

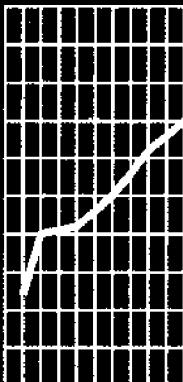


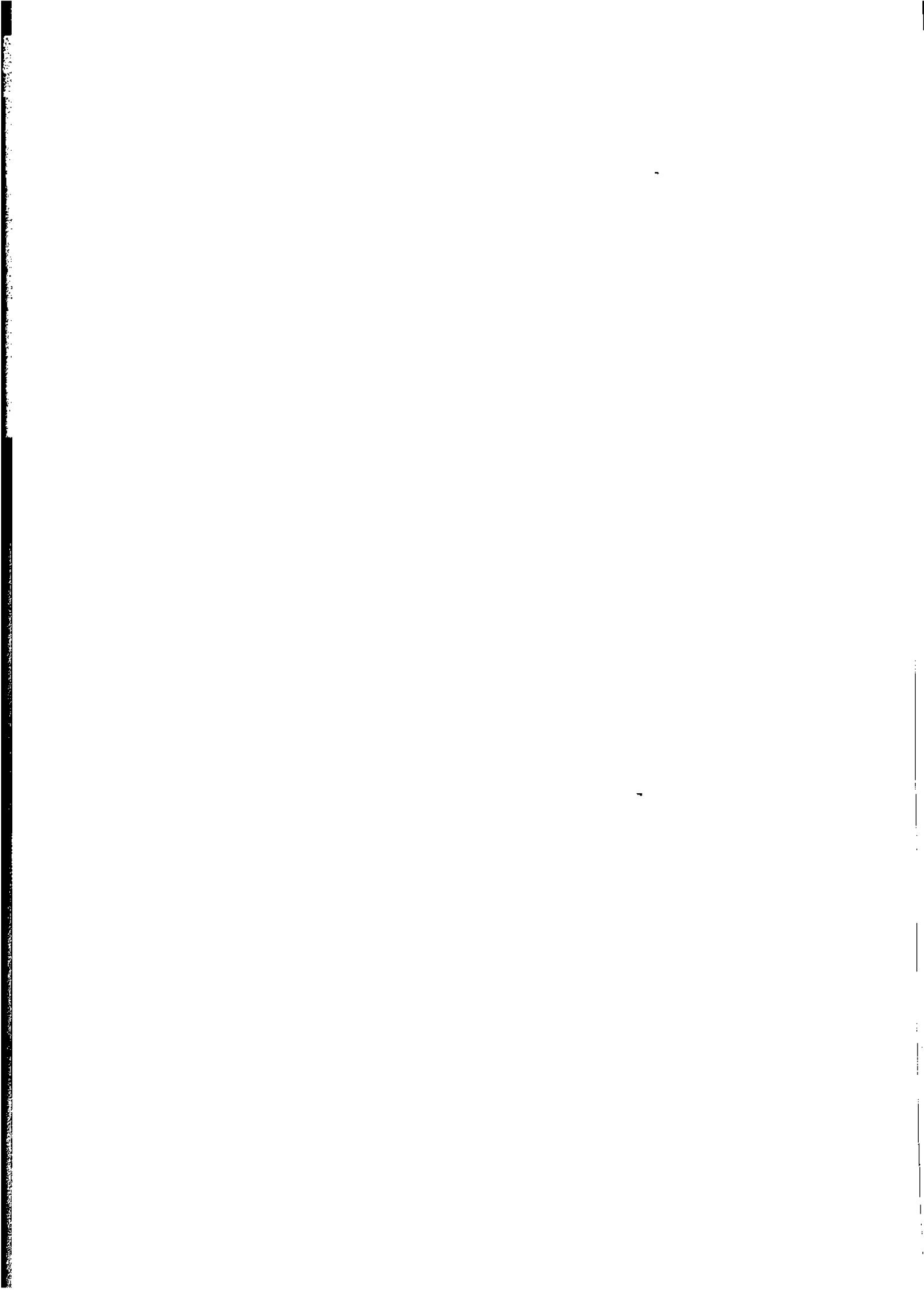
NEW ISSUE

June 1991–June 2001

Experimental Projections

**Aboriginal and Torres
Strait Islander
Population**





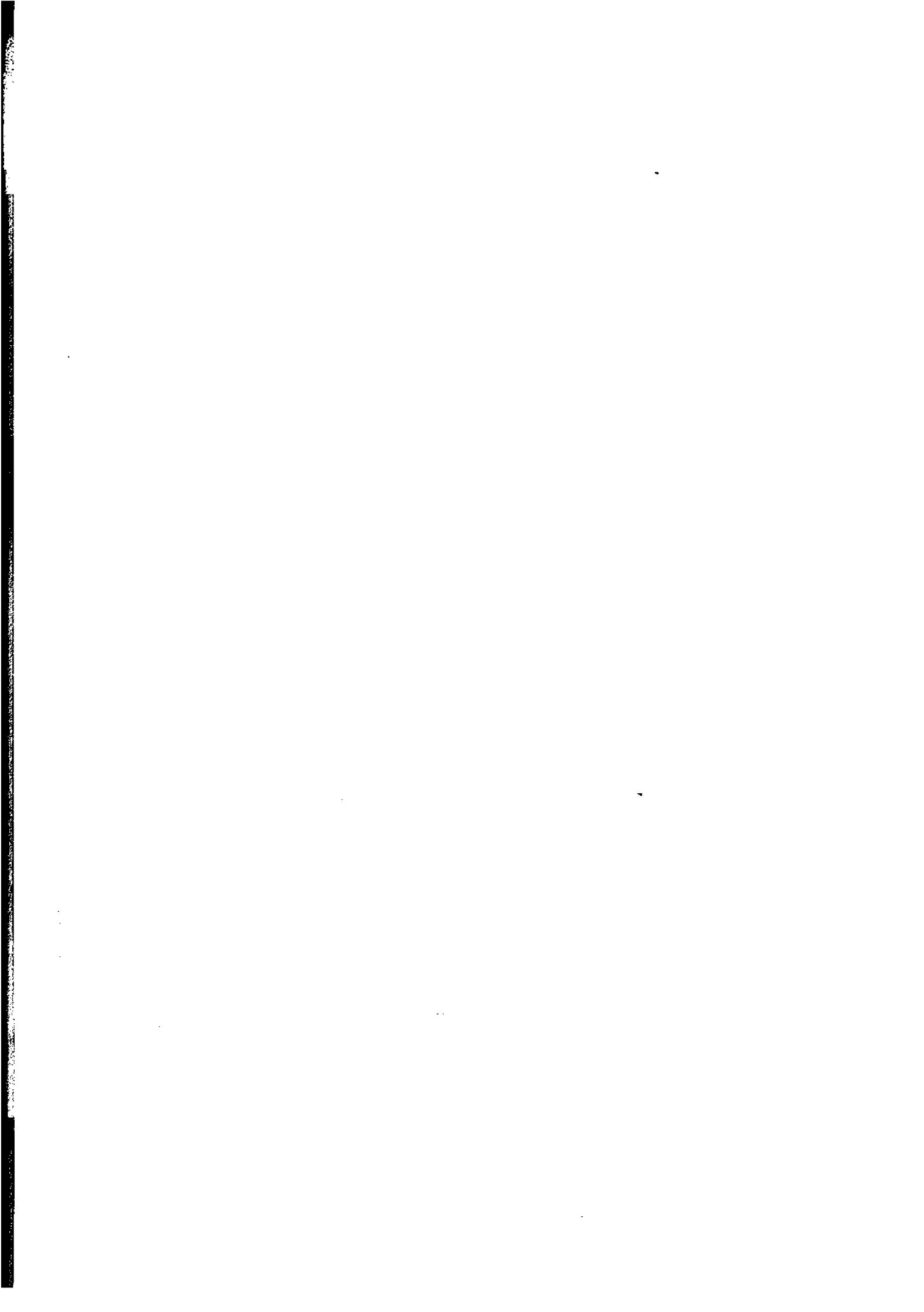
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**EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND
TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION
JUNE 1991 TO JUNE 2001**

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INQUIRIES

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- *for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.*

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

These projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population are referred to as 'experimental' because of the deficiencies in the quality of Indigenous births, deaths, internal migration and base population data involved in deriving the population projection assumptions. The increasing propensity of people to identify as being of Indigenous origin, as evidenced in recent censuses, is potentially the largest source of error in these projections. It is not considered feasible to estimate the magnitude of this increase in propensity, and so no attempt is made to do so in these projections.

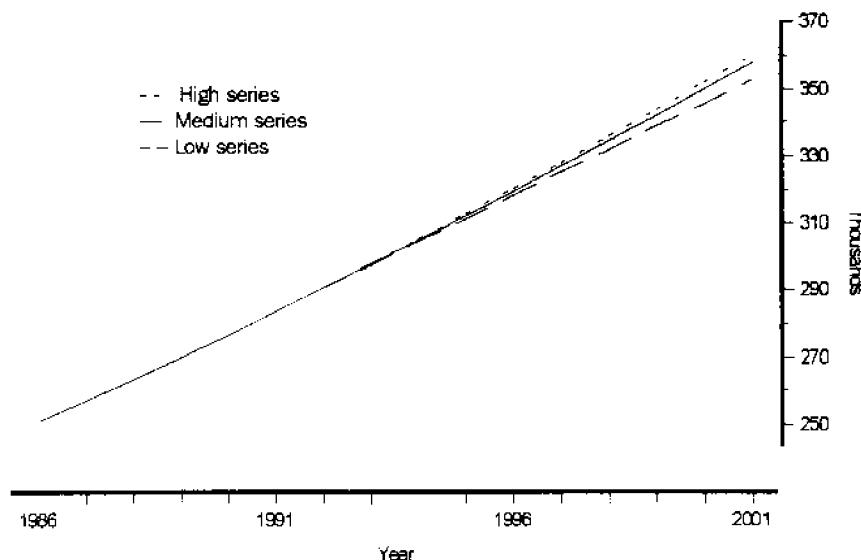
These projections, which span the period from 1991 to 2001 reveal the size, structure and distribution of the future Indigenous population that would eventuate if various assumptions made about the components of population change — births, deaths and migration are realised.

Two alternative assumptions have been made about future births, three assumptions about future deaths and one assumption about future internal migration levels.

Using various combinations of these assumptions, three alternate projection series have been made of the Indigenous population. These are identified as high, medium and low series. These three series imply a high, medium and low overall growth rate of the Indigenous population, respectively.

The base population for these projections is adjusted experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population as at 30 June 1991, which was 283,600. An upward adjustment was made to the 30 June 1991 experimental estimates at age 0 for Western Australia and ages 0, 1 and 2 for the Northern Territory because registered births data for 1992, 1993 and 1994 indicated higher undercount in the 1991 Census for these ages than was allowed for in the original experimental estimates. The unadjusted experimental estimates were published in *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1986 to June 1991*, (3230.0), released by the ABS in November 1994.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION:
ESTIMATED (1986–1991) AND PROJECTED (1992–2001)



TOTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Australia's Indigenous population is projected to increase from 283,600 in 1991 to between 352,200 and 360,100 in 2001, depending on the assumptions made regarding future fertility and mortality. These increases represent average annual rates of growth of between 2.0% and 2.5% for the years 1991 to 2001. As a comparison, latest ABS projections show that the total Australian population is projected to experience average annual rates of growth of between 1.0% and 1.1% over the corresponding period.

As a proportion of the total Australian population the Indigenous population is projected to rise from 1.6% in 1991 to 1.9% by 2001.

OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE

Projections of the Indigenous populations of New Zealand (Maori), Canada (those with Aboriginal ancestry) and United States (American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut) have been made by the government statistical agencies of these countries.

