DECEMBER QUARTER 2005 3101.0

AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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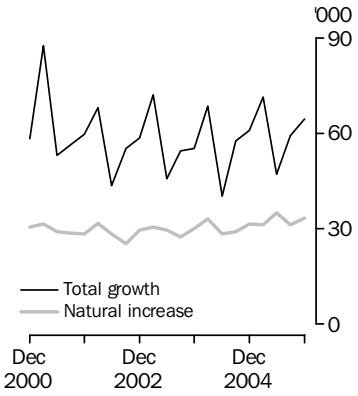
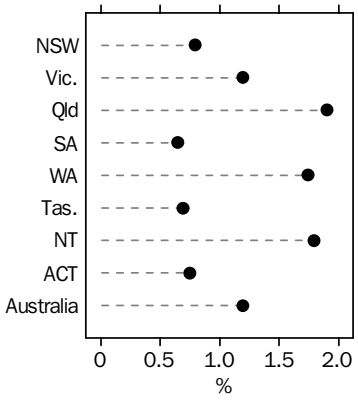
Population growth
Quarterly



Population growth rate
Year ended current quarter



KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	Population at end Dec qtr 2005 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 803.0	53.7	0.8
Victoria	5 052.4	59.7	1.2
Queensland	4 001.0	74.8	1.9
South Australia	1 546.3	9.9	0.6
Western Australia	2 028.7	34.7	1.7
Tasmania	487.2	3.4	0.7
Northern Territory	204.5	3.6	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	326.7	2.4	0.8
Australia(a)	**20 452.3**	**242.3**	**1.2**

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at 31 December 2005 was 20,452,300 persons, an increase of 242,300 persons (1.2%) since 31 December 2004.
- Preliminary natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2005 was 130,800 persons. This is an increase of 7.0% (or 8,600 persons) on the year ended 31 December 2004 (122,200).
- Preliminary net overseas migration during the December quarter 2005 was 31,100 persons, an increase of 10.9% (or 3,000 persons) on September quarter 2005, and an increase of 6.1% (or 1,800 persons) on December quarter 2004.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew 1.2% during the year ended 31 December 2005. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 54% and 46% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth during the 2005 calendar year. Queensland recorded the largest percentage gain (1.9% or 74,800 persons) and South Australia recorded the lowest (0.6% or 9,900 persons).

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Cassandra Eaves on Canberra (02) 6252 5640.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2006	21 September 2006
June 2006	7 December 2006
September 2006	22 March 2007
December 2006	5 June 2007
March 2007	24 September 2007

INTRODUCTION

Estimated resident population (ERP) data in this publication are based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Exceptions are tables 17, 18 and 19 (excluding 2001 estimates), which are based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

ERP DATA STATUS

At any point in time this publication contains final, revised and preliminary ERP data. The status of the ERP data included in this issue is as follows:

- Final – All ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001
- Revised – ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004, inclusive
- Preliminary – ERP data from September quarter 2004 to December quarter 2005, inclusive.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS DATA ADJUSTMENT

Births and deaths data for the December quarter 2005 have been adjusted to include updated data for the numbers of births and deaths registered over the three previous 2005 quarters (March, June and September) and updated data for deaths registered in September and December quarters 2004. Therefore, any data used for analysis from births, deaths, natural increase or population growth for the December quarter 2005 should be used with caution.

The standard annual revision to preliminary data (including births, deaths, natural increase and population growth) is scheduled for the next edition of this publication. Adjustments were applied to December quarter 2005 births and deaths registrations, rather than the correct quarters, to minimise confusion arising from undertaking two consecutive revisions. These adjustments were applied to this quarter to produce a more accurate estimated resident population at 31 December 2005. For further detail see paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

Progress is continuing with the review of annual household estimates methodology. See Tables 17, 18 and 19. A new methodology has been proposed and is currently being assessed. Implementation details will be made available once this assessment is complete.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

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TABLES *continued*

FURTHER INFORMATION

MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2005 was 20,452,300 persons, an increase of 242,300 persons since 31 December 2004. The annual population growth rate (1.2%) was consistent with levels recorded in previous years.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE —AUSTRALIA

The growth of Australia's population has two components: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement).

Natural increase

Natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2005 was 130,800 persons. This represents an increase of 7.0% (or 8,600 persons) on the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2004 and is the highest natural increase figure recorded since 1994 (131,400). The number of births in 2005 (261,400) was 2.4% higher than in 2004 and was the highest number recorded annually since 1992 (262,100). Moreover, the number of births in 2005 was 2.7% higher than the number that would have been recorded if the observed 2004 age-specific fertility rates had been applied to the number of women of reproductive ages at 30 June 2005. Deaths decreased by 1.8% over the same period to remove 130,600 people from the population.

Births and deaths data for the December quarter 2005 have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes for further detail.

Due to the collection and estimation method applied to produce these statistics, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent annual and quarterly births and deaths estimates, particularly when making time series comparisons. For analysis of fertility trends over time the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recommends users refer to *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0) . See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Net overseas migration

For the December quarter 2005, net overseas migration (NOM) was 31,100 persons, an increase of 6.1% (or 1,800 persons) on December quarter 2004.

For the year ended 31 December 2005, there were 442,100 permanent and long-term arrivals and 251,700 permanent and long-term departures. When combined with the migration adjustment these contributed to a net overseas migration of 111,600 persons. This was a 5.9% increase on the year ending 31 December 2004 (105,300).

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to the overseas arrivals and departures data used to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments'. For more information see the Technical Note – Measuring Net Overseas Migration (page 40).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Population

Populations for the states and territories at 31 December 2005 were as follows: New South Wales 6,803,000, Victoria 5,052,400, Queensland 4,001,000, South Australia 1,546,300, Western Australia 2,028,700, Tasmania 487,200, the Northern Territory 204,500 and the Australian Capital Territory 326,700.

Queensland's population reached 4 million in December 2005, with the population growing by 74,800 persons (or 1.9%) over the year. The largest component of Queensland's population growth in 2005 was net interstate migration (38.8%), followed closely by natural increase (37.6%), while net overseas migration accounted for the remaining 23.6%.

Growth rates

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the year ending 31 December 2005. Queensland recorded the fastest growth rate (1.9%), followed by the Northern Territory (1.8%), Western Australia (1.7%), Victoria (1.2%), New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (0.8%), Tasmania (0.7%) and South Australia (0.6%).

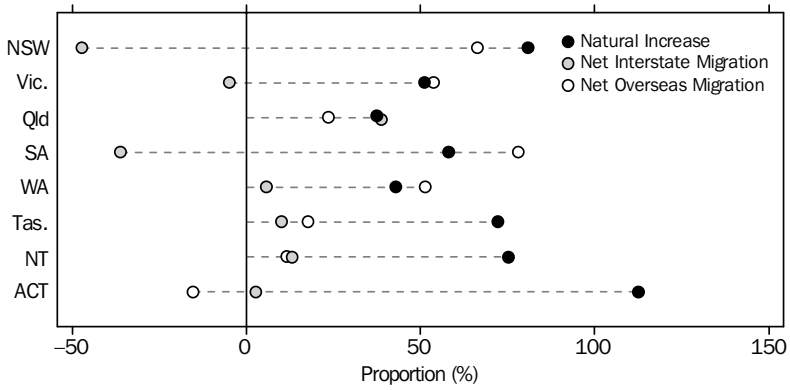
Population growth has slowed in Queensland, down from 2.1% in 2004 to 1.9% in 2005. Tasmania's growth rate has slowed marginally from 0.72% in 2004 to 0.70% in 2005. The greatest increase in population growth rates of all the states and territories for the year ended 31 December 2005 was the Northern Territory (up 0.72 percentage points), primarily due to the halt in net interstate migration losses.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE —STATES AND TERRITORIES

The growth of populations in the states and territories has three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2005, the impact and proportion of each component varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS(a), Year ended 31 December—States and territories—2005



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 December.

Natural increase

For the year ended 31 December 2005, natural increase was the major component of population growth, in the Australian Capital Territory (2,800 persons), New South Wales (43,500 persons), the Northern Territory (2,700 persons) and Tasmania (2,400 persons).

Net overseas migration

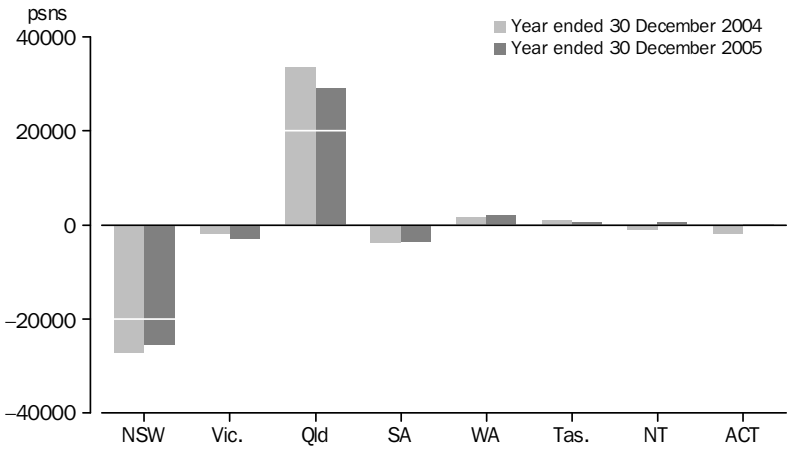
Net overseas migration was the major component of population growth (for the year ended 31 December 2005) in South Australia (7,800 persons), Victoria (32,100 persons) and Western Australia (17,800 persons). Positive net overseas migration was experienced by all other states and territories except the Australian Capital Territory which lost a net 380 persons.

Net interstate migration

During the December quarter 2005, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory, Western Australia and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains, while New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and the Northern Territory recorded net losses.

