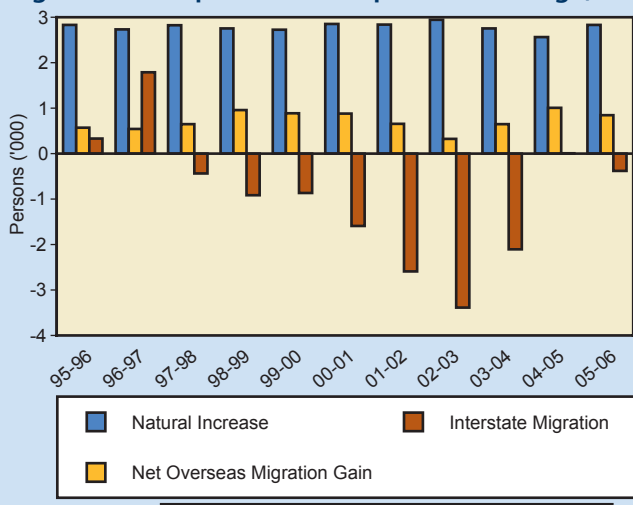


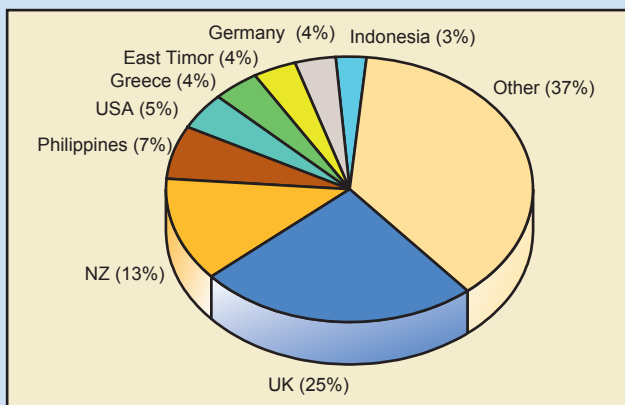
Northern Territory

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



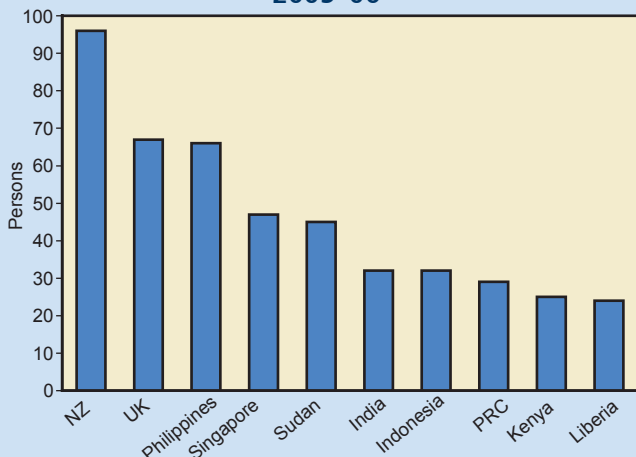
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

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 2005-06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

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 nearly 16 per cent of the population of the Northern Territory.

In 2005-06, the population of the Northern Territory is estimated to have increased by 3,284 people, giving the Territory a 1.6 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The Territory gained 2,827 people through natural increase and 843 people through net overseas migration. It is estimated that the Territory experienced a loss of 386 people through net interstate migration.

Northern Territory residents departing interstate moved mainly to Queensland (34.7 per cent of departures in 2005-06) and New South Wales (15.6 per cent). Interstate arrivals came mainly from Queensland (30.3 per cent), New South Wales (18.1 per cent) and Victoria (17.5 per cent).

Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, those born in the UK 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 780 persons in 2005-06. There has been some change in the relative importance of source countries in recent years. The proportion of settlers from the UK rose from 7.8 per cent in 2001-02 to 15.4 per cent in 2004-05 only to drop again to 8.6 per cent in 2005-06.

In 2005-06, the top five countries of birth of settler arrivals to the Northern Territory were New Zealand (96 persons), the UK (67 persons), the Philippines (66 persons), Singapore (47 persons) and Sudan (45 persons). This compares with the top source countries for Australia: the UK, New Zealand, India, the PRC and the Philippines.

There was a higher proportion of female settler arrivals (56.7 per cent) than male (43.3 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most source countries varied from each other.

Settler Arrivals to the Northern Territory by Migration Stream

Of the 780 arrivals to the Northern Territory in 2005–06, Skill Stream settler arrivals made up the largest proportion, accounting for 35.1 per cent of the total. Family Stream settlers represented 29.4 per cent of the Territory’s settlers, Humanitarian entrants 19.5 per cent and New Zealand migrants 14.9 per cent.

Over half of the Northern Territory settler arrivals were female (56.7 per cent), greater than the Australian proportion (52.2 per cent). Females represented a majority of the entrants in the Family Stream (70.7 per cent). They outnumbered males in all but the Skill Stream (47.8 per cent).