New Zealand Statistics New Zealand in 1993 released projections of the Maori population. The Maori population was projected to grow from 435,000 in 1991 to 514,000 in 2001, an average annual rate of growth of 1.7%. As a proportion of the total population, the Maori population of New Zealand was projected to grow from 12.7% to 13.5% between 1991 to 2001.

Canada The Canadian population with Aboriginal ancestry was projected by Statistics Canada and released in 1995. From an estimated 1991 figure of 1,084,000 (or 4.0% of the total population) Statistics Canada projected the Indigenous population of Canada to grow to 1,295,000 (4.1%) in 2001, an average annual growth rate of 1.8%.

United States of America

In November 1993 the Bureau of the Census produced projections of the United States' population by race. The American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population was estimated to number 2,075,000 in 1990. This figure was projected to increase at an average annual rate of growth of 1.4% in the ten years to 2000, reaching a projected figure of 2,349,000. As a proportion of the total United States' population, this represents an increase from 0.83% to 0.86% over the 1990 to 2000 period.

1 ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED¹ PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION CLASSIFIED INDIGENOUS² AND RATES OF GROWTH, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1991 AND 2001

	Per cent of the total population classified indigenous ²			
	Australia	New Zealand	Canada	USA
1991 estimate	1.6	12.7	4.0	0.83 ³
2001 projection	1.9	13.5	4.1	0.86 ⁴
Average annual growth rate	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4

¹ Medium projection series.

² For comparative purposes, the indigenous populations refer to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (Australia), Maori population (New Zealand), those with Aboriginal ancestry (Canada) and American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population (United States).

³ 1990 figure.

⁴ 2000 figure.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand (1993); Statistics Canada (1995); US Bureau of the Census (1993).

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The Indigenous population is projected to become older over the projection period, continuing the ageing trend observed between 1986 and 1991. In 2001 the median age of the Indigenous population is projected to be

20.9 years, an increase of 1.0 year from 1991, and 2.0 years older than the median age observed in 1986. The median age is that age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

This ageing of the Indigenous population displays a similar pattern to that of the total Australian population. The total Australian population had a median age of 32.4 years in 1991 and is projected to rise to around 35.3 years in 2001.

The proportion of the total Indigenous population who are aged 14 years and under is expected to decline slightly over the projection period, despite an absolute increase of around 20%. The Indigenous population aged 14 years and under in 1991 (111,100 persons) was estimated to be 39% of the total Indigenous population and is projected to be 38% (132,100 to 136,300 persons) of the total Indigenous population in 2001.

The ageing of the Indigenous population continues to be reflected in the projected pattern of the 15-24 years age group. As a proportion of the total population, this age group shows the largest decrease, declining from 22% of the total Indigenous population in 1991 (61,700 persons) to 19% in 2001 (68,200 to 68,400 persons).

The Indigenous population aged 25-44 years in 1991 was estimated to be 27% (77,100 persons) of the total Indigenous population. This proportion is projected to rise to 29% (103,300 to 104,400 persons) in 2001.

The 45-64 years age group shows the largest projected increase between 1991 and 2001, increasing by around 50% from 26,700 in 1991 to between 39,500 and 40,800 in 2001. As a proportion of the total Indigenous population this represents an increase from 9% to 11% in the ten years to 2001.

The elderly Indigenous population aged 65 years and over comprised an estimated 2.5% in 1991. This rises to a projected 2.6% to 2.9% of the total Indigenous population in 2001. In absolute terms this age group is projected to increase by between 29% and 45% to a 2001 figure of between 9,100 and 10,300 persons.

2 AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN AGE OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, 1986 TO 2001

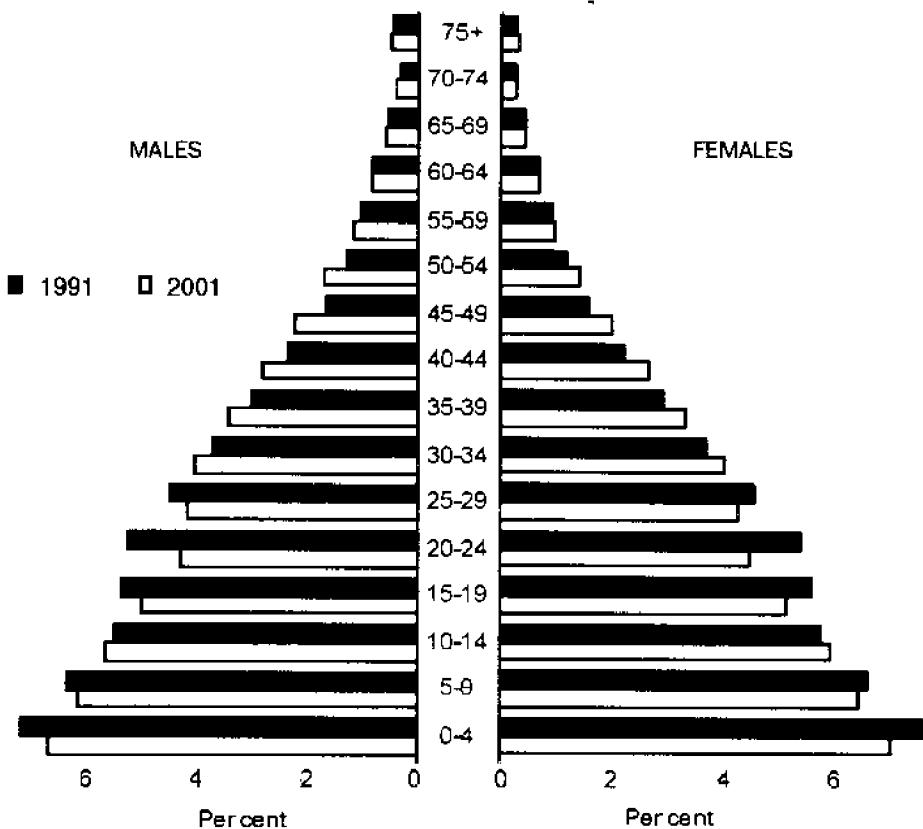
Year	Percentage of total population					Median age (years)
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
1986	40.2	22.7	25.2	9.3	2.6	18.9
1991	39.2	21.8	27.2	9.4	2.5	19.9
1996 ¹	38.9	19.7	28.8	10.1	2.6	20.6
2001 ¹	38.1	19.1	29.0	11.2	2.7	20.9

¹ Medium projection series.

SEX STRUCTURE

The Indigenous population that was estimated for 1991 is projected to take on a more balanced sex ratio in 2001. The 1991 sex ratio was 101.5 (101.5 males to 100 females), and is projected to fall to 100.4 by 2001. This declining sex ratio trend is similar to that projected for the total Australian population. In 1991 the sex ratio for total Australia was 99.4, and the most recent projections show that it falls slightly to 99.0 in 2001.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, ESTIMATED (1991) AND PROJECTED (2001)¹



¹ Medium projection series.

STATE/TERRITORY
DISTRIBUTION

The Indigenous population projections reveal that the Indigenous populations of all States and Territories are projected to continue growing between 1991 and 2001.

3 PROJECTED ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION,
1991 AND 2001

State/Territory	1991 estimate	2001 — projection series		
		High	Medium	Low
New South Wales	75 020	93 081	92 478	91 207
Victoria	17 890	23 286	23 169	22 855
Queensland	74 214	94 968	94 267	92 835
South Australia	17 239	22 154	22 013	21 689
Western Australia	44 182	57 365	56 898	55 973
Tasmania	9 461	12 092	12 034	11 898
Northern Territory	43 754	54 343	53 900	53 003
Australian Capital Territory	1 616	2 524	2 510	2 482
Australia ¹	283 560	360 052	357 502	352 177

¹ Includes Other Territories.

The Australian Capital Territory is projected to have by far the largest rates of growth, and New South Wales and the Northern Territory the lowest. Relative rates of growth amongst the States and Territories are highly dependent on the assumptions used regarding interstate migration.

Relatively large observed rates of net in-migration for the Australian Capital Territory, and net out-migration for New South Wales and the Northern Territory, as measured in the 1991 Census for the 1986 to 1991 period, are reflected in the projected growth rates of these States/Territories.

4 PROJECTED AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH AND STATE/TERRITORY DISTRIBUTION, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, 1991 TO 2001

State/ Territory	Growth rates — projection series			% of indigenous population	
	High	Medium	Low	1991	2001 ¹
NSW	2.2	2.1	2.0	26.5	25.9
Vic.	2.7	2.6	2.5	6.3	6.5
Qld	2.5	2.4	2.3	26.2	26.4
SA	2.5	2.5	2.3	6.1	6.2
WA	2.6	2.5	2.4	15.6	15.9
Tas.	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.4
NT	2.2	2.1	1.9	15.4	15.1
ACT	4.6	4.5	4.4	0.6	0.7
Australia²	2.4	2.3	2.2	100.0	100.0

¹ Medium projection series.

² Includes Other Territories.

Because of the disproportionate projected growth rates amongst the States/Territories, the distribution of the Indigenous population between the States/Territories is projected to change from 1991 to 2001. For this reason Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are each projected to have an increasing share of the Indigenous population between 1991 and 2001. New South Wales and the Northern Territory are projected to have a decreasing proportion between these years.

BACKGROUND TO THE ASSUMPTIONS

BASE POPULATION

The base population for these projections is adjusted 30 June 1991 experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see page 1).

These estimates were based on usual residence census counts from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, which were adjusted to account for three factors: non-response to the Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin question in the census; misstatement of age (see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (3230.0) for more details); and net census undercount.

FERTILITY

From 1988 to 1994, registered births of Indigenous children occurred as shown in the following table.

**5 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BIRTHS,
1988 TO 1994**

Year	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
1988	508	..	1 138	..
1989	467	..	1 277	..
1990	588	..	1 289	..
1991	593	..	1 257	..
1992	561	1 215	1 354	..
1993	519	1 535	1 359	..
1994	531	1 578	1 338	59

.. Coverage of registrations considered less than 90% complete.

Source: Birth registrations.

A birth is considered to be Indigenous when either one or both parents are recorded as being of Indigenous origin. The quality of Indigenous birth data varies considerably and only data for States and Territories where coverage of registrations is generally considered by the ABS to be at least 90% complete appear in table 5.

An estimate of the coverage of registered births can be made by comparing registered births with the projected population at age zero. Estimates of coverage for the years 1992 to 1994 indicate that South Australia, Western Australia, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory have a satisfactory coverage of registered births.

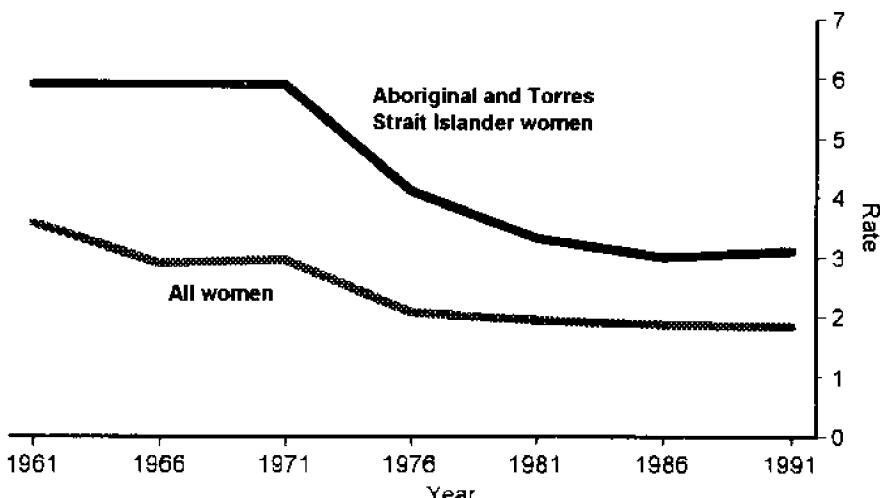
Recent trends

Due to the poor quality of historical birth registration data, the five-yearly census provides the most reliable source of information on historical fertility of the Indigenous population. Estimates from the 1991 Census indicate that the total fertility rate of Indigenous women is about 3.1 children per woman, over 50% higher than the figure of 1.9 for all (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) women. Over the last 30 years, there has been a substantial decline in fertility for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous women. Accompanying this has been a narrowing of the fertility differential between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women. In the 1960s, Indigenous fertility, at about 6.0 children per woman, was about twice the rate for all women.