Net interstate migration was the largest contributor to Queensland's population growth for the year ended 31 December 2005, with an increase of 29,000 persons. Other states and territories to experience positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (2,000 persons), the Northern Territory (480 persons), Tasmania (340 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (70 persons). Negative net interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (-25,400 persons), South Australia (-3,600 persons) and Victoria (-2,900 persons).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



1 POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
Period	*Births* '000	*Deaths* '000	*Natural increase* '000	*Net overseas migration* '000	*At end of period* '000	*Growth on previous year*(b) '000	*Growth on previous year*(b) %
1999–2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2000–01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001–02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
2002–03	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
2003–04	252.1	133.2	118.9	100.0	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
2004–05	257.9	130.9	127.0	110.1	20 328.6	237.1	1.18
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	19 982.5	227.7	1.15
2004	255.2	133.0	122.2	105.3	20 210.0	227.5	1.14
2005	261.4	130.6	130.8	111.6	20 452.3	242.3	1.20
2003							
December	62.2	32.1	30.1	25.2	19 982.5	227.7	1.15
2004							
March	63.5	30.3	33.1	35.5	20 051.1	224.2	1.13
June	61.4	33.0	28.3	12.1	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
September	66.0	36.9	29.1	28.4	20 149.1	221.9	1.11
December	64.3	32.7	31.6	29.3	20 210.0	227.5	1.14
2005							
March	60.2	28.9	31.2	40.1	20 281.4	230.3	1.15
June	67.5	32.4	35.0	12.2	20 328.6	237.1	1.18
September	67.5	36.3	31.2	28.1	20 387.9	238.8	1.19
December	(c)66.3	(c)33.0	(c)33.3	31.1	20 452.3	242.3	1.20

(a) See Explanatory Notes for concepts used and the Glossary for definitions of terms used. Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(c) December quarter 2005 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

2 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NATURAL INCREASE				
1999–2000	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	**120 918**
2000–01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	**118 587**
2001–02	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	**117 183**
2002–03	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	**115 169**
2003–04	39 363	28 816	24 953	5 318	13 225	1 756	2 750	2 692	**118 892**
2004–05	42 465	29 393	27 326	6 075	14 083	2 169	2 567	2 917	**127 010**
2000	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	**120 394**
2001	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	**117 751**
2002	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	**115 095**
2003	38 891	28 131	25 135	5 437	12 543	1 835	2 879	2 692	**117 564**
2004	40 851	29 032	25 996	5 229	13 909	1 820	2 650	2 674	**122 177**
2005	43 480	30 555	28 113	5 785	14 931	2 435	2 714	2 750	**130 785**
2003									
December	10 148	7 416	6 288	1 372	2 933	580	655	719	**30 113**
2004									
March	11 256	7 920	6 796	1 465	3 767	481	736	704	**33 130**
June	9 030	6 777	6 043	1 326	3 549	297	689	604	**28 322**
September	9 246	7 448	6 073	1 213	3 312	587	(b)544	722	**29 145**
December	11 319	6 887	7 084	1 225	3 281	455	681	644	**31 580**
2005									
March	10 360	7 710	5 592	1 962	3 595	610	646	765	**31 243**
June	11 540	7 348	8 577	1 675	3 895	517	696	786	**35 042**
September	9 868	7 947	6 315	1 467	3 567	562	768	691	**31 189**
December	(c)11 712	(c)7 550	(c)7 629	(c)681	(c)3 874	(c)746	(c)604	(c)508	(c)**33 311**
					NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION				
1999–2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	–99	**107 275**
2000–01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	**135 673**
2001–02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	**110 556**
2002–03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	**116 498**
2003–04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	**99 966**
2004–05	36 688	32 337	17 071	6 714	16 485	671	387	–255	**110 095**
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	–8	700	351	**111 441**
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	**136 076**
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	**110 475**
2003	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	**110 104**
2004	35 428	28 705	20 275	4 935	14 347	732	583	299	**105 304**
2005	35 641	32 051	17 663	7 755	17 822	597	418	–375	**111 556**
2003									
December	7 481	5 435	6 747	1 217	3 977	294	4	58	**25 202**
2004									
March	11 640	9 740	7 782	1 480	3 990	205	226	408	**35 472**
June	2 977	2 738	3 911	626	1 684	39	152	–59	**12 068**
September	9 864	9 122	3 939	1 373	3 787	143	140	56	**28 425**
December	10 947	7 105	4 643	1 456	4 886	345	65	–106	**29 339**
2005									
March	11 577	13 033	6 296	2 999	5 701	230	85	226	**40 144**
June	4 300	3 077	2 193	886	2 111	–47	97	–431	**12 187**
September	8 924	8 479	4 370	1 943	4 220	149	104	–94	**28 088**
December	10 840	7 462	4 804	1 927	5 790	265	132	–76	**31 137**

(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

(c) December quarter 2005 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION				
1999–2000	–14 274	5 219	18 453	–3 531	–2 187	–2 632	–907	–91	. .
2000–01	–16 315	5 163	20 024	–2 418	–3 110	–2 136	–1 592	407	. .
2001–02	–24 430	4 368	31 201	–1 602	–4 385	–1 512	–2 596	–1 044	. .
2002–03	–31 790	28	39 207	–1 497	–2 810	1 895	–3 389	–1 644	. .
2003–04	–30 445	–2 291	36 686	–3 197	1 272	2 475	–2 108	–2 392	. .
2004–05	–25 695	–2 354	31 494	–3 483	1 466	187	5	–1 620	. .
2000	–14 708	4 920	20 367	–3 669	–2 501	–2 533	–1 621	–218	. .
2001	–19 185	5 481	23 253	–1 696	–3 834	–1 886	–2 049	–72	. .
2002	–30 392	1 922	38 656	–1 537	–4 231	–117	–3 069	–1 232	. .
2003	–31 280	–1 453	37 556	–1 946	–373	3 035	–2 895	–2 644	. .
2004	–27 294	–1 855	33 504	–3 789	1 515	924	–1 097	–1 908	. .
2005	–25 415	–2 896	29 037	–3 599	1 989	340	477	67	. .
2003									
December	–8 430	–998	10 435	–413	117	772	–671	–812	. .
2004									
March	–7 078	–178	7 971	–1 018	480	753	–582	–348	. .
June	–7 346	–812	9 139	–1 110	454	124	–95	–354	. .
September	–5 976	–515	7 570	–526	289	140	–148	–834	. .
December	–6 894	–350	8 824	–1 135	292	–93	–272	–372	. .
2005									
March	–6 671	–730	7 747	–1 082	542	86	192	–84	. .
June	–6 154	–759	7 353	–740	343	54	233	–330	. .
September	–5 203	–1 059	6 125	–758	797	27	56	15	. .
December	–7 387	–348	7 812	–1 019	307	173	–4	466	. .
					TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)				
1999–2000	74 843	54 937	60 116	7 219	24 726	–21	2 826	2 889	**227 525**
2000–01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	**259 860**
2001–02	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	**227 739**
2002–03	47 943	54 197	90 067	7 605	25 395	4 693	–121	1 851	**231 667**
2003–04	38 738	51 545	87 038	6 426	28 131	4 931	1 290	756	**218 858**
2004–05	53 458	59 376	75 891	9 306	32 034	3 027	2 959	1 042	**237 105**
2000	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	–214	1 931	3 310	**234 306**
2001	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	**256 630**
2002	49 174	53 030	89 836	6 700	21 993	2 419	190	2 186	**225 570**
2003	43 004	53 247	87 751	7 735	28 889	5 730	548	777	**227 668**
2004	48 985	55 882	79 775	6 375	29 771	3 476	2 136	1 065	**227 481**
2005	53 706	59 710	74 813	9 941	34 742	3 372	3 609	2 442	**242 341**
2003									
December	9 199	11 853	23 470	2 176	7 027	1 646	–12	–35	**55 315**
2004									
March	15 818	17 482	22 549	1 927	8 237	1 439	380	764	**68 602**
June	4 661	8 703	19 093	842	5 687	460	746	191	**40 390**
September	13 134	16 055	17 582	2 060	7 388	870	(c)536	–56	**57 570**
December	15 372	13 642	20 551	1 546	8 459	707	474	166	**60 919**
2005									
March	15 266	20 013	19 635	3 879	9 838	926	923	907	**71 387**
June	9 686	9 666	18 123	1 821	6 349	524	1 026	25	**47 229**
September	13 589	15 367	16 810	2 652	8 584	738	928	612	**59 277**
December	(d)15 165	(d)14 664	(d)20 245	(d)1 589	(d)9 971	(d)1 184	(d)732	(d)898	(d)**64 448**

. . not applicable

(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(c) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

(d) December quarter 2005 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

3 POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a)

Period	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	***Australia***(b) %
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
1999–2000	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	**0.64**
2000–01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	**0.62**
2001–02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	**0.60**
2002–03	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	**0.59**
2003–04	0.59	0.59	0.66	0.35	0.68	0.37	1.39	0.83	**0.60**
2004–05	0.63	0.59	0.70	0.40	0.71	0.45	1.28	0.90	**0.63**
2000	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	**0.63**
2001	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	**0.61**
2002	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.83	**0.59**
2003	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.36	0.65	0.39	1.45	0.84	**0.60**
2004	0.61	0.59	0.68	0.34	0.71	0.38	1.33	0.83	**0.61**
2005	0.64	0.61	0.72	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.35	0.85	**0.65**
2003									
December	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.33	0.22	**0.15**
2004									
March	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.22	**0.17**
June	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.06	0.35	0.19	**0.14**
September	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.12	(c)0.27	0.22	**0.15**
December	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.34	0.20	**0.16**
2005									
March	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.32	0.24	**0.15**
June	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.34	0.24	**0.17**
September	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.18	0.12	0.38	0.21	**0.15**
December	(d)0.17	(d)0.15	(d)0.19	(d)0.04	(d)0.19	(d)0.15	(d)0.30	(d)0.16	(d)**0.16**
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE									
1999–2000	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.09	0.49	–0.03	**0.57**
2000–01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	**0.71**
2001–02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	**0.57**
2002–03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.28	**0.59**
2003–04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.33	0.14	**0.50**
2004–05	0.55	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.83	0.14	0.19	–0.08	**0.55**
2000	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	0.00	0.36	0.11	**0.59**
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	**0.71**
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	**0.57**
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.23	**0.56**
2004	0.53	0.58	0.53	0.32	0.73	0.15	0.29	0.09	**0.53**
2005	0.53	0.64	0.45	0.50	0.89	0.12	0.21	–0.12	**0.55**
2003									
December	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.00	0.02	**0.13**
2004									
March	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	**0.18**
June	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	–0.02	**0.06**
September	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.07	0.02	**0.14**
December	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.25	0.07	0.03	–0.03	**0.15**
2005									
March	0.17	0.26	0.16	0.20	0.29	0.05	0.04	0.07	**0.20**
June	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.11	–0.01	0.05	–0.13	**0.06**
September	0.13	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.05	–0.03	**0.14**
December	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.29	0.05	0.06	–0.02	**0.15**

(a) For financial and calendar years growth is on previous year. For quarters growth is on previous quarter.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

(d) December quarter 2005 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a) *continued*