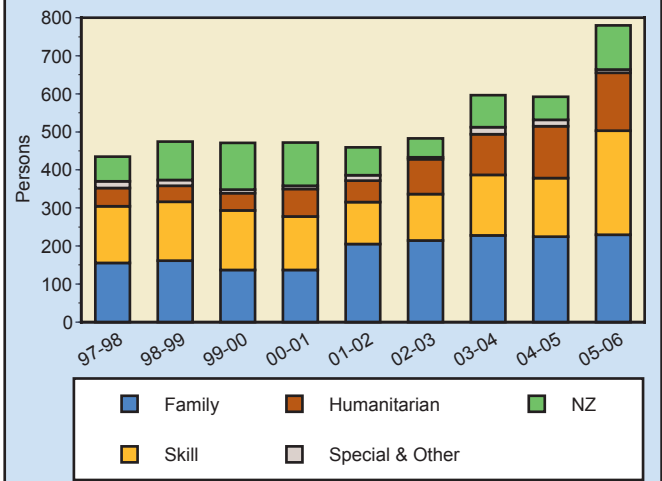
Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2005–06, the Northern Territory received 229 Family Stream settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory were born in the Philippines (16.2 per cent) and Indonesia (12.2 per cent).

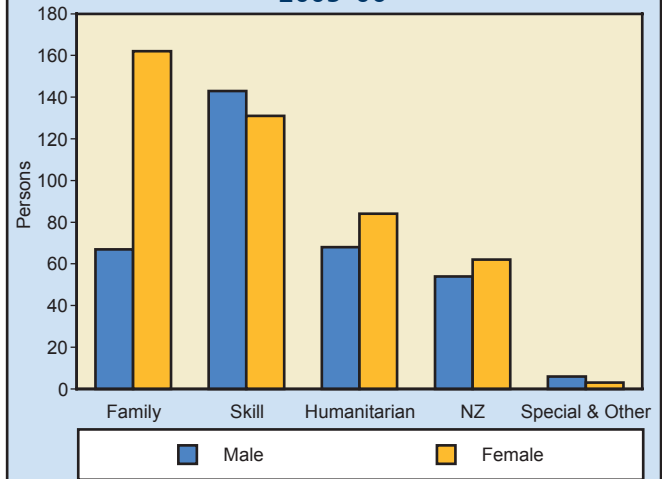
Nearly two-thirds of Family settler arrivals who arrived in the Territory in 2005–06 entered either in the Spouse (26 persons) or Spouse Provisional (117 persons) categories. Just over one fifth of Family entrants entered in the Fiancés (46 persons) category.

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



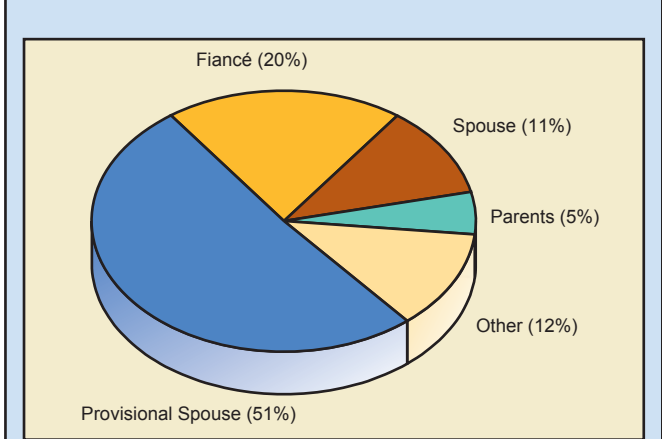
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-78: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, NT 2005–06



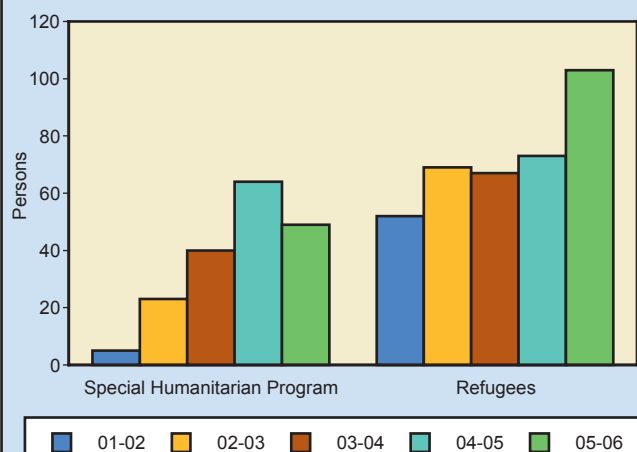
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-79: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NT 2005–06



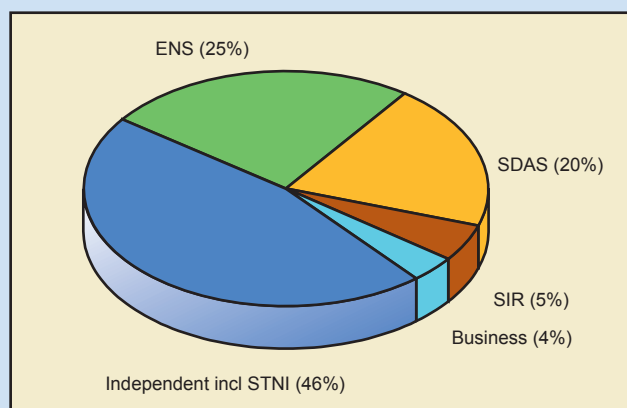
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

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



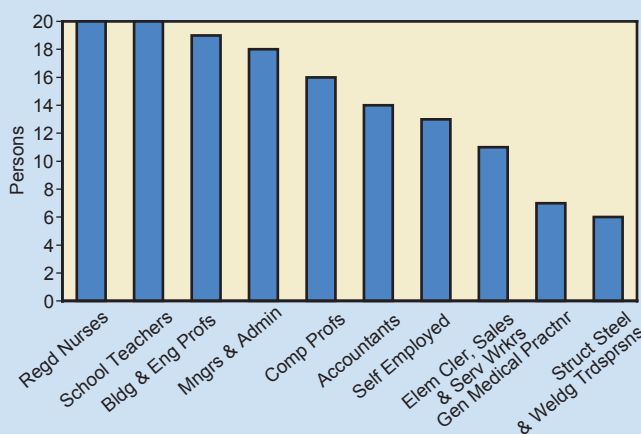
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-81: Skill Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, NT 2005-06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Fig. 8-82: Top Ten Occupations of Settler Arrivals, NT 2005-06



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMA

Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2005-06, the Northern Territory received 152 Humanitarian Programme settler arrivals. Of these, 103 people (67.8 per cent) were accepted as Refugees and 49 people (32.2 per cent) were accepted under the Special Humanitarian Program.

Of those settling in the Northern Territory under the Humanitarian Programme, 29.6 per cent were born in Sudan and 15.8 per cent in Liberia.

Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

The Northern Territory received 274 Skill Stream settlers in 2005-06. The largest number of these settlers entered under the Skilled Independent (including STNI) category (126 persons). Employer Nomination Scheme entrants accounted for 68 people, Skilled Designated Area Sponsored for 55 people, Skilled Independent Regional for 14 people and Business settlers for a further 10 people.

Singapore was the biggest source country of Skill Stream settler arrivals to the Territory (16.8 per cent). The UK contributed a further 13.9 per cent of Skill Stream settler arrivals while those born in the Philippines contributed 10.2 per cent.

Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2005-06, the top occupations represented among settler arrivals for the Northern Territory were registered nurses (20 persons), school teachers (20 persons), building and engineering professionals (19 persons), managers and administrators (18 persons) and computing professionals (16).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2005-06 were computing professionals (3,940 persons), accountants (3,471 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (2,905 persons), managers and administrators (2,838 persons), and building and engineering professionals (2,684 persons).

Labour Market Profile

Of total settler arrivals to the Northern Territory in 2005–06, 45.6 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, dependent child, students or performed home duties.

Most persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (70.1 per cent). A further 13.6 per cent were semi-skilled, 6.3 per cent unskilled and 10.1 per cent were not in employment.

In August 2006, persons born overseas made up 20.7 per cent of the Territory's labour force, which is below the Australian proportion of 25.4 per cent.

Unemployment Rates

In August 2006, migrants from the main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 8.1 per cent of the Territory's employed persons and 10.5 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 13.0 per cent of the Territory's employed and it is estimated that there were no unemployed.

Northern Territory had an unemployment rate of 3.6 per cent, compared with the Australian rate of 4.6 per cent. Australia-born persons had an unemployment rate of 4.1 per cent and MESC-born 4.6 per cent.

Overseas Visitor Arrivals

In 2005–06, the Northern Territory attracted 45 thousand 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 2.9 per cent from 2004–05.

Fig. 8-83: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, NT, August 2006

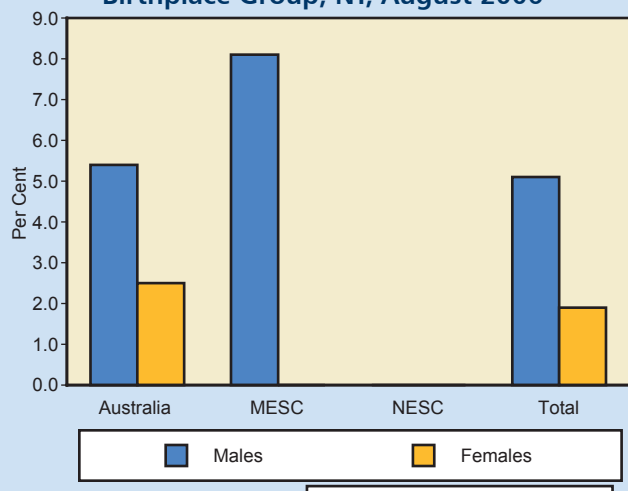


Fig. 8-84: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, NT