Fertility declines for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous women over the last 30 years have followed a similar pattern with the sharpest decrease

recorded during the 1970s. However, the fertility decline for non-Indigenous women commenced in the 1960s. For Indigenous women, fertility was largely stable in the 1960s, followed by a sharp decline in the early 1970s. In the ten years to 1991, the fertility of both populations has been reasonably stable.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, 1961 TO 1991



Sources: Birth registrations; Gray (1983); Jain (1989); *Births Australia*, 1993 (3301.0).

Indigenous children born to non-Indigenous women

In addition to considering the fertility of Indigenous women, including those with non-Indigenous partners, measures of Indigenous fertility should also consider Indigenous children born to non-Indigenous women — those with Indigenous fathers.

Birth registration data for 1992 to 1994 indicate the significance of Indigenous children being born to non-Indigenous women (see table 6). In New South Wales it appears that about 30% of all births considered to be of Indigenous origin occurred to mothers of non-Indigenous origin. The proportions were much lower in Western Australia (16%) and the Northern Territory (6%).

6 REGISTERED ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER BIRTHS BORN TO NON-INDIGENOUS MOTHERS, 1992 TO 1994

State/Territory	1992	1993	1994
	%	%	%
New South Wales	..	31	30
Victoria	29	31	34
Queensland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South Australia	18	20	22
Western Australia	16	15	17
Tasmania	42	48	44
Northern Territory	6	6	6
Australian Capital Territory	36	35	31
Australia	16	20	22

.. Data considered unreliable for analysis (coverage of registrations less than 50% complete).

Method used to project fertility	<p>Assumed future age-specific fertility rates of Indigenous mothers, and assumed age-specific fertility rates of Indigenous fathers (where the mother is non-Indigenous), were derived separately. These rates were calculated for each State/Territory. The steps involved in deriving these fertility rates were as follows:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers (where the mother was not Indigenous), registered Indigenous births for 1992, 1993 and 1994 were obtained. These data were collected for each State/Territory, by Indigenous/non-Indigenous origin and age of Indigenous parent. Age specific fertility rates were calculated for Indigenous females for those States/Territories where significant numbers of births were registered. 'Paternity' rates were also calculated for Indigenous males — i.e. for births where the mother of the Indigenous birth was non-Indigenous. Where registered Indigenous births data were not available (Queensland), the average Indigenous fertility rates of the remaining States and Territories were used. ■ Projected numbers of births for each State/Territory, based on 1992 to 1994 fertility and paternity rates, were then calculated for 1992. These birth numbers were then compared with the expected births for 1992 to estimate the level of underestimation of the fertility rates derived from birth registration data. The expected births were based on the number of persons in the population aged 0, 1 and 2 as at 30 June 1991, resulting from the births of the three previous years. ■ Fertility and paternity rates for each State/Territory were then adjusted by the level of underestimation calculated for each State/Territory.
Assumed future fertility	<p>The resultant age-specific fertility rates of Indigenous mothers (see table 7) and age-specific 'paternity' rates of Indigenous fathers (table 8) were then applied for each year of the projection period to calculate the number of births for each State/Territory in each of these years.</p>
	<p>Two alternative assumptions are used in these projections:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Constant fertility levels as calculated above. ■ A 1% annual decline in fertility levels of Indigenous mothers. Indigenous male paternity rates are held constant reflecting the increasing incidence of 'out-marriage' (Indigenous people marrying non-Indigenous partners).

7 ASSUMED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER MOTHERS, 1991–2001¹

State/ Territory	Age group (years)							Total fertility rate
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
Base rates²								
NSW	84.9	144.9	127.3	79.3	27.4	2.9	0.0	2 333
Vic.	66.7	155.4	141.3	81.8	23.6	6.1	0.0	2 375
Qld	126.9	173.2	129.3	74.1	28.7	4.8	0.2	2 686
SA	101.2	171.5	121.3	70.3	29.5	3.8	0.0	2 488
WA	139.0	191.6	121.8	72.6	24.9	5.1	0.0	2 775
Tas.	48.0	107.1	124.0	69.0	18.6	4.9	0.0	1 848
NT	150.1	150.3	105.6	54.4	29.7	5.0	0.7	2 479
ACT	34.1	164.0	124.8	62.7	22.6	10.1	0.0	2 091
Australia ³	124.1	169.5	126.5	72.4	28.1	4.7	0.2	2 627
Assumption 2 — 2001								
NSW	76.8	131.1	115.1	71.7	24.8	2.6	0.0	2 110
Vic.	60.4	140.5	127.8	74.0	21.4	5.5	0.0	2 148
Qld	114.7	156.7	117.0	67.0	25.9	4.3	0.2	2 429
SA	91.5	155.1	109.7	63.5	26.7	3.4	0.0	2 250
WA	125.7	173.2	110.2	65.6	22.5	4.6	0.0	2 509
Tas.	43.5	96.8	112.1	62.4	15.0	4.4	0.0	1 671
NT	135.7	136.0	95.5	49.2	26.9	4.6	0.6	2 242
ACT	30.8	148.3	112.9	56.7	20.5	9.2	0.0	1 892
Australia ³	112.2	153.3	114.4	65.5	25.4	4.2	0.2	2 376

¹ Per thousand female population.

² For fertility assumption 1, the base rates (1991) presented in this table are assumed to apply throughout the entire projection period 1991 to 2001.

³ Includes Other Territories.

8 ASSUMED AGE-SPECIFIC PATERNITY RATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER FATHERS¹, 1991–2001²

State/ Territory	Age group (years)							Total fertility rate
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
NSW	13.6	47.1	59.6	53.1	30.8	9.6	5.1	1 094
Vic.	12.7	47.8	73.6	49.5	28.3	9.6	6.7	1 141
Qld	8.3	29.0	39.1	33.6	19.9	8.1	4.6	713
SA	7.2	25.3	38.3	32.6	20.8	11.2	7.9	717
WA	6.8	25.2	30.8	29.1	16.2	6.6	2.3	585
Tas.	16.3	69.8	89.9	69.2	46.4	27.2	4.3	1 614
NT	2.5	6.4	9.2	8.6	5.7	2.4	3.2	191
ACT	17.2	36.3	54.7	64.5	15.8	10.6	32.2	1 157
Australia ³	8.1	28.4	38.2	32.8	19.5	8.0	4.5	698

¹ Where the mother is non-indigenous.

² Per thousand male population.

³ Includes Other Territories.

MORTALITY

Registered mortality data suffers from similar historical coverage deficiencies to fertility. Only data for South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are considered at least 90% complete.

Recent trends

In the absence of complete registration data, Alan Gray from the Australian National University has used methods of functional analysis to produce life tables for the Indigenous population for 1981–86 (Gray 1990), and for 1986–91 (Gray & Tesfaghiorghis 1993). These methods were described in Preston & Hill (1980) and Luther & Retherford (1988). Estimated age-specific death rates and expectations of life from this work (see tables 9 and 10) show that there have been only modest improvements to Indigenous mortality between these two periods.

9 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES¹, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, 1981–86 AND 1986–91

Age group (years)	Males		Females	
	1981–86	1986–91	1981–86	1986–91
0–4	7.9	7.0	6.0	5.6
5–9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
10–14	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.3
15–19	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.6
20–24	3.3	3.6	2.4	2.5
25–29	6.7	6.8	2.5	2.5
30–34	7.6	7.3	3.5	3.3
35–39	14.2	13.2	5.7	5.5
40–44	16.7	15.6	6.8	6.8
45–49	20.0	18.8	17.7	17.8
50–54	26.1	24.2	18.5	18.6
55–59	44.2	40.5	24.9	23.5
60–64	60.4	53.5	38.4	36.9
65–69	69.8	66.1	41.8	42.6
70–74	97.5	95.3	62.4	62.5
75 and over	138.9	172.7	106.1	138.0

¹ Per thousand.

Source: Gray & Tesfaghiorghis 1993.

Assumed future mortality

The following three alternative assumptions are used:

- Constant mortality over the projection period, based on the 1986 to 1991 mortality levels as calculated by Gray & Tesfaghiorghis.
- Assume that the rates of change in age-sex specific mortality rates between 1981–86 and 1986–91 apply for the projection period. Rates of change have been modified to ensure that the general shape of the mortality curve is preserved over the projection period.
- Assume a 3% annual rate of decline in the 1986–91 age-sex mortality rates throughout the projection period.

10

ESTIMATED EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, 1981-86 AND 1986-91

State/Territory	Males		Females	
	1981-86	1986-91	1981-86	1986-91
NSW and ACT ¹	56.9	58.7	65.0	66.4
Vic. and Tas.	57.2	60.1	66.6	71.0
Qld	55.6	56.0	63.9	63.8
SA	56.2	56.4	65.1	66.4
WA	55.3	55.7	63.2	63.1
NT	53.7	55.1	61.8	61.8
Australia	55.7	58.9	63.9	64.4

¹ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Gray & Testaghiorgis 1993.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The 1991 Census showed that there were few Indigenous Australians resident in Australia in 1991 who usually lived in a country other than Australia in 1986. According to the 1991 Census the in-migration rate of the Indigenous population for the period 1986 to 1991 was 0.1 per 1000. Out-migration is understood to be similarly negligible. For these projections, nil overseas migration is assumed.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

The most comprehensive source of internal migration is from the five-yearly census. There have been few studies undertaken on interstate migration of the Indigenous population. Analyses have been made in Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (1973), Smith (1980), Gray (1989) and Taylor & Bell (1995).

Recent trends

1991 Census data on the level of interstate migration of the Indigenous population between 1986 and 1991 show that 11,423 Indigenous people changed their State/Territory of usual residence (see table 11). This represents a rate of 53 per 1000 for the Indigenous population, a rate almost identical to that for the total population (54 per 1000). However, unlike the Australian total population, net interstate movements for the Indigenous population are small, with gross inflows being almost entirely cancelled out by flows in the opposite direction for most States/Territories (see table 12).

11

CENSUS COUNTS OF INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS¹
BY STATE AND TERRITORY OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE, 6 AUGUST 1986 TO 6 AUGUST 1991

State/Territory of arrival	State/Territory of departure								Total arrivals
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	..	445	1 065	145	151	68	133	182	2 196
Vic.	538	..	336	120	99	140	108	35	1 376
Qld	1 535	344	..	176	228	111	530	85	3 009
SA	222	146	213	..	210	25	343	18	1 177
WA	230	121	227	170	..	37	399	14	1 198
Tas.	89	140	85	22	36	..	12	3	387
NT	132	80	572	291	384	15	..	11	1 485
ACT	327	31	119	8	23	9	48	..	569
Total departures ²	3 103	1 307	2 617	932	1 131	405	1 573	348	11 423

¹ On a state of usual residence basis.² Includes Other Territories.

12NET MIGRATION, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION
6 AUGUST 1986 TO 6 AUGUST 1991

State/Territory	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	- 408	- 499	- 907
Victoria	6	63	69
Queensland	218	174	392
South Australia	121	124	245
Western Australia	15	52	67
Tasmania	- 8	- 10	- 18
Northern Territory	- 62	- 26	- 88
Australian Capital Territory	106	115	221

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

For the experimental estimates of the Indigenous population for the period 1986 to 1991, ABS considered interstate migration not significant enough to influence size of State/Territory Indigenous populations over these five years. However, as these projections cover a ten year period, these net interstate migration levels may be considered significant enough to influence the projected population of the States and Territories over this period.