Period	New South Wales %	Victoria %	Queensland %	South Australia %	Western Australia %	Tasmania %	Northern Territory %	Australian Capital Territory %	**Australia**(b) %
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
1999–2000	–0.22	0.11	0.53	–0.24	–0.12	–0.56	–0.47	–0.03	. .
2000–01	–0.25	0.11	0.56	–0.16	–0.17	–0.45	–0.81	0.13	. .
2001–02	–0.37	0.09	0.86	–0.11	–0.23	–0.32	–1.31	–0.33	. .
2002–03	–0.48	0.00	1.06	–0.10	–0.15	0.40	–1.71	–0.51	. .
2003–04	–0.46	–0.05	0.97	–0.21	0.07	0.52	–1.06	–0.74	. .
2004–05	–0.38	–0.05	0.81	–0.23	0.07	0.04	0.00	–0.50	. .
2000	–0.23	0.10	0.58	–0.24	–0.13	–0.54	–0.83	–0.07	. .
2001	–0.29	0.11	0.65	–0.11	–0.20	–0.40	–1.04	–0.02	. .
2002	–0.46	0.04	1.05	–0.10	–0.22	–0.02	–1.55	–0.38	. .
2003	–0.47	–0.03	1.00	–0.13	–0.02	0.64	–1.46	–0.82	. .
2004	–0.41	–0.04	0.87	–0.25	0.08	0.19	–0.55	–0.59	. .
2005	–0.38	–0.06	0.74	–0.23	0.10	0.07	0.24	0.02	. .
2003									
December	–0.13	–0.02	0.27	–0.03	0.01	0.16	–0.34	–0.25	. .
2004									
March	–0.11	0.00	0.21	–0.07	0.02	0.16	–0.29	–0.11	. .
June	–0.11	–0.02	0.24	–0.07	0.02	0.03	–0.05	–0.11	. .
September	–0.09	–0.01	0.19	–0.03	0.01	0.03	–0.07	–0.26	. .
December	–0.10	–0.01	0.23	–0.07	0.01	–0.02	–0.14	–0.11	. .
2005									
March	–0.10	–0.01	0.20	–0.07	0.03	0.02	0.10	–0.03	. .
June	–0.09	–0.02	0.19	–0.05	0.02	0.01	0.12	–0.10	. .
September	–0.08	–0.02	0.15	–0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	. .
December	–0.11	–0.01	0.20	–0.07	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.14	. .
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(c)									
1999–2000	1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	0.00	1.47	0.92	**1.20**
2000–01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	**1.36**
2001–02	0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	**1.17**
2002–03	0.72	1.12	2.43	0.50	1.32	0.99	–0.06	0.58	**1.18**
2003–04	0.58	1.05	2.29	0.42	1.44	1.03	0.65	0.23	**1.10**
2004–05	0.80	1.20	1.95	0.61	1.62	0.63	1.48	0.32	**1.18**
2000	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	–0.05	0.99	1.06	**1.23**
2001	1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	**1.33**
2002	0.74	1.10	2.45	0.44	1.15	0.51	0.10	0.68	**1.16**
2003	0.65	1.09	2.33	0.51	1.49	1.21	0.28	0.24	**1.15**
2004	0.73	1.13	2.07	0.42	1.52	0.72	1.07	0.33	**1.14**
2005	0.80	1.20	1.91	0.65	1.74	0.70	1.80	0.75	**1.20**
2003									
December	0.14	0.24	0.61	0.14	0.36	0.34	–0.01	–0.01	**0.28**
2004									
March	0.24	0.35	0.59	0.13	0.42	0.30	0.19	0.24	**0.34**
June	0.07	0.18	0.49	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.37	0.06	**0.20**
September	0.20	0.32	0.45	0.13	0.37	0.18	(d)0.27	–0.02	**0.29**
December	0.23	0.27	0.53	0.10	0.43	0.15	0.24	0.05	**0.30**
2005									
March	0.23	0.40	0.50	0.25	0.49	0.19	0.46	0.28	**0.35**
June	0.14	0.19	0.46	0.12	0.32	0.11	0.51	0.01	**0.23**
September	0.20	0.31	0.42	0.17	0.43	0.15	0.46	0.19	**0.29**
December	(e)0.22	(e)0.29	(e)0.51	(e)0.10	(e)0.49	(e)0.24	(e)0.36	(e)0.28	(e)**0.32**

. . not applicable

(a) For financial and calendar years growth is on previous year. For quarters growth is on previous quarter.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(d) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

(e) December quarter 2005 births and deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–14 of the Explanatory Notes.

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)(b)
					MALES				
1999–2000	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	**9 505 331**
2000–01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	**9 630 652**
2001–02	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	**9 753 133**
2002–03	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	**9 873 447**
2003–04	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	**9 990 513**
2004–05	3 369 591	2 478 879	1 981 864	764 238	1 007 798	239 448	106 695	160 939	**10 110 836**
2000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	**9 562 299**
2001	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	**9 691 946**
2002	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	**9 811 250**
2003	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	**9 932 250**
2004	3 357 112	2 463 966	1 962 463	761 209	999 217	238 771	105 696	160 415	**10 050 230**
2005	3 383 376	2 493 669	2 000 866	766 437	1 017 511	240 363	107 816	161 654	**10 173 072**
2003									
December	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	**9 932 250**
2004									
March	3 340 231	2 444 414	1 933 319	758 657	988 343	237 701	104 808	160 230	**9 969 083**
June	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	**9 990 513**
September	3 349 672	2 457 312	1 952 229	760 427	995 038	238 392	105 464	160 373	**10 020 286**
December	3 357 112	2 463 966	1 962 463	761 209	999 217	238 771	105 696	160 415	**10 050 230**
2005									
March	3 364 796	2 474 132	1 972 599	763 284	1 004 327	239 210	106 139	160 824	**10 086 690**
June	3 369 591	2 478 879	1 981 864	764 238	1 007 798	239 448	106 695	160 939	**10 110 836**
September	3 376 228	2 486 581	1 990 561	765 652	1 012 330	239 786	107 351	161 223	**10 141 093**
December	3 383 376	2 493 669	2 000 866	766 437	1 017 511	240 363	107 816	161 654	**10 173 072**
					FEMALES				
1999–2000	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	**9 648 049**
2000–01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	**9 782 588**
2001–02	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	**9 887 846**
2002–03	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	**9 999 199**
2003–04	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	**10 100 991**
2004–05	3 404 658	2 543 467	1 982 104	777 795	1 002 315	245 815	96 098	164 222	**10 217 773**
2000	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	**9 710 345**
2001	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	**9 837 328**
2002	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	**9 943 594**
2003	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	**10 050 262**
2004	3 392 185	2 528 701	1 963 747	775 124	994 709	245 042	95 148	163 814	**10 159 763**
2005	3 419 627	2 558 708	2 000 157	779 837	1 011 157	246 822	96 637	165 017	**10 279 262**
2003									
December	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	**10 050 262**
2004									
March	3 375 899	2 509 853	1 935 665	773 228	984 049	244 075	94 280	163 698	**10 082 031**
June	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	**10 100 991**
September	3 384 253	2 521 713	1 953 430	774 360	990 429	244 714	94 906	163 690	**10 128 788**
December	3 392 185	2 528 701	1 963 747	775 124	994 709	245 042	95 148	163 814	**10 159 763**
2005									
March	3 399 767	2 538 548	1 973 246	776 928	999 437	245 529	95 628	164 312	**10 194 690**
June	3 404 658	2 543 467	1 982 104	777 795	1 002 315	245 815	96 098	164 222	**10 217 773**
September	3 411 610	2 551 132	1 990 217	779 033	1 006 367	246 215	96 370	164 550	**10 246 793**
December	3 419 627	2 558 708	2 000 157	779 837	1 011 157	246 822	96 637	165 017	**10 279 262**

(a) See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see table 7.

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*(a)	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(a)(b)
				PERSONS					
1999–2000	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	**19 153 380**
2000–01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	**19 413 240**
2001–02	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	**19 640 979**
2002–03	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	**19 872 646**
2003–04	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	**20 091 504**
2004–05	6 774 249	5 022 346	3 963 968	1 542 033	2 010 113	485 263	202 793	325 161	**20 328 609**
2000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	**19 272 644**
2001	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	**19 529 274**
2002	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	**19 754 844**
2003	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	**19 982 512**
2004	6 749 297	4 992 667	3 926 210	1 536 333	1 993 926	483 813	200 844	324 229	**20 209 993**
2005	6 803 003	5 052 377	4 001 023	1 546 274	2 028 668	487 185	204 453	326 671	**20 452 334**
2003									
December	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	**19 982 512**
2004									
March	6 716 130	4 954 267	3 868 984	1 531 885	1 972 392	481 776	199 088	323 928	**20 051 114**
June	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	**20 091 504**
September	6 733 925	4 979 025	3 905 659	1 534 787	1 985 467	483 106	200 370	324 063	**20 149 074**
December	6 749 297	4 992 667	3 926 210	1 536 333	1 993 926	483 813	200 844	324 229	**20 209 993**
2005									
March	6 764 563	5 012 680	3 945 845	1 540 212	2 003 764	484 739	201 767	325 136	**20 281 380**
June	6 774 249	5 022 346	3 963 968	1 542 033	2 010 113	485 263	202 793	325 161	**20 328 609**
September	6 787 838	5 037 713	3 980 778	1 544 685	2 018 697	486 001	203 721	325 773	**20 387 886**
December	6 803 003	5 052 377	4 001 023	1 546 274	2 028 668	487 185	204 453	326 671	**20 452 334**

(a) See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see table 7.

5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Major population regions(a)—at 30 June

ASGC	Population region	2000	2004	2005	CHANGE 2000–2005(b)	CHANGE 2000–2005(b)	CHANGE 2004–2005	CHANGE 2004–2005
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
	CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
105	Sydney	4 069 093	4 225 088	4 254 894	37 160	0.90	29 806	0.71
205	Melbourne	3 422 722	3 592 975	3 634 233	42 302	1.21	41 258	1.15
305	Brisbane	1 619 280	1 777 667	1 810 943	38 333	2.26	33 276	1.87
405	Adelaide	1 102 445	1 123 199	1 129 269	5 365	0.48	6 070	0.54
505	Perth	1 372 947	1 454 606	1 477 815	20 974	1.48	23 209	1.60
605	Hobart	196 468	202 182	203 638	1 434	0.72	1 456	0.72
705	Darwin	105 113	109 432	111 300	1 237	1.15	1 868	1.71
805	Canberra	314 848	323 743	324 786	1 988	0.62	1 043	0.32
	STATISTICAL DISTRICTS							
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	486 048	504 656	510 885	4 967	1.00	6 229	1.23
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	409 767	470 408	482 037	14 454	3.30	11 629	2.47
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	355 762	369 392	371 441	3 136	0.87	2 049	0.55
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	266 171	273 870	275 883	1 942	0.72	2 013	0.74
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	179 576	207 553	212 864	6 658	3.46	5 311	2.56
2024	Geelong (VIC)	157 497	164 134	165 761	1 653	1.03	1 627	0.99
3057	Townsville (QLD)	131 100	144 417	148 767	3 533	2.56	4 350	3.01
3061	Cairns (QLD)	112 335	120 483	123 408	2 215	1.90	2 925	2.43
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	107 488	116 266	119 133	2 329	2.08	2 867	2.47
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 375	102 007	103 200	965	0.96	1 193	1.17
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	94 232	99 262	100 278	1 209	1.25	1 016	1.02
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	82 585	86 977	88 777	1 238	1.46	1 800	2.07
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	78 295	83 059	84 355	1 212	1.50	1 296	1.56
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 736	79 077	79 254	304	0.39	177	0.22
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	74 708	77 407	78 223	703	0.92	816	1.05
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 976	74 548	74 924	–10	–0.01	376	0.50
5071	Mandurah (WA)	57 639	70 271	74 010	3 274	5.13	3 739	5.32
3054	Mackay (QLD)	63 785	68 488	70 686	1 380	2.08	2 198	3.21
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 359	68 580	69 126	353	0.52	546	0.80
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	56 165	59 611	60 936	954	1.64	1 325	2.22
5074	Bunbury (WA)	48 319	53 503	56 180	1 572	3.06	2 677	5.00
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 043	52 925	53 488	289	0.55	563	1.06
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	45 401	48 941	49 678	855	1.82	737	1.51
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	38 742	45 577	47 806	1 813	4.29	2 229	4.89
2042	Mildura (VIC)	44 392	46 987	47 605	643	1.41	618	1.32
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	43 999	46 684	47 218	644	1.42	534	1.14
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	42 194	43 008	43 261	213	0.50	253	0.59
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 588	41 968	42 489	780	1.94	521	1.24
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	37 224	40 621	41 141	783	2.02	520	1.28
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	34 762	35 504	35 753	198	0.56	249	0.70
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 862	32 008	32 887	605	1.95	879	2.75
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 907	30 906	31 311	81	0.26	405	1.31
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 785	30 740	31 199	83	0.27	459	1.49
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	29 163	30 647	31 083	384	1.28	436	1.42
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 741	29 136	28 850	–178	–0.61	–286	–0.98

(a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2005 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Average annual growth.

