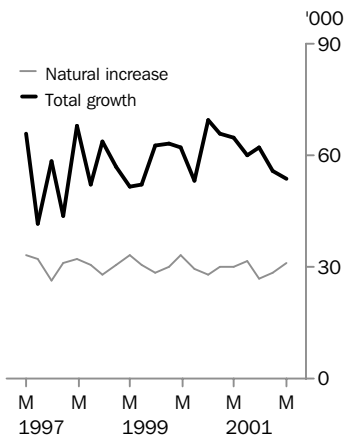


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

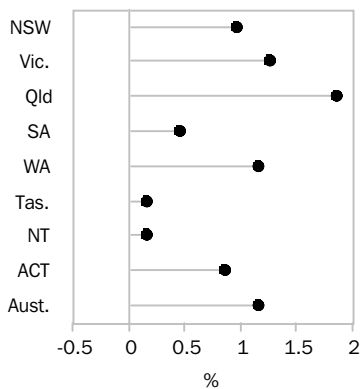
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## Population growth



## Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Anne Ward on Canberra 02 6252 6296

## MARCH QTR KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar Qtr 2002 '000	Change over previous year '000	%
New South Wales	6 654.4	65.8	1.0
Victoria	4 872.0	62.6	1.3
Queensland	3 687.8	69.1	1.9
South Australia	1 520.6	7.5	0.5
Western Australia	1 923.5	23.1	1.2
Tasmania	473.5	0.8	0.2
Northern Territory	199.6	0.4	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	323.3	2.7	0.9
<b>Australia</b>	<b>19 657.4</b>	<b>232.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

## MARCH QTR KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at March 2002 was 19,657,400 persons. The population increased by 232,200 persons from March 2001 and 53,900 persons from December 2001.
- Natural increase for March Quarter 2002 was 30,900 persons, a 2% increase on March Quarter 2001 and an 8% increase on December 2001.
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 23,000 persons in March Quarter 2002, a 14% decrease on March Quarter 2001 and a decrease of 16% on December Quarter 2001 (see *Notes* on page 2).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- For the year ended March 2002 the Australian population grew by 1.2%. All states and territories had positive growth rates, the highest being for Queensland (1.9%).
- In March Quarter 2002 all states and the Australian Capital Territory had positive growth rates. The highest growth rate for the quarter was recorded by Queensland (0.5%). The Northern Territory recorded negative growth in March Quarter 2002 (-0.1%).

### SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Australia's regional population growth 1996-2001—Of Australia's 624 Local Government Areas (LGAs), almost two-thirds (65%) gained population in the five years to June 2001 while the remaining LGAs (35%) decreased in population.
- Marriage and divorce in Australia—2001 saw the lowest number of marriages and the highest number of divorces recorded in Australia in the past 20 years.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2002	12 December 2002
September 2002	20 March 2003

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Net overseas migration	There have been delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data from August 2000 onwards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Because of the use of OAD data in population estimates which affect state and territory Government funding, DIMIA has given priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing for earlier months—August 2000 through to June 2001.
Category jumping	Net permanent and long-term data for March quarter 2002 was measured using Overseas Arrivals and Departures data from DIMIA. In the absence of data for earlier periods, the preliminary estimate of Category Jumping for March Quarter 2002 was determined in accordance with the medium assumption of net overseas migration included in Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).
Western Australia registration data	The Western Australian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages introduced a new processing system on 26 November 2001. The ABS has been advised that implementation of this system has caused some delays in processing.

## FINAL DATA

All ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration and estimated resident household data prior to September Quarter 1996 are final.

Marriages and divorces data prior to March Quarter 2002 are final.

## REVISED DATA

While all ERP data from September Quarter 1996 to June Quarter 2001 were revised in the December Quarter 2001 issue, based on the results of the 2001 Census, components of population change (natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration) were not revised. It is intended that these components will be finalised with the release of 2001 Census based final ERPs in the September Quarter 2002 issue of this publication.

Data in table 5 (ERP, Major Population Centres) are revised in this issue, based on the results of the 2001 Census.

## PRELIMINARY DATA

All ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration from September Quarter 2001 onwards are preliminary.

Estimated resident household data from September Quarter 1996 onwards are preliminary based on the 1996 Census.

Marriages and divorces data from March Quarter 2002 are preliminary.

## DATA BASED ON 1996 CENSUS

Tables 8, 9, 10, 24 and 25 are based on 1996 Census data. For further details on the release schedule for the above tables, based on the 2001 Census, please see the *Notes* page of the December Quarter 2001 issue.

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

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## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at March 2002 was 19,657,400 persons, an increase of 232,200 persons from March 2001 and 53,900 persons from December 2001. The national growth rate during the twelve months ended March 2002 was 1.2%, compared with 1.3% for the previous 12 months.

### COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

The two components contributing to change in the Australian population are natural increase and net overseas migration. Since Federation natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) has consistently contributed more to population growth than net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement plus an adjustment for category jumping<sup>1</sup>).

**Natural increase** In March Quarter 2002 natural increase was 30,900 persons, a 2% increase on March Quarter 2001 (30,200) and an 8% increase on December Quarter 2001 (28,500). This variation was contributed to by the seasonal decrease in deaths; between March Quarters 2001 and 2002 deaths fell by less than 100 while between March Quarter 2002 and December Quarter 2001 deaths fell by 2,600.

Natural increase for the year ended March 2002 was 117,900 persons, a small increase on the number recorded in the year ended March 2001 (117,400). Births contributed 246,400 babies while deaths removed 128,500 persons from the population in the year ended March 2002.

**Net overseas migration** See *Notes* on page 2

In March Quarter 2002 preliminary net overseas migration was 23,000 persons, a decrease of 14% on March Quarter 2001 (26,800) and a decrease of 16% on December Quarter 2001 (27,500).

Preliminary net overseas migration was 106,700 persons in the year ended March 2002. This was little variation on the preliminary estimate for the year ended March 2001 (107,600).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES

#### Population and growth rates

The population of Australia's states and territories at March 2002 was as follows: New South Wales 6,654,400, Victoria 4,872,000, Queensland 3,687,800, South Australia 1,520,600, Western Australia 1,923,500, Tasmania 473,500, Northern Territory 199,600 and the Australian Capital Territory 323,300.

All states and the Australian Capital Territory had positive growth in the quarter ended March 2002. Queensland recorded the highest quarterly growth rate (0.5%) followed by Victoria (0.4%), New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (each 0.2%) and South Australia and Tasmania (each 0.1%). The Northern Territory recorded negative growth for the quarter (-0.1%).

For the year ended March 2002 all states and territories recorded increased growth. Queensland recorded the highest annual growth rate (1.9%) followed by Victoria (1.3%), Western Australia (1.2%), New South Wales (1.0%) the Australian Capital Territory (0.9%), South Australia (0.5%) and Tasmania and the Northern Territory (each 0.2%).

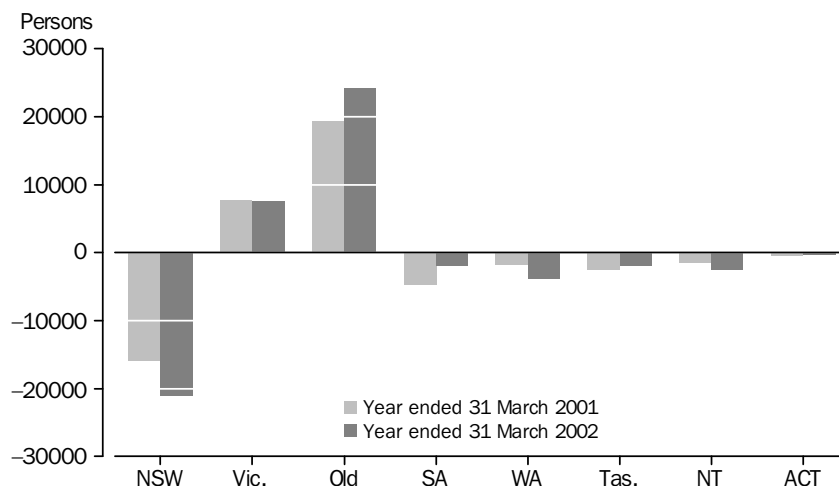
**Interstate migration** With the exception of Queensland and Victoria all other states and territories recorded net interstate migration losses during the quarter ended March 2002. Queensland gained 6,500 persons and Victoria gained 2,500 persons. Losses were recorded by New South Wales (-6,300), Western Australia and the Northern Territory (each -900), South Australia (-500), Tasmania (-300) and the Australian Capital Territory (-50).

<sup>1</sup> Category jumping relates to those persons who change their travel arrangements from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa.

Interstate migration *continued*

The quarterly pattern of net interstate migration was the same for all states and territories for the year ended March 2002. Gains were recorded by Queensland (24,200) and Victoria (7,600) while losses were recorded by New South Wales (-21,100), Western Australia (-3,900), the Northern Territory (-2,600), South Australia and Tasmania (each -2,000) and the Australian Capital Territory (-300).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



Where people moved

In March Quarter 2002 there were 99,400 interstate movers in Australia. Queensland's inflow of persons was the highest (27,800) with 53% coming from New South Wales. In outflow terms New South Wales was highest (30,700), 48% choosing to move to Queensland.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, March quarter 2002

State or territory of arrival	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....								Total arrivals
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
NSW	..	6 148	10 231	1 672	2 063	689	701	2 936	24 440
Vic.	7 396	..	5 330	2 323	2 242	1 328	645	639	19 903
Qld	14 855	5 562	..	1 868	2 134	958	1 477	916	27 770
SA	1 905	1 789	1 469	..	964	230	755	190	7 302
WA	2 075	1 837	1 604	847	..	505	701	198	7 767
Tas.	883	952	868	270	438	..	86	84	3 581
NT	630	557	1 051	602	598	63	..	104	3 605
ACT	3 005	558	766	249	239	108	105	..	5 030
Total departures	30 749	17 403	21 319	7 831	8 678	3 881	4 470	5 067	99 398
Net gain/loss	-6 309	2 500	6 451	-529	-911	-300	-865	-37	..

## SPECIAL ARTICLE

### AUSTRALIA'S REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH 1996–2001

#### POPULATION CHANGE

Australia's estimated resident population at June 2001 was 19.5 million people. This represents an increase of 1.2 million people (or 6.4%) since June 1996, with an average annual growth rate of 1.3%. All states and territories experienced population growth between 1996 and 2001, with the exception of Tasmania which experienced a small decrease in population.

Of Australia's 624 Local Government Areas (LGAs), almost two-thirds (65%) gained population in the five years to June 2001 while the remaining LGAs (35%) decreased in population.

#### GROWTH IN CAPITAL CITIES

At June 2001, capital city SDs were home to nearly two-thirds (64%) of Australia's population, as in 1991 and 1996. Growth in the combined capital city SDs occurred at an average annual rate of 1.3% between 1996 and 2001 compared with 1.2% between 1991 and 1996.

Between 1996 and 2001, the largest growth occurred in Sydney (up 273,600) and Melbourne (up 205,500). For the same period the fastest average annual growth occurred in Darwin (up 2.5%) and Brisbane (up 1.7%).

#### Outer suburban growth

Much of Australia's growth between 1996 and 2001 occurred in the outer LGAs of capital cities. Large increases in population were recorded in the Sydney LGAs of Liverpool (C), Blacktown (C), Baulkham Hills (A), Wyong (A) and Camden (A), while the largest growth within Melbourne occurred in the fringe LGAs of Casey (C), Hume (C) and Mornington Peninsula (S).

Outer suburban areas within other capital cities also experienced significant growth in the five years to June 2001, such as Doolandella–Forest Lake and Parkinson–Drewvale in Brisbane, Onkaparinga (C) and Tea Tree Gully (C) in Adelaide, Wanneroo (C), Swan (C) and Rockingham (C) in Perth, Palmerston (C) in Darwin, and Ngunnawal and Nicholls in Canberra.

#### Inner city growth

Australia's inner city areas, especially in the larger cities, grew rapidly in the five years to June 2001. The LGA of the City of Sydney recorded Australia's highest average annual growth rate (up 18.1% per year), while the LGAs of Perth (up 7.3% per year) and Melbourne (up 5.6% per year) also experienced rapid growth between 1996 and 2001. The inner-Brisbane SLAs of Fortitude Valley — Inner and City — Inner were among the fastest-growing SLAs in Queensland over this period.

#### GROWTH ALONG THE COAST

Generally, the largest growth outside capital city SDs occurred in coastal Australia. Lake Macquarie (C), Tweed (A), Shoalhaven (C) and Hastings (A) in New South Wales, and Bass Coast (S) and Surf Coast (S) in Victoria experienced significant growth between 1996 and 2001. The City of Gold Coast in Queensland recorded the largest population increase of all LGAs in Australia between 1991 and 1996 and the second largest increase between 1996 and 2001, while growth also continued in the Queensland coastal areas of Maroochy (S) and Caloundra (C). In South Australia, Alexandrina (DC) and Victor Harbour (DC) continued to experience population growth, while in Western Australia the coastal LGAs of Mandurah (C), Busselton (S), Broome (C) and Albany (C) experienced growth.

#### GROWTH IN REGIONAL CENTRES

Population growth occurred in a number of regional centres in the five years ending June 2001. Centres such as Maitland (C) and Queanbeyan (C) in New South Wales, Greater Geelong (C), Greater Bendigo (C) and Ballarat (C) in Victoria, Cairns (C) in Queensland, Port Lincoln (C) in South Australia, and Albany (C) in Western Australia experienced growth over this period.

LARGEST GROWTH AND  
LARGEST DECLINE

Eight of the top ten growth LGAs in Australia between 1996 and 2001 were in the capital city SDs. The two LGAs to experience the largest growth were Brisbane (C) which grew by 74,000 people and Gold Coast (C) which grew by 69,000 people.

Six of the top ten largest declines in LGAs in Australia between 1996 and 2001 were in the balances of the states. However, the two largest declines occurred in Greater Dandenong (C) in the Melbourne SD which declined by 3,300 people and Marrickville (A) in the Sydney SD which declined by 2,500 people.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS WITH LARGEST POPULATION CHANGES

National rank(a)	LGA	Part of state	ERP AT 30 JUNE.....			CHANGE.....			
			1991	1996	2001p	1991–96.....		1996–2001p.....	
			no.	no.	no.	no.	%(b)	no.	%(b)
LARGEST INCREASES									
1	Brisbane (C)	Brisbane	769 087	824 489	898 480	55 402	1.4	73 991	1.7
2	Gold Coast (C)	Qld Balance	282 329	356 441	425 418	74 112	4.8	68 977	3.6
3	Liverpool (C)	Sydney	101 360	124 292	159 627	22 932	4.2	35 335	5.1
4	Casey (C)	Melbourne	117 001	148 957	181 990	31 956	4.9	33 033	4.1
5	Blacktown (C)	Sydney	218 200	239 818	266 072	21 618	1.9	26 254	2.1
6	Baulkham Hills (A)	Sydney	121 044	125 598	146 644	4 554	0.7	21 046	3.1
7	Wanneroo (C)	Perth	46 631	64 999	84 374	18 368	6.9	19 375	5.4
8	Maroochy (S)	Qld Balance	81 766	108 072	127 402	26 306	5.7	19 330	3.3
9	Sydney (C)	Sydney	7 281	13 846	31 788	6 565	13.7	17 942	18.1
10	Pine Rivers (S)	Brisbane	90 453	106 277	122 447	15 824	3.3	16 170	2.9
LARGEST DECLINES									
1	Greater Dandenong (C)	Melbourne	133 666	131 796	128 509	-1 870	-0.3	-3 287	-0.5
2	Marrickville (A)	Sydney	80 867	79 876	77 375	-991	-0.2	-2 501	-0.6
3	Whyalla (C)	SA Balance	26 382	24 371	22 209	-2 011	-1.6	-2 162	-1.8
4	Duaringa (S)	Qld Balance	10 553	9 232	7 659	-1 321	-2.6	-1 573	-3.7
5	Canterbury (C)	Sydney	134 584	138 715	137 258	4 131	0.6	-1 457	-0.2
6	Waverley (A)	Sydney	61 066	65 137	63 741	4 071	1.3	-1 396	-0.4
7	Ashburton (S)	WA Balance	7 922	7 379	5 991	-543	-1.4	-1 388	-4.1
8	Launceston (C)	Tas. Balance	65 370	63 896	62 510	-1 474	-0.5	-1 386	-0.4
9	Coolgardie (S)	WA Balance	5 824	5 651	4 301	-173	-0.6	-1 350	-5.3
10	Mount Isa (C)	Qld Balance	24 507	22 386	21 187	-2 121	-1.8	-1 199	-1.1

(a) Based on population change between 1996 and 2001.

(b) Average annual growth rate.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information about regional population growth and decline is available in *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001* (cat. no. 3218.0) released on 25 July 2002.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN AUSTRALIA

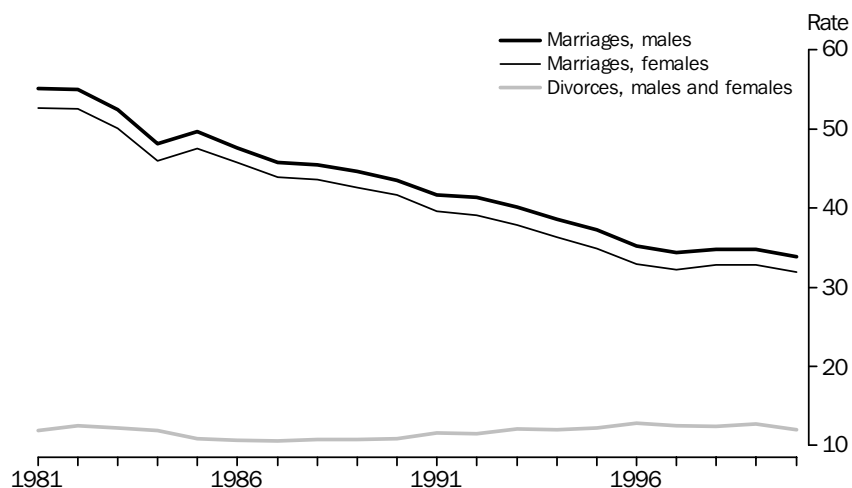
**MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE TRENDS** In 2001 there were 103,100 marriages registered in Australia, the lowest number recorded since 1978 (103,000). The 2001 figure was a decrease of 10,300 marriages when compared with 2000 and a decrease of 10,800 marriages when compared with 1981.

While marriage rates per 1,000 unmarried population (aged 15 years and over) are not yet available for 2001, the marriage rate trend since 1981 shows that the occurrence of marriage is declining. Marriage rates for the unmarried population fell in 2000 to 34 per 1,000 unmarried men and 32 per 1,000 unmarried women from 35 and 33 respectively in 1999 and 55 and 53 respectively in 1981.

There were 55,300 divorces granted in Australia in 2001, the highest number granted in the last 20 years. This was an increase of 5,400 on the number of divorces granted in 2000 and an increase of 13,900 on 1981.

Divorce rates for the married population are not yet available for 2001. However, since 1981 divorce rates, while fluctuating, have shown an increasing trend. In 1987 the divorce rate was at a low of 11 divorces per 1,000 married population. Since 1987, divorce rates, while still fluctuating, have shown an upward trend to a high of 13 in 1996. The divorce rate in 2000 was 12.

**MARRIAGE RATES(a) AND DIVORCE RATES(b)**



(a) Per 1,000 unmarried men or women, aged 15 years and over.

(b) Per 1,000 married men or women, aged 15 years and over.

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The crude marriage rate in Australia of 5.3 per 1,000 population in 2001 was lower than in the United States of America (8.3 per 1,000 in 1998), the same as New Zealand (5.3 in 1998) and above that of the United Kingdom (5.1 in 1998) and Canada (5.1 in 1997).

The crude divorce rate in Australia was 2.8 per 1,000 population in 2001. It was lower than the United States of America (4.2 per 1,000 in 1998) and the United Kingdom (2.9 in 1996) and higher than New Zealand (2.7 in 1998) and Canada (2.3 in 1997).

### AGE AT MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The trend towards older age at marriage continued in 2001. The median age at marriage for men was 31 years, rising from 26 years in 1981. For women the median age rose to 29 years in 2001 from 23 years in 1981. The median age at first marriage also rose. In 2001 it was 29 years for men, increasing from 24 years in 1981. For women, the median age at first marriage was 27 years in 2001, increasing from 22 years in 1981.



**AGE AT MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE** *continued* In line with the increasing age at marriage the median age at divorce also rose. In 2001 the median age at divorce for men was 42 years (up from 36 years in 1981) and 39 years for women (up from 33 years in 1981).

**INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL MAGISTRATES SERVICE** In September 2000 the Federal Magistrates Service was introduced. The Federal Magistrates Service was established to provide a simpler and accessible service for litigants and to ease the workload of both the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia.

In 2001, the first full year of operation, 51% of all divorces granted were dealt with by the Federal Magistrates Service. All states and territories, with the exception of Western Australia, had a high proportion of cases administered by the Federal Magistrates Service. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion (76%), while Queensland had the lowest (45%). The Federal Magistrates Service was not introduced in Western Australia and all decrees granted in that state were dealt with by the Family Court.

**DIVORCES GRANTED, Family Court and Federal Magistrates Service**

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Family Court	no.	5 777	5 586	6 591	2 278	5 351	690	109	651	27 033
Federal Magistrates Service	no.	10 280	8 136	5 494	2 267	—	749	338	1 033	28 297
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>16 057</b>	<b>13 722</b>	<b>12 085</b>	<b>4 545</b>	<b>5 351</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>55 330</b>
Family Court	%	36.0	40.7	54.5	50.1	100.0	47.9	24.4	38.7	48.9
Federal Magistrates Service	%	64.0	59.3	45.5	49.9	—	52.1	75.6	61.3	51.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT** Marriages performed by civil celebrants now outnumber marriages performed by ministers of religion. In 2001, for the third successive year, 53% of all marriages were performed by civil celebrants, compared with 38% in 1981.

New South Wales was the only state or territory in which marriages performed by ministers of religion marginally outnumbered those by civil celebrants during 2001 (18,200 compared with 17,900). The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants (73%).

**COHABITATION PRIOR TO MARRIAGE** The proportion of men and women choosing to cohabit prior to entering a registered marriage continued to rise. In 2001, 72% of couples indicated they had cohabited prior to marriage compared with 31% in 1981.

**DURATION OF MARRIAGE OF DIVORCING COUPLES** In 2001, 17% of couples had divorced within the first five years of marriage, while a further 26% had divorced in the following five-year period. The most common single interval between marriage and divorce was between five and six years (6%). In 2001 the median duration of marriage to divorce was 12 years, up from 10 years in 1981.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** Further information about marriage and divorce in Australia is available in *Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3310.0) released on 22 August 2002.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE.....						POPULATION.....		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net permanent and long-term movement '000	Category jumping '000	Net overseas migration '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year(b) '000	Growth on previous year(b) %
<b>1995-96</b>	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18 310.7	239.0	1.32
<b>1996-97</b>	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18 537.9	227.1	1.24
<b>1997-98</b>	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	7.2	86.4	18 759.6	221.7	1.20
<b>1998-99</b>	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	-11.4	85.1	18 984.2	224.6	1.20
<b>1999-2000</b>	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	-8.2	99.1	19 225.3	241.2	1.27
<b>2000-01</b>	248.7	128.9	119.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	109.7	19 485.3	259.9	1.35
<b>1996</b>	252.9	128.2	124.7	103.1	-5.6	97.4	18 430.5	234.4	1.29
<b>1997</b>	251.1	128.8	122.3	83.7	-11.3	72.4	18 639.8	209.3	1.14
<b>1998</b>	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	14.3	103.1	18 880.4	240.6	1.29
<b>1999</b>	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	-15.9	88.4	19 110.2	229.8	1.22
<b>2000</b>	250.2	130.0	120.1	115.3	n.y.a.	104.5	19 360.6	250.4	1.31
<b>2001</b>	245.8	128.6	117.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	110.5	19 603.5	242.9	1.25
<b>2000</b>									
June	61.8	32.3	29.4	15.5	2.9	18.4	19 225.3	241.2	1.27
September	63.7	35.9	27.8	34.3	n.y.a.	34.3	19 295.0	248.0	1.30
December	62.8	32.9	29.9	28.1	n.y.a.	28.1	19 360.6	250.4	1.31
<b>2001</b>									
March	59.9	29.7	30.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	26.8	19 425.2	253.1	1.32
June	62.3	30.4	31.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	20.6	19 485.3	259.9	1.35
September	62.8	36.2	26.6	35.7	n.y.a.	35.7	19 547.5	252.5	1.31
December	60.7	32.2	28.5	27.5	n.y.a.	27.5	19 603.5	242.9	1.25
<b>2002</b>									
March	60.5	29.6	30.9	50.6	-27.6	23.0	19 657.4	232.2	1.20

(a) See Explanatory Notes for concepts used and the Glossary for definitions of terms used. Includes Other Territories from September quarter 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) The difference between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996-2001 is due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NATURAL INCREASE									
<b>1995-96</b>	40 352	28 497	25 290	7 500	13 953	2 521	2 829	3 062	<b>124 038</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	42 740	28 662	25 580	6 951	14 158	2 444	2 733	3 043	<b>126 362</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	<b>119 850</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	<b>121 687</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	<b>120 918</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	40 635	26 602	24 929	5 635	13 943	2 368	2 804	2 844	<b>119 794</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	10 144	6 449	6 034	1 448	3 332	490	742	793	<b>29 439</b>
September	9 191	6 230	6 150	1 121	3 308	451	637	699	<b>27 794</b>
December	11 606	6 164	5 268	1 490	3 653	364	627	738	<b>29 920</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	9 343	6 739	6 642	1 740	3 352	807	834	776	<b>30 239</b>
June	10 495	7 469	6 869	1 284	3 630	746	706	631	<b>31 841</b>
September	9 031	6 225	5 614	1 244	3 049	186	685	552	<b>26 594</b>
December	9 788	6 447	5 709	1 264	3 196	809	727	578	<b>28 528</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	10 590	7 583	6 530	1 737	2 421	631	678	759	<b>30 935</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>1995-96</b>	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	<b>104 137</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	37 291	21 080	12 622	3 104	12 267	252	541	-76	<b>87 079</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	34 899	20 801	13 800	3 390	12 834	84	644	-90	<b>86 354</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	36 942	21 602	11 744	2 108	12 157	114	955	-481	<b>85 120</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	40 630	24 752	16 276	3 453	12 947	384	882	-258	<b>99 056</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	46 062	27 645	16 419	3 602	14 841	159	993	8	<b>109 729</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	8 994	3 669	3 335	156	2 115	-41	187	19	<b>18 430</b>
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	<b>34 295</b>
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	—	<b>28 058</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	9 869	8 359	3 815	655	4 087	-120	128	-23	<b>26 770</b>
June	9 919	3 885	3 532	363	2 871	-74	251	-141	<b>20 606</b>
September	14 077	8 895	6 593	1 130	4 428	75	109	349	<b>35 650</b>
December	10 885	6 395	4 725	1 185	4 185	273	-137	-49	<b>27 452</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	7 226	7 804	4 358	537	3 206	-59	-67	-45	<b>22 959</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
<b>1995-96</b>	-14 770	-12 800	32 614	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	- 656	..
<b>1996-97</b>	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	..
<b>1997-98</b>	-13 542	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	- 439	-2 698	..
<b>1998-99</b>	-14 315	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	- 917	-1 213	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	-15 586	6 713	19 012	-4 773	- 684	-2 972	- 871	- 839	..
<b>2000-01</b>	-16 737	7 925	19 654	-4 234	-2 711	-2 559	-1 664	326	..
<b>2000</b>									
June	-3 757	1 455	4 831	-1 147	73	- 741	- 145	- 569	..
September	-3 517	1 836	4 573	-1 030	- 568	- 742	- 390	- 162	..
December	-4 394	1 879	5 783	-1 308	- 755	- 660	- 643	98	..
<b>2001</b>									
March	-4 286	2 661	4 210	-1 264	- 572	- 497	- 391	139	..
June	-4 540	1 549	5 088	- 632	- 816	- 660	- 240	251	..
September	-3 772	1 609	5 103	- 632	- 759	- 452	- 577	- 520	..
December	-6 434	1 899	7 594	- 171	-1 408	- 570	- 958	48	..
<b>2002</b>									
March	-6 309	2 500	6 451	- 529	- 911	- 300	- 865	-37	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)									
<b>1995-96</b>	77 747	42 768	73 581	4 824	31 469	770	4 291	3 446	<b>238 956</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	81 493	42 274	58 498	7 579	31 382	- 617	5 543	1 226	<b>227 148</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	74 656	47 385	56 952	8 997	30 189	-1 360	3 496	1 517	<b>221 718</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	77 764	50 888	54 431	8 375	27 586	- 446	3 273	2 768	<b>224 577</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	81 535	58 332	61 701	7 598	25 481	63	3 246	3 228	<b>241 174</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	89 128	63 629	64 849	8 052	26 220	848	2 618	4 690	<b>259 947</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	19 322	11 354	14 647	1 110	5 363	- 153	914	621	<b>53 164</b>
September	24 780	17 401	16 236	1 778	7 709	- 4	718	1 093	<b>69 697</b>
December	23 946	14 833	16 535	2 603	5 887	209	368	1 220	<b>65 590</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	19 722	18 125	15 627	1 894	6 900	409	693	1 271	<b>64 613</b>
June	20 680	13 270	16 451	1 777	5 724	234	839	1 106	<b>60 047</b>
September	19 336	16 729	17 310	1 742	6 718	- 191	217	381	<b>62 244</b>
December	14 239	14 741	18 028	2 278	5 973	512	- 368	577	<b>55 980</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	11 507	17 887	17 339	1 745	4 716	272	- 254	677	<b>53 894</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—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 preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Rates

Financial year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
<b>1995-96</b>	0.66	0.63	0.77	0.51	0.80	0.53	1.59	1.00	<b>0.69</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	0.69	0.63	0.77	0.47	0.80	0.52	1.50	0.99	<b>0.69</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	<b>0.65</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.79	0.56	1.44	0.94	<b>0.65</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	0.63	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.40	0.89	<b>0.64</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	0.62	0.56	0.70	0.37	0.74	0.50	1.42	0.90	<b>0.62</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE									
<b>1995-96</b>	0.78	0.57	0.40	0.25	0.71	0.08	0.32	0.13	<b>0.58</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.21	0.69	0.05	0.30	-0.02	<b>0.48</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	0.56	0.45	0.41	0.23	0.71	0.02	0.34	-0.03	<b>0.47</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	0.58	0.46	0.34	0.14	0.67	0.02	0.50	-0.15	<b>0.45</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	0.63	0.53	0.46	0.23	0.70	0.08	0.45	-0.08	<b>0.52</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	0.71	0.58	0.46	0.24	0.79	0.03	0.50	—	<b>0.57</b>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
<b>1995-96</b>	-0.24	-0.28	1.00	-0.42	0.23	-0.55	0.18	-0.22	..
<b>1996-97</b>	-0.19	-0.10	0.60	-0.31	0.35	-0.77	0.98	-1.04	..
<b>1997-98</b>	-0.22	0.03	0.53	-0.22	0.26	-0.84	-0.23	-0.87	..
<b>1998-99</b>	-0.23	0.09	0.50	-0.19	0.10	-0.78	-0.48	-0.39	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	-0.24	0.14	0.54	-0.32	-0.04	-0.63	-0.45	-0.27	..
<b>2000-01</b>	-0.26	0.17	0.55	-0.28	-0.14	-0.54	-0.84	0.10	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)									
<b>1995-96</b>	1.27	0.95	2.25	0.33	1.82	0.16	2.42	1.13	<b>1.32</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	1.31	0.93	1.75	0.51	1.78	-0.13	3.05	0.40	<b>1.24</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	1.19	1.03	1.68	0.61	1.68	-0.29	1.87	0.49	<b>1.20</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	1.22	1.09	1.58	0.56	1.51	-0.09	1.71	0.89	<b>1.20</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	1.27	1.24	1.76	0.51	1.37	0.01	1.67	1.03	<b>1.27</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	1.37	1.34	1.82	0.53	1.39	0.18	1.33	1.48	<b>1.35</b>

(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 preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
<b>1995–1996</b>	3 081 044	2 252 649	1 673 040	729 149	887 577	234 302	95 668	152 953	<b>9 108 055</b>
<b>1996–1997</b>	3 119 088	2 270 246	1 699 603	732 893	902 703	233 962	98 389	153 356	<b>9 211 791</b>
<b>1997–1998</b>	3 155 345	2 291 340	1 725 587	737 204	917 252	233 260	100 266	154 167	<b>9 315 910</b>
<b>1998–1999</b>	3 193 219	2 313 936	1 750 508	741 173	930 495	232 987	101 906	155 248	<b>9 420 924</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	3 233 841	2 340 742	1 778 789	745 082	942 180	232 919	103 334	156 497	<b>9 534 823</b>
<b>2000–2001</b>	3 278 636	2 371 049	1 807 993	749 150	954 243	233 167	104 321	158 623	<b>9 658 562</b>
<b>1996</b>	3 101 080	2 261 524	1 686 747	730 629	895 235	234 261	97 188	153 486	<b>9 161 754</b>
<b>1997</b>	3 135 665	2 279 043	1 712 339	734 628	908 860	233 687	99 297	153 314	<b>9 258 349</b>
<b>1998</b>	3 176 019	2 303 658	1 738 189	739 317	924 347	233 275	101 049	154 545	<b>9 371 872</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 214 241	2 327 470	1 764 729	743 612	936 417	233 004	102 866	155 880	<b>9 479 673</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 258 349	2 355 805	1 793 336	747 152	948 298	232 941	103 692	157 526	<b>9 598 516</b>
<b>2001</b>	3 295 457	2 386 878	1 824 304	751 116	960 321	233 268	104 384	159 017	<b>9 716 132</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	3 233 841	2 340 742	1 778 789	745 082	942 180	232 919	103 334	156 497	<b>9 534 823</b>
September	3 246 596	2 349 132	1 786 058	745 901	945 630	232 871	103 615	157 059	<b>9 568 289</b>
December	3 258 349	2 355 805	1 793 336	747 152	948 298	232 941	103 692	157 526	<b>9 598 516</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	3 268 079	2 364 890	1 800 411	748 166	951 626	233 098	103 981	158 174	<b>9 629 822</b>
June	3 278 636	2 371 049	1 807 993	749 150	954 243	233 167	104 321	158 623	<b>9 658 562</b>
September	3 288 720	2 379 712	1 815 842	750 047	957 363	233 090	104 525	158 810	<b>9 689 495</b>
December	3 295 457	2 386 878	1 824 304	751 116	960 321	233 268	104 384	159 017	<b>9 716 132</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	3 301 328	2 396 379	1 832 386	752 126	962 593	233 384	104 219	159 405	<b>9 743 210</b>
FEMALES									
<b>1995–1996</b>	3 123 684	2 307 506	1 665 650	745 104	877 679	240 141	86 175	155 298	<b>9 202 659</b>
<b>1996–1997</b>	3 167 133	2 332 183	1 697 585	748 939	893 935	239 864	88 997	156 121	<b>9 326 071</b>
<b>1997–1998</b>	3 205 532	2 358 474	1 728 553	753 625	909 575	239 206	90 616	156 827	<b>9 443 670</b>
<b>1998–1999</b>	3 245 422	2 386 766	1 758 063	758 031	923 918	239 033	92 249	158 514	<b>9 563 233</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	3 286 335	2 418 292	1 791 483	761 720	937 714	239 164	94 067	160 493	<b>9 690 508</b>
<b>2000–2001</b>	3 330 668	2 451 614	1 827 128	765 704	951 871	239 764	95 698	163 057	<b>9 826 716</b>
<b>1996</b>	3 147 590	2 320 533	1 682 467	747 033	886 013	240 154	87 628	155 939	<b>9 268 714</b>
<b>1997</b>	3 185 221	2 344 412	1 713 164	751 084	900 957	239 488	89 741	156 098	<b>9 381 438</b>
<b>1998</b>	3 227 165	2 374 419	1 743 528	756 190	917 626	239 267	91 492	157 549	<b>9 508 480</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 267 119	2 403 392	1 775 030	760 674	931 289	239 292	93 131	159 341	<b>9 630 508</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 310 553	2 435 463	1 809 707	764 031	945 192	239 347	94 795	161 777	<b>9 762 102</b>
<b>2001</b>	3 347 422	2 467 255	1 846 155	767 758	958 484	239 984	95 484	163 621	<b>9 887 370</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	3 286 335	2 418 292	1 791 483	761 720	937 714	239 164	94 067	160 493	<b>9 690 508</b>
September	3 298 360	2 427 303	1 800 450	762 679	941 973	239 208	94 504	161 024	<b>9 726 739</b>
December	3 310 553	2 435 463	1 809 707	764 031	945 192	239 347	94 795	161 777	<b>9 762 102</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	3 320 545	2 444 503	1 818 259	764 911	948 764	239 599	95 199	162 400	<b>9 795 409</b>
June	3 330 668	2 451 614	1 827 128	765 704	951 871	239 764	95 698	163 057	<b>9 826 716</b>
September	3 339 920	2 459 680	1 836 589	766 549	955 469	239 650	95 711	163 251	<b>9 858 027</b>
December	3 347 422	2 467 255	1 846 155	767 758	958 484	239 984	95 484	163 621	<b>9 887 370</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	3 353 058	2 475 641	1 855 412	768 493	960 928	240 140	95 395	163 910	<b>9 914 186</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
<b>1995–1996</b>	6 204 728	4 560 155	3 338 690	1 474 253	1 765 256	474 443	181 843	308 251	<b>18 310 714</b>
<b>1996–1997</b>	6 286 221	4 602 429	3 397 188	1 481 832	1 796 638	473 826	187 386	309 477	<b>18 537 862</b>
<b>1997–1998</b>	6 360 877	4 649 814	3 454 140	1 490 829	1 826 827	472 466	190 882	310 994	<b>18 759 580</b>
<b>1998–1999</b>	6 438 641	4 700 702	3 508 571	1 499 204	1 854 413	472 020	194 155	313 762	<b>18 984 157</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	6 520 176	4 759 034	3 570 272	1 506 802	1 879 894	472 083	197 401	316 990	<b>19 225 331</b>
<b>2000–2001</b>	6 609 304	4 822 663	3 635 121	1 514 854	1 906 114	472 931	200 019	321 680	<b>19 485 278</b>
<b>1996</b>	6 248 670	4 582 057	3 369 214	1 477 662	1 781 248	474 415	184 816	309 425	<b>18 430 468</b>
<b>1997</b>	6 320 886	4 623 455	3 425 503	1 485 712	1 809 817	473 175	189 038	309 412	<b>18 639 787</b>
<b>1998</b>	6 403 184	4 678 077	3 481 717	1 495 507	1 841 973	472 542	192 541	312 094	<b>18 880 352</b>
<b>1999</b>	6 481 360	4 730 862	3 539 759	1 504 286	1 867 706	472 296	195 997	315 221	<b>19 110 181</b>
<b>2000</b>	6 568 902	4 791 268	3 603 043	1 511 183	1 893 490	472 288	198 487	319 303	<b>19 360 618</b>
<b>2001</b>	6 642 879	4 854 133	3 670 459	1 518 874	1 918 805	473 252	199 868	322 638	<b>19 603 502</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	6 520 176	4 759 034	3 570 272	1 506 802	1 879 894	472 083	197 401	316 990	<b>19 225 331</b>
September	6 544 956	4 776 435	3 586 508	1 508 580	1 887 603	472 079	198 119	318 083	<b>19 295 028</b>
December	6 568 902	4 791 268	3 603 043	1 511 183	1 893 490	472 288	198 487	319 303	<b>19 360 618</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	6 588 624	4 809 393	3 618 670	1 513 077	1 900 390	472 697	199 180	320 574	<b>19 425 231</b>
June	6 609 304	4 822 663	3 635 121	1 514 854	1 906 114	472 931	200 019	321 680	<b>19 485 278</b>
September	6 628 640	4 839 392	3 652 431	1 516 596	1 912 832	472 740	200 236	322 061	<b>19 547 522</b>
December	6 642 879	4 854 133	3 670 459	1 518 874	1 918 805	473 252	199 868	322 638	<b>19 603 502</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	6 654 386	4 872 020	3 687 798	1 520 619	1 923 521	473 524	199 614	323 315	<b>19 657 396</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Major Population Centres(a)—at 30 June

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS						
Sydney	3 881 136	3 935 330	3 985 142	4 039 916	4 094 319	4 154 722
Melbourne	3 283 278	3 314 142	3 352 454	3 392 431	3 438 765	3 488 750
Brisbane	1 519 991	1 544 978	1 570 939	1 595 586	1 623 352	1 653 365
Adelaide	1 078 437	1 084 306	1 091 565	1 098 109	1 103 950	1 110 547
Perth	1 295 092	1 317 567	1 338 209	1 359 058	1 377 262	1 397 048
Hobart	195 718	196 077	196 143	196 290	196 794	197 816
Darwin	95 829	99 164	101 745	103 896	106 209	108 191
Canberra	307 917	309 136	310 647	313 406	316 627	321 307

## OTHER

Newcastle (b)	463 388	469 904	475 886	481 359	488 020	494 355
Gold Coast-Tweed (b)	354 110	368 952	382 217	395 691	411 458	426 435
Canberra-Queanbeyan (b)	345 061	347 202	349 484	353 198	357 812	364 403
Wollongong (b)	255 744	258 813	261 510	264 314	267 694	271 145
Sunshine Coast (b)	156 407	162 499	168 631	174 131	180 054	185 729
Geelong (b)	152 245	153 011	153 961	156 036	158 061	160 058
Townsville (b)	122 415	123 688	125 531	128 283	131 628	134 572
Cairns (b)	106 694	108 689	110 416	111 668	112 864	113 435
Launceston (b)	98 829	98 708	98 407	98 422	98 562	98 820
Albury-Wodonga (b)	92 668	93 649	94 469	95 352	96 504	97 883
Toowoomba City (c)	86 569	86 895	87 500	88 007	88 892	89 928
Ballarat (b)	79 109	79 780	80 594	81 552	82 771	83 753
Bendigo (b)	74 192	75 232	76 224	77 188	78 363	79 682
Burnie-Devonport (b)	79 175	78 846	78 394	77 978	77 759	77 554
Bathurst-Orange (b)	71 638	72 296	73 353	74 164	74 931	75 963
La Trobe Valley (b)	75 467	75 869	75 938	75 632	75 254	75 275
Hastings (d)	57 228	58 540	60 501	62 047	64 119	65 481
Mackay (b)	61 078	61 770	62 292	63 011	63 863	64 775
Rockhampton (b)	64 518	64 321	64 217	63 995	63 640	63 427
Coffs Harbour (d)	57 283	58 436	59 486	60 040	61 101	61 770
Bundaberg (b)	54 051	54 745	55 212	55 685	56 321	56 923
Wagga Wagga(d)	56 080	56 430	56 888	56 905	56 744	56 729
Mildura (b)	41 130	41 827	42 665	43 444	44 210	45 018
Shepparton (b)	41 139	41 613	42 203	42 836	44 013	44 850
Greater Taree (d)	43 546	43 616	43 890	44 309	44 482	44 849
Shepparton (b)	41 139	41 613	42 203	42 836	44 013	44 850
Lismore (d)	43 551	43 541	43 430	43 362	43 268	43 231
Gladstone (b)	37 347	37 781	38 166	38 382	38 706	39 195
Dubbo (d)	36 533	36 863	37 295	37 809	38 401	38 782
Tamworth (d)	35 580	35 449	35 744	36 438	36 579	36 733
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (d)	29 587	29 999	30 388	30 440	30 108	29 735

(a) Based on 2001 Census and 2001  
Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

(c) Statistical Subdivision.

(d) Local Government Area.



## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—at 30 June 2001

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
MALES									
0-4	226 505	159 251	128 052	47 164	65 502	16 072	8 973	10 688	662 323
5-9	233 796	167 755	135 593	51 103	69 426	17 261	9 155	11 258	695 483
10-14	232 342	166 663	134 540	51 872	71 857	17 681	8 438	11 535	695 062
15-19	231 813	167 527	135 070	53 192	72 238	17 373	7 806	12 843	697 949
20-24	220 105	164 484	124 123	49 020	67 051	14 176	8 528	13 336	660 891
25-29	239 502	174 191	129 913	50 848	69 478	14 116	9 583	12 961	700 677
30-34	246 353	185 260	132 866	55 175	73 449	15 594	9 495	12 742	731 042
35-39	254 830	183 842	134 580	57 133	74 191	16 783	9 003	12 366	742 851
40-44	249 918	180 486	135 444	57 796	73 834	17 999	8 093	12 044	735 721
45-49	228 249	165 792	126 325	53 556	69 143	16 955	7 209	11 517	678 877
50-54	219 912	157 366	123 776	52 324	65 954	16 435	6 580	11 537	654 001
55-59	174 710	123 894	98 290	40 836	49 304	13 092	4 477	8 074	512 734
60-64	141 771	101 448	77 536	33 156	39 037	10 977	3 036	5 569	412 585
65-69	116 842	83 831	60 832	28 067	30 337	8 948	1 666	4 078	334 631
70-74	107 366	77 404	53 542	27 100	26 644	8 069	1 182	3 399	304 714
75-79	80 835	58 088	40 107	20 948	19 339	6 115	612	2 584	228 632
80-84	45 713	32 198	23 032	12 173	10 375	3 329	249	1 349	128 427
85 and over	28 074	21 569	14 372	7 687	7 084	2 192	236	743	81 962
All ages	3 278 636	2 371 049	1 807 993	749 150	954 243	233 167	104 321	158 623	9 658 562
FEMALES									
0-4	214 598	151 621	121 174	45 274	62 290	15 252	8 481	10 398	629 201
5-9	221 872	159 429	128 067	48 501	65 688	16 355	8 477	10 897	659 423
10-14	221 546	159 889	127 245	48 641	68 048	16 753	7 808	11 124	661 188
15-19	219 760	161 833	128 866	50 606	68 406	16 626	7 274	12 077	665 511
20-24	213 074	161 160	122 878	46 364	63 901	14 022	7 770	13 159	642 395
25-29	241 625	178 340	132 355	49 258	68 097	14 712	9 217	13 165	706 850
30-34	250 587	192 808	137 068	54 051	72 651	16 390	9 226	13 023	745 896
35-39	254 729	189 292	140 507	57 121	74 598	17 620	8 340	12 988	755 320
40-44	251 962	185 513	139 361	58 361	74 495	18 511	7 537	12 925	748 777
45-49	229 706	170 233	127 791	54 625	69 893	17 135	6 662	12 429	688 587
50-54	215 952	161 091	121 581	53 036	63 430	16 285	5 587	11 838	648 856
55-59	170 426	123 927	94 343	41 226	46 340	12 850	3 513	8 008	500 681
60-64	142 212	103 617	74 689	34 149	38 155	11 007	2 196	5 702	411 761
65-69	122 143	89 516	60 351	29 671	31 287	9 250	1 342	4 292	347 871
70-74	118 823	86 671	57 079	30 112	28 389	8 706	946	3 757	334 492
75-79	104 330	76 237	49 084	27 739	23 813	7 823	609	3 344	292 980
80-84	72 696	51 876	34 411	19 255	16 339	5 561	408	2 150	202 701
85 and over	64 627	48 561	30 278	17 714	16 051	4 906	305	1 781	184 226
All ages	3 330 668	2 451 614	1 827 128	765 704	951 871	239 764	95 698	163 057	9 826 716

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—at 30 June 2001 *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
PERSONS									
0-4	441 103	310 872	249 226	92 438	127 792	31 324	17 454	21 086	1 291 524
5-9	455 668	327 184	263 660	99 604	135 114	33 616	17 632	22 155	1 354 906
10-14	453 888	326 552	261 785	100 513	139 905	34 434	16 246	22 659	1 356 250
15-19	451 573	329 360	263 936	103 798	140 644	33 999	15 080	24 920	1 363 460
20-24	433 179	325 644	247 001	95 384	130 952	28 198	16 298	26 495	1 303 286
25-29	481 127	352 531	262 268	100 106	137 575	28 828	18 800	26 126	1 407 527
30-34	496 940	378 068	269 934	109 226	146 100	31 984	18 721	25 765	1 476 938
35-39	509 559	373 134	275 087	114 254	148 789	34 403	17 343	25 354	1 498 171
40-44	501 880	365 999	274 805	116 157	148 329	36 510	15 630	24 969	1 484 498
45-49	457 955	336 025	254 116	108 181	139 036	34 090	13 871	23 946	1 367 464
50-54	435 864	318 457	245 357	105 360	129 384	32 720	12 167	23 375	1 302 857
55-59	345 136	247 821	192 633	82 062	95 644	25 942	7 990	16 082	1 013 415
60-64	283 983	205 065	152 225	67 305	77 192	21 984	5 232	11 271	824 346
65-69	238 985	173 347	121 183	57 738	61 624	18 198	3 008	8 370	682 502
70-74	226 189	164 075	110 621	57 212	55 033	16 775	2 128	7 156	639 206
75-79	185 165	134 325	89 191	48 687	43 152	13 938	1 221	5 928	521 612
80-84	118 409	84 074	57 443	31 428	26 714	8 890	657	3 499	331 128
85 and over	92 701	70 130	44 650	25 401	23 135	7 098	541	2 524	266 188
All ages	6 609 304	4 822 663	3 635 121	1 514 854	1 906 114	472 931	200 019	321 680	19 485 278

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

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Age Groups—at 30 June

Age group (years)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (no.)					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0-4	666 018	663 745	660 983	658 577	662 323	3.59	3.54	3.48	3.43	3.40
5-9	676 164	683 051	689 409	693 952	695 483	3.65	3.64	3.63	3.61	3.57
10-14	673 297	676 420	681 235	687 909	695 062	3.63	3.61	3.59	3.58	3.57
15-19	656 072	662 622	671 839	685 052	697 949	3.54	3.53	3.54	3.56	3.58
20-24	688 974	672 934	660 137	655 421	660 891	3.72	3.59	3.48	3.41	3.39
25-29	727 034	733 819	732 082	723 620	700 677	3.92	3.91	3.86	3.76	3.60
30-34	711 433	704 915	704 518	712 239	731 042	3.84	3.76	3.71	3.70	3.75
35-39	737 898	747 291	751 975	749 984	742 851	3.98	3.98	3.96	3.90	3.81
40-44	687 220	696 248	707 868	721 469	735 721	3.71	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.78
45-49	650 942	656 787	664 622	670 510	678 877	3.51	3.50	3.50	3.49	3.48
50-54	557 959	592 349	614 757	635 503	654 001	3.01	3.16	3.24	3.31	3.36
55-59	434 526	449 012	468 982	490 124	512 734	2.34	2.39	2.47	2.55	2.63
60-64	361 546	371 849	384 553	400 204	412 585	1.95	1.98	2.03	2.08	2.12
65-69	337 949	336 283	334 644	332 831	334 631	1.82	1.79	1.76	1.73	1.72
70-74	282 362	289 270	296 140	301 533	304 714	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.57	1.56
75-79	190 041	200 786	212 337	220 207	228 632	1.03	1.07	1.12	1.15	1.17
80-84	108 635	110 728	112 785	119 307	128 427	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.66
85 and over	63 721	67 801	72 058	76 381	81 962	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42
All ages	9 211 791	9 315 910	9 420 924	9 534 823	9 658 562	49.69	49.66	49.63	49.60	49.57
FEMALES										
0-4	631 398	628 862	627 210	625 513	629 201	3.41	3.35	3.30	3.25	3.23
5-9	642 912	649 391	654 412	658 603	659 423	3.47	3.46	3.45	3.43	3.38
10-14	641 464	644 384	648 964	654 173	661 188	3.46	3.43	3.42	3.40	3.39
15-19	624 743	630 945	640 411	654 326	665 511	3.37	3.36	3.37	3.40	3.42
20-24	670 113	653 827	641 561	636 601	642 395	3.61	3.49	3.38	3.31	3.30
25-29	727 308	736 801	735 739	729 045	706 850	3.92	3.93	3.88	3.79	3.63
30-34	717 261	712 941	715 723	724 530	745 896	3.87	3.80	3.77	3.77	3.83
35-39	743 662	754 649	761 005	760 389	755 320	4.01	4.02	4.01	3.96	3.88
40-44	692 955	705 005	717 967	733 101	748 777	3.74	3.76	3.78	3.81	3.84
45-49	643 011	654 883	667 606	677 957	688 587	3.47	3.49	3.52	3.53	3.53
50-54	538 086	574 055	599 375	624 483	648 856	2.90	3.06	3.16	3.25	3.33
55-59	422 185	435 751	456 165	478 070	500 681	2.28	2.32	2.40	2.49	2.57
60-64	364 119	373 667	386 244	399 853	411 761	1.96	1.99	2.03	2.08	2.11
65-69	352 326	349 243	346 612	346 203	347 871	1.90	1.86	1.83	1.80	1.79
70-74	328 932	331 581	333 844	334 004	334 492	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.74	1.72
75-79	256 644	269 203	281 501	288 804	292 980	1.38	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.50
80-84	179 942	182 400	183 795	191 006	202 701	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99	1.04
85 and over	149 010	156 082	165 099	173 847	184 226	0.80	0.83	0.87	0.90	0.95
All ages	9 326 071	9 443 670	9 563 233	9 690 508	9 826 716	50.31	50.34	50.37	50.40	50.43

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Age Groups—at 30 June *continued*

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	2001 no.	1997 %	1998 %	1999 %	2000 %	2001 %
0-4	1 297 416	1 292 607	1 288 193	1 284 090	1 291 524	7.00	6.89	6.79	6.68	6.63
5-9	1 319 076	1 332 442	1 343 821	1 352 555	1 354 906	7.12	7.10	7.08	7.04	6.95
10-14	1 314 761	1 320 804	1 330 199	1 342 082	1 356 250	7.09	7.04	7.01	6.98	6.96
15-19	1 280 815	1 293 567	1 312 250	1 339 378	1 363 460	6.91	6.90	6.91	6.97	7.00
20-24	1 359 087	1 326 761	1 301 698	1 292 022	1 303 286	7.33	7.07	6.86	6.72	6.69
25-29	1 454 342	1 470 620	1 467 821	1 452 665	1 407 527	7.85	7.84	7.73	7.56	7.22
30-34	1 428 694	1 417 856	1 420 241	1 436 769	1 476 938	7.71	7.56	7.48	7.47	7.58
35-39	1 481 560	1 501 940	1 512 980	1 510 373	1 498 171	7.99	8.01	7.97	7.86	7.69
40-44	1 380 175	1 401 253	1 425 835	1 454 570	1 484 498	7.45	7.47	7.51	7.57	7.62
45-49	1 293 953	1 311 670	1 332 228	1 348 467	1 367 464	6.98	6.99	7.02	7.01	7.02
50-54	1 096 045	1 166 404	1 214 132	1 259 986	1 302 857	5.91	6.22	6.40	6.55	6.69
55-59	856 711	884 763	925 147	968 194	1 013 415	4.62	4.72	4.87	5.04	5.20
60-64	725 665	745 516	770 797	800 057	824 346	3.91	3.97	4.06	4.16	4.23
65-69	690 275	685 526	681 256	679 034	682 502	3.72	3.65	3.59	3.53	3.50
70-74	611 294	620 851	629 984	635 537	639 206	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.28
75-79	446 685	469 989	493 838	509 011	521 612	2.41	2.51	2.60	2.65	2.68
80-84	288 577	293 128	296 580	310 313	331 128	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.61	1.70
85 and over	212 731	223 883	237 157	250 228	266 188	1.15	1.19	1.25	1.30	1.37
All ages	18 537 862	18 759 580	18 984 157	19 225 331	19 485 278	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)(b), Marital Status of Persons 15 Years and Over

	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MALES					
<b>1996</b>	2 426 008	4 088 018	173 546	415 394	<b>7 102 966</b>
<b>1997</b>	2 486 211	4 104 172	175 133	439 307	<b>7 204 823</b>
<b>1998</b>	2 549 714	4 123 807	176 696	460 092	<b>7 310 309</b>
<b>1999</b>	2 610 663	4 143 073	178 351	483 336	<b>7 415 423</b>
<b>2000</b>	2 671 370	4 170 608	179 382	505 161	<b>7 526 521</b>
<b>2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
FEMALES					
<b>1996</b>	1 956 858	4 073 644	745 527	520 404	<b>7 296 433</b>
<b>1997</b>	2 013 074	4 089 977	748 598	548 138	<b>7 399 787</b>
<b>1998</b>	2 069 820	4 108 362	749 495	572 600	<b>7 500 277</b>
<b>1999</b>	2 124 842	4 126 312	751 197	599 193	<b>7 601 544</b>
<b>2000</b>	2 180 043	4 152 217	752 597	624 396	<b>7 709 253</b>
<b>2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
PERSONS					
<b>1996</b>	4 382 866	8 161 662	919 073	935 798	<b>14 399 399</b>
<b>1997</b>	4 499 285	8 194 149	923 731	987 445	<b>14 604 610</b>
<b>1998</b>	4 619 534	8 232 169	926 191	1 032 692	<b>14 810 586</b>
<b>1999</b>	4 735 505	8 269 385	929 548	1 082 529	<b>15 016 967</b>
<b>2000</b>	4 851 413	8 322 825	931 979	1 129 557	<b>15 235 774</b>
<b>2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from  
September 1993—see paragraph 2  
of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Based on 1996 Census data.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Birthplace—at 30 June

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MAJOR GROUPS						
Oceania and Antarctica	14 461 967	14 633 532	14 802 327	14 979 648	15 121 874	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR	2 415 924	2 430 329	2 417 406	2 403 070	2 403 679	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa	211 854	213 956	218 893	224 456	229 810	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia	497 811	510 681	531 570	543 563	564 754	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia	280 051	274 266	278 884	290 679	313 052	n.y.a.
Southern Asia	159 643	170 270	177 663	189 306	199 984	n.y.a.
The Americas	165 089	167 679	174 494	168 972	176 661	n.y.a.
Africa (excluding North Africa)	118 375	123 442	129 122	137 472	147 223	n.y.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 310 714</b>	<b>18 524 155</b>	<b>18 730 359</b>	<b>18 937 166</b>	<b>19 157 037</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>
SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH						
Australia	14 052 061	14 212 498	14 364 044	14 518 164	14 639 770	n.y.a.
Canada	27 426	28 559	29 654	27 323	28 969	n.y.a.
Chile	26 217	25 804	26 110	25 335	25 362	n.y.a.
China	121 145	135 345	149 101	159 421	168 071	n.y.a.
Egypt	37 639	37 955	37 396	37 766	37 730	n.y.a.
Fiji	40 487	40 518	38 889	38 801	40 312	n.y.a.
Former USSR and Baltic States	54 116	54 272	55 344	54 992	54 920	n.y.a.
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	193 775	198 080	203 488	207 628	209 955	n.y.a.
Germany	120 753	121 214	122 690	119 941	120 176	n.y.a.
Greece	141 750	141 962	140 955	142 211	141 238	n.y.a.
Hong Kong & Macao	79 224	58 456	55 256	50 800	56 283	n.y.a.
India	84 770	90 374	95 259	103 932	110 190	n.y.a.
Indonesia	47 736	47 839	56 798	61 851	67 553	n.y.a.
Ireland	55 925	59 506	55 684	55 209	55 824	n.y.a.
Italy	259 125	254 379	247 519	245 159	241 749	n.y.a.
Lebanon	77 293	76 151	77 155	78 901	79 851	n.y.a.
Malaysia	85 021	86 465	89 527	92 347	97 632	n.y.a.
Malta	55 628	55 342	55 976	55 408	54 937	n.y.a.
Netherlands	95 339	95 531	92 756	90 826	90 632	n.y.a.
New Zealand	315 054	327 323	342 705	356 961	374 892	n.y.a.
Philippines	102 675	109 879	114 304	120 816	123 035	n.y.a.
Poland	70 891	71 156	70 639	69 521	68 306	n.y.a.
Singapore	31 393	30 740	28 772	25 141	30 713	n.y.a.
South Africa	61 371	65 095	68 406	73 077	80 074	n.y.a.
Sri Lanka	51 960	54 115	55 240	54 800	56 048	n.y.a.
Turkey	31 904	31 656	31 428	31 108	31 569	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	1 164 088	1 173 031	1 168 986	1 159 783	1 160 039	n.y.a.
United States of America	54 296	56 385	62 126	59 669	65 034	n.y.a.
Viet Nam	164 164	167 325	173 549	173 567	174 449	n.y.a.

(a) Based on 1996 Census data.

(b) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
At 30 June	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Males

<b>1991</b>	48 099	9 982	45 851	9 748	25 125	6 801	23 282	1 281	<b>170 267</b>
<b>1992</b>	49 213	10 200	46 891	9 921	25 621	6 954	23 784	1 327	<b>174 011</b>
<b>1993</b>	50 389	10 422	47 990	10 123	26 128	7 115	24 276	1 375	<b>177 920</b>
<b>1994</b>	51 581	10 652	49 113	10 342	26 654	7 276	24 773	1 423	<b>181 918</b>
<b>1995</b>	52 802	10 894	50 274	10 572	27 219	7 444	25 291	1 472	<b>186 075</b>
<b>1996</b>	54 103	11 149	51 525	10 810	27 794	7 620	25 836	1 522	<b>190 468</b>

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Females

<b>1991</b>	49 685	10 277	47 340	10 061	25 766	6 982	23 592	1 333	<b>175 114</b>
<b>1992</b>	50 814	10 478	48 450	10 283	26 238	7 104	24 066	1 372	<b>178 886</b>
<b>1993</b>	51 986	10 705	49 600	10 510	26 745	7 236	24 541	1 410	<b>182 816</b>
<b>1994</b>	53 218	10 934	50 771	10 741	27 256	7 378	25 015	1 449	<b>186 847</b>
<b>1995</b>	54 482	11 179	51 983	10 985	27 812	7 531	25 520	1 492	<b>191 071</b>
<b>1996</b>	55 822	11 449	53 292	11 241	28 411	7 702	26 040	1 536	<b>195 581</b>

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Persons

<b>1991</b>	97 784	20 259	93 191	19 809	50 891	13 783	46 874	2 614	<b>345 381</b>
<b>1992</b>	100 027	20 678	95 341	20 204	51 859	14 058	47 850	2 699	<b>352 897</b>
<b>1993</b>	102 375	21 127	97 590	20 633	52 873	14 351	48 817	2 785	<b>360 736</b>
<b>1994</b>	104 799	21 586	99 884	21 083	53 910	14 654	49 788	2 872	<b>368 765</b>
<b>1995</b>	107 284	22 073	102 257	21 557	55 031	14 975	50 811	2 964	<b>377 146</b>
<b>1996</b>	109 925	22 598	104 817	22 051	56 205	15 322	51 876	3 058	<b>386 049</b>

## EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, Low Series—Persons

<b>1997</b>	112 167	23 002	107 558	22 503	57 263	15 581	52 782	3 161	<b>394 214</b>
<b>1998</b>	114 411	23 403	110 324	22 953	58 321	15 841	53 687	3 266	<b>402 404</b>
<b>1999</b>	116 652	23 801	113 111	23 405	59 382	16 106	54 587	3 372	<b>410 615</b>
<b>2000</b>	118 895	24 195	115 919	23 857	60 441	16 373	55 480	3 480	<b>418 841</b>
<b>2001</b>	121 142	24 586	118 749	24 313	61 505	16 644	56 364	3 589	<b>427 094</b>
<b>2002</b>	123 405	24 974	121 601	24 770	62 577	16 917	57 236	3 699	<b>435 381</b>
<b>2003</b>	125 692	25 363	124 473	25 229	63 658	17 193	58 096	3 809	<b>443 715</b>
<b>2004</b>	128 006	25 753	127 375	25 692	64 752	17 470	58 944	3 921	<b>452 114</b>
<b>2005</b>	130 348	26 145	130 311	26 161	65 857	17 747	59 780	4 034	<b>460 583</b>
<b>2006</b>	132 716	26 541	133 288	26 633	66 976	18 023	60 610	4 149	<b>469 135</b>

## EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, High Series—Persons

<b>1997</b>	117 912	23 541	111 004	22 969	58 342	16 727	53 147	3 377	<b>407 216</b>
<b>1998</b>	126 402	24 507	117 454	23 907	60 522	18 257	54 416	3 723	<b>429 386</b>
<b>1999</b>	135 421	25 496	124 174	24 866	62 744	19 923	55 680	4 099	<b>452 602</b>
<b>2000</b>	144 994	26 507	131 169	25 848	65 005	21 739	56 928	4 508	<b>476 899</b>
<b>2001</b>	155 159	27 540	138 446	26 852	67 313	23 715	58 162	4 950	<b>502 339</b>
<b>2002</b>	165 958	28 595	146 010	27 878	69 669	25 863	59 377	5 428	<b>528 981</b>
<b>2003</b>	177 433	29 677	153 865	28 927	72 076	28 196	60 570	5 944	<b>556 891</b>
<b>2004</b>	189 629	30 784	162 029	29 999	74 534	30 731	61 738	6 504	<b>586 151</b>
<b>2005</b>	202 579	31 918	170 515	31 098	77 042	33 480	62 885	7 110	<b>616 830</b>
<b>2006</b>	216 323	33 079	179 338	32 220	79 600	36 465	64 015	7 766	<b>649 009</b>

(a) 1996 Census based. Estimates and the low projections series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous, as recorded on 1996 Census forms. The high projection series assume a change in propensity based on the 1991–1996 period.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

## BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>1995-96</b>	84 816	61 324	46 555	18 839	24 614	6 377	3 596	4 275	<b>250 438</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	87 460	61 232	47 482	18 576	24 744	6 242	3 564	4 302	<b>253 660</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	<b>249 105</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	<b>249 965</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	<b>249 310</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	86 290	58 615	47 685	17 449	24 442	6 263	3 701	4 216	<b>248 700</b>
<b>1996</b>	86 678	61 537	46 718	18 803	24 905	6 337	3 583	4 317	<b>252 926</b>
<b>1997</b>	86 357	60 610	47 482	18 411	24 514	5 974	3 582	4 151	<b>251 129</b>
<b>1998</b>	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	<b>248 267</b>
<b>1999</b>	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	<b>250 197</b>
<b>2000</b>	88 269	59 322	46 730	17 604	24 711	5 604	3 646	4 240	<b>250 168</b>
<b>2001</b>	83 298	59 245	47 691	17 277	24 007	6 420	3 825	3 957	<b>245 759</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	21 540	14 543	11 689	4 449	6 066	1 407	967	1 103	<b>61 773</b>
September	22 735	14 633	12 498	4 360	6 103	1 405	879	1 065	<b>63 688</b>
December	22 973	15 520	10 404	4 319	6 298	1 376	842	1 079	<b>62 821</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	19 616	13 609	12 404	4 549	5 800	1 775	1 034	1 116	<b>59 910</b>
June	20 966	14 853	12 379	4 221	6 241	1 707	946	956	<b>62 281</b>
September	21 977	15 550	11 873	4 398	6 023	1 173	879	945	<b>62 827</b>
December	20 739	15 233	11 035	4 109	5 943	1 765	966	940	<b>60 741</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	20 519	14 411	12 538	4 564	5 005	1 528	897	1 069	<b>60 539</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
<b>1995-96</b>	1.794	1.714	1.815	1.725	1.807	1.850	2.225	1.633	<b>1.777</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	1.837	1.704	1.828	1.716	1.795	1.840	2.178	1.636	<b>1.789</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	1.787	1.670	1.797	1.703	1.778	1.763	2.199	1.591	<b>1.753</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	1.793	1.639	1.790	1.723	1.806	1.953	2.150	1.626	<b>1.755</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	1.790	1.645	1.792	1.697	1.784	1.816	2.155	1.597	<b>1.748</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	1.792	1.609	1.796	1.674	1.751	1.995	2.190	1.620	<b>1.741</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.



## DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>1995-96</b>	44 464	32 827	21 265	11 339	10 661	3 856	767	1 213	<b>126 400</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	44 720	32 570	21 902	11 625	10 586	3 798	831	1 259	<b>127 298</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	<b>129 255</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	<b>128 278</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	<b>128 392</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	45 655	32 013	22 756	11 814	10 499	3 895	897	1 372	<b>128 906</b>
<b>1996</b>	44 914	32 802	22 033	11 583	10 925	3 826	813	1 284	<b>128 187</b>
<b>1997</b>	45 451	32 760	22 087	11 631	10 839	3 837	838	1 340	<b>128 788</b>
<b>1998</b>	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	<b>127 444</b>
<b>1999</b>	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	<b>128 208</b>
<b>2000</b>	46 247	33 203	22 279	11 717	10 627	3 730	896	1 324	<b>130 029</b>
<b>2001</b>	44 641	32 365	22 857	11 745	10 780	3 872	873	1 420	<b>128 557</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	11 396	8 094	5 655	3 001	2 734	917	225	310	<b>32 334</b>
September	13 544	8 403	6 348	3 239	2 795	954	242	366	<b>35 894</b>
December	11 367	9 356	5 136	2 829	2 645	1 012	215	341	<b>32 901</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	10 273	6 870	5 762	2 809	2 448	968	200	340	<b>29 671</b>
June	10 471	7 384	5 510	2 937	2 611	961	240	325	<b>30 440</b>
September	12 946	9 325	6 259	3 154	2 974	987	194	393	<b>36 233</b>
December	10 951	8 786	5 326	2 845	2 747	956	239	362	<b>32 213</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	9 929	6 828	6 008	2 827	2 584	897	219	310	<b>29 604</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(b)									
<b>1995-96</b>	6.33	6.31	6.20	6.15	6.16	7.11	8.37	5.61	<b>6.30</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	6.17	6.09	6.18	6.13	5.90	6.84	9.32	5.64	<b>6.15</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	6.13	5.90	6.10	6.02	5.94	6.62	8.65	5.52	<b>6.06</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	5.88	5.79	5.89	5.84	5.65	6.23	7.76	5.14	<b>5.85</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	5.66	5.46	5.73	5.61	5.58	6.23	8.76	5.14	<b>5.64</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	5.51	5.25	5.50	5.54	5.07	6.30	8.24	4.92	<b>5.44</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes

(b) Based on the direct method.

## INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
<b>1995-96</b>	499	325	301	93	140	36	47	27	<b>1 468</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	471	273	267	93	133	30	32	18	<b>1 318</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	<b>1 310</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	<b>1 340</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	482	304	260	70	114	38	41	18	<b>1 327</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	453	257	291	76	118	32	39	18	<b>1 284</b>
<b>1996</b>	483	303	287	92	145	28	47	25	<b>1 410</b>
<b>1997</b>	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	<b>1 359</b>
<b>1998</b>	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	<b>1 247</b>
<b>1999</b>	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	<b>1 394</b>
<b>2000</b>	439	281	277	76	114	28	38	23	<b>1 276</b>
<b>2001</b>	443	290	278	77	120	32	41	13	<b>1 294</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	115	77	61	16	28	9	11	9	<b>326</b>
September	108	63	73	20	22	6	12	3	<b>307</b>
December	122	68	68	16	36	8	7	8	<b>333</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	107	51	65	22	32	9	7	—	<b>295</b>
June	116	75	85	18	28	9	13	5	<b>349</b>
September	90	80	61	20	31	11	10	—	<b>305</b>
December	130	84	67	17	29	3	11	4	<b>345</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	75	58	75	23	27	11	13	—	<b>284</b>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
<b>1995-96</b>	5.88	5.30	6.47	4.94	5.69	5.65	13.07	6.32	<b>5.86</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	5.39	4.46	5.62	5.01	5.38	4.81	8.98	4.18	<b>5.20</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	<b>5.26</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	<b>5.36</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	5.62	5.09	5.49	3.91	4.58	6.55	11.28	4.35	<b>5.32</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	5.25	4.38	6.10	4.36	4.83	5.11	10.54	4.27	<b>5.16</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

## MARRIAGES AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES									
<b>1995-96</b>	37 361	26 117	20 876	8 211	10 178	2 753	811	1 793	<b>108 100</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	37 618	25 664	20 822	8 003	10 372	2 507	802	1 771	<b>107 559</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	36 926	25 955	21 262	7 988	10 457	2 782	786	1 656	<b>107 812</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	38 770	26 351	21 582	8 034	10 496	2 483	845	1 728	<b>110 289</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	39 081	27 558	23 153	8 428	10 742	2 648	873	1 798	<b>114 281</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	39 334	25 728	21 172	7 689	10 268	2 446	788	1 678	<b>109 103</b>
<b>1996</b>	35 716	26 074	20 913	8 011	10 294	2 654	787	1 654	<b>106 103</b>
<b>1997</b>	36 679	25 456	20 868	7 945	10 456	2 672	786	1 873	<b>106 735</b>
<b>1998</b>	39 136	26 372	21 257	8 022	10 705	2 599	815	1 692	<b>110 598</b>
<b>1999</b>	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	<b>114 316</b>
<b>2000</b>	39 323	26 852	22 842	8 227	11 000	2 589	861	1 735	<b>113 429</b>
<b>2001</b>	36 109	24 953	20 314	7 434	9 785	2 182	781	1 572	<b>103 130</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	8 595	6 202	6 161	1 996	2 531	733	221	542	<b>26 981</b>
September	8 971	3 943	5 471	1 092	1 499	364	332	244	<b>21 916</b>
December	11 568	8 024	6 159	2 703	3 698	582	160	567	<b>33 461</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	10 679	8 064	4 660	2 175	2 596	789	101	549	<b>29 613</b>
June	8 116	5 697	4 882	1 719	2 475	711	195	318	<b>24 113</b>
September	6 384	3 618	4 932	1 096	1 268	346	319	212	<b>18 175</b>
December	10 930	7 574	5 840	2 444	3 446	336	166	493	<b>31 229</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	9 949	8 194	4 785	2 135	1 935	1 091	96	552	<b>28 737</b>
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES									
<b>1995-96</b>	6.06	5.75	6.32	5.58	5.82	5.81	4.49	5.86	<b>5.94</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	6.02	5.60	6.18	5.42	5.82	5.28	4.34	5.72	<b>5.84</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	5.84	5.61	6.21	5.38	5.78	5.88	4.16	5.35	<b>5.78</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	6.05	5.63	6.20	5.37	5.70	5.25	4.39	5.54	<b>5.84</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	6.03	5.83	6.54	5.60	5.75	5.61	4.45	5.70	<b>5.98</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	5.99	5.37	5.88	5.09	5.42	5.18	3.97	5.26	<b>5.64</b>

## DIVORCES AND CRUDE DIVORCE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
DIVORCES									
<b>1995-96</b>	15 974	12 002	10 837	4 236	5 195	1 568	444	1 623	<b>51 879</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	15 667	13 046	11 161	4 362	4 931	1 351	473	1 670	<b>52 661</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	14 117	11 916	11 092	4 113	5 112	1 303	420	1 470	<b>49 543</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	15 373	12 579	11 845	4 191	5 410	1 339	434	1 544	<b>52 715</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	15 492	12 818	10 715	4 197	5 323	1 434	450	1 440	<b>51 869</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	14 886	12 495	11 298	4 072	5 131	1 289	455	1 642	<b>51 268</b>
<b>1996</b>	15 984	12 491	10 996	4 358	4 959	1 582	486	1 610	<b>52 466</b>
<b>1997</b>	14 655	12 463	11 744	4 115	5 046	1 321	416	1 528	<b>51 288</b>
<b>1998</b>	14 987	12 307	11 349	4 159	5 268	1 322	457	1 521	<b>51 370</b>
<b>1999</b>	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	<b>52 566</b>
<b>2000</b>	14 756	12 401	10 092	4 036	5 276	1 329	455	1 561	<b>49 906</b>
<b>2001</b>	16 057	13 722	12 085	4 545	5 351	1 439	447	1 684	<b>55 330</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	3 921	3 186	2 503	984	1 384	427	131	412	<b>12 948</b>
September	3 964	3 088	2 705	1 056	1 431	324	118	413	<b>13 099</b>
December	3 595	3 394	2 759	1 031	1 249	310	107	437	<b>12 882</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	3 568	2 590	2 624	824	1 192	275	108	358	<b>11 539</b>
June	3 759	3 423	3 210	1 161	1 259	380	122	434	<b>13 748</b>
September	4 134	3 756	3 382	1 387	1 503	398	108	469	<b>15 137</b>
December	4 596	3 953	2 869	1 173	1 397	386	109	423	<b>14 906</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	4 198	3 081	2 490	930	1 115	304	167	365	<b>12 650</b>
CRUDE DIVORCE RATES									
<b>1995-96</b>	2.59	2.64	3.28	2.88	2.97	3.31	2.46	(a)	<b>2.85</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	2.51	2.85	3.31	2.95	2.77	2.85	2.56	(a)	<b>2.86</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	2.23	2.58	3.24	2.77	2.82	2.75	2.22	(a)	<b>2.66</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	2.40	2.69	3.40	2.80	2.94	2.83	2.25	(a)	<b>2.79</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	2.39	2.71	3.03	2.79	2.85	3.04	2.30	(a)	<b>2.71</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	2.27	2.61	3.14	2.69	2.71	2.73	2.29	(a)	<b>2.65</b>

(a) Many divorces registered in the Australian Capital Territory involve applicants normally resident in areas surrounding the Australian Capital Territory.

## COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
<b>1995-96</b>	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	-5 524	<b>104 137</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	85 751	29 857	55 894	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	<b>87 079</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	7 192	<b>86 354</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	-11 363	<b>85 120</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	92 272	41 078	51 194	212 849	156 768	56 081	-8 219	<b>99 056</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>109 729</b>
<b>1996</b>	92 502	28 479	64 023	168 830	129 784	39 046	-5 626	<b>97 444</b>
<b>1997</b>	78 229	30 343	47 886	181 988	146 220	35 768	-11 289	<b>72 365</b>
<b>1998</b>	81 065	33 433	47 632	187 318	146 169	41 149	14 319	<b>103 100</b>
<b>1999</b>	88 010	38 225	49 785	201 864	147 439	54 425	-15 858	<b>88 352</b>
<b>2000</b>	93 029	40 884	52 145	225 670	162 519	63 151	n.y.a.	<b>(a)104 482</b>
<b>2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>110 478</b>
<b>2000</b>								
June	22 119	10 154	11 965	40 294	36 741	3 553	2 912	<b>18 430</b>
September	23 568	9 736	13 832	58 504	38 041	20 463	n.y.a.	<b>34 295</b>
December	22 942	9 099	13 843	57 415	43 200	14 215	n.y.a.	<b>28 058</b>
<b>2001</b>								
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>26 770</b>
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>20 606</b>
September	22 833	11 632	11 201	65 926	41 477	24 449	n.y.a.	<b>35 650</b>
December	21 348	11 222	10 126	59 021	41 695	17 326	n.y.a.	<b>27 452</b>
<b>2002</b>								
March	22 163	14 449	7 714	91 783	48 909	42 874	-27 629	<b>22 959</b>

(a) Includes category jumping for March and June Quarters, 2000.

## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	LONG-TERM.....				SHORT-TERM.....		
	Permanent (settler) no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total permanent and long-term no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total no.
<b>1995-96</b>	99 139	79 206	84 372	262 717	2 569 343	3 966 161	6 798 221
<b>1996-97</b>	85 751	80 170	95 079	261 000	2 786 044	4 252 654	7 299 698
<b>1997-98</b>	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	3 020 097	4 220 005	7 505 543
<b>1998-99</b>	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
<b>1999-2000</b>	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
<b>2000-01</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	5 061 334	n.y.a.
<b>1996</b>	92 502	80 004	88 826	261 332	2 695 534	4 164 826	7 121 692
<b>1997</b>	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	2 897 197	4 317 869	7 475 283
<b>1998</b>	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
<b>1999</b>	88 010	76 133	125 731	289 874	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
<b>2000</b>	93 029	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	318 699	n.y.a.	4 946 161	n.y.a.
<b>2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	4 870 966	n.y.a.
<b>2000</b>							
June	22 119	16 159	24 135	62 413	782 075	1 072 906	1 917 394
September	23 568	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	82 072	n.y.a.	1 203 787	n.y.a.
December	22 942	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	80 357	n.y.a.	1 462 209	n.y.a.
<b>2001</b>							
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 299 077	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 096 267	n.y.a.
September	22 833	19 475	46 451	88 759	952 533	1 197 764	2 239 056
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	80 369	770 538	1 277 858	2 128 764
<b>2002</b>							
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	113 946	848 584	1 263 029	2 225 559

## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM.....		Total
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>1995-96</b>	13 313	15 357	28 670	70 253	54 133	153 056	2 624 359	3 910 129	<b>6 687 544</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	13 766	16 091	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605	2 837 207	4 217 015	<b>7 220 827</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	14 598	17 387	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	<b>7 416 497</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	n.a.	n.a.	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	<b>7 643 247</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	n.a.	n.a.	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846	3 332 258	4 635 203	<b>8 165 306</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
<b>1996</b>	13 152	15 327	28 479	70 964	58 820	158 263	2 731 963	4 110 846	<b>7 001 072</b>
<b>1997</b>	14 027	16 316	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	<b>7 390 489</b>
<b>1998</b>	n.a.	n.a.	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 060	4 150 242	<b>7 490 904</b>
<b>1999</b>	n.a.	n.a.	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	<b>7 845 178</b>
<b>2000</b>	n.a.	n.a.	40 884	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	203 403	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
<b>2001</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	n.a.	n.a.	10 154	19 910	16 831	46 895	896 382	1 124 033	<b>2 067 311</b>
September	n.a.	n.a.	9 736	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	47 777	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
December	n.a.	n.a.	9 099	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	52 299	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
September	n.a.	n.a.	11 632	23 388	18 089	53 109	938 216	1 198 213	<b>2 189 538</b>
December	n.a.	n.a.	11 222	18 180	23 515	52 917	806 992	1 179 272	<b>2 039 181</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	n.a.	n.a.	14 449	29 466	19 443	63 358	741 603	1 336 666	<b>2 141 627</b>

## PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS, Birthplace

QUARTER ENDED.....

Birthplace	1999-2000			
	Sep 2001	Dec 2001	Mar 2002	
	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS				
Oceania and Antarctica	26 039	4 669	4 441	5 569
Europe and the former USSR	18 796	4 366	4 469	3 997
Middle East and North Africa	6 031	1 572	1 421	1 260
Southeast Asia	11 269	3 774	3 669	3 139
Northeast Asia	11 341	2 930	2 218	2 774
Southern Asia	8 447	2 341	2 048	2 270
The Americas	2 419	747	663	586
Africa (excluding North Africa)	7 857	2 432	2 412	2 563
Other and not stated	73	—	7	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>92 272</b>	<b>22 833</b>	<b>21 348</b>	<b>22 163</b>

## SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	375	115	97	124
Canada	673	189	145	116
Chile	135	32	43	27
China	6 809	1 693	1 422	1 797
Egypt	360	97	119	78
Fiji	1 856	490	408	369
Former USSR and Baltic States	1 006	288	305	221
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	4 362	862	1 033	650
Germany	781	167	184	161
Greece	101	25	25	35
Hong Kong & Macao	1 510	302	190	225
India	4 631	1 378	1 294	1 204
Indonesia	2 943	1 396	1 304	781
Malaysia	1 771	419	485	454
Malta	41	3	8	7
Netherlands	438	125	105	97
New Zealand	21 889	3 694	3 601	4 657
Philippines	3 186	689	524	591
Poland	222	67	59	56
Singapore	884	396	366	310
South Africa	5 691	1 578	1 419	1 644
Sri Lanka	1 280	403	448	588
Turkey	513	180	127	125
United Kingdom	9 201	2 090	2 138	2 207
United States of America	1 061	316	303	246
Viet Nam	1 502	441	470	464

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.



## PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Birthplace

QUARTER ENDED.....

1999-2000	Sep 2001	Dec 2001	Mar 2002
no.	no.	no.	no.

## MAJOR GROUPS

Oceania and Antarctica	25 412	7 322	6 960	9 495
Europe and the former USSR	6 770	1 498	1 389	1 953
Middle East and North Africa	685	205	147	219
Southeast Asia	1 884	584	711	729
Northeast Asia	4 415	1 458	1 486	1 411
Southern Asia	368	85	125	112
The Americas	1 172	365	283	388
Africa (excluding North Africa)	368	113	120	140
Other and not stated	4	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 078</b>	<b>11 632</b>	<b>11 222</b>	<b>14 449</b>

## SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	20 234	5 839	5 210	7 731
Canada	307	84	73	109
Chile	79	21	25	21
China	1 802	637	692	612
Egypt	78	17	18	26
Fiji	119	38	34	44
Former USSR and Baltic States	65	15	14	16
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	358	61	85	72
Germany	259	63	48	92
Greece	247	54	34	62
Hong Kong & Macao	1 620	512	431	424
India	229	45	70	68
Indonesia	445	165	219	162
Malaysia	315	112	94	122
Malta	76	14	25	23
Netherlands	163	49	35	57
New Zealand	4 526	1 342	1 537	1 572
Philippines	220	54	55	70
Poland	108	15	28	29
Singapore	180	53	55	72
South Africa	205	64	76	80
Sri Lanka	99	21	37	26
Turkey	83	13	13	27
United Kingdom	3 959	874	815	1 150
United States of America	604	215	133	210
Viet Nam	458	134	198	199

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

## NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>1995-96</b>	50 051	27 207	13 823	3 958	13 044	474	597	550	<b>109 661</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	40 168	22 783	13 840	3 431	13 181	320	593	101	<b>94 396</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	- 242	<b>79 162</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	- 225	<b>96 483</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	<b>107 275</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
<b>1996</b>	46 446	24 978	13 427	3 790	13 037	535	594	297	<b>103 070</b>
<b>1997</b>	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	- 124	<b>83 654</b>
<b>1998</b>	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	<b>88 781</b>
<b>1999</b>	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	- 487	<b>104 210</b>
<b>2000</b>	47 942	29 717	17 186	3 867	14 804	381	954	452	<b>115 296</b>
<b>2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	7 645	3 061	2 856	70	1 808	-56	162	-24	<b>15 518</b>
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	<b>34 295</b>
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	—	<b>28 058</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</b>
September	14 077	8 895	6 593	1 130	4 428	75	109	349	<b>35 650</b>
December	10 885	6 395	4 725	1 185	4 185	273	- 137	-49	<b>27 452</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	17 933	14 984	8 988	1 665	6 223	163	90	543	<b>50 588</b>

(a) Excludes category jumping.

(b) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

## CATEGORY JUMPING

<i>Period</i>	<i>Australian residents</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Net</i> <i>no.</i>
<b>1995-96</b>	19 820	14 296	-5 524
<b>1996-97</b>	23 985	16 668	-7 317
<b>1997-98</b>	18 878	26 070	7 192
<b>1998-99</b>	38	-11 325	-11 363
<b>1999-2000</b>	1 735	-6 484	-8 219
<b>2000-01</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>1996</b>	10 459	4 833	-5 626
<b>1997</b>	36 750	25 461	-11 289
<b>1998</b>	5 126	19 445	14 319
<b>1999</b>	6 606	-9 252	-15 858
<b>2000</b>	-5 350	-16 164	-10 814
<b>2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>2000</b>			
June	-6 568	-3 656	2 912
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>2001</b>			
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>2002</b>			
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	-27 629

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION

## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>ARRIVALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES</b>									
<b>1995-96</b>	..	20 847	33 754	6 310	7 057	2 630	2 512	9 759	<b>82 869</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	..	23 774	38 303	7 382	7 476	3 017	2 589	11 974	<b>94 515</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	..	22 932	37 177	6 919	7 244	2 802	2 876	11 439	<b>91 389</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	..	22 384	36 710	6 727	7 685	2 960	2 625	10 951	<b>90 042</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	..	23 144	37 349	7 197	8 130	2 951	2 705	11 537	<b>93 013</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	..	23 967	39 308	7 552	8 839	2 929	2 891	11 464	<b>96 950</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	..	5 616	9 478	1 739	2 119	707	649	3 067	<b>23 375</b>
September	..	5 241	8 554	1 784	1 964	645	647	2 459	<b>21 294</b>
December	..	6 850	11 548	2 186	2 618	849	885	3 354	<b>28 290</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	..	5 984	9 574	1 893	2 158	686	625	2 815	<b>23 735</b>
June	..	5 892	9 632	1 689	2 099	749	734	2 836	<b>23 631</b>
September	..	5 590	9 110	1 698	1 907	639	687	2 754	<b>22 385</b>
December	..	6 360	10 303	1 849	2 397	741	806	3 260	<b>25 716</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	..	6 148	10 231	1 672	2 063	689	701	2 936	<b>24 440</b>
<b>ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA</b>									
<b>1995-96</b>	19 321	..	16 149	7 851	5 560	3 323	2 050	2 011	<b>56 265</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	23 728	..	18 104	9 065	6 785	3 906	2 293	2 628	<b>66 509</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	24 487	..	18 279	9 212	7 136	4 231	2 381	2 716	<b>68 442</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	24 322	..	18 098	8 925	7 488	4 410	2 353	2 488	<b>68 084</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	25 844	..	18 413	9 506	8 108	4 566	2 542	2 716	<b>71 695</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	26 971	..	19 607	9 878	8 557	4 671	2 663	2 618	<b>74 965</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	6 644	..	4 488	2 354	1 837	1 101	609	673	<b>17 706</b>
September	5 867	..	4 281	2 210	1 909	1 047	652	598	<b>16 564</b>
December	7 571	..	5 567	2 778	2 423	1 410	865	792	<b>21 406</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	6 929	..	4 895	2 526	2 124	1 045	576	630	<b>18 725</b>
June	6 604	..	4 864	2 364	2 101	1 169	570	598	<b>18 270</b>
September	6 149	..	4 660	2 215	2 014	1 048	530	627	<b>17 243</b>
December	7 553	..	5 405	2 503	2 451	1 314	854	724	<b>20 804</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	7 396	..	5 330	2 323	2 242	1 328	645	639	<b>19 903</b>

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN QUEENSLAND									
<b>1995-96</b>	49 190	25 944	..	8 684	7 916	3 971	5 512	4 645	<b>105 862</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	49 931	23 401	..	7 094	6 865	4 179	5 205	3 827	<b>100 502</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	48 590	21 025	..	6 341	6 931	4 040	5 358	3 536	<b>95 821</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	48 244	19 232	..	6 544	7 240	4 183	5 105	3 429	<b>93 977</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	50 809	19 034	..	6 657	7 632	3 671	5 414	3 552	<b>96 769</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	53 383	20 475	..	6 837	7 563	3 926	5 388	3 529	<b>101 101</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	12 697	4 836	..	1 681	1 835	885	1 314	901	<b>24 149</b>
September	11 716	4 462	..	1 629	1 841	919	1 233	797	<b>22 597</b>
December	15 246	6 124	..	1 941	2 175	1 086	1 603	1 191	<b>29 366</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	13 030	4 808	..	1 582	1 755	963	1 229	787	<b>24 154</b>
June	13 391	5 081	..	1 685	1 792	958	1 323	754	<b>24 984</b>
September	12 768	4 795	..	1 576	1 846	871	1 242	815	<b>23 913</b>
December	15 591	5 922	..	1 887	2 317	1 089	1 506	1 136	<b>29 448</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	14 855	5 562	..	1 868	2 134	958	1 477	916	<b>27 770</b>
ARRIVALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA									
<b>1995-96</b>	5 947	7 015	5 414	..	2 957	848	2 898	754	<b>25 833</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	7 010	7 811	5 575	..	3 180	1 001	3 339	790	<b>28 706</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	6 695	7 615	5 412	..	3 175	1 069	3 349	769	<b>28 084</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	6 728	7 462	5 315	..	3 221	1 024	3 433	733	<b>27 916</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	6 390	7 419	5 117	..	3 241	1 010	3 105	732	<b>27 014</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	6 902	7 649	5 281	..	3 284	1 066	3 217	747	<b>28 146</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	1 556	1 957	1 293	..	832	258	701	163	<b>6 760</b>
September	1 501	1 749	1 228	..	736	242	723	173	<b>6 352</b>
December	1 945	2 165	1 469	..	889	285	1 021	231	<b>8 005</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	1 663	1 731	1 260	..	870	263	770	187	<b>6 744</b>
June	1 793	2 004	1 324	..	789	276	703	156	<b>7 045</b>
September	1 655	1 728	1 313	..	785	206	657	172	<b>6 516</b>
December	2 050	2 266	1 552	..	886	228	877	223	<b>8 082</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	1 905	1 789	1 469	..	964	230	755	190	<b>7 302</b>

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>ARRIVALS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>									
<b>1995-96</b>	8 517	7 297	7 610	4 073	..	1 652	2 728	951	<b>32 828</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	9 263	8 366	7 774	4 133	..	2 014	2 907	1 145	<b>35 602</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	9 149	7 880	7 411	3 904	..	1 922	2 959	1 024	<b>34 249</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	8 355	7 258	6 842	3 702	..	2 075	2 892	1 035	<b>32 159</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	8 341	7 458	6 765	3 710	..	1 776	2 486	933	<b>31 469</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	8 542	6 807	6 713	3 443	..	1 694	2 705	787	<b>30 691</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	2 048	1 969	1 675	940	..	440	607	207	<b>7 886</b>
September	1 941	1 555	1 565	739	..	422	647	202	<b>7 071</b>
December	2 452	1 930	1 868	1 047	..	437	787	242	<b>8 763</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	2 101	1 636	1 650	844	..	443	697	171	<b>7 542</b>
June	2 048	1 686	1 630	813	..	392	574	172	<b>7 315</b>
September	1 908	1 657	1 488	758	..	365	586	180	<b>6 942</b>
December	2 217	1 961	1 706	851	..	398	646	230	<b>8 009</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	2 075	1 837	1 604	847	..	505	701	198	<b>7 767</b>

## ARRIVALS IN TASMANIA

<b>1995-96</b>	2 090	2 828	2 624	967	1 460	..	327	235	<b>10 531</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	2 595	2 844	2 852	947	1 415	..	324	271	<b>11 248</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	2 392	2 913	2 568	868	1 530	..	350	269	<b>10 890</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	2 811	3 085	2 867	880	1 644	..	260	286	<b>11 833</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	2 745	3 045	2 691	925	1 707	..	377	307	<b>11 797</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	2 994	3 275	2 914	966	1 687	..	367	328	<b>12 531</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	689	764	586	253	357	..	101	84	<b>2 834</b>
September	555	706	699	195	387	..	71	78	<b>2 691</b>
December	898	931	795	265	520	..	137	89	<b>3 635</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	792	827	754	270	361	..	69	70	<b>3 143</b>
June	749	811	666	236	419	..	90	91	<b>3 062</b>
September	645	792	679	211	365	..	81	58	<b>2 831</b>
December	854	892	831	276	418	..	116	93	<b>3 480</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	883	952	868	270	438	..	86	84	<b>3 581</b>

## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>ARRIVALS IN NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>									
<b>1995-96</b>	2 896	2 846	4 546	3 116	2 692	296	..	558	<b>16 950</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	3 225	2 864	5 187	3 836	2 890	381	..	513	<b>18 896</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	3 089	2 715	4 549	3 244	2 743	423	..	510	<b>17 273</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	3 224	2 379	4 358	3 086	2 300	439	..	458	<b>16 244</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 008	2 413	4 740	2 846	2 412	434	..	421	<b>16 274</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	3 039	2 519	4 677	2 672	2 433	380	..	362	<b>16 082</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	747	555	1 159	711	592	90	..	82	<b>3 936</b>
September	695	562	1 048	621	626	79	..	76	<b>3 707</b>
December	993	794	1 458	774	605	108	..	127	<b>4 859</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	702	520	1 097	613	570	106	..	84	<b>3 692</b>
June	649	643	1 074	664	632	87	..	75	<b>3 824</b>
September	587	523	968	508	573	73	..	113	<b>3 345</b>
December	740	731	1 119	613	638	102	..	104	<b>4 047</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	630	557	1 051	602	598	63	..	104	<b>3 605</b>
<b>ARRIVALS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>									
<b>1995-96</b>	9 678	2 289	3 150	1 024	1 120	401	595	..	<b>18 257</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	10 738	2 136	2 528	877	802	411	449	..	<b>17 941</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	10 530	2 156	2 458	850	764	369	439	..	<b>17 566</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	10 673	2 309	2 554	921	806	411	493	..	<b>18 167</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	11 462	2 469	2 682	946	923	361	516	..	<b>19 359</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	11 856	2 348	2 947	1 032	1 039	424	515	..	<b>20 161</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	2 751	554	639	229	241	94	100	..	<b>4 608</b>
September	2 536	453	649	204	176	79	124	..	<b>4 221</b>
December	3 579	733	878	322	288	120	204	..	<b>6 124</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	2 804	558	714	280	276	134	117	..	<b>4 883</b>
June	2 937	604	706	226	299	91	70	..	<b>4 933</b>
September	2 445	549	592	182	211	81	139	..	<b>4 199</b>
December	3 145	773	938	274	310	178	200	..	<b>5 818</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	3 005	558	766	249	239	108	105	..	<b>5 030</b>

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
TOTAL									
<b>1995-96</b>	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	<b>349 395</b>
<b>1996-97</b>	106 490	71 196	80 323	33 334	29 413	14 909	17 106	21 148	<b>373 919</b>
<b>1997-98</b>	104 932	67 236	77 854	31 338	29 523	14 856	17 712	20 263	<b>363 714</b>
<b>1998-99</b>	104 357	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	<b>358 422</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	108 599	64 982	77 757	31 787	32 153	14 769	17 145	20 198	<b>367 390</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	113 687	67 040	81 447	32 380	33 402	15 090	17 746	19 835	<b>380 627</b>
<b>2000</b>									
June	27 132	16 251	19 318	7 907	7 813	3 575	4 081	5 177	<b>91 254</b>
September	24 811	14 728	18 024	7 382	7 639	3 433	4 097	4 383	<b>84 497</b>
December	32 684	19 527	23 583	9 313	9 518	4 295	5 502	6 026	<b>110 448</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	28 021	16 064	19 944	8 008	8 114	3 640	4 083	4 744	<b>92 618</b>
June	28 171	16 721	19 896	7 677	8 131	3 722	4 064	4 682	<b>93 064</b>
September	26 157	15 634	18 810	7 148	7 701	3 283	3 922	4 719	<b>87 374</b>
December	32 150	18 905	21 854	8 253	9 417	4 050	5 005	5 770	<b>105 404</b>
<b>2002</b>									
March	30 749	17 403	21 319	7 831	8 678	3 881	4 470	5 067	<b>99 398</b>



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

## NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD

	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two or more</i>	<b><i>Total</i></b>
Persons aged 15 and older in household	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....				
1996				
One	1 556 514	119 678	132 190	<b>1 808 382</b>
Two	2 079 536	432 581	920 165	<b>3 432 282</b>
Three or more	1 003 487	306 602	211 362	<b>1 521 451</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 639 537</b>	<b>858 861</b>	<b>1 263 717</b>	<b>6 762 115</b>
.....				
1997				
One	1 628 507	129 471	144 314	<b>1 902 292</b>
Two	2 124 941	443 706	917 263	<b>3 485 910</b>
Three or more	1 010 069	310 621	201 251	<b>1 521 941</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 763 517</b>	<b>883 798</b>	<b>1 262 828</b>	<b>6 910 143</b>
.....				
1998				
One	1 665 809	142 470	151 956	<b>1 960 235</b>
Two	2 175 006	442 732	903 470	<b>3 521 208</b>
Three or more	1 014 285	304 934	214 551	<b>1 533 770</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 855 100</b>	<b>890 136</b>	<b>1 269 977</b>	<b>7 015 213</b>
.....				
1999				
One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	<b>2 005 628</b>
Two	2 200 019	442 437	915 140	<b>3 557 596</b>
Three or more	1 047 936	303 527	211 842	<b>1 563 305</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 962 586</b>	<b>889 738</b>	<b>1 274 205</b>	<b>7 126 529</b>
.....				
2000				
One	1 780 859	141 667	140 563	<b>2 063 089</b>
Two	2 245 312	447 184	930 978	<b>3 623 474</b>
Three or more	1 051 000	317 755	194 593	<b>1 563 348</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 077 171</b>	<b>906 606</b>	<b>1 266 134</b>	<b>7 249 911</b>
.....				
2001				
One	1 821 432	147 936	150 675	<b>2 120 043</b>
Two	2 363 135	443 014	904 714	<b>3 710 863</b>
Three or more	1 032 677	313 918	215 541	<b>1 562 136</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 217 244</b>	<b>904 868</b>	<b>1 270 930</b>	<b>7 393 042</b>
.....				

(a) Based on 1996 Census data.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 395 131	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163	1 503 663
Melbourne	1 199 271	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784	1 316 935
Brisbane	558 210	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696	642 212
Adelaide	427 632	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437	454 467
Perth	486 458	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855	549 211
Hobart	75 843	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805	79 916
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	873 501	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835	930 045
Victoria	477 922	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308	501 321
Queensland	673 907	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053	763 590
South Australia	152 233	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709	159 532
Western Australia	166 528	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899	189 349
Tasmania	106 857	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008	111 001
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 268 632	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 433 708
Victoria	1 677 193	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 818 256
Queensland	1 232 117	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 405 802
South Australia	579 865	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 999
Western Australia	652 986	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	738 560
Tasmania	182 700	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	190 917
Northern Territory	56 798	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	69 211
Australian Capital Territory	111 824	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	122 589
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6 762 115</b>	<b>6 910 143</b>	<b>7 015 213</b>	<b>7 126 529</b>	<b>7 249 911</b>	<b>7 393 042</b>

(a) Based on 1996 Census data.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This quarterly publication contains preliminary 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. Resident population estimates for the period 1996–2001 have been revised using the 2001 Census results. Final estimates for the 1996–2001 period will be published in March 2003. 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), marriages, divorces and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age, marital status and country of birth as well as experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

**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 Territories, while not detailed separately, are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

**3** 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, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

### METHOD OF ESTIMATION

**4** 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 components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and 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.

**5** After each census, estimates for the proceeding 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 respective census dates.

### NATURAL INCREASE: BIRTHS AND DEATHS

**6** In this publication births and deaths data are presented by state and territory of usual residence. 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 are yet to be registered. For final estimates after 30 June 1991 year/quarter of occurrence data are used. The births and deaths data detailed in the *Components of population* section of this publication are shown by year of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data which may affect analysis of relevant tables.

### NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

**7** Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements with state and territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued* jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) in fact stays 12 or more months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now also included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.
- NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION **8** Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.
- RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH **9** These express population change over a period as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.
- EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **10** 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 in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. 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 of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3230.0).
- EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **11** Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. 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 uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 Census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3231.0).
- ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS **12** 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).
- MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES **13** All marriage and divorce data are shown by state or territory of registration. While divorce data are presented by year/quarter of occurrence, marriage data are presented by year/quarter of registration.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES	<p><b>14</b> Divorce data for states and territories are affected by persons applying to the nearest Family Court rather than the court in their state or territory of usual residence. The Canberra registry of the Family Court of Australia is particularly affected as it serves, in addition to the Australian Capital Territory, a large area of south-eastern New South Wales and part of Victoria. Around 55% of divorces granted in the Australian Capital Territory are to applicants who are not usual residents of the Territory. The number of divorces granted and the crude divorce rate for the Australian Capital Territory therefore do not accurately reflect the incidence of divorce among Australian Capital Territory residents.</p>
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD	<p><b>15</b> 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.</p> <p><b>16</b> From July 1998 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents. This information was 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 exactly one year declining significantly.</p>
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	<p><b>17</b> The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).</p> <p><b>18</b> Political developments in Europe and the former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCCSS. These changes have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCCSS.</p> <p><b>19</b> Overseas migration statistics by country of birth have certain limitations. For instance, it is not possible to separately identify England, Scotland and Wales (United Kingdom).</p>
ROUNDING	<p><b>20</b> In this publication population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded to the nearest hundred. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.</p> <p><b>21</b> Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.</p>
RELATED PRODUCTS	<p><b>22</b> Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>AusStats — electronic data</i> &lt;<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats">http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats</a>&gt;</li><li>▪ <i>Australian Demographic Trends</i>, cat. no. 3102.0</li><li>▪ <i>Australian Historical Population Statistics</i>, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, &lt;<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a>&gt;. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics</li><li>▪ <i>Births, Australia</i>, cat. no. 3301.0</li><li>▪ <i>Deaths, Australia</i>, cat. no. 3302.0</li><li>▪ <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i>, &lt;<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a>&gt;. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods</li></ul>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Demography*, cat. no. 3311.1–8—state and territory specific publications
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex*, cat. no. 3221.0—issued annually to 1994
- *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, cat. no. 3230.0
- *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006*, cat. no. 3231.0
- *Household Estimates, Australia*, cat. no. 3229.0
- *Interstate Arrivals and Departures*—from September quarter 1986, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Publications & Data; Companion Data; By Catalogue/Subject
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia*, cat. no. 3310.0—includes data on the marital status of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Migration, Australia*, cat. no. 3412.0—includes data on the country of birth of the estimated resident population 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
- *Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, state of Usual Residence and ICD10*—from 1999, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Publications & Data; Companion data; By Catalogue/Subject.

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**23** 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.

**24** AusStats is a web based information service which provides the ABS full standard product range on-line. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets.

**25** 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.

**26** Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (see that Department's quarterly publication, *Immigration Update*) and by the Bureau of Tourism Research (on international travel and tourism).

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
LGA	Local Government Area
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figures or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
..	not applicable

## GLOSSARY

- 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 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 jumping** Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors and permanent arrivals who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- 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); and
  - 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.
- Crude divorce rate** The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or is below the minimum age of marriage.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Crude marriage rate</b>	The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.
<b>Divorce</b>	Decrees absolute of dissolution of marriage.
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	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.
<b>Former Yugoslav Republics</b>	Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, and Yugoslavia n.f.d.
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same 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.</p> <p>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, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
<b>Household estimate</b>	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.
<b>Household population</b>	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.
<b>Household size</b>	Household size refers to the number of persons in a household.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	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.



## GLOSSARY

<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating 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.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Marital status</b>	<p>Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.</p> <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.</p>
<b>Marriage</b>	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Australian Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwth), a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the state or territory in which the marriage took place.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	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 period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

## GLOSSARY

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<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	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.
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	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).
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li><li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li><li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li></ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). 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 DIMIA.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
<b>Population growth</b>	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.
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and</li><li>▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li><li>▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY



**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 (eg 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. 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.
- 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 of registration** State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory where the marriage was registered or the divorce was granted.

**State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) 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); or
- 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.

**Total fertility rate** The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). 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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