**Assumed future internal
migration**

The assumption regarding internal migration is that interstate migration levels are based on 1986 to 1991 movement, as recorded from the 1991 census (see table 13).

13ASSUMED ANNUAL INTERSTATE MIGRATION, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

State/Territory	Persons
New South Wales	- 200
Victoria	20
Queensland	90
South Australia	50
Western Australia	20
Tasmania	0
Northern Territory	- 20
Australian Capital Territory	40

The age/sex structure of net interstate migration is also based on the 1991 Census, but has been subject to considerable smoothing to remove the distorting effects of the small numbers involved and age misstatement in the Indigenous population.

**CHANGING PROPENSITY TO
IDENTIFY AS INDIGENOUS**

An important issue in considering Indigenous population estimates and projections is the changes in the propensity of an individual to identify as being of Indigenous origin. This changing propensity could vary over time and between regions. Taylor & Bell (1995) noted that:

The sustained net loss of Indigenous population from Sydney is of interest in the face of substantial population growth in the region. This hints at a unique aspect of Indigenous population change, namely the potential for change due to shifts in self-identification.

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) provides some information regarding the changing propensity of people to identify as being of Indigenous or non-Indigenous origin. The PES is a survey conducted three weeks after the

Census asking selected questions including one on Indigenous origin. A significant number of people changed their response between the 1991 Census and the 1991 PES (see table 14). This table includes only those persons who stated their Indigenous/non-Indigenous origin in the PES and the Census and who stated in the PES that their birthplace was Australia.

14 RESPONSES TO THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ORIGIN QUESTION IN THE CENSUS AND THE PES, 1991

PES response	Census response			
	Non-Indigenous	Aboriginal	Torres Strait Islander	Total
Non-Indigenous	63 888	134	58	64 080
Aboriginal	157	809	15	981
Torres Strait Islander	17	4	76	97
Total	64 062	947	149	65 158

While this inconsistency in response to the Indigenous origin question between the PES and the 1991 Census is clouded by the difference in data collection methods being used, the phenomena of changing identification is consistent with other experience.

In a study based on the March 1971 to 1973 US Bureau of the Census Current Population Surveys (Farley 1991), 6% of persons identified as negro in 1971 or 1972 placed themselves in another category 12 months later. On the other hand, 7% of persons identified as negro in the later year had reported a different ethnicity one year previously. More than 40% who claimed their origin was English, French, Irish or Russian in one year reported a different ancestry or stated 'don't know' the next.

Statistics New Zealand, in their projections of the Maori population, refers to this concept as the 'inter-ethnic mobility'. The effect of inter-ethnic mobility on the Maori census population between 1951 and 1986 was a net loss of Maoris to the non-Maori population in each five year period (Pool and Pole 1987; Statistics New Zealand 1993). The projections of the Maori population therefore take into account Maori population loss due to inter-ethnic mobility.

O'Reilly (1994) has suggested that the rising level of 'out-marriage' (Indigenous people marrying non-Indigenous partners) has overtaken rising levels of Indigenous identification in importance as an explanation of the growth of the Australian Indigenous population.

The increase between 1986 and 1991 in census counts of children aged 0–4 years, shown in table 15, does not appear to support this suggestion. Even if it was assumed that all of the children in this age group had a non-Indigenous parent, the 7,700 increase in these counts only goes part of the way in explaining the 37,800 increase in the counts of total persons.

15

CENSUS COUNTS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE
AGED 0-4 AND ALL AGES, 1986 AND 1991

State/Territory	1986 Census	1991 Census	Difference	
			All ages	Aged 0-4
New South Wales	58 998	69 993	10 995	2 240
Victoria	12 618	16 701	4 083	819
Queensland	61 261	70 072	8 811	1 666
South Australia	14 300	16 227	1 927	332
Western Australia	37 801	41 844	4 043	1 148
Tasmania	6 688	8 912	2 224	343
Northern Territory	34 739	39 857	5 118	724
Australian Capital Territory	1 057	1 583	526	82
Australia¹	227 619	265 371	37 752	7 682

¹ Includes Other Territories.

There was a large increase (25%) in the count of Torres Strait Islander people in Australia between 1986 and 1991 (see table 16). The rate of increase was about 50% higher than the increase for the Aboriginal population, and about three times as high as that for the total Australian population. A major part of the increases in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania probably reflect changes in propensity to identify as being of Torres Strait Islander origin.

16

CHANGE IN TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CENSUS COUNTS, 1986 AND 1991
CENSUSES

State/Territory	Torres Strait Islander people		% All persons
	no.	%	
New South Wales	1 547	48	6
Victoria	1 125	60	6
Queensland	1 479	11	16
South Australia	600	60	4
Western Australia	98	14	13
Tasmania	378	43	4
Northern Territory	81	15	14
Australian Capital Territory ¹	35	58	12
Australia	5 343	25	8

¹ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.Assumed change in
propensity

No change in the propensity to identify as being of Indigenous origin over the projection period is assumed, given the lack of data available to quantify the change.

SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS The assumptions pertaining to each component of population change and the time period to which they apply appear below.

<i>Components</i>	<i>Assumption</i>
Fertility I	Both female and Indigenous male fertility (where the mother is not of Indigenous origin) rates are held constant throughout the projection period.
Fertility II	Indigenous female fertility rates decline by 1% annually between 1991 and 2001. Indigenous male fertility rates are held constant.
Mortality I	Constant mortality over the projection period.
Mortality II	Rates of change of mortality of the Indigenous population observed between 1981-86 and 1986-91 continue through to 2001. Overall, mortality rates decline throughout the projection period.
Mortality III	A 3% annual rate of decline over the projection period.
Interstate migration	Constant, based on interstate movements observed from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.
Overseas migration	Nil.

Description of the series Selected combinations of the various assumptions have been made to generate three series of projections for the States and Territories. These series are identified as high, medium and low. These three series respectively imply a high, medium and low overall growth rate of the Indigenous population.

Projections based on other combinations of the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions are available on request.

<i>Series</i>	<i>Assumption</i>
High	Fertility I (constant) Mortality III (large declines) Interstate migration
Medium	Fertility I (constant) Mortality II (small declines) Interstate migration
Low	Fertility II (declining) Mortality I (constant) Interstate migration.

DETAILED TABLES

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, 1991–2001

At 30 June	High series			Medium series			Low series		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales									
1991 ¹	37 821	37 199	75 020	37 821	37 199	75 020	37 821	37 199	75 020
1992	38 651	38 033	76 684	38 638	38 024	76 662	38 629	38 016	76 645
1993	39 503	38 887	78 390	39 470	38 867	78 337	39 439	38 842	78 281
1994	40 371	39 761	80 132	40 315	39 725	80 040	40 251	39 670	79 921
1995	41 257	40 649	81 906	41 173	40 595	81 768	41 060	40 500	81 560
1996	42 156	41 551	83 707	42 039	41 473	83 512	41 865	41 327	83 192
1997	43 067	42 466	85 533	42 912	42 361	85 273	42 665	42 150	84 815
1998	43 991	43 393	87 384	43 794	43 256	87 050	43 458	42 969	86 427
1999	44 929	44 331	89 260	44 684	44 161	88 845	44 246	43 785	88 031
2000	45 880	45 278	91 158	45 581	45 073	90 654	45 029	44 596	89 625
2001	46 842	46 239	93 081	46 486	45 992	92 478	45 806	45 401	91 207
Victoria									
1991 ¹	8 976	8 914	17 890	8 976	8 914	17 890	8 976	8 914	17 890
1992	9 216	9 165	18 381	9 214	9 163	18 377	9 212	9 162	18 374
1993	9 463	9 423	18 886	9 459	9 418	18 877	9 451	9 412	18 863
1994	9 717	9 686	19 403	9 708	9 679	19 387	9 692	9 666	19 358
1995	9 976	9 955	19 931	9 962	9 944	19 906	9 934	9 921	19 855
1996	10 241	10 229	20 470	10 221	10 213	20 434	10 177	10 177	20 354
1997	10 511	10 507	21 018	10 483	10 486	20 969	10 421	10 434	20 855
1998	10 785	10 788	21 573	10 748	10 762	21 510	10 664	10 691	21 355
1999	11 062	11 073	22 135	11 016	11 041	22 057	10 907	10 948	21 855
2000	11 343	11 363	22 706	11 286	11 323	22 609	11 148	11 207	22 355
2001	11 629	11 657	23 286	11 560	11 609	23 169	11 389	11 466	22 855
Queensland									
1991 ¹	37 297	36 917	74 214	37 297	36 917	74 214	37 297	36 917	74 214
1992	38 214	37 874	76 088	38 197	37 863	76 060	38 187	37 854	76 041
1993	39 161	38 858	78 019	39 122	38 830	77 952	39 088	38 801	77 889
1994	40 136	39 866	80 002	40 068	39 819	79 887	39 997	39 757	79 754
1995	41 134	40 894	82 028	41 034	40 826	81 860	40 910	40 716	81 626
1996	42 150	41 939	84 089	42 013	41 844	83 857	41 820	41 674	83 494
1997	43 184	43 000	86 184	43 003	42 873	85 876	42 729	42 631	85 360
1998	44 238	44 080	88 318	44 009	43 917	87 926	43 637	43 590	87 227
1999	45 314	45 180	90 494	45 032	44 977	90 009	44 547	44 550	89 097
2000	46 412	46 300	92 712	46 072	46 053	92 125	45 457	45 510	90 967
2001	47 531	47 437	94 968	47 125	47 142	94 267	46 365	46 470	92 835

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, 1991-2001 — continued

At 30 June	High series			Medium series			Low series		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
South Australia									
1991 ¹	8 643	8 596	17 239	8 643	8 596	17 239	8 643	8 596	17 239
1992	8 860	8 828	17 688	8 857	8 825	17 682	8 855	8 824	17 679
1993	9 083	9 065	18 148	9 076	9 059	18 135	9 070	9 053	18 123
1994	9 312	9 307	18 619	9 300	9 297	18 597	9 284	9 284	18 568
1995	9 543	9 553	19 096	9 526	9 538	19 064	9 499	9 514	19 013
1996	9 779	9 802	19 581	9 755	9 782	19 537	9 713	9 744	19 457
1997	10 020	10 055	20 075	9 987	10 029	20 016	9 926	9 975	19 901
1998	10 265	10 313	20 578	10 222	10 280	20 502	10 139	10 207	20 346
1999	10 516	10 577	21 093	10 462	10 535	20 997	10 353	10 440	20 793
2000	10 772	10 846	21 618	10 706	10 795	21 501	10 566	10 674	21 240
2001	11 034	11 120	22 154	10 954	11 059	22 013	10 780	10 909	21 689
Western Australia									
1991 ¹	22 343	21 839	44 182	22 343	21 839	44 182	22 343	21 839	44 182
1992	22 923	22 446	45 369	22 911	22 438	45 349	22 905	22 433	45 338
1993	23 520	23 069	46 589	23 494	23 051	46 545	23 472	23 032	46 504
1994	24 134	23 707	47 841	24 091	23 675	47 766	24 044	23 635	47 679
1995	24 762	24 359	49 121	24 697	24 311	49 008	24 617	24 241	48 858
1996	25 402	25 021	50 423	25 312	24 956	50 268	25 188	24 847	50 035
1997	26 056	25 695	51 751	25 937	25 609	51 546	25 758	25 454	51 212
1998	26 724	26 383	53 107	26 571	26 275	52 846	26 330	26 064	52 394
1999	27 408	27 086	54 494	27 218	26 952	54 170	26 904	26 676	53 580
2000	28 109	27 804	55 913	27 879	27 642	55 521	27 482	27 292	54 774
2001	28 827	28 538	57 365	28 553	28 345	56 898	28 062	27 911	55 973
Tasmania									
1991 ¹	4 840	4 621	9 461	4 840	4 621	9 461	4 840	4 621	9 461
1992	4 953	4 738	9 691	4 952	4 737	9 689	4 951	4 737	9 688
1993	5 069	4 858	9 927	5 066	4 856	9 922	5 063	4 855	9 918
1994	5 189	4 981	10 170	5 185	4 978	10 163	5 178	4 974	10 152
1995	5 313	5 108	10 421	5 307	5 103	10 410	5 294	5 096	10 390
1996	5 443	5 239	10 682	5 432	5 232	10 664	5 415	5 220	10 635
1997	5 575	5 374	10 949	5 561	5 365	10 926	5 536	5 346	10 882
1998	5 712	5 512	11 224	5 693	5 501	11 194	5 659	5 473	11 132
1999	5 852	5 654	11 506	5 827	5 640	11 467	5 782	5 602	11 384
2000	5 996	5 800	11 796	5 966	5 781	11 747	5 907	5 733	11 640
2001	6 143	5 949	12 092	6 108	5 926	12 034	6 032	5 866	11 898