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2005

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(a)
				MALES					
0–4	218 313	156 774	130 245	44 931	63 703	15 440	8 992	10 322	**648 825**
5–9	224 767	162 925	137 950	48 479	68 477	16 299	8 527	10 322	**677 870**
10–14	234 791	171 564	146 048	51 854	72 452	17 749	8 551	11 230	**714 356**
15–19	232 970	171 089	142 461	52 931	74 469	17 473	7 773	11 976	**711 262**
20–24	237 390	181 272	146 809	53 985	74 144	16 018	8 888	14 612	**733 199**
25–29	230 340	172 974	133 324	48 793	68 289	13 288	8 675	12 866	**688 607**
30–34	254 167	187 124	146 104	52 403	74 261	14 523	9 327	12 767	**750 774**
35–39	240 758	184 883	140 733	54 250	74 558	15 692	8 825	11 885	**731 678**
40–44	255 942	187 389	147 845	58 021	77 746	17 782	8 705	12 019	**765 567**
45–49	240 126	177 348	140 237	56 047	74 451	17 986	7 361	11 413	**725 072**
50–54	219 059	160 158	129 093	51 786	68 219	16 783	6 743	10 906	**662 879**
55–59	206 653	149 962	124 052	49 862	62 731	16 065	5 530	10 045	**624 993**
60–64	160 150	114 656	95 133	37 699	46 189	12 721	3 713	6 571	**476 889**
65–69	129 832	93 846	74 106	30 798	36 311	10 347	2 319	4 825	**382 427**
70–74	103 674	75 424	55 551	25 218	27 421	8 027	1 216	3 475	**300 026**
75–79	87 718	64 119	44 938	22 748	21 936	6 596	872	2 790	**251 725**
80–84	57 201	41 526	28 850	14 971	13 832	4 177	397	1 891	**162 847**
85–89	24 994	17 655	12 989	6 629	5 821	1 716	145	755	**70 712**
90–94	8 450	6 363	4 280	2 233	2 109	623	75	214	**24 350**
95–99	1 693	1 354	850	474	497	102	35	45	**5 050**
100 and over	603	474	266	126	182	41	26	10	**1 728**
All ages	3 369 591	2 478 879	1 981 864	764 238	1 007 798	239 448	106 695	160 939	**10 110 836**
				FEMALES					
0–4	205 760	149 576	123 712	42 889	60 610	14 632	8 507	9 863	**615 682**
5–9	213 249	154 557	130 748	46 258	64 930	15 606	8 000	10 131	**643 595**
10–14	222 570	163 200	138 362	49 199	69 102	16 790	7 944	10 580	**677 893**
15–19	221 482	164 376	135 214	50 147	70 639	16 603	6 998	11 628	**677 209**
20–24	226 933	175 646	138 894	50 629	69 951	14 970	7 411	13 674	**698 164**
25–29	226 258	170 863	130 193	45 264	65 875	13 326	8 141	12 664	**672 652**
30–34	256 393	192 883	146 967	51 162	72 913	15 822	8 967	12 706	**757 897**
35–39	241 385	189 961	144 119	53 570	74 063	16 547	8 091	12 202	**740 029**
40–44	254 818	190 832	151 235	57 950	77 324	18 531	7 569	12 519	**770 903**
45–49	241 693	181 133	141 916	57 137	74 656	18 275	6 823	12 410	**734 154**
50–54	220 604	165 369	129 678	53 188	68 411	17 171	5 998	11 546	**672 063**
55–59	204 202	152 872	121 393	50 723	60 150	16 227	4 497	10 231	**620 343**
60–64	157 406	114 733	91 367	38 121	44 260	12 519	2 834	6 770	**468 053**
65–69	132 983	98 150	72 036	32 616	36 391	10 486	1 652	5 033	**389 377**
70–74	113 720	84 098	57 883	28 207	29 475	8 654	1 058	3 890	**327 001**
75–79	105 890	78 206	51 947	27 672	25 690	7 720	717	3 414	**301 262**
80–84	84 274	61 838	40 424	22 620	19 667	6 303	485	2 696	**238 309**
85–89	46 975	33 942	22 741	12 499	10 994	3 619	269	1 420	**132 463**
90–94	21 275	16 088	10 200	6 032	5 416	1 556	87	638	**61 292**
95–99	5 583	4 247	2 531	1 550	1 465	396	32	178	**15 982**
100 and over	1 205	897	544	362	333	62	18	29	**3 450**
All ages	3 404 658	2 543 467	1 982 104	777 795	1 002 315	245 815	96 098	164 222	**10 217 773**

(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2005 *continued*

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(a)
				PERSONS					
0–4	424 073	306 350	253 957	87 820	124 313	30 072	17 499	20 185	**1 264 507**
5–9	438 016	317 482	268 698	94 737	133 407	31 905	16 527	20 453	**1 321 465**
10–14	457 361	334 764	284 410	101 053	141 554	34 539	16 495	21 810	**1 392 249**
15–19	454 452	335 465	277 675	103 078	145 108	34 076	14 771	23 604	**1 388 471**
20–24	464 323	356 918	285 703	104 614	144 095	30 988	16 299	28 286	**1 431 363**
25–29	456 598	343 837	263 517	94 057	134 164	26 614	16 816	25 530	**1 361 259**
30–34	510 560	380 007	293 071	103 565	147 174	30 345	18 294	25 473	**1 508 671**
35–39	482 143	374 844	284 852	107 820	148 621	32 239	16 916	24 087	**1 471 707**
40–44	510 760	378 221	299 080	115 971	155 070	36 313	16 274	24 538	**1 536 470**
45–49	481 819	358 481	282 153	113 184	149 107	36 261	14 184	23 823	**1 459 226**
50–54	439 663	325 527	258 771	104 974	136 630	33 954	12 741	22 452	**1 334 942**
55–59	410 855	302 834	245 445	100 585	122 881	32 292	10 027	20 276	**1 245 336**
60–64	317 556	229 389	186 500	75 820	90 449	25 240	6 547	13 341	**944 942**
65–69	262 815	191 996	146 142	63 414	72 702	20 833	3 971	9 858	**771 804**
70–74	217 394	159 522	113 434	53 425	56 896	16 681	2 274	7 365	**627 027**
75–79	193 608	142 325	96 885	50 420	47 626	14 316	1 589	6 204	**552 987**
80–84	141 475	103 364	69 274	37 591	33 499	10 480	882	4 587	**401 156**
85–89	71 969	51 597	35 730	19 128	16 815	5 335	414	2 175	**203 175**
90–94	29 725	22 451	14 480	8 265	7 525	2 179	162	852	**85 642**
95–99	7 276	5 601	3 381	2 024	1 962	498	67	223	**21 032**
100 and over	1 808	1 371	810	488	515	103	44	39	**5 178**
All ages	6 774 249	5 022 346	3 963 968	1 542 033	2 010 113	485 263	202 793	325 161	**20 328 609**

(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PROPORTION, States and territories

	Population	*Proportion*(a)
	no.	%
Australia—at 31 December 2005		
New South Wales	6 803 003	33.3
Victoria	5 052 377	24.7
Queensland	4 001 023	19.6
South Australia	1 546 274	7.6
Western Australia	2 028 668	9.9
Tasmania	487 185	2.4
Northern Territory	204 453	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	326 671	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	562	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 526	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	592	0.0
Total Other Territories	*2 680*	*0.0*
Total Australia	**20 452 334**	**100.0**
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2005(b)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory	49	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	*49*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

8 PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	New South Wales '000	Victoria '000	Queensland '000	South Australia '000	Western Australia '000	Tasmania '000	Northern Territory '000	Australian Capital Territory '000	**Australia**(b) '000
CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)									
2006	4 352.3	3 704.1	1 852.7	1 132.2	1 512.7	202.8	116.0	na	na
2011	4 599.0	3 915.7	2 056.6	1 152.1	1 648.5	208.8	129.0	na	na
2021	5 108.2	4 348.1	2 481.1	1 190.7	1 931.7	220.6	157.3	na	na
2031	5 618.1	4 776.4	2 916.4	1 221.5	2 214.8	230.1	188.1	na	na
2041	6 109.2	5 179.0	3 347.5	1 237.4	2 487.0	236.3	221.1	na	na
2051	6 587.6	5 561.7	3 776.9	1 241.7	2 752.2	240.1	257.1	na	na
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)									
2006	6 889.2	5 082.7	4 058.5	1 541.4	2 054.8	482.8	210.6	338.2	**20 660.7**
2011	7 212.8	5 315.7	4 500.9	1 563.5	2 226.3	495.8	232.7	360.8	**21 911.4**
2021	7 868.7	5 782.5	5 416.1	1 602.8	2 580.0	520.3	280.7	407.1	**24 461.1**
2031	8 497.2	6 228.0	6 334.5	1 627.8	2 927.7	538.4	333.1	452.5	**26 942.4**
2041	9 066.9	6 620.8	7 224.7	1 630.4	3 257.4	548.3	390.5	495.6	**29 237.8**
2051	9 593.2	6 971.7	8 093.9	1 615.5	3 573.9	552.2	454.3	538.0	**31 396.1**
CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)									
2006	4 331.1	3 686.3	1 825.4	1 133.3	1 496.4	200.2	113.5	na	na
2011	4 531.6	3 861.4	1 981.4	1 152.0	1 601.0	202.0	122.6	na	na
2021	4 910.8	4 188.9	2 288.0	1 181.2	1 804.9	203.2	141.3	na	na
2031	5 248.0	4 474.4	2 578.3	1 193.7	1 989.3	199.8	160.8	na	na
2041	5 491.2	4 671.9	2 820.0	1 175.2	2 130.0	189.8	179.9	na	na
2051	5 652.5	4 792.8	3 018.5	1 134.6	2 235.2	175.7	199.3	na	na
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)									
2006	6 869.4	5 071.1	3 999.5	1 543.5	2 032.8	476.5	205.2	332.5	**20 533.2**
2011	7 141.2	5 278.0	4 336.6	1 564.5	2 161.9	478.1	217.0	344.3	**21 524.2**
2021	7 637.8	5 654.8	4 993.0	1 592.0	2 407.9	474.6	240.4	364.9	**23 368.4**
2031	8 039.8	5 962.6	5 592.1	1 593.3	2 621.4	458.9	263.7	380.6	**24 915.5**
2041	8 266.1	6 135.9	6 063.8	1 549.8	2 772.9	427.3	285.5	388.0	**25 892.4**
2051	8 355.6	6 199.9	6 429.7	1 475.6	2 874.5	386.5	307.1	389.6	**26 421.5**
CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)									
2006	4 298.2	3 667.4	1 797.9	1 133.4	1 474.6	197.6	109.9	na	na
2011	4 440.3	3 812.1	1 909.3	1 150.6	1 543.0	195.7	112.5	na	na
2021	4 678.0	4 061.1	2 113.0	1 173.3	1 663.6	189.8	116.4	na	na
2031	4 865.4	4 263.0	2 293.2	1 179.5	1 759.3	180.5	119.6	na	na
2041	4 941.3	4 364.0	2 415.0	1 152.1	1 805.0	165.8	121.1	na	na
2051	4 913.9	4 369.1	2 483.1	1 098.3	1 808.5	148.1	121.5	na	na
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)									
2006	6 835.0	5 058.4	3 936.2	1 544.1	2 000.7	469.8	199.7	327.1	**20 373.5**
2011	7 041.0	5 244.6	4 165.0	1 563.5	2 076.8	461.2	201.2	330.7	**21 086.8**
2021	7 373.0	5 560.0	4 574.2	1 583.7	2 201.5	438.0	201.2	332.7	**22 267.1**
2031	7 600.8	5 802.0	4 911.4	1 577.7	2 286.6	405.6	198.8	329.0	**23 115.0**
2041	7 626.3	5 891.3	5 103.2	1 523.1	2 301.5	359.9	192.7	316.2	**23 317.2**
2051	7 484.0	5 844.8	5 172.6	1 432.2	2 259.3	307.6	184.1	296.8	**22 984.2**

