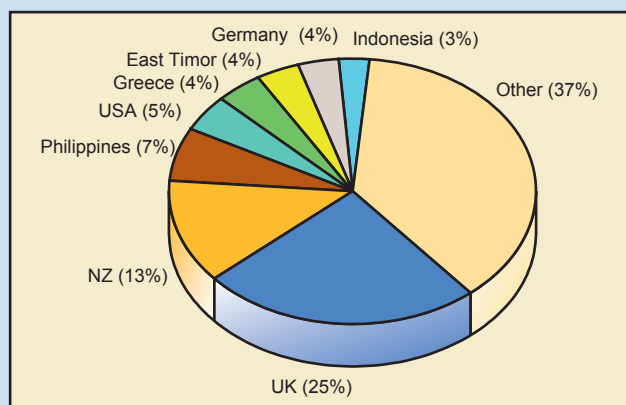
# Northern Territory

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



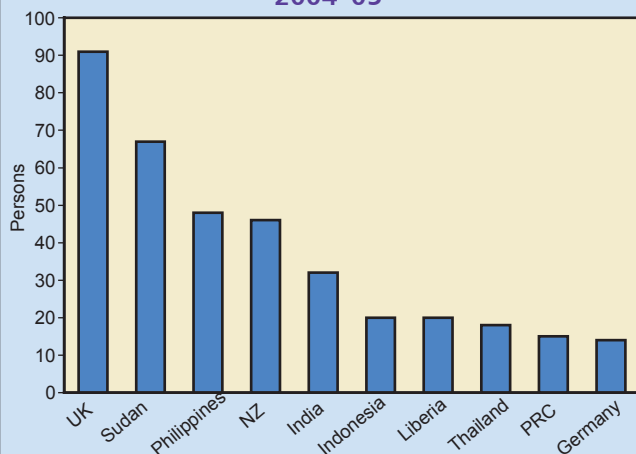
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**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 2004-05**



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 2004-05, the population of the Northern Territory increased by 2,959 people, giving the Territory a 1.48 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The Territory gained 2,567 people through natural increase and 387 people through net overseas migration. It is estimated that the Territory gained 5 people through interstate migration, the first time the Northern Territory has gained people since 1997-98.

Northern Territory residents departing interstate moved mainly to Queensland (34.4 per cent of departures in 2004-05) and South Australia (15.9 per cent). Interstate arrivals came mainly from Queensland (28.9 per cent), New South Wales (18.2 per cent) and Victoria (15.6 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 592 persons in 2004-05. 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 and rose to 15.4 per cent in 2004-05.

In 2004-05, the top five countries of birth of settler arrivals to the Northern Territory were the United Kingdom (91 persons), Sudan (67 persons), the Philippines (48 persons), New Zealand (46 persons) and India (32 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia: the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and Sudan.

There was a higher proportion of female settler arrivals (53.2 per cent) than male (46.8 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries was relatively even, except for the Philippines (13 males and 35 females) and Sudan (43 males and 24 females).

## Settler Arrivals to the Northern Territory by Migration Stream

Of the 592 arrivals in the Northern Territory in 2004–05, Family Stream settler arrivals were the largest stream, accounting for 37.8 per cent of the total. Skill Stream settlers represented 26.0 per cent of the Territory's migrant intake, New Zealand migrants 10.1 per cent and Humanitarian entrants 23.1 per cent.

Over half of the Northern Territory settler arrivals were female (53.2 per cent), greater than the Australian proportion (51.8 per cent). Females represented a majority of the entrants in the Family stream (67.0 per cent). They were a minority in the Humanitarian Stream (38.0 per cent).

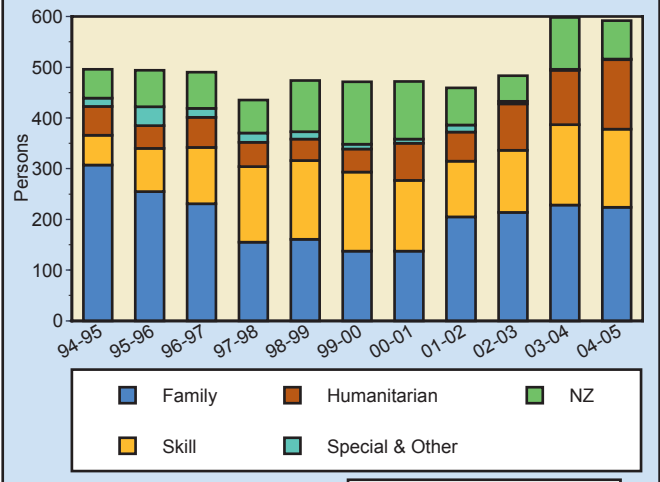
## Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2004–05, the Northern Territory received 224 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory were born in the Philippines (18.8 per cent) and United Kingdom (14.3 per cent).