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, 1991–2001 — *continued*

At 30 June	High series			Medium series			Low series		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Northern Territory									
1991 ¹	21 997	21 757	43 754	21 997	21 757	43 754	21 997	21 757	43 754
1992	22 480	22 260	44 740	22 471	22 252	44 723	22 465	22 247	44 712
1993	22 972	22 770	45 742	22 950	22 751	45 701	22 930	22 733	45 663
1994	23 472	23 286	46 758	23 434	23 254	46 688	23 389	23 216	46 605
1995	23 979	23 808	47 787	23 921	23 760	47 681	23 843	23 694	47 537
1996	24 493	24 337	48 830	24 412	24 271	48 683	24 291	24 168	48 459
1997	25 015	24 872	49 887	24 908	24 786	49 694	24 734	24 638	49 372
1998	25 547	25 417	50 964	25 411	25 307	50 718	25 174	25 105	50 279
1999	26 092	25 972	52 064	25 922	25 837	51 759	25 615	25 572	51 187
2000	26 651	26 540	53 191	26 444	26 376	52 820	26 055	26 040	52 095
2001	27 223	27 120	54 343	26 976	26 924	53 900	26 495	26 508	53 003
Australian Capital Territory									
1991 ¹	805	811	1 616	805	811	1 616	805	811	1 616
1992	845	855	1 700	845	855	1 700	845	855	1 700
1993	886	900	1 786	886	900	1 786	885	900	1 785
1994	927	946	1 873	926	946	1 872	925	944	1 869
1995	969	993	1 962	967	992	1 959	965	989	1 954
1996	1 012	1 040	2 052	1 009	1 039	2 048	1 006	1 035	2 041
1997	1 055	1 088	2 143	1 052	1 087	2 139	1 047	1 082	2 129
1998	1 099	1 136	2 235	1 095	1 135	2 230	1 089	1 128	2 217
1999	1 144	1 185	2 329	1 139	1 183	2 322	1 130	1 175	2 305
2000	1 190	1 235	2 425	1 183	1 232	2 415	1 172	1 221	2 393
2001	1 237	1 287	2 524	1 228	1 282	2 510	1 214	1 268	2 482
Australia²									
1991 ¹	142 826	140 734	283 560	142 826	140 734	283 560	142 826	140 734	283 560
1992	146 249	144 282	290 531	146 192	144 240	290 432	146 156	144 211	290 367
1993	149 767	147 916	297 683	149 633	147 818	297 451	149 508	147 714	297 222
1994	153 371	151 629	305 000	153 140	151 462	304 602	152 873	151 235	304 108
1995	157 049	155 411	312 460	156 702	155 160	311 862	156 238	154 762	311 000
1996	160 794	159 252	320 046	160 310	158 903	319 213	159 593	158 285	317 878
1997	164 604	163 153	327 757	163 963	162 691	326 654	162 937	161 805	324 742
1998	168 485	167 120	335 605	167 666	166 530	334 196	166 274	165 324	331 598
1999	172 444	171 159	343 603	171 426	170 425	341 851	169 611	168 847	338 458
2000	176 483	175 270	351 753	175 245	174 376	349 621	172 946	172 374	345 320
2001	180 599	179 453	360 052	179 120	178 382	357 502	176 275	175 902	352 177

¹ Base year.

² Includes Other Territories.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, NEW SOUTH WALES

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	29 147	29 732	30 327	30 954	31 586	32 222	32 825	33 402	33 936	34 458	34 961
15-24	16 168	16 232	16 316	16 340	16 312	16 268	16 274	16 386	16 601	16 914	17 291
25-44	20 783	21 423	22 031	22 689	23 401	24 139	24 850	25 492	26 079	26 587	27 053
45-64	7 266	7 563	7 904	8 252	8 617	8 990	9 382	9 791	10 216	10 650	11 086
65 and over	1 656	1 734	1 812	1 897	1 990	2 088	2 202	2 313	2 428	2 549	2 690
All ages	75 020	76 684	78 390	80 132	81 906	83 707	85 533	87 384	89 260	91 158	93 081
Medium series											
0-14	29 147	29 732	30 328	30 953	31 584	32 216	32 813	33 388	33 916	34 423	34 913
15-24	16 168	16 228	16 308	16 329	16 297	16 247	16 251	16 358	16 571	16 879	17 256
25-44	20 783	21 415	22 015	22 656	23 349	24 067	24 755	25 376	25 939	26 427	26 864
45-64	7 266	7 559	7 884	8 223	8 576	8 932	9 310	9 691	10 087	10 495	10 903
65 and over	1 656	1 728	1 802	1 879	1 962	2 050	2 144	2 237	2 332	2 430	2 542
All ages	75 020	76 662	78 337	80 040	81 768	83 512	85 273	87 050	88 845	90 654	92 478
Low series											
0-14	29 147	29 720	30 291	30 869	31 432	31 984	32 479	32 933	33 321	33 675	33 990
15-24	16 168	16 231	16 309	16 331	16 300	16 249	16 255	16 358	16 571	16 880	17 253
25-44	20 783	21 411	22 006	22 640	23 326	24 038	24 717	25 330	25 882	26 361	26 784
45-64	7 266	7 556	7 878	8 208	8 550	8 891	9 250	9 616	9 993	10 369	10 752
65 and over	1 656	1 727	1 797	1 873	1 952	2 030	2 114	2 190	2 264	2 340	2 428
All ages	75 020	76 645	78 281	79 921	81 560	83 192	84 815	86 427	88 031	89 625	91 207

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, VICTORIA

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	6 722	6 918	7 117	7 327	7 556	7 789	8 017	8 234	8 425	8 608	8 789
15-24	3 811	3 848	3 870	3 883	3 878	3 873	3 857	3 870	3 928	4 019	4 124
25-44	5 183	5 362	5 546	5 726	5 902	6 085	6 286	6 482	6 662	6 812	6 936
45-64	1 664	1 731	1 813	1 904	2 009	2 114	2 231	2 346	2 465	2 596	2 751
65 and over	510	522	540	563	586	609	627	641	655	671	686
All ages	17 890	18 381	18 886	19 403	19 931	20 470	21 018	21 573	22 135	22 706	23 286
Medium series											
0-14	6 722	6 916	7 113	7 323	7 548	7 780	8 005	8 223	8 414	8 597	8 777
15-24	3 811	3 847	3 866	3 878	3 874	3 867	3 852	3 861	3 914	4 003	4 105
25-44	5 183	5 362	5 545	5 722	5 893	674	6 270	6 463	6 634	6 776	6 902
45-64	1 664	1 730	1 813	1 902	2 005	2 105	2 218	2 327	2 448	2 575	2 715
65 and over	510	522	540	562	586	608	624	636	647	658	670
All ages	17 890	18 377	18 877	19 387	19 906	20 434	20 969	21 510	22 057	22 609	23 169
Low series											
0-14	6 722	6 913	7 101	7 297	7 506	7 717	7 916	8 104	8 258	8 403	8 539
15-24	3 811	3 847	3 866	3 878	3 873	3 867	3 849	3 856	3 909	3 998	4 103
25-44	5 183	5 363	5 548	5 723	5 894	6 070	6 270	6 463	6 637	6 773	6 886
45-64	1 664	1 729	1 809	1 898	1 998	2 098	2 208	2 316	2 427	2 550	2 688
65 and over	510	522	539	562	584	602	612	616	624	631	639
All ages	17 890	18 374	18 863	19 358	19 855	20 354	20 855	21 355	21 855	22 355	22 855

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	29 128	29 748	30 354	31 031	31 746	32 485	33 190	33 882	34 547	35 217	35 938
15-24	16 448	16 638	16 862	16 998	17 056	17 096	17 188	17 335	17 580	17 948	18 340
25-44	19 743	20 520	21 292	22 098	22 941	23 774	24 569	25 357	26 083	26 669	27 210
45-64	6 965	7 183	7 452	7 757	8 107	8 479	8 901	9 330	9 784	10 280	10 780
65 and over	1 930	1 999	2 059	2 118	2 178	2 255	2 336	2 414	2 500	2 598	2 700
All ages	74 214	76 088	78 019	80 002	82 028	84 089	86 184	88 318	90 494	92 712	94 968
Medium series											
0-14	29 128	29 749	30 355	31 032	31 745	32 489	33 191	33 878	34 538	35 205	35 917
15-24	16 448	16 637	16 861	16 994	17 049	17 083	17 170	17 309	17 549	17 913	18 301
25-44	19 743	20 510	21 273	22 067	22 894	23 707	24 486	25 258	25 960	26 519	27 029
45-64	6 965	7 171	7 426	7 719	8 052	8 407	8 801	9 202	9 626	10 090	10 559
65 and over	1 930	1 993	2 037	2 075	2 120	2 171	2 228	2 279	2 336	2 398	2 461
All ages	74 214	76 060	77 952	79 887	81 860	83 857	85 876	87 926	90 009	92 125	94 267
Low series											
0-14	29 128	29 734	30 310	30 938	31 576	32 220	32 804	33 352	33 844	34 319	34 821
15-24	16 448	16 638	16 861	16 993	17 046	17 079	17 165	17 302	17 540	17 905	18 292
25-44	19 743	20 511	21 270	22 056	22 874	23 681	24 452	25 212	25 904	26 448	26 943
45-64	6 965	7 168	7 419	7 702	8 029	8 372	8 749	9 133	9 537	9 976	10 413
65 and over	1 930	1 990	2 029	2 065	2 101	2 142	2 190	2 228	2 272	2 319	2 366
All ages	74 214	76 041	77 889	79 754	81 626	83 494	85 360	87 227	89 097	90 967	92 835

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	6 651	6 797	6 947	7 113	7 289	7 460	7 599	7 717	7 804	7 907	8 013
15-24	3 674	3 716	3 744	3 752	3 754	3 776	3 827	3 929	4 068	4 210	4 355
25-44	4 826	5 006	5 209	5 417	5 622	5 817	6 014	6 185	6 347	6 484	6 623
45-64	1 642	1 716	1 789	1 863	1 931	1 999	2 078	2 175	2 286	2 407	2 529
65 and over	446	453	459	474	500	529	557	572	588	610	634
All ages	17 239	17 688	18 148	18 619	19 096	19 581	20 075	20 578	21 093	21 618	22 154
Medium series											
0-14	6 651	6 793	6 941	7 106	7 284	7 454	7 594	7 708	7 793	7 895	8 000
15-24	3 674	3 713	3 738	3 743	3 744	3 762	3 813	3 916	4 052	4 189	4 325
25-44	4 826	5 009	5 208	5 415	5 615	5 807	5 997	6 164	6 317	6 448	6 569
45-64	1 642	1 716	1 792	1 867	1 931	1 993	2 067	2 159	2 270	2 388	2 514
65 and over	446	451	456	466	490	521	545	555	565	581	605
All ages	17 239	17 682	18 135	18 597	19 064	19 537	20 016	20 502	20 997	21 501	22 013
Low series											
0-14	6 651	6 791	6 932	7 087	7 249	7 397	7 511	7 597	7 649	7 712	7 770
15-24	3 674	3 714	3 741	3 747	3 747	3 766	3 815	3 917	4 054	4 193	4 330
25-44	4 826	5 007	5 203	5 408	5 608	5 797	5 988	6 147	6 288	6 406	6 525
45-64	1 642	1 716	1 789	1 858	1 920	1 982	2 054	2 141	2 248	2 362	2 479
65 and over	446	451	458	468	489	515	533	544	554	567	585
All ages	17 239	17 679	18 123	18 568	19 013	19 457	19 901	20 346	20 793	21 240	21 689

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	17 743	18 264	18 762	19 280	19 803	20 348	20 859	21 381	21 886	22 401	22 887
15-24	9 408	9 435	9 493	9 574	9 649	9 727	9 848	10 031	10 265	10 540	10 855
25-44	11 674	12 187	12 721	13 228	13 719	14 182	14 630	15 018	15 368	15 685	16 012
45-64	4 054	4 150	4 273	4 402	4 538	4 692	4 883	5 119	5 378	5 641	5 906
65 and over	1 303	1 333	1 340	1 357	1 412	1 474	1 531	1 558	1 597	1 646	1 705
All ages	44 182	45 369	46 589	47 841	49 121	50 423	51 751	53 107	54 494	55 913	57 365
Medium series											
0-14	17 743	18 261	18 758	19 275	19 793	20 335	20 841	21 356	21 855	22 367	22 850
15-24	9 408	9 433	9 489	9 567	9 639	9 717	9 834	10 013	10 247	10 521	10 830
25-44	11 674	12 185	12 717	13 218	13 699	14 147	14 575	14 942	15 272	15 563	15 868
45-64	4 054	4 145	4 259	4 376	4 509	4 657	4 843	5 066	5 308	5 554	5 799
65 and over	1 303	1 325	1 322	1 330	1 368	1 412	1 453	1 469	1 488	1 516	1 551
All ages	44 182	45 349	46 545	47 766	49 008	50 268	51 546	52 846	54 170	55 521	56 898
Low series											
0-14	17 743	18 254	18 725	19 204	19 674	20 152	20 584	21 006	21 392	21 777	22 115
15-24	9 408	9 433	9 489	9 567	9 637	9 716	9 834	10 015	10 250	10 521	10 831
25-44	11 674	12 183	12 715	13 212	13 689	14 131	14 552	14 917	15 243	15 537	15 842
45-64	4 054	4 143	4 254	4 370	4 498	4 639	4 814	5 024	5 254	5 483	5 710
65 and over	1 303	1 325	1 321	1 326	1 360	1 397	1 428	1 432	1 441	1 456	1 475
All ages	44 182	45 338	46 504	47 679	48 858	50 035	51 212	52 394	53 580	54 774	55 973

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, TASMANIA

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	3 849	3 893	3 937	3 984	4 027	4 087	4 140	4 217	4 303	4 398	4 494
15-24	2 086	2 157	2 206	2 254	2 295	2 336	2 382	2 413	2 430	2 445	2 472
25-44	2 525	2 582	2 664	2 746	2 839	2 926	3 027	3 121	3 224	3 330	3 419
45-64	809	854	902	954	1 011	1 067	1 119	1 174	1 233	1 286	1 350
65 and over	192	205	218	232	249	266	281	299	316	337	357
All ages	9 461	9 691	9 927	10 170	10 421	10 682	10 949	11 224	11 506	11 796	12 092
Medium series											
0-14	3 849	3 896	3 939	3 985	4 032	4 090	4 147	4 223	4 306	4 403	4 501
15-24	2 086	2 156	2 208	2 256	2 296	2 335	2 376	2 408	2 423	2 437	2 461
25-44	2 525	2 579	2 656	2 739	2 833	2 920	3 021	3 109	3 210	3 304	3 385
45-64	809	853	902	950	1 000	1 054	1 100	1 153	1 209	1 265	1 328
65 and over	192	205	217	233	249	265	282	301	319	338	359
All ages	9 461	9 689	9 922	10 163	10 410	10 664	10 926	11 194	11 467	11 747	12 034
Low series											
0-14	3 849	3 896	3 939	3 981	4 023	4 078	4 125	4 193	4 263	4 337	4 419
15-24	2 086	2 156	2 206	2 256	2 296	2 333	2 374	2 404	2 423	2 437	2 457
25-44	2 525	2 581	2 661	2 743	2 835	2 923	3 023	3 108	3 205	3 301	3 385
45-64	809	851	897	945	996	1 046	1 091	1 144	1 199	1 251	1 306
65 and over	192	204	215	227	240	255	269	283	294	314	331
All ages	9 461	9 688	9 918	10 152	10 390	10 635	10 882	11 132	11 384	11 640	11 898

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, NORTHERN TERRITORY

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	17 145	17 517	17 898	18 283	18 606	18 896	19 163	19 457	19 720	19 960	20 180
15-24	9 711	9 669	9 629	9 566	9 497	9 442	9 437	9 569	9 787	10 074	10 393
25-44	11 738	12 249	12 776	13 324	13 884	14 446	14 963	15 362	15 716	16 014	16 303
45-64	4 154	4 272	4 396	4 522	4 679	4 854	5 066	5 278	5 503	5 751	6 014
65 and over	1 006	1 033	1 043	1 063	1 121	1 192	1 258	1 298	1 338	1 392	1 453
All ages	43 754	44 740	45 742	46 758	47 787	48 830	49 887	50 964	52 064	53 191	54 343
Medium series											
0-14	17 145	17 518	17 900	18 282	18 601	18 884	19 144	19 430	19 687	19 924	20 136
15-24	9 711	9 667	9 622	9 557	9 488	9 432	9 425	9 555	9 770	10 052	10 370
25-44	11 738	12 243	12 762	13 301	13 847	14 394	14 894	15 280	15 615	15 892	16 159
45-64	4 154	4 265	4 382	4 500	4 651	4 819	5 021	5 219	5 428	5 653	5 893
65 and over	1 006	1 030	1 035	1 048	1 094	1 154	1 210	1 234	1 259	1 299	1 342
All ages	43 754	44 723	45 701	46 688	47 681	48 683	49 694	50 718	51 759	52 820	53 900
Low series											
0-14	17 145	17 512	17 873	18 223	18 496	18 718	18 902	19 097	19 251	19 372	19 446
15-24	9 711	9 665	9 620	9 555	9 486	9 427	9 422	9 555	9 770	10 052	10 373
25-44	11 738	12 241	12 760	13 301	13 847	14 392	14 880	15 259	15 593	15 865	16 119
45-64	4 154	4 265	4 379	4 493	4 635	4 795	4 993	5 176	5 367	5 578	5 804
65 and over	1 006	1 029	1 031	1 033	1 073	1 127	1 175	1 192	1 206	1 228	1 261
All ages	43 754	44 712	45 663	46 605	47 537	48 459	49 372	50 279	51 187	52 095	53 003

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ¹	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	644	674	707	739	769	801	832	861	886	913	939
15-24	348	359	367	379	393	402	412	423	446	466	489
25-44	526	549	573	591	607	629	652	679	698	717	738
45-64	85	104	124	148	175	200	225	249	275	303	331
65 and over	13	14	15	16	18	20	22	23	24	26	27
All ages	1 616	1 700	1 786	1 873	1 962	2 052	2 143	2 235	2 329	2 425	2 524
Medium series											
0-14	644	672	704	737	768	800	833	861	886	910	933
15-24	348	361	369	382	391	397	406	419	439	457	481
25-44	526	549	574	588	610	635	660	681	701	726	747
45-64	85	104	124	149	171	196	217	243	269	289	314
65 and over	13	14	15	16	19	20	23	26	27	33	35
All ages	1 616	1 700	1 786	1 872	1 959	2 048	2 139	2 230	2 322	2 415	2 510
Low series											
0-14	644	675	708	740	768	796	824	849	874	893	909
15-24	348	360	370	378	391	400	407	420	437	453	476
25-44	526	549	570	589	607	631	656	679	700	724	745
45-64	85	104	124	148	172	196	221	246	270	296	323
65 and over	13	12	13	14	16	18	21	23	24	27	29
All ages	1 616	1 700	1 785	1 869	1 954	2 041	2 129	2 217	2 305	2 393	2 482

¹ Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA¹

Age group (years)	At 30 June										
	1991 ²	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series											
0-14	111 098	113 611	116 120	118 783	121 450	124 151	126 691	129 215	131 571	133 934	136 278
15-24	61 692	62 097	62 529	62 790	62 883	62 970	63 265	64 000	65 150	66 657	68 359
25-44	77 051	79 930	82 866	85 876	88 971	92 059	95 060	97 765	100 249	102 368	104 361
45-64	26 658	27 595	28 677	29 826	31 096	32 428	33 922	35 501	37 180	38 957	40 792
65 and over	7 061	7 298	7 491	7 725	8 060	8 438	8 819	9 124	9 453	9 837	10 262
All ages	283 560	290 531	297 683	305 000	312 460	320 046	327 757	335 605	343 603	351 753	360 052
Medium series											
0-14	111 098	113 605	116 110	118 766	121 424	124 114	126 637	129 134	131 464	133 794	136 101
15-24	61 692	62 085	62 503	62 746	62 822	62 885	63 163	63 878	65 003	66 489	68 166
25-44	77 051	79 904	82 802	85 763	88 797	91 812	94 724	97 338	99 715	101 718	103 585
45-64	26 658	27 566	28 608	29 713	30 925	32 194	33 612	35 099	36 684	38 353	40 070
65 and over	7 061	7 272	7 428	7 614	7 894	8 208	8 518	8 747	8 985	9 267	9 580
All ages	283 560	290 432	297 451	304 602	311 862	319 213	326 654	334 196	341 851	349 621	357 502
Low series											
0-14	111 098	113 563	115 949	118 410	120 792	123 127	125 213	127 194	128 918	130 556	132 080
15-24	61 692	62 085	62 503	62 746	62 822	62 885	63 161	63 873	64 999	66 482	68 157
25-44	77 051	79 899	82 785	85 728	88 736	91 723	94 606	97 183	99 523	101 485	103 299
45-64	26 658	27 555	28 577	29 651	30 828	32 050	33 414	34 832	36 329	37 900	39 511
65 and over	7 061	7 265	7 408	7 573	7 822	8 093	8 348	8 516	8 689	8 897	9 130
All ages	283 560	290 367	297 222	304 108	311 000	317 878	324 742	331 598	338 458	345 320	352 177

¹ Includes Other Territories.

² Base year.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, NEW SOUTH WALES

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High Series										
Population	76 684	78 390	80 132	81 906	83 707	85 533	87 384	89 260	91 158	93 081
Births	2 333	2 377	2 416	2 449	2 477	2 504	2 531	2 558	2 585	2 611
Deaths	470	472	474	474	476	478	480	484	486	489
Natural increase	1 863	1 905	1 942	1 975	2 001	2 026	2 051	2 074	2 099	2 122
Net migration	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200
Total increase	1 663	1 705	1 742	1 775	1 801	1 826	1 851	1 874	1 899	1 922
Growth rate (%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Medium series										
Population	76 662	78 337	80 040	81 768	83 512	85 273	87 050	88 845	90 654	92 478
Births	2 333	2 376	2 414	2 446	2 473	2 499	2 525	2 551	2 576	2 602
Deaths	492	501	509	518	528	537	547	556	567	578
Natural increase	1 841	1 875	1 905	1 928	1 945	1 962	1 978	1 995	2 009	2 024
Net migration	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200
Total increase	1 641	1 675	1 705	1 728	1 745	1 762	1 778	1 795	1 809	1 824
Growth rate (%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Low series										
Population	76 645	78 281	79 921	81 560	83 192	84 815	86 427	88 031	89 625	91 207
Births	2 324	2 351	2 372	2 387	2 397	2 406	2 413	2 421	2 429	2 437
Deaths	500	516	531	547	565	582	599	617	635	655
Natural increase	1 824	1 835	1 841	1 840	1 832	1 824	1 814	1 804	1 794	1 782
Net migration	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200
Total increase	1 624	1 635	1 641	1 640	1 632	1 624	1 614	1 604	1 594	1 582
Growth rate (%)	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, VICTORIA

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High Series										
Population	18 381	18 886	19 403	19 931	20 470	21 018	21 573	22 135	22 706	23 286
Births	575	589	601	612	623	632	640	648	657	666
Deaths	104	104	104	104	104	104	105	106	106	106
Natural increase	471	485	497	508	519	528	535	542	551	560
Net migration	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total increase	491	505	517	528	539	548	555	562	571	580
Growth rate (%)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Medium series										
Population	18 377	18 877	19 387	19 906	20 434	20 969	21 510	22 057	22 609	23 169
Births	575	589	601	612	622	631	639	647	655	665
Deaths	107	109	111	113	114	116	118	121	123	125
Natural increase	468	480	490	499	508	515	521	526	532	540
Net migration	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total increase	488	500	510	519	528	535	541	546	552	560
Growth rate (%)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Low series										
Population	18 374	18 863	19 358	19 855	20 354	20 855	21 355	21 855	22 355	22 855
Births	573	582	591	597	603	608	611	615	619	623
Deaths	109	113	116	121	124	128	131	136	139	143
Natural increase	464	469	475	476	479	480	480	479	480	480
Net migration	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total increase	484	489	495	496	499	500	500	499	500	500
Growth rate (%)	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series										
Population	76 088	78 019	80 002	82 028	84 089	86 184	88 318	90 494	92 712	94 968
Births	2 334	2 389	2 442	2 486	2 520	2 556	2 597	2 641	2 685	2 726
Deaths	550	548	549	550	550	551	552	553	556	558
Natural increase	1 784	1 841	1 893	1 936	1 970	2 005	2 045	2 088	2 129	2 168
Net migration	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Total increase	1 874	1 931	1 983	2 026	2 060	2 095	2 135	2 178	2 219	2 258
Growth rate (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Medium series										
Population	76 060	77 952	79 887	81 860	83 857	85 876	87 926	90 009	92 125	94 267
Births	2 334	2 389	2 441	2 485	2 520	2 553	2 594	2 637	2 680	2 719
Deaths	578	587	595	604	613	623	634	644	655	667
Natural increase	1 756	1 802	1 846	1 881	1 907	1 930	1 960	1 993	2 025	2 052
Net migration	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Total increase	1 846	1 892	1 936	1 971	1 997	2 020	2 050	2 083	2 115	2 142
Growth rate (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Low series										
Population	76 041	77 889	79 754	81 626	83 494	85 360	87 227	89 097	90 967	92 835
Births	2 324	2 359	2 392	2 415	2 429	2 443	2 462	2 483	2 502	2 519
Deaths	585	601	617	632	650	666	684	702	722	741
Natural increase	1 739	1 758	1 775	1 783	1 779	1 777	1 778	1 781	1 780	1 778
Net migration	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Total increase	1 829	1 848	1 865	1 873	1 869	1 867	1 868	1 871	1 870	1 868
Growth rate (%)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series										
Population	17 688	18 148	18 619	19 096	19 581	20 075	20 578	21 093	21 618	22 154
Births	513	524	535	543	551	560	570	582	593	605
Deaths	114	114	114	116	116	116	117	117	118	119
Natural increase	399	410	421	427	435	444	453	465	475	486
Net migration	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total increase	449	460	471	477	485	494	503	515	525	536
Growth rate (%)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Medium series										
Population	17 682	18 135	18 597	19 064	19 537	20 016	20 502	20 997	21 501	22 013
Births	513	524	535	543	551	559	569	580	591	602
Deaths	120	121	124	126	128	131	133	135	137	140
Natural increase	393	403	411	417	423	428	436	445	454	462
Net migration	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total increase	443	453	461	467	473	478	486	495	504	512
Growth rate (%)	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Low series										
Population	17 679	18 123	18 568	19 013	19 457	19 901	20 346	20 793	21 240	21 689
Births	511	519	524	528	531	535	540	547	552	558
Deaths	121	125	129	133	137	141	146	150	155	160
Natural increase	390	394	395	395	394	394	394	397	397	398
Net migration	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total increase	440	444	445	445	444	444	444	447	447	448
Growth rate (%)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High Series										
Population	45 369	46 589	47 841	49 121	50 423	51 751	53 107	54 494	55 913	57 365
Births	1 522	1 553	1 582	1 608	1 630	1 655	1 683	1 713	1 745	1 779
Deaths	355	353	350	348	348	347	347	346	346	347
Natural increase	1 167	1 200	1 232	1 260	1 282	1 308	1 336	1 367	1 399	1 432
Net migration	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total increase	1 187	1 220	1 252	1 280	1 302	1 328	1 356	1 387	1 419	1 452
Growth rate (%)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Medium series										
Population	45 349	46 545	47 766	49 008	50 268	51 546	52 846	54 170	55 521	56 898
Births	1 521	1 553	1 582	1 607	1 629	1 653	1 680	1 710	1 743	1 775
Deaths	374	377	382	385	390	394	400	406	411	418
Natural increase	1 147	1 176	1 200	1 222	1 239	1 259	1 280	1 304	1 332	1 357
Net migration	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total increase	1 167	1 196	1 220	1 242	1 259	1 279	1 300	1 324	1 352	1 377
Growth rate (%)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Low series										
Population	45 338	46 504	47 679	48 858	50 035	51 212	52 394	53 580	54 774	55 973
Births	1 515	1 533	1 549	1 561	1 568	1 577	1 591	1 606	1 623	1 640
Deaths	379	387	394	403	411	420	430	439	449	460
Natural increase	1 136	1 146	1 155	1 158	1 157	1 157	1 161	1 167	1 174	1 180
Net migration	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total increase	1 156	1 166	1 175	1 178	1 177	1 177	1 181	1 187	1 194	1 200
Growth rate (%)	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, TASMANIA

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High Series										
Population	9 691	9 927	10 170	10 421	10 682	10 949	11 224	11 506	11 796	12 092
Births	278	285	292	301	312	319	327	335	343	351
Deaths	48	49	49	50	51	52	53	53	53	55
Natural increase	230	236	243	251	261	267	274	282	290	296
Net migration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total increase	230	236	243	251	261	267	274	282	290	296
Growth rate (%)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Medium series										
Population	9 689	9 922	10 163	10 410	10 664	10 926	11 194	11 467	11 747	12 034
Births	278	285	293	302	310	319	326	334	342	350
Deaths	50	52	52	54	56	57	59	61	62	63
Natural increase	228	233	241	248	254	262	267	273	280	287
Net migration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total increase	228	233	241	248	254	262	267	273	280	287
Growth rate (%)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Low series										
Population	9 688	9 918	10 152	10 390	10 635	10 882	11 132	11 384	11 640	11 898
Births	277	283	289	296	304	309	315	320	326	331
Deaths	50	53	55	58	59	62	65	68	70	73
Natural increase	227	230	234	238	245	247	250	252	256	258
Net migration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total increase	227	230	234	238	245	247	250	252	256	258
Growth rate (%)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, NORTHERN TERRITORY

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series										
Population	44 740	45 742	46 758	47 787	48 830	49 887	50 964	52 064	53 191	54 343
Births	1 349	1 364	1 377	1 389	1 403	1 418	1 438	1 462	1 489	1 516
Deaths	343	341	341	340	340	341	341	342	343	345
Natural increase	1 006	1 023	1 036	1 049	1 063	1 077	1 097	1 120	1 146	1 171
Net migration	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
Total increase	986	1 003	1 016	1 029	1 043	1 057	1 077	1 100	1 126	1 151
Growth rate (%)	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Medium series										
Population	44 723	45 701	46 688	47 681	48 683	49 694	50 718	51 759	52 820	53 900
Births	1 349	1 362	1 375	1 387	1 401	1 416	1 435	1 459	1 485	1 511
Deaths	360	364	368	374	379	386	391	397	404	411
Natural increase	989	998	1 007	1 013	1 022	1 030	1 044	1 062	1 081	1 100
Net migration	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
Total increase	969	978	987	993	1 002	1 010	1 024	1 042	1 061	1 080
Growth rate (%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Low series										
Population	44 712	45 663	46 605	47 537	48 459	49 372	50 279	51 187	52 095	53 003
Births	1 343	1 344	1 343	1 342	1 343	1 344	1 349	1 359	1 371	1 382
Deaths	365	372	381	391	401	412	423	432	443	454
Natural increase	978	972	962	951	942	932	926	927	928	928
Net migration	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
Total increase	958	952	942	931	922	912	906	907	908	908
Growth rate (%)	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High series										
Population	1 700	1 786	1 873	1 962	2 052	2 143	2 235	2 329	2 425	2 524
Births	52	54	55	57	59	61	62	64	66	69
Deaths	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	11	10
Natural increase	45	46	47	49	51	51	52	54	55	59
Net migration	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total increase	85	86	87	89	91	91	92	94	95	99
Growth rate (%)	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Medium series										
Population	1 700	1 786	1 872	1 959	2 048	2 139	2 230	2 322	2 415	2 510
Births	52	54	55	57	59	61	62	64	66	68
Deaths	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13
Natural increase	44	46	46	47	49	50	51	52	53	55
Net migration	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total increase	84	86	86	87	89	90	91	92	93	95
Growth rate (%)	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
Low series										
Population	1 700	1 785	1 869	1 954	2 041	2 129	2 217	2 305	2 393	2 482
Births	52	53	54	55	57	59	60	61	62	64
Deaths	8	8	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	15
Natural increase	44	45	44	45	46	48	48	48	48	49
Net migration	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total increase	84	85	84	85	86	88	88	88	88	89
Growth rate (%)	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, AUSTRALIA¹

Component of population change	At 30 June									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
High Series										
Population	290 531	297 683	305 000	312 460	320 046	327 757	335 605	343 603	351 753	360 052
Births	8 963	9 142	9 307	9 452	9 581	9 712	9 855	10 011	10 171	10 330
Deaths	1 992	1 990	1 990	1 992	1 995	2 001	2 007	2 013	2 021	2 031
Natural increase	6 971	7 152	7 317	7 460	7 586	7 711	7 848	7 998	8 150	8 299
Net migration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total increase	6 971	7 152	7 317	7 460	7 586	7 711	7 848	7 998	8 150	8 299
Growth rate (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Medium series										
Population	290 432	297 451	304 602	311 862	319 213	326 654	334 196	341 851	349 621	357 502
Births	8 962	9 139	9 303	9 445	9 571	9 698	9 837	9 989	10 144	10 298
Deaths	2 090	2 120	2 152	2 185	2 220	2 257	2 295	2 334	2 374	2 417
Natural increase	6 872	7 019	7 151	7 260	7 351	7 441	7 542	7 655	7 770	7 881
Net migration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total increase	6 872	7 019	7 151	7 260	7 351	7 441	7 542	7 655	7 770	7 881
Growth rate (%)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Low series										
Population	290 367	297 222	304 108	311 000	317 878	324 742	331 598	338 458	345 320	352 177
Births	8 926	9 031	9 121	9 188	9 238	9 288	9 348	9 419	9 491	9 561
Deaths	2 119	2 176	2 235	2 296	2 360	2 424	2 492	2 559	2 629	2 704
Natural increase	6 807	6 855	6 886	6 892	6 878	6 864	6 856	6 860	6 862	6 857
Net migration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total increase	6 807	6 855	6 886	6 892	6 878	6 864	6 856	6 860	6 862	6 857
Growth rate (%)	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0

¹ Includes Other Territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** This new publication contains experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population for the period 1991 to 2001.
- 2** The base population for these projections is adjusted experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population as at 30 June 1991. These estimates are referred to as 'experimental' in that the standard approach to population estimation was not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration was not generally available. As a result a method based on the use of life tables was used. The estimates and projections are also affected by changes in the propensity of people to identify as being of Indigenous origin.
- 3** Projections for Jervis Bay Territory are included in projections for Australia.
- 4** The projection results published by the ABS are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if the assumptions about future demographic trends prevail over the projection period.
- 5** While the ABS formulates assumptions for the projections on the basis of an assessment of past demographic trends and their likely future dynamics, there is no certainty that any of the assumptions will or will not be realised. Additionally, the ABS has made no assessment of changes in non-demographic conditions.
- 6** Accordingly, alternative projections have been provided in recognition of this uncertainty and to provide users with a range of options.

DEVELOPMENT

- 7** The process of developing population projections involves research, analysis, consultation and computation. Analysis of demographic trends, research into the determinants of population growth and consultation with Government and academic institutions are necessary to formulate the various assumptions and to ensure their general relevance for the projection period.
- 8** The proposed assumptions to be used in formulating the Indigenous population projections were canvassed with major users of Indigenous population statistics and comments taken into account in the compilation of these projections. Indigenous population projection issues were outlined at the North Australian Statistics Workshop held in Darwin in May 1995.
- 9** For fertility two alternative assumptions were selected and for mortality three alternative assumptions were selected. Only one assumption has been used for internal migration.

PROJECTION TECHNIQUES

- 10** There are many techniques which may be used for population projections, ranging from simple extrapolations through broad economic, social and time-series analysis to detailed component methods. The choice of technique largely depends on the resources at hand and the availability of reliable data.
- 11** The ABS uses the cohort-component method which begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year by applying assumptions regarding future mortality and migration. Assumed age-specific fertility rates are applied to the female populations of

child-bearing ages and assumed Indigenous male fertility rates (where the mother is non-Indigenous) are applied to the Indigenous male populations to provide the new cohort of births. This procedure is repeated for each year in the projection period for each State and Territory and for Australia. The resulting population projections for each year for the States and Territories, by sex and single years of age are adjusted to the Australian results.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

12 Other ABS publications which may be of interest to users include:

Year Book, Australia, 1994 (1301.0)

1991 Census: Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (2740.0)

1991 Census: Aborigines in South Australia (2841.4)

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) — issued quarterly.

Births, Australia, 1993. (3301.0) — issued annually.

Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1993 to 2041 (3222.0)

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1986 to 1991 (3230.0)

1991 Census: Western Australia's Aboriginal People (4107.5)

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics Bulletin 9: The Aboriginal Population. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics 1973.

Evans, J., Kahles, D. & Bate, C. 1993, *1991 Census data quality: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander counts*, Census Working Paper No. 94/1.

13 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and *Release Advice* are available from any ABS office.

14 Other publications which may be of interest include:

Farley, R. 1991, 'The new census questions about ancestry: What did it tell us?' *Demography*, Vol. 28(3), pp. 411-29.

Gray, A. 1983, *Australian Aboriginal Fertility in Decline*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Canberra, The Australian National University.

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- Taylor, J. & Bell, M. 1995, *The internal migration of Aboriginal populations*, Paper presented to the Third National Immigration and Population Outlook Conference, Adelaide.
- US Bureau of the Census 1993, *Population projections of the United States, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1993 to 2050*, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

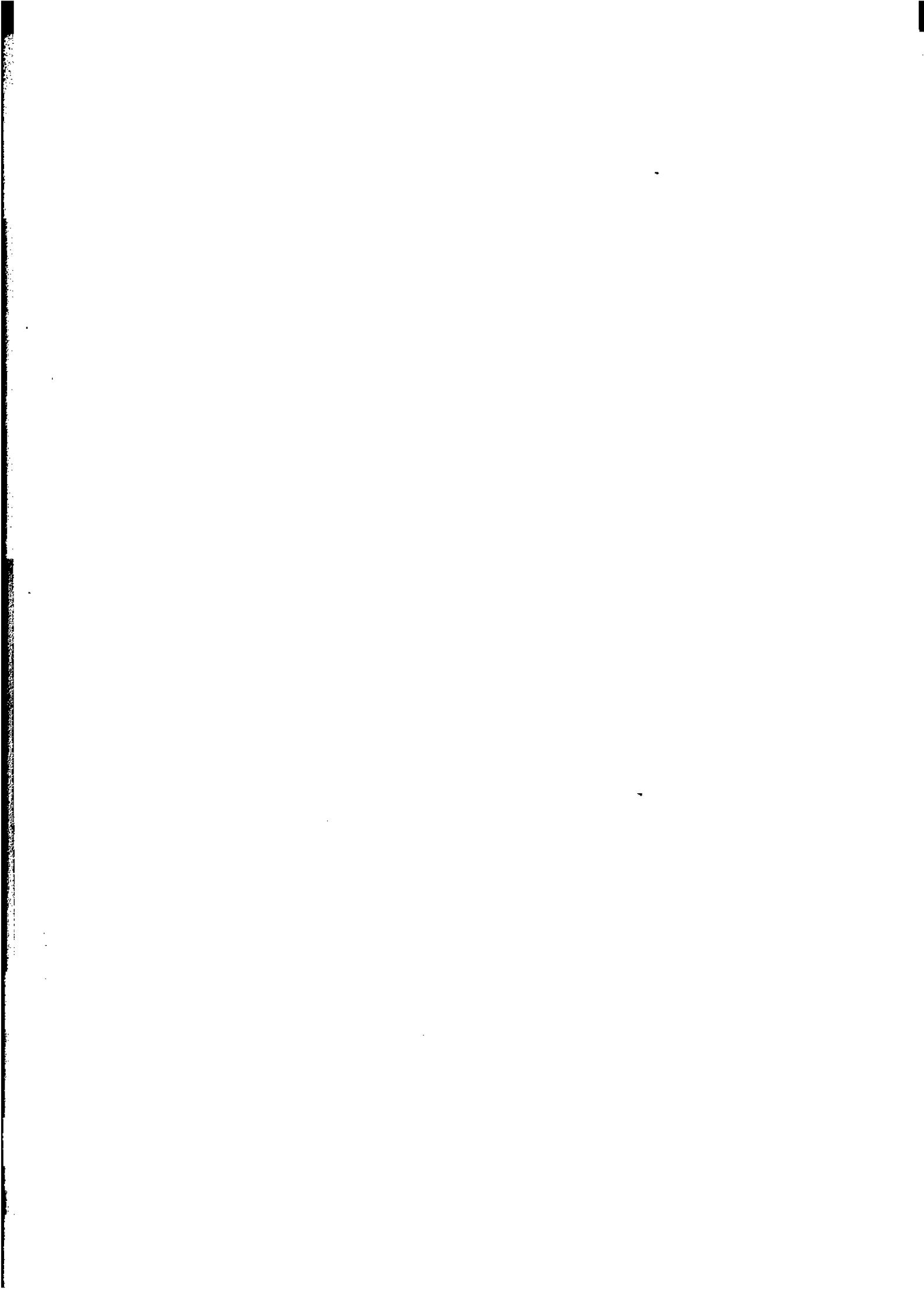
- 15** Additional unpublished data relating to these Indigenous population projection series are available, including population by five year age group and sex. Projections based on different combinations to the published combination of fertility, mortality and migration assumptions can also be provided.
- 16** The ABS provides a population consultancy service to undertake Indigenous population estimates and projections for smaller areas than State/Territory, under client specified assumptions. For further information, or a quote, contact ABS Demography Section, Canberra, on (06) 252 7415.

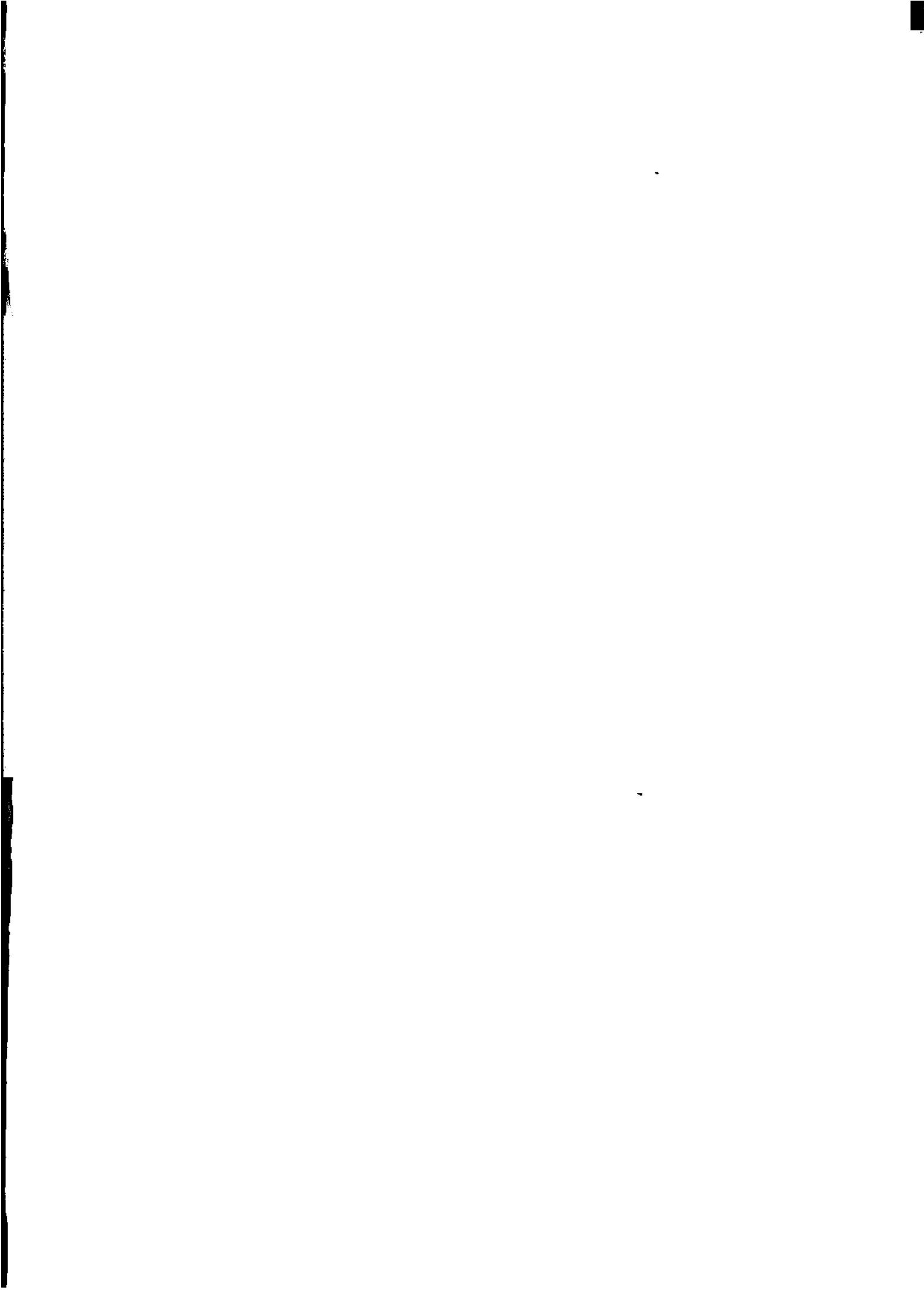
ROUNDED NUMBERS

- 17** Population numbers over 1,000 in the text of this publication are rounded to the nearest hundred. While unrounded numbers are provided in the tables, accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

—	nil
n.a.	not available
..	not applicable





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