na not available

(a) See paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Explanatory Notes for the levels assumed under all three series.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration flows and a medium level of life expectancy.

9 EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a)(b)

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(c)
				EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – MALES					
1991	53 616	11 014	48 624	10 313	26 613	6 990	23 418	1 427	**182 106**
1996	60 774	12 525	55 396	11 558	29 885	7 887	26 125	1 719	**205 967**
1997	62 110	12 797	56 671	11 768	30 472	8 048	26 619	1 766	**210 350**
1998	63 454	13 069	57 889	11 981	31 101	8 212	27 014	1 814	**214 635**
1999	64 779	13 339	59 078	12 198	31 734	8 377	27 459	1 871	**218 940**
2000	66 105	13 582	60 318	12 417	32 308	8 543	27 959	1 920	**223 260**
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	**227 526**
				EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – FEMALES					
1991	53 713	11 269	51 595	10 245	26 274	6 917	23 289	1 443	**184 837**
1996	60 759	12 671	58 156	11 625	29 726	7 840	25 853	1 686	**208 423**
1997	62 174	12 956	59 488	11 878	30 365	8 008	26 360	1 733	**213 074**
1998	63 568	13 248	60 716	12 143	31 016	8 169	26 806	1 792	**217 572**
1999	64 901	13 553	61 961	12 427	31 707	8 349	27 293	1 844	**222 152**
2000	66 199	13 798	63 175	12 688	32 396	8 520	27 825	1 887	**226 608**
2001	67 456	14 047	64 384	12 940	33 050	8 666	28 383	1 946	**230 994**
				EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – PERSONS					
1991	107 329	22 283	100 219	20 558	52 887	13 907	46 707	2 870	**366 943**
1996	121 533	25 196	113 552	23 183	59 611	15 727	51 978	3 405	**414 390**
1997	124 284	25 753	116 159	23 646	60 837	16 056	52 979	3 499	**423 424**
1998	127 022	26 317	118 605	24 124	62 117	16 381	53 820	3 606	**432 207**
1999	129 680	26 892	121 039	24 625	63 441	16 726	54 752	3 715	**441 092**
2000	132 304	27 380	123 493	25 105	64 704	17 063	55 784	3 807	**449 868**
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	**458 520**
				EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, HIGH SERIES – PERSONS(d)					
2002	140 108	29 152	130 823	26 313	68 051	17 689	57 888	4 133	**474 392**
2003	145 539	30 529	135 855	27 095	70 224	17 999	58 895	4 366	**490 739**
2004	151 182	31 969	141 023	27 893	72 457	18 317	59 899	4 607	**507 586**
2005	157 046	33 469	146 344	28 710	74 753	18 644	60 896	4 856	**524 959**
2006	163 141	35 031	151 825	29 550	77 113	18 982	61 886	5 115	**542 886**
2007	169 479	36 660	157 467	30 410	79 541	19 329	62 870	5 385	**561 387**
2008	176 072	38 360	163 282	31 290	82 039	19 683	63 848	5 664	**580 486**
2009	182 932	40 134	169 277	32 189	84 602	20 045	64 820	5 953	**600 201**
				EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, LOW SERIES – PERSONS(e)					
2002	137 061	28 435	128 606	26 046	67 162	17 614	57 758	4 008	**466 925**
2003	139 280	29 050	131 302	26 551	68 403	17 848	58 634	4 107	**475 412**
2004	141 533	29 683	134 013	27 060	69 665	18 087	59 508	4 204	**483 992**
2005	143 824	30 329	136 754	27 578	70 945	18 333	60 373	4 300	**492 677**
2006	146 159	30 988	139 527	28 105	72 243	18 586	61 232	4 396	**501 479**
2007	148 542	31 660	142 333	28 641	73 563	18 846	62 085	4 490	**510 405**
2008	150 971	32 345	145 174	29 185	74 903	19 115	62 932	4 586	**519 459**
2009	153 454	33 045	148 055	29 736	76 264	19 387	63 775	4 680	**528 645**

(a) All data are 2001 census based.

(b) See paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) The high projections series assumes a component of increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase.

(e) The low projections series assumes changes in the Indigenous population as a result of natural increase and interstate migration only.

10 BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF BIRTHS				
1999–2000	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	**249 310**
2000–01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	**247 500**
2001–02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	**247 436**
2002–03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	**247 408**
2003–04	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	**252 123**
2004–05	88 120	61 869	51 617	17 356	25 186	5 989	3 514	4 272	**257 949**
2000	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	**249 242**
2001	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	**246 576**
2002	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	**248 132**
2003	85 093	60 797	48 350	17 568	23 862	5 778	3 730	4 135	**249 342**
2004	87 226	62 509	50 260	16 770	25 062	5 688	3 547	4 078	**255 166**
2005	88 347	63 118	51 698	17 770	26 224	6 288	3 699	4 231	**261 404**
2003									
December	21 230	15 454	11 933	4 342	5 743	1 523	887	1 086	**62 202**
2004									
March	21 407	15 603	12 595	4 129	6 354	1 401	944	1 027	**63 466**
June	20 678	14 953	12 180	4 127	6 240	1 295	910	976	**61 368**
September	22 658	16 333	12 782	4 394	6 429	1 588	(c) 756	1 102	**66 047**
December	22 483	15 620	12 703	4 120	6 039	1 404	937	973	**64 285**
2005									
March	20 282	14 358	11 653	4 335	6 095	1 479	871	1 083	**60 161**
June	22 697	15 558	14 479	4 507	6 623	1 518	950	1 114	**67 456**
September	22 818	16 459	12 979	4 652	6 867	1 630	1 001	1 040	**67 451**
December	(d) 22 550	(d) 16 743	(d) 12 587	(d) 4 276	(d) 6 639	(d) 1 661	(d) 877	(d) 994	(d) **66 336**
					TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(e)(f)				
1999–2000	1.795	1.650	1.796	1.698	1.792	1.820	2.177	1.607	**1.754**
2000–01	1.781	1.615	1.810	1.675	1.756	1.879	2.243	1.568	**1.739**
2001–02	1.745	1.656	1.785	1.709	1.720	1.912	2.272	1.530	**1.732**
2002–03	1.762	1.649	1.748	1.697	1.707	1.895	2.378	1.554	**1.727**
2003–04	1.783	1.685	1.792	1.708	1.751	1.885	2.274	1.628	**1.756**
2004–05(g)	1.839	1.687	1.859	1.731	1.789	1.985	2.217	1.685	**1.797**

(a) See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the Northern Territory are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

(d) December quarter 2005 births data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

(g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

11 DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF DEATHS				
1999–2000	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	**128 392**
2000–01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	**128 913**
2001–02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	**130 253**
2002–03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	**132 239**
2003–04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	**133 231**
2004–05	45 655	32 476	24 291	11 281	11 103	3 820	947	1 355	**130 939**
2000	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	**128 848**
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	**128 825**
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	**133 037**
2003	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	**131 778**
2004	46 375	33 477	24 264	11 541	11 153	3 868	897	1 404	**132 989**
2005	44 867	32 563	23 585	11 985	11 293	3 853	985	1 481	**130 619**
2003									
December	11 082	8 038	5 645	2 970	2 810	943	232	367	**32 089**
2004									
March	10 151	7 683	5 799	2 664	2 587	920	208	323	**30 336**
June	11 648	8 176	6 137	2 801	2 691	998	221	372	**33 046**
September	13 412	8 885	6 709	3 181	3 117	1 001	212	380	**36 902**
December	11 164	8 733	5 619	2 895	2 758	949	256	329	**32 705**
2005									
March	9 922	6 648	6 061	2 373	2 500	869	225	318	**28 918**
June	11 157	8 210	5 902	2 832	2 728	1 001	254	328	**32 414**
September	12 950	8 512	6 664	3 185	3 300	1 068	233	349	**36 262**
December	(c)10 838	(c)9 193	(c)4 958	(c)3 595	(c)2 765	(c)915	(c)273	(c)486	(c)**33 025**
					STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(d)(e)				
1999–2000	7.01	6.76	7.11	6.91	6.92	7.62	10.39	6.55	**6.98**
2000–01	6.87	6.59	6.80	6.90	6.27	7.63	9.76	6.26	**6.77**
2001–02	6.57	6.45	6.75	6.65	6.44	7.46	9.52	6.25	**6.61**
2002–03	6.51	6.37	6.57	6.64	6.23	7.52	9.26	5.93	**6.51**
2003–04	6.38	6.19	6.49	6.39	6.11	7.33	8.23	5.94	**6.36**
2004–05(f)	6.09	5.89	6.26	5.85	5.76	6.85	8.52	5.27	**6.05**

(a) See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) December quarter 2005 deaths data have been adjusted. See paragraphs 8–10, 13 and 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(e) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

(f) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

12 INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS				
1999–2000	488	308	262	70	117	40	48	17	**1 350**
2000–01	465	257	290	78	108	43	32	13	**1 286**
2001–02	401	308	270	85	119	35	42	12	**1 272**
2002–03	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	**1 171**
2003–04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	**1 199**
2004–05	429	283	283	64	123	16	36	28	**1 262**
2000	449	286	287	76	107	38	35	19	**1 297**
2001	429	271	282	86	123	35	39	11	**1 276**
2002	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	**1 226**
2003	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	**1 191**
2004	409	318	271	61	101	17	36	30	**1 243**
2005	425	247	256	74	158	19	34	22	**1 235**
2003									
December	114	69	58	11	20	14	12	7	**305**
2004									
March	103	70	74	11	26	7	7	4	**302**
June	98	70	63	18	14	3	10	10	**286**
September	91	65	75	18	28	4	9	9	**299**
December	117	113	59	14	33	3	10	7	**356**
2005									
March	100	45	84	14	29	4	8	5	**289**
June	121	60	65	18	33	5	9	7	**318**
September	110	69	62	20	46	3	7	3	**320**
December	94	73	45	22	50	7	10	7	**308**
					INFANT MORTALITY RATES(c)(d)				
1999–2000	5.69	5.16	5.54	3.91	4.70	6.89	13.21	4.11	**5.42**
2000–01	5.45	4.38	6.05	4.48	4.42	7.32	8.58	3.22	**5.20**
2001–02	4.77	5.09	5.67	4.84	4.97	5.96	11.23	3.03	**5.14**
2002–03	4.39	5.18	5.07	4.40	3.66	5.04	7.34	5.98	**4.73**
2003–04	4.96	4.46	5.29	3.25	3.38	6.63	10.51	5.53	**4.76**
2004–05(e)	4.87	4.57	5.48	3.69	4.88	2.67	10.25	6.55	**4.89**

(a) See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter registration for preliminary data.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Per 1,000 live births.

(d) Calculated using revised infant deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

(e) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

13 CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)

Period	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		***Net overseas migration***
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*	
1999–2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	**107 275**
2000–01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	**135 673**
2001–02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	**110 556**
2002–03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	**116 498**
2003–04	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	**99 966**
2004–05	123 424	62 605	325 644	276 368	**110 095**
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	**111 441**
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	**136 076**
2002	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	**110 475**
2003	98 261	51 512	292 237	228 882	**110 104**
2004	113 655	60 068	319 307	267 590	**105 304**
2005	128 743	64 380	318 196	271 003	**111 556**
2003					
December	24 347	12 720	77 691	64 116	**25 202**
2004					
March	25 939	16 702	90 058	63 823	**35 472**
June	27 231	13 241	56 056	57 978	**12 068**
September	31 028	14 861	80 615	68 357	**28 425**
December	29 457	15 264	92 578	77 432	**29 339**
2005					
March	32 362	17 922	90 925	65 221	**40 144**
June	30 577	14 558	61 526	65 358	**12 187**
September	32 607	15 943	78 638	67 214	**28 088**
December	33 197	15 957	87 107	73 210	**31 137**

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments – see paragraphs 15–16 of the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary entry for Migration Adjustment.

14 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		
Period	*Permanent (settler)*(a)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(a)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(a)	***Total***
1999–2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	3 299 914	4 651 785	**8 256 820**
2000–01	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	**8 922 908**
2001–02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	**8 466 641**
2002–03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	**8 339 446**
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	**9 271 768**
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	**10 376 829**
2000	97 178	80 306	140 076	3 422 992	4 931 369	**8 671 921**
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	**8 662 087**
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	**8 598 054**
2003	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	**8 465 137**
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	**9 906 417**
2005	128 743	103 851	209 542	4 722 094	5 496 984	**10 661 214**
2003						
December	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	**2 450 848**
2004						
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	**2 499 349**
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	**2 147 494**
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	**2 550 215**
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	**2 709 359**
2005						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	**2 835 574**
June	30 577	19 917	34 099	1 053 877	1 143 210	**2 281 680**
September	32 607	24 191	57 348	1 309 761	1 348 629	**2 772 536**
December	33 197	33 691	37 830	1 130 298	1 536 408	**2 771 424**

(a) Stated intention on arrival.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

15 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	LONG-TERM			SHORT-TERM(b)		Total
	Permanent(a)	Residents(a)	Visitors	Residents(a)	Visitors	
1999–2000	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	**8 165 306**
2000–01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	**8 846 080**
2001–02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	**8 425 317**
2002–03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	**8 227 540**
2003–04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	**9 282 787**
2004–05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	**10 298 017**
2000	43 824	88 087	74 208	3 498 239	4 911 462	**8 615 819**
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	**8 576 778**
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	**8 578 655**
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	**8 402 626**
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	**9 870 885**
2005	64 381	94 064	93 281	4 754 046	5 531 019	**10 536 791**
2003						
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	**2 413 993**
2004						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 576	1 408 773	**2 372 336**
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	**2 353 308**
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	**2 476 120**
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	**2 669 121**
2005						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	**2 629 429**
June	14 558	22 117	20 850	1 216 945	1 248 877	**2 523 347**
September	15 943	22 474	20 567	1 288 374	1 305 278	**2 652 635**
December	15 957	20 509	28 896	1 239 302	1 426 716	**2 731 380**

(a) Stated intention on departure.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
2004–05									
New South Wales	. .	22 545	34 288	5 742	6 983	2 519	2 351	10 475	84 903
Victoria	24 878	. .	17 378	7 886	7 176	3 782	2 230	2 469	65 799
Queensland	54 669	23 013	. .	7 064	7 736	3 677	5 552	3 920	105 631
South Australia	5 960	7 014	4 763	. .	2 763	848	2 559	771	24 678
Western Australia	8 428	7 534	6 980	3 125	. .	1 380	2 538	914	30 899
Tasmania	3 361	3 352	3 401	867	1 326	. .	369	389	13 065
Northern Territory	2 945	2 511	4 658	2 711	2 592	343	. .	377	16 137
Australian Capital Territory	10 357	2 184	2 669	766	857	329	533	. .	17 695
Total departures	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
Net gain/loss	*–25 695*	*–2 354*	*31 494*	*–3 483*	*1 466*	*187*	*5*	*–1 620*	. .
2005									
New South Wales	. .	22 085	33 355	5 547	6 512	2 437	2 263	10 086	82 285
Victoria	23 968	. .	16 996	7 479	6 923	3 657	2 097	2 337	63 457
Queensland	52 975	22 016	. .	6 644	7 514	3 611	5 617	3 626	102 003
South Australia	5 533	6 737	4 674	. .	2 702	784	2 433	690	23 553
Western Australia	8 381	7 378	7 049	3 108	. .	1 281	2 386	884	30 467
Tasmania	3 210	3 234	3 473	910	1 288	. .	349	330	12 794
Northern Territory	2 857	2 632	4 646	2 663	2 631	311	. .	424	16 164
Australian Capital Territory	10 776	2 271	2 773	801	908	373	542	. .	18 444
Total departures	107 700	66 353	72 966	27 152	28 478	12 454	15 687	18 377	349 167
Net gain/loss	*–25 415*	*–2 896*	*29 037*	*–3 599*	*1 989*	*340*	*477*	*67*	. .
DECEMBER QUARTER 2005									
New South Wales	. .	5 713	9 276	1 506	1 716	647	745	2 652	22 255
Victoria	6 368	. .	4 722	1 970	1 936	922	645	648	17 211
Queensland	14 685	5 813	. .	1 801	2 161	957	1 710	1 008	28 135
South Australia	1 512	1 673	1 321	. .	672	221	726	192	6 317
Western Australia	2 242	1 985	1 885	794	. .	320	609	238	8 073
Tasmania	848	894	922	274	331	. .	102	83	3 454
Northern Territory	877	792	1 353	731	706	85	. .	157	4 701
Australian Capital Territory	3 110	689	844	260	244	129	168	. .	5 444
Total departures	29 642	17 559	20 323	7 336	7 766	3 281	4 705	4 978	95 590
Net gain/loss	*–7 387*	*–348*	*7 812*	*–1 019*	*307*	*173*	*–4*	*466*	. .

. . not applicable

17 ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household size—at 30 June(b)

Persons aged 15 years and older in household	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD			
	None	*One*	*Two or more*	***Total***
		1997(c)		
One	1 628 507	129 471	144 314	**1 902 292**
Two	2 124 941	443 706	917 263	**3 485 910**
Three or more	1 010 069	310 621	201 251	**1 521 941**
Total	4 763 517	883 798	1 262 828	**6 910 143**
		1998(c)		
One	1 665 809	142 470	151 956	**1 960 235**
Two	2 175 006	442 732	903 470	**3 521 208**
Three or more	1 014 285	304 934	214 551	**1 533 770**
Total	4 855 100	890 136	1 269 977	**7 015 213**
		1999(c)		
One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	**2 005 628**
Two	2 200 019	442 437	915 140	**3 557 596**
Three or more	1 047 936	303 527	211 842	**1 563 305**
Total	4 962 586	889 738	1 274 205	**7 126 529**
		2000(c)		
One	1 780 859	141 667	140 563	**2 063 089**
Two	2 245 312	447 184	930 978	**3 623 474**
Three or more	1 051 000	317 755	194 593	**1 563 348**
Total	5 077 171	906 606	1 266 134	**7 249 911**
		2001(d)		
One	1 805 107	147 714	159 943	**2 112 764**
Two	2 280 946	469 332	870 519	**3 620 797**
Three or more	1 084 478	325 973	222 680	**1 633 131**
Total	5 170 531	943 019	1 253 142	**7 366 692**

(a) Excludes Other Territories.

(b) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(c) Based on 1996 census data.

(d) Based on 2001 census data.

18 ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June(a)

	1997(b)	*1998*(b)	*1999*(b)	*2000*(b)	*2001*(c)
CAPITAL CITIES					
Sydney	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163	1 499 065
Melbourne	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784	1 298 999
Brisbane	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696	625 614
Adelaide	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437	451 746
Perth	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855	533 958
Hobart	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805	79 726
BALANCE OF STATE					
New South Wales	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835	955 611
Victoria	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308	518 241
Queensland	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053	757 160
South Australia	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709	161 273
Western Australia	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899	190 252
Tasmania	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008	111 910
TOTAL					
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 454 676
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 817 240
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 382 774
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 019
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	724 210
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	191 636
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	62 838
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	120 299
Australia(d)	**6 910 143**	**7 015 213**	**7 126 529**	**7 249 911**	**7 366 692**

(a) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(b) Based on 1996 census data.

(c) Based on 2001 census data.

(d) Excludes Other Territories.

19 POPULATION RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June(a)

	1997(b)	*1998*(b)	*1999*(b)	*2000*(b)	*2001*(c)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS					
New South Wales	6 160 490	6 218 718	6 278 609	6 340 923	6 465 742
Victoria	4 532 739	4 580 126	4 629 907	4 686 017	4 731 717
Queensland	3 327 481	3 382 113	3 433 599	3 491 340	3 557 704
South Australia	1 454 207	1 460 116	1 465 196	1 469 213	1 483 959
Western Australia	1 763 356	1 793 974	1 821 679	1 847 103	1 865 635
Tasmania	465 866	463 827	462 585	461 694	464 777
Northern Territory	180 665	183 625	186 358	189 016	190 784
Australian Capital Territory	300 744	300 765	301 865	303 252	311 991
Australia(d)	**18 185 548**	**18 383 264**	**18 579 798**	**18 788 558**	**19 072 310**
ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS					
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 454 676
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 817 240
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 382 774
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 019
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	724 210
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	191 636
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	62 838
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	120 299
Australia(d)	**6 910 143**	**7 015 213**	**7 126 529**	**7 249 911**	**7 366 692**
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
New South Wales	2.658	2.669	2.642	2.627	2.634
Victoria	2.667	2.664	2.668	2.646	2.604
Queensland	2.629	2.576	2.573	2.571	2.573
South Australia	2.458	2.426	2.420	2.396	2.421
Western Australia	2.619	2.614	2.575	2.573	2.576
Tasmania	2.505	2.501	2.478	2.445	2.425
Northern Territory	2.961	3.005	2.999	2.847	3.036
Australian Capital Territory	2.611	2.543	2.554	2.507	2.593
Australia(d)	**2.632**	**2.620**	**2.607**	**2.592**	**2.589**

(a) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(b) Based on 1996 census data.

(c) Based on 2001 census data.

(d) Excludes Other Territories.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 4). The publication also contains estimates of the number of households by household size as well as the latest available statistics of births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age and region, population projections for Australia and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 7.

3 Estimates for Australian External Territories will be updated annually as at 30 June unless a more recent estimate is required for a determination under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

4 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat.no. 3228.0), Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

Method of estimation

5 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the component of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and the component of net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

6 After each census (at 30 June of the census year), estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective census years.

Natural increase: births and deaths

7 The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2001, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates* (cat.no. 3114.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

Births and deaths data adjustment

8 Births and deaths data for the December quarter 2005 have been adjusted as set out in paragraphs 11 to 14 below. These adjustments include updated data for the numbers of births and deaths registered over the three previous 2005 quarters (March, June and September) and updated data for deaths registered in September and December quarters 2004. Therefore, any data used for analysis from births, deaths, natural increase or population growth for the December quarter 2005 should be used with caution.

9 The standard annual revision to preliminary data (including births, deaths, natural increase and population growth) is scheduled for the next edition of this publication. Adjustments were applied to December quarter 2005 births and deaths registrations, rather than the correct quarters, to minimise confusion arising from undertaking two consecutive revisions. These adjustments were applied to this quarter to produce a more accurate estimated resident population at 31 December 2005.

10 For the 2004-05 financial year, data will be released on a date of occurrence basis in *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2006* (cat. no. 3101.0) scheduled to be released on 21 September 2006.

Births data adjustment

11 In undertaking quality assurance of the latest available births data for the year ended 31 December 2005, a number of differences were found between the latest available data and those previously reported for compiling population estimates as at 30 September 2005. The differences between the number of births reported previously for March, June and September quarters 2005 and the most recent numbers can be attributed to:

- lags in coding births to overseas usually resident mothers,
- resolution of some issues associated with a new ABS processing system,
- lags in the provision of birth registrations to the ABS in time for preliminary estimates compilation,
- finalising coding of state and territory of usual residence, and
- removal of duplicate records.

12 The table on the following page shows a state breakdown of the adjustments which have been applied to December quarter 2005 births registrations. The updated December quarter 2005 data, includes adjustments to previously published birth registrations for March, June and September quarters 2005.

Births data adjustment continued

BIRTHS, December quarter 2005 with adjustments

	BIRTHS REGISTERED	ADJUSTMENTS(a)				BIRTHS FOR ERP(b)
	Dec-05	*Mar-05*	*Jun-05*	*Sep-05*	*Total*	***Updated Dec-05***
NSW	22 832	3	0	–285	–282	**22 550**
Vic.	16 699	0	0	44	44	**16 743**
Qld	12 513	29	32	13	74	**12 587**
SA	4 263	0	0	13	13	**4 276**
WA	6 591	0	0	48	48	**6 639**
Tas.	1 544	62	0	55	117	**1 661**
NT	876	0	0	1	1	**877**
ACT	992	1	0	1	2	**994**
Aust.(c)	66 319	95	32	–110	17	**66 336**

(a) Comprises several adjustments - see text in Explanatory Notes 8–11 for details.
(b) Includes adjustments for March, June and September quarters 2005.
(c) Includes Other Territories.

Deaths data adjustment

13 Recently it was discovered that for SA and the ACT, some death registrations were not being received in the quarter of registration if there was no information in the cause of death field. These lagged registrations were subsequently provided to the ABS if and when the cause of death became available. Lagged death registrations have now been provided to the ABS and those from September quarter 2004 onwards have been included in the deaths registration adjustment. The remaining adjustments to records are late registrations received subsequently to the previous quarter, registrations for 2005 received in March 2006 data files, adjustments following processing of perinatal causes of death forms and removal of some duplicate records.

14 The table below shows a state breakdown of the adjustments which have been applied to December quarter 2005 deaths registrations. The updated December quarter 2005, includes adjustments to previously published deaths registrations for March, June and September quarters 2005 and for September and December quarters 2004.

DEATHS, December quarter 2005 with adjustments

	DEATHS REGISTERED(a)	ADJUSTMENTS(b)	DEATHS FOR ERP(c)
	Dec-05	*Total*	***Updated Dec-05***
NSW	10 788	50	**10 838**
Vic.	9 056	137	**9 193**
Qld	4 951	7	**4 958**
SA	2 956	639	**3 595**
WA	2 797	–32	**2 765**
Tas.	913	2	**915**
NT	268	5	**273**
ACT	363	123	**486**
Aust.(d)	32 093	932	**33 025**

(a) Includes lagged death registrations for December quarter 2004.
(b) Comprises several adjustments - see text in Explanatory Notes 8–10 and 13 for details.
(c) Includes adjustments for March, June and September quarters 2005 and for lagged death registrations for September and December quarters 2004.
(d) Includes Other Territories.

Net overseas migration

15 Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM. The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required.

16 The adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

Net interstate migration

17 Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from the latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to Medicare Australia in the process of administering Medicare. Medicare Australia came into operation on 1 October 2005, and now performs all the functions and provides all the services that were previously administered by the Health Insurance Commission. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat.no. 3106.0.55.001) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

18 For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, most prison data was received for processing via electronic data files. During the post-processing evaluation cycle, it was established that the male and female counts for Queensland prisons (only) were incorrectly captured. This resulted in the publication of incorrect census counts for males and females for various Queensland geographical areas and, as a consequence the incorrect numbers for males and females for Queensland and Australia. Revised population estimates for the 2001–02 financial year phased in a correction for this error. Information on the geographical areas affected are available in the *2001 Census Working Paper–Fact Sheet: Correction of Prison Data for Queensland* on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

19 The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula

$$r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

20 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

21 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 2001 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2009. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series assumes a change to the Indigenous population is a result of natural increase and, for states and territories, a result of interstate migration. The high series assumes an increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991–2009* (cat. no. 3238.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

22 Estimates of households are based on the estimated resident population series, to which propensities to form households are applied. These propensities were estimated from the Census of Population and Housing, and updated using the monthly Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the method used to produce household estimates is contained in *Household Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (cat. no. 3229.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

23 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated and processed. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

24 From July 1998 DIMA has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival or departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

25 Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50–100 years.

26 The ERP at June 2004 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

- Series A (high series) — assumes the TFR will reach 1.9 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2050–51 (reaching 92.7 years for males and 95.1 years for females), NOM will reach 140,000 by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and high flows of interstate migration.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS *continued*

- Series B (medium series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.7 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will be held constant at 110,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium flows of interstate migration.
- Series C (low series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.5 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will reach 80,000 per year by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

ROUNDING

27 In this publication population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.

28 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

RELATED PRODUCTS

29 Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:

- *Australian Demographic Trends* (cat. no. 3102.0).
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat.no. 3228.0), <http://www.abs.gov.au>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- *Household Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3229.0).
- *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics* (cat.no. 3107.0.55.002)
- *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0)
- *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0)
- Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, State of Usual Residence and ICD-10 – from 1999, Dataset, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; By Catalogue Number; 33. Vital Statistics; 3303.0 Causes of Death

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

30 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE *continued*

31 AusStats is a web based information service which provides ABS full standard product range online. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets.

32 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

33 Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by DIMA (see the Department's quarterly publication, Immigration Update) and by the Tourism Research Australia (on international travel and tourism).

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIMA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
Qld	Queensland
S Dist	statistical district
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

BACKGROUND

1 Estimates of the Australian population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:

$P_{(t+1)} = P_{(t)} + B - D + NOM$, where:

$P_{(t)}$ = the estimated resident population at time point t

$P_{(t+1)}$ = the estimated resident population at time point $t+1$

B = the number of births occurring between t and $t+1$

D = the number of deaths occurring between t and $t+1$

NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.

2 For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and $t+1$.

3 Net overseas migration accounts for around half of population growth at the national level. This note outlines how the ABS calculates NOM estimates by state and territory, including adjustments made to overcome some limitations of existing migration data.

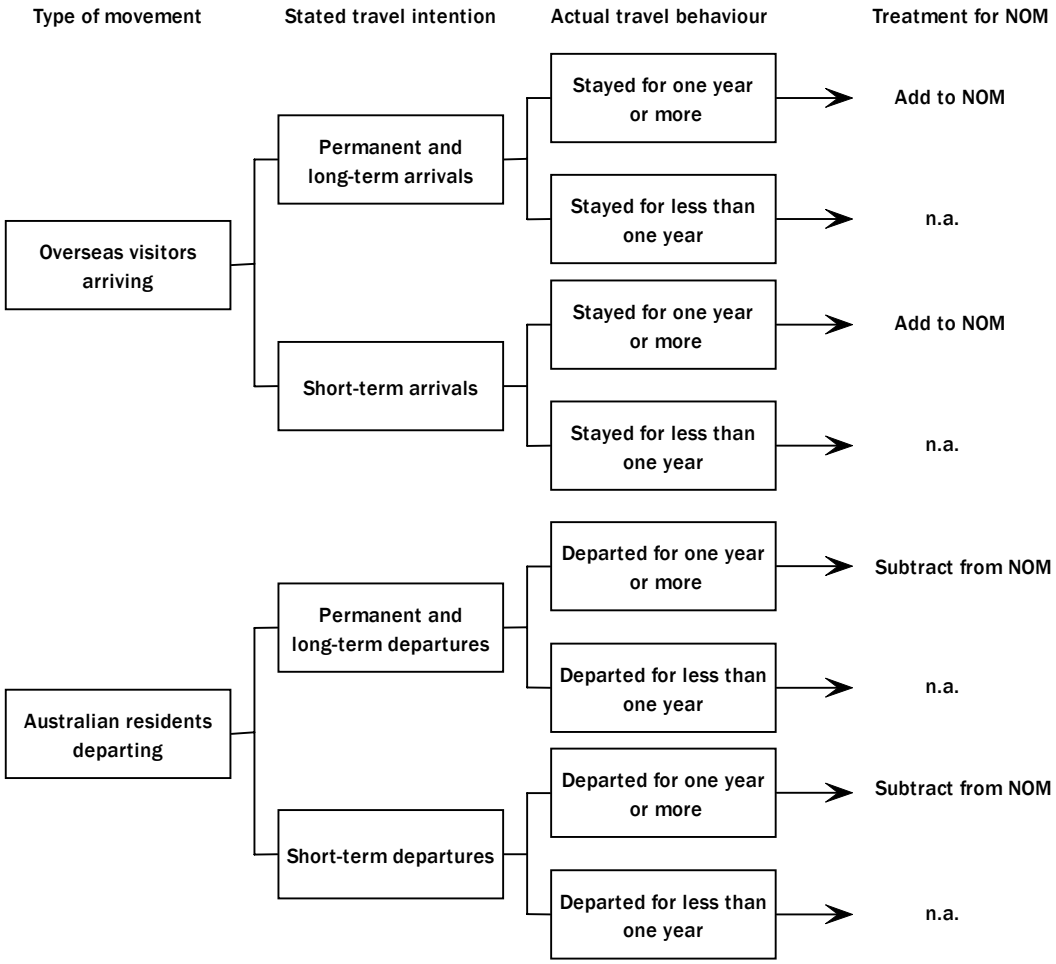
4 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia or overseas:

- permanent movement
- long-term (one year or more) movement
- short-term (less than one year) movement.

5 Conceptually, NOM is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. However, at the time a person crosses the Australian border, it is not empirically known how long they will actually spend in Australia or overseas. For example, overseas visitors might change their travel plans and extend their stay in Australia (perhaps utilising on-shore visa grants), or depart earlier than they first intended. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas may change their plans while abroad (e.g. some might state that they are departing the country permanently, but return less than a year later, while others might stay overseas longer than they initially intended).

6 Some of these differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour may also reflect short interruptions to longer periods of stay or absence. For example, overseas students arriving in Australia might state that they intend to stay for three years, but return home for brief periods during this time. Similarly, Australians working or studying overseas might state that they intend to be away for more than a year but return for brief holidays.

7 The following diagram summarises the contributions of different types of overseas movements to NOM. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the DIMA. Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM.



Migration adjustments

8 The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have also been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.

9 The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat.no. 3137.0) (<http://www.abs.gov.au>, select Themes> Demography > ABS Demography Working Papers). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series.

10 Table 1 describes the impact that various types of migration adjustments have on NOM estimates. The adjustments applied to preliminary and revised NOM estimates are described in more detail elsewhere in this document.

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

Migration Adjustment	*Treatment in adjusted estimates*
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from assumed travel behavior(a)	
Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)	
Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
Multiple movements of travellers	Subtract from NOM(c)

(a) Based on trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour.
(b) Based on matched passenger records comparing stated travel intentions with actual behaviour.
(c) Numbers of movements are converted into numbers of persons by matching passport numbers and other identifying personal details.

State and territory distribution of NOM

11 The state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. Incoming passenger cards provide information on the state or territory of a traveller's intended address within Australia, while outgoing passenger cards provide information on the state or territory in which a traveller lives or spent most time. However, the way in which this distribution is calculated differs between preliminary and revised estimates of NOM due to the amount of data available.

12 The following sections of this document describe how preliminary and revised estimates of NOM are created and distributed between states and territories. Estimates of NOM are finalised after the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

13 The ABS produces quarterly estimates of Australia's resident population (known as the ERP) five to six months after the end of the reference quarter, and is required under legislation to provide population estimates as at 31 December by early June of the following year. Since estimates of NOM (adjusted for actual travel behaviour) require 15 months of data, preliminary estimates of NOM are calculated to meet more immediate ERP requirements.

Migration adjustments

14 There are four main groups of travellers who provide an intended duration of stay on their passenger cards who have the potential to change their duration of stay or absence:

- long-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for less than 12 months (i.e. long-term visitors who stayed in Australia short-term)
- short-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for 12 months or more (i.e. short-term visitors who stayed in Australia long-term)
- Australian residents departing long-term who stayed overseas for less than 12 months (long-term departures who stayed overseas short-term)
- Australian residents departing short-term who stayed overseas for 12 months or more (short-term departures who stayed overseas long-term).

15 Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2003–04 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures and short-term resident departures).

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2004

	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*
Period	%	%	%	%
2003				
September	69.9	49.3	2.8	2.8
December	65.8	48.9	2.3	2.6
2004				
March	70.3	51.7	3.3	3.3
June	68.6	49.1	2.4	2.3
Average	**68.7**	**49.8**	**2.7**	**2.7**

(a) Proportion of travellers whose actual duration of stay or absence differed from their stated intentions.

(b) Based on stated intentions

16 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the December quarter 2005 assumed that, based on the 2003–04 evidence, 68.7% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 49.8% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months.

17 Table 3 shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the December quarter 2005 was calculated.

Migration adjustments continued

3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—December quarter 2005

	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
Initial category of movement	*no.*	*no.*	*%*	*no.*
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	33 197	. .	. .	33 197
Permanent departures	–15 957	. .	. .	–15 957
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	37 830	–25 985	68.7	11 845
Resident arrivals	33 691	. .	. .	33 691
Visitor departures	–28 896	. .	. .	–28 896
Resident departures	–20 509	10 205	49.8	–10 304
Short-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	1 536 408	41 571	2.7	41 571
Resident arrivals	1 130 298	. .	. .	. .
Visitor departures	1 426 716	. .	. .	. .
Resident departures	1 239 302	–34 010	2.7	–34 010
Net overseas migration	**39 356**	**–8 219**	. .	**31 137**

. . not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

18 As noted in paragraph 11, the state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long-term.

19 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 23.1% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the December quarter 2005 intended to live in Victoria, 23.1% of the total migration adjustment (–1,902) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for December quarter 2005 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—December quarter 2005

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Category of movement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	40 615	24 227	17 776	5 395	13 100	947	699	1 956	104 718
Permanent and long-term departures	26 587	14 863	11 577	3 045	6 282	608	512	1 878	65 362
Migration adjustment	–3 188	–1 902	–1 395	–423	–1 028	–74	–55	–154	–8 219
Net overseas migration	**10 840**	**7 462**	**4 804**	**1 927**	**5 790**	**265**	**132**	**–76**	**31 137**

(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

State and territory distribution continued

20 The current method of distributing the preliminary migration adjustment across states and territories is the same as that which has been previously used for preliminary category jumping estimates (see paragraph A3.24 of *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0), available from the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

21 However, the ABS plans to review this method, with the prospect of applying a distribution method which allows for positive as well as negative adjustments for individual states and territories. In the interim, the preliminary estimates of NOM are subject to revision when more complete data are available.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

22 Preliminary estimates of NOM for a financial year are usually revised in the following March issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). These revised NOM estimates use matched passenger records to calculate the actual duration of stay relating to overseas movements. Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates are based on these matched data and include, in addition to the four major movement categories previously identified, a subset of movements relating to permanent arrivals and permanent departures:

- permanent (settler) arrivals who arrived in and left Australia in the same quarter, and did not return at any point during the 12 months following this arrival
- permanent departures who left and returned to Australia in the same quarter, and did not depart at any point during the 12 months following this departure.

23 Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates also adjust for multiple movements of travellers (i.e. converting numbers of movements into numbers of persons).

24 The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2004. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2003–04.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES *continued*

5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2003–2004

Initial category of movement	*Original estimate* no.	*Migration adjustment*(a) no.	*Adjusted estimate for revised NOM* no.
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	111 589	–7 152	104 437
Permanent departures	–59 078	3 139	–55 939
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	191 327	–132 384	58 943
Resident arrivals	98 400	. .	98 400
Visitor departures	–93 282	. .	–93 282
Resident departures	–84 336	42 118	–42 218
Short-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	5 057 162	136 710	136 710
Resident arrivals	3 813 289	. .	3 813 289
Visitor departures	5 109 267	. .	5 109 267
Resident departures	3 936 823	–107 085	–107 085
Net overseas migration	**164 620**	**–64 654**	**99 966**

. . not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

25 As is the case for preliminary NOM estimates, the state and territory distribution of revised NOM estimates is determined based on information reported on incoming and outgoing passenger cards (i.e. state or territory of intended address for arrivals and state or territory of residence/spent most time for departures).

26 The state and territory distributions of the migration adjustment are calculated based on the initial passenger card that identifies the movement of the traveller. For example, a long-term resident departure who returned to Australia within twelve months is added back to the state of residence they reported on departure (as identified on their outgoing passenger card). A long-term visitor arrival who actually stayed in Australia for less than twelve months is taken away from the state or territory they intended to live in (as identified on their incoming passenger card).

27 This method may be considered to be reasonable for people who, on arrival, intend to settle or stay in Australia for more than twelve months. However, there is less certainty about the reliability of the state or territory of intended stay for those persons who originally stated that they intended to stay for less than twelve months, but actually stayed longer, and this component of the migration adjustment is treated differently.

28 In the absence of direct information from outgoing passenger cards for this group, the ABS has applied the state and territory distribution for short-term visitors departing Australia who were in Australia for between six and twelve months. The state and territory distributions used for revised NOM estimates (shown in table 6) are still subject to revision. The ABS expects that these estimates will improve as investigations proceed, and as actual data on state or territory of stay becomes available for this segment of the overseas visitor population (i.e. as outgoing passenger cards become available).

6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—2003–04

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Category of movement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	155 162	101 018	67 272	18 025	45 970	3 353	2 755	7 755	401 316
Permanent and long-term departures	98 048	54 285	39 754	10 368	23 433	2 326	1 844	6 614	236 696
Migration adjustment	–27 294	–21 713	–2 119	–3 352	–8 903	–327	–263	–685	–64 654
Net overseas migration	**29 820**	**25 020**	**25 399**	**4 305**	**13 634**	**700**	**648**	**456**	**99 966**

(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

CHANGES TO MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS

29 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. Table 7 describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates since September quarter 1996 (i.e. since the last intercensal period). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia*, 2002–03 (cat. no. 3412.0).

7. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS—September quarter 1996 to December quarter 2005

Period	*Adjustment method*
September 1996 – June 1997	Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2004	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2004 – December 2005	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)

(a) For further information, refer to Appendix 3 in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

30 For further information on the measurement of net overseas migration, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639, email <phil.browning@abs.gov.au>.

Age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.

Average annual rate of growth

The average annual growth rate, r,is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_o}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

Average household size

Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.

Birth

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.

Category of movement

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent movements
- long-term movements (one year or more)
- short-term movements (less than one year).

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Death

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Household

A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, or a person living alone in a private dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.

A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.

This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census.

Household estimate Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.

Household population The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.

Household size Household size refers to the number of persons per household.

Infant death An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

Infant mortality rate The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.

Intercensal discrepancy Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.

Intercensal error Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest census.

Long-term arrivals Long-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures Long-term departures comprise:
- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Migration adjustment The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.

Natural increase Excess of births over deaths.

Net interstate migration The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.

Net permanent and long-term movement The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals (settlers)

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay)
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMA.

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.

Population projections

The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state.This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.

Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months
- Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures

Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months
- overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rate

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

- The *direct method* – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.

Standardised death rate *continued*

- The *indirect method* – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence

State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population)
- the mother (birth collection)
- the deceased (death collection).

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

Statistical District (S Dist)

Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Division (SD)

Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)

Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate (TFR)

The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

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