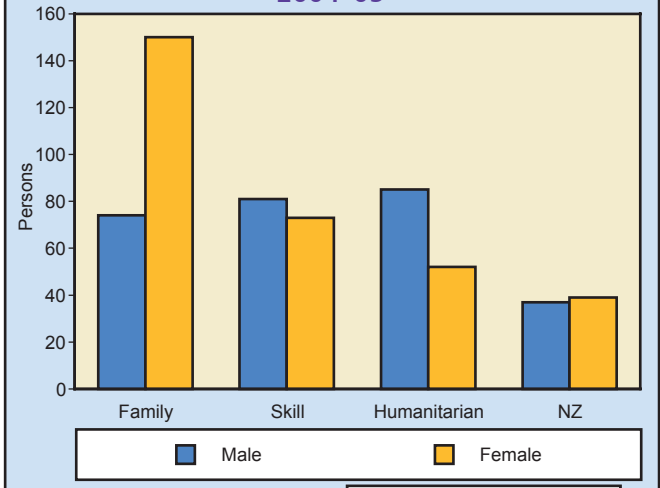
Nearly half of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory in 2004–05 entered either as Spouse (21 persons) or Spouse Provisional (84 persons). Just over one quarter of Family entrants were Fiancés (62 persons).

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



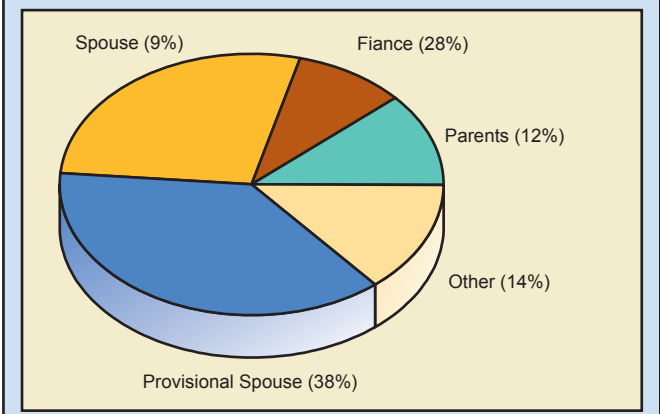
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-78: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NT 2004–05



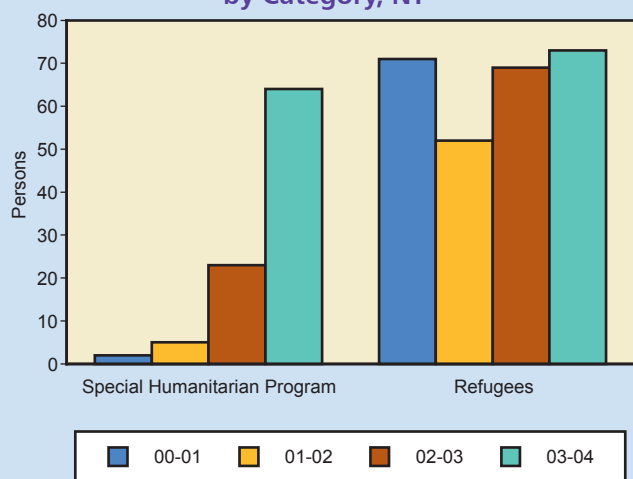
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-79: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NT 2004–05



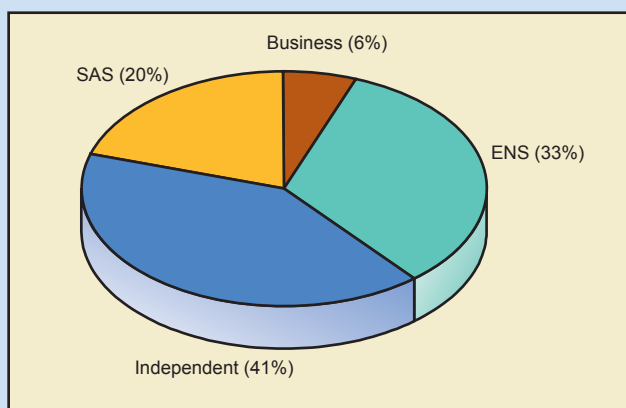
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

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



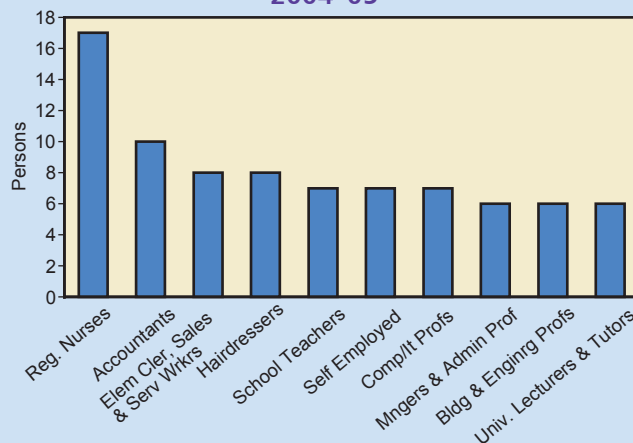
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-81: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NT 2004-05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-82: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, NT 2004-05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2004-05, the Northern Territory received 137 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, 73 people (53.3 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 64 people (46.7 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in the Northern Territory under the Humanitarian Program, 48.9 per cent were born in the Sudan and 14.6 per cent in Liberia.

## Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

The Northern Territory received 154 Skill Stream settlers in 2004-05. The largest number of these settlers entered under the Independent category (63 persons). Employer Nomination Scheme entrants accounted for 51 people, Skilled-Australian Sponsored for 31 people and Business settlers for a further 9 people.

The United Kingdom was the biggest source country of Skill Stream settler arrivals to the Territory (31.8 per cent). India contributed a further 16.9 per cent of Skill Stream settler arrivals while those born in Zimbabwe contributed 7.8 per cent.

## Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2004-05, the top occupations represented among settler arrivals for the Northern Territory were registered nurses (17 persons), accountants (10 persons), elementary clerical, sales & service workers (8 persons), hairdressers (8 persons) and school teachers (7).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2004-05 were computing professionals (5,197 persons), accountants (3,807 persons), managers & administrators (2,255 persons), elementary clerical, sales & service workers (2,181 persons) and registered nurses (1,677 persons).

## Labour Market Profile

Of the total settler arrivals in the Northern Territory in 2004–05, 45.3 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 (72.4 per cent). A further 8.7 per cent were semi-skilled, 6.6 per cent unskilled and 12.2 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 20.4 per cent of the Territory's labour force, which is below the Australian proportion of 24.9 per cent.

## Unemployment Rates

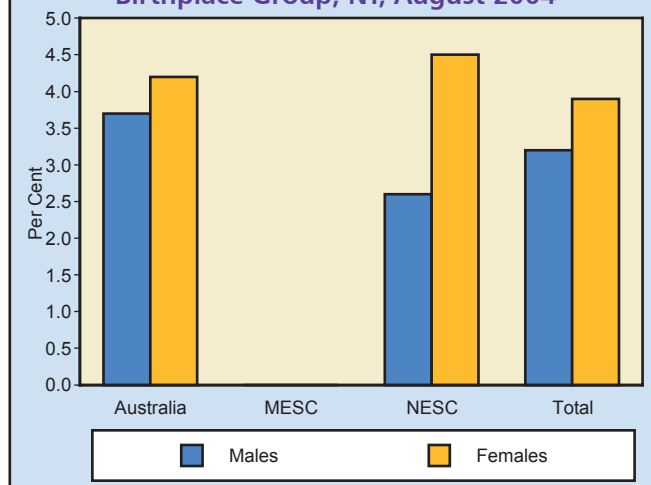
In August 2005, migrants from the main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 9.4 per cent of the Territory's employed persons and it is estimated that there were none unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 11.3 per cent of the Territory's employed and 11.4 per cent of the unemployed.

Northern Territory had an unemployment rate of 3.5 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 4.8 per cent. Australia-born persons had an unemployment rate of 3.9 per cent, NESC migrants 3.5 per cent and MESC migrants 3.5 per cent.

## Overseas Visitor Arrivals

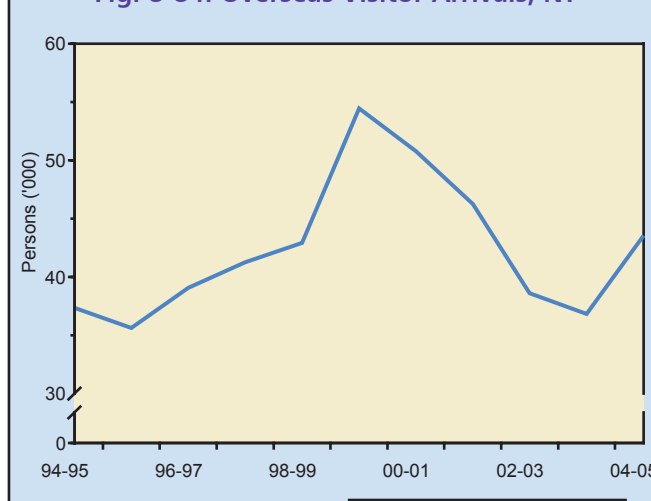
In 2004–05, the Northern Territory attracted 43,700 visitors or 1.2 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The total number of overseas visitor arrivals to the Territory increased by 18.6 per cent from 2003–04, the largest increase in visitor numbers of all the States or Territories.

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



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, Unpublished Statistics

Fig. 8-84: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NT



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA