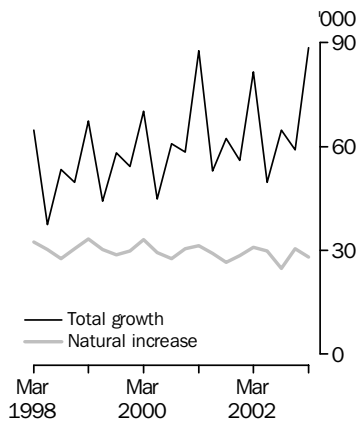


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

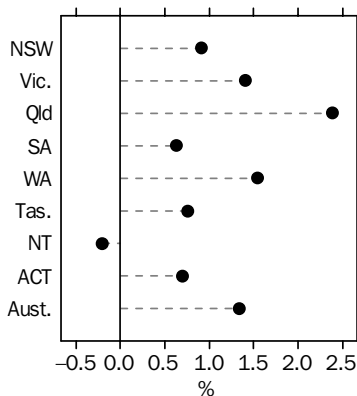
EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 18 SEP 2003

Population growth



Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



KEY FIGURES

	<i>Population at end Mar qtr 2003</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>
	'000	'000	%
PRELIMINARY DATA			
New South Wales	6 691.8	60.8	0.9
Victoria	4 929.8	68.5	1.4
Queensland	3 774.3	88.0	2.4
South Australia	1 528.2	9.5	0.6
Western Australia	1 951.3	29.8	1.5
Tasmania	476.2	3.6	0.8
Northern Territory	197.1	-0.4	-0.2
Australian Capital Territory	323.8	2.3	0.7
Australia (a)	19 875.0	262.0	1.3

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at March 2003 was 19,875,000 persons, an increase of 262,000 persons since March 2002 and 88,500 persons since December 2002.
- Natural increase for the March quarter 2003 was 28,100 persons, a 9% decrease on March quarter 2002 and an 8% decrease on December quarter 2002.
- Care should be exercised in using preliminary net overseas migration data (see net overseas migration in the Main Features).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew 0.4% in the March quarter 2003 and 1.3% in the 12 months ended March 2003.
- In the March quarter 2003 all states and the Australian Capital Territory had positive population growth. Queensland and Western Australia recorded the highest growth rates, each 0.6%. The Northern Territory recorded negative growth at -0.1%.
- Similarly, for the year ended March 2003 all states and the Australian Capital Territory had positive growth rates. Queensland recorded the highest growth rate at 2.4% while growth for the Northern Territory was negative at -0.2%.

INQUIRIES

- 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.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2003	11 December 2003
September 2003	18 March 2004



INTRODUCTION

All estimated resident population (ERP) data in this publication are based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (2001 census). Exceptions are tables 8 (excluding 2001 estimates), 17, 18 and 19 which are still based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing (1996 census).

A cautionary note on net overseas migration is provided on page 4, Main Features.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The layout and content of this publication has changed. The major changes are detailed below.

Additional information

- Quarterly components of population change, rates (table 3).
- Projected resident Australian population, selected years, 2006 to 2051 (table 7).

Availability of discontinued data

- ERP by marital status—available from *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0)
- ERP by country of birth—available from *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0)
- Marriage numbers and crude marriage rates—available from *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0)
- Divorce numbers and crude divorce rates—available from *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0)
- Permanent arrivals and departures by country of birth—available from *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0)
- Detailed interstate migration data—available from September quarter 1986, dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject.

Please note that the data provided in the above mentioned publications may not be in the exact format previously available from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Customised requests may also be met. For further information telephone the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or email <client.services@abs.gov.au>.

Household estimates

Household estimates in tables 17, 18 and 19 are currently under review.

DATA STATUS

At any point in time this publication contains final, revised and preliminary data. Please see Explanatory Note 4 for the status of data in this issue.

DATA BASED ON 1996 CENSUS

Tables 8 (excluding 2001 estimates), 17, 18 and 19 are based on the 1996 census.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

page

Notes 2

EDITORIAL

Main Features 4

TABLES

POPULATION CHANGE

- 1** Population change, summary 7
- 2** Population change, components 8
- 3** Population change, growth rates 10

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- 4** Estimated resident population, states and territories 12
- 5** Estimated resident population, major population regions—at 30 June . . . 14
- 6** Estimated resident population, age groups—at 30 June 15

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- 7** Projected resident population, states and territories 17
- 8** Experimental estimated & projected resident Indigenous population, states and territories 18

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

- 9** Births and total fertility rates, states and territories 19
- 10** Deaths and standardised death rates, states and territories 20
- 11** Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, states and territories 21

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

- 12** Components of net overseas migration 22
- 13** Categories of overseas arrivals 23
- 14** Categories of overseas departures 24
- 15** Net permanent and long-term movement 25

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- 16** Interstate migration, states and territories 26

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

- 17** Estimated resident households, household size—at 30 June 27
- 18** Estimated resident households—at 30 June 28
- 19** Population resident in households—at 30 June 29

FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes 30
Glossary 35

MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at March 2003 was 19,875,000 persons, an increase of 262,000 persons since March 2002 and 88,500 persons since December 2002. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended March 2003 was 1.3%, the same as the growth rate for the previous 12 months.

COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

The growth in population has two components; natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement plus an adjustment for category jumping¹).

Natural increase

In March quarter 2003 natural increase was 28,100 persons, a 9% decrease on March quarter 2002 and an 8% decrease on December quarter 2002. The number of births registered in March quarter 2003 was 3,500 lower than in March quarter 2002 and 6,800 lower than in December quarter 2002. The number of deaths registered in March quarter 2003 was 700 less than in March quarter 2002 and 4,300 less than in December quarter 2002.

Natural increase for the year ended March 2003 was 113,200 persons, a decrease of 2,000 persons on the number recorded in the year ended March 2002 (115,300). Births contributed 246,700 babies and deaths removed 133,500 persons from the population in the year ended March 2003.

Net overseas migration

ABS recommends that caution should be exercised when using the net overseas migration data in this publication. The reasons for this are detailed below.

Overseas arrival and departure statistics are compiled from information provided on passenger cards completed by travellers arriving in or departing from Australia, and other information (e.g. visa category) provided by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

There are two main contributors to net overseas migration:

- Net permanent movement (net of migrants to Australia and Australian residents departing permanently); and,
- Net long-term movement (net of overseas visitors staying in Australia for more than 12 months and their departure, and Australian residents departing for more than 12 months and their return).

Length of stay in Australia for overseas visitors arriving is determined by the *intended* length of stay as reported on arrival in Australia. Similarly, length of stay overseas for Australian residents departing is based on the *intended* length of stay away as reported on departure from Australia. Changes between travellers *intended* and *actual* duration of stay (as measured with the subsequent movement across Australia's border) may result in a change in category of movement and is represented by a statistical adjustment term, 'category jumping' (see Glossary).

Net overseas migration is the difference between the number of permanent and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures plus an adjustment for category jumping.

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

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

In recent years there have been substantial changes in the patterns of passenger travel into and out of Australia, and this, combined with changes to passenger card design in July 1998, caused the ABS to become concerned about the quality of the adjustment used for category jumping. In March 2003, category jumping was set to zero from September quarter 1997 onwards, being 12 months before the introduction of a new passenger card design (see *Demography Working Paper 2003/1—Estimated Resident Population and the Measurement of Category Jumping*).

The results of the 2001 census corrected for any measurement errors in net overseas migration on the estimated resident population up until 30 June 2001.

Historically, category jumping has oscillated around zero. However, it is now expected that category jumping will tend to be negative, resulting in an overstatement of net overseas migration. For example, international students arriving for long-term stays, may leave the country for short breaks and return for long-term stays again. These people will, in certain circumstances, be added to the population multiple times. Similarly, Australians working long-term overseas, but returning to Australia for short breaks, may be taken out of the population multiple times. Overall, travel patterns are such that multiple inclusions are expected to predominate over multiple exclusions.

The ABS is developing a new model for estimating category jumping. Initial indications are that this estimate will be negative and may be up to -20,000 for the full financial year 2001-02. The figure will vary by quarter, and might be slightly higher than average for the March quarter as there is a seasonal high in student arrivals in Australia in the March quarter. Just over half of all long-term arrivals for education in a year arrive in the March quarter.

The ABS is intending to release revised estimates of net overseas migration in the June 2003 edition of this publication to be released on 11 December 2003. This is expected to result in a downward revision in the levels of net overseas migration as reported in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) from September quarter 2001 onwards.

STATES AND TERRITORIES *Queensland prisoners*

An error has been detected in the 2001 census count in Queensland in regards to the male and female prisoner populations. The error meant that female prisoners were incorrectly counted as male and male prisoners counted as female. This does not impact on Statistical Local Area (SLA), state or national ERPs but affects the sex ratios, particularly in SLAs with prisons.

The ABS is examining ways in which to implement the corrections with the aim to incorporate any changes by December 2003. This will include some changes to demographic and census information. The main items impacted by the error are statistics for selected SLAs and to a lesser degree population projections, fertility rates and sex ratios for Australia and Queensland.

Population

The population of Australia's states and territories at March 2003 was as follows: New South Wales 6,691,800, Victoria 4,929,800, Queensland 3,774,300, South Australia 1,528,200, Western Australia 1,951,300, Tasmania 476,200, Northern Territory 197,100 and the Australian Capital Territory 323,800.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Growth rates

With the exception of the Northern Territory all states and the Australian Capital Territory recorded positive growth in the March quarter 2003. Queensland and Western Australia recorded the highest growth (each 0.6%) followed by Victoria (0.5%), Tasmania (0.4%) and New South Wales, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (each 0.3%). The Northern Territory recorded a loss (-0.1%). The Northern Territory loss was mainly due to increased interstate migration losses (-1,200).

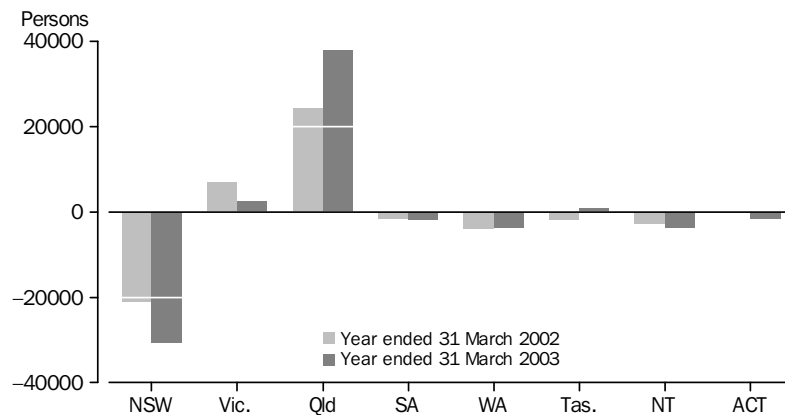
Similarly, for the year ended March 2003 the Northern Territory was the only state or territory to record negative growth (-0.2%). The highest positive growth was recorded by Queensland (2.4%) and the lowest by South Australia (0.6%).

Interstate migration

In March quarter 2003 Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania all recorded net interstate migration gains. While Queensland and Victoria have increased population by net interstate migration for a number of years this was only the second quarterly increase experienced by Tasmania since September quarter 1991 (100 persons). The other increase was in December quarter 2002. Queensland had a gain of 7,700 persons, Victoria 1,200 persons and Tasmania 800 persons. New South Wales lost the highest number of persons (-7,100) followed by the Northern Territory (-1,200), South Australia (-500) and Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (each -400).

This quarterly pattern was reflected in net interstate migration for the year ended March 2003. Gains were recorded for Queensland (37,800), Victoria (2,400) and Tasmania (800) while losses were recorded for New South Wales (-30,700), Northern Territory (-3,600), Western Australia (-3,500), South Australia (-1,800) and the Australian Capital Territory (-1,500).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE						POPULATION		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net permanent and long-term movement(b)	Category jumping(b)	Net overseas migration(b)	At end of period	Growth on previous year(c)	Growth on previous year(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1996-97	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18 517.6	206.9	1.13
1997-98	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	—	79.2	18 711.3	193.7	1.05
1998-99	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	—	96.5	18 925.9	214.6	1.15
1999-2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	—	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2000-01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	—	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001-02	246.3	130.5	115.9	133.7	—	133.7	19 662.8	249.5	1.29
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	83.7	-11.3	72.4	18 609.1	188.8	1.02
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	—	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	1.10
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	—	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.19
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	—	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	245.5	129.7	115.7	140.3	—	140.3	19 531.5	258.8	1.34
2002	250.2	134.2	116.1	139.0	—	139.0	19 786.6	255.1	1.31
2001									
March	60.6	29.2	31.4	54.8	—	54.8	19 360.2	251.7	1.32
June	61.3	32.1	29.2	22.4	—	22.4	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
September	62.8	36.2	26.6	35.7	—	35.7	19 475.5	261.3	1.36
December	60.7	32.2	28.5	27.5	—	27.5	19 531.5	258.8	1.34
2002									
March	60.5	29.6	30.9	50.6	—	50.6	19 613.0	252.7	1.31
June	62.2	32.4	29.8	20.0	—	20.0	19 662.8	249.5	1.29
September	63.7	38.9	24.8	39.9	—	39.9	19 727.5	252.0	1.29
December	63.8	33.2	30.6	28.5	—	28.5	19 786.6	255.1	1.31
2003									
March	57.0	28.9	28.1	60.4	—	60.4	19 875.0	262.0	1.34

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) ABS recommends use with caution, see Main Features.

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE									
1996-97	42 740	28 662	25 580	6 951	14 158	2 444	2 733	3 043	126 362
1997-98	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	119 850
1998-99	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	121 687
1999-2000	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	120 918
2000-01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	118 587
2001-02	37 584	27 324	24 335	5 887	13 030	2 139	2 885	2 643	115 857
1997	40 906	27 850	25 395	6 780	13 675	2 137	2 744	2 811	122 341
1998	39 949	27 192	24 632	6 544	14 458	2 389	2 699	2 929	120 823
1999	40 304	28 081	24 546	6 782	14 249	2 423	2 779	2 796	121 989
2000	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	120 394
2001	38 820	26 083	24 633	5 471	13 321	2 003	2 966	2 402	115 740
2002	39 661	26 584	23 806	5 811	12 478	2 034	2 817	2 821	116 058
2001									
March	10 418	6 830	6 719	1 691	3 705	589	763	692	31 413
June	9 583	6 581	6 591	1 272	3 371	419	791	580	29 205
September	9 031	6 225	5 614	1 244	3 049	186	685	552	26 594
December	9 788	6 447	5 709	1 264	3 196	809	727	578	28 528
2002									
March	10 590	7 583	6 530	1 737	2 421	631	678	759	30 935
June	8 175	7 069	6 482	1 642	4 364	513	795	754	29 800
September	8 797	4 891	5 271	948	2 958	558	683	642	24 754
December	12 099	7 041	5 523	1 484	2 735	332	661	666	30 569
2003									
March	7 789	7 761	5 340	1 704	3 501	556	729	703	28 092
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)									
1996-97	37 291	21 078	12 620	3 106	12 280	254	541	-70	87 079
1997-98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	79 162
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	51 340	34 249	24 866	4 481	17 307	482	144	837	133 684
1997	29 715	17 217	11 807	2 850	10 801	-3	413	-385	72 402
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	88 781
1999	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	104 210
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	-8	700	351	111 441
2001	57 904	35 479	24 518	3 637	16 832	485	490	948	140 277
2002	52 822	36 346	25 904	4 386	18 160	505	223	716	139 048
2001									
March	22 036	15 900	8 873	1 276	5 715	129	240	611	54 780
June	10 906	4 289	4 327	46	2 504	8	278	37	22 395
September	14 077	8 895	6 593	1 130	4 428	75	109	349	35 650
December	10 885	6 395	4 725	1 185	4 185	273	-137	-49	27 452
2002									
March	17 933	14 984	8 988	1 665	6 223	163	90	543	50 588
June	8 445	3 975	4 560	501	2 471	-29	82	-6	19 994
September	15 228	10 716	7 203	1 283	5 139	91	53	236	39 941
December	11 216	6 671	5 153	937	4 327	280	-2	-57	28 525
2003									
March	19 715	17 918	10 679	2 827	7 767	454	239	790	60 374

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

(b) ABS recommends use with caution, see Main Features.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
1996-97	-10 661	-6 195	19 605	-3 318	4 660	-3 325	1 754	-2 470	..
1997-98	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982	..
1998-99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506	..
1999-2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
2000-01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
2001-02	-23 786	6 239	29 028	-1 854	-4 174	-1 691	-2 784	-978	..
1997	-10 718	-2 641	18 144	-2 465	3 780	-3 411	541	-3 181	..
1998	-11 963	1 394	15 433	-1 481	2 381	-3 735	-688	-1 292	..
1999	-13 902	3 883	17 033	-2 204	-1 476	-2 846	-817	378	..
2000	-14 708	4 920	20 367	-3 669	-2 501	-2 533	-1 621	-218	..
2001	-18 822	6 363	22 178	-1 814	-3 748	-1 971	-2 132	-42	..
2002	-29 849	3 794	36 549	-1 809	-4 003	-267	-3 283	-1 132	..
2001									
March	-4 182	1 986	4 301	-821	-669	-393	-374	158	..
June	-4 434	869	5 180	-190	-912	-556	-223	272	..
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	..
2002									
March	-6 309	2 500	6 451	-529	-911	-300	-865	-37	..
June	-7 271	231	9 880	-522	-1 096	-369	-384	-469	..
September	-7 029	89	9 379	-17	-925	-9	-1 025	-463	..
December	-9 240	974	10 839	-741	-1 071	411	-1 009	-163	..
2003									
March	-7 145	1 151	7 730	-513	-416	801	-1 226	-382	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)									
1996-97	72 233	37 046	55 981	7 104	29 736	-838	5 069	791	206 850
1997-98	62 110	40 619	53 054	8 195	27 676	-1 638	2 968	846	193 707
1998-99	72 299	48 582	53 696	8 267	27 065	-537	2 855	2 438	214 584
1999-2000	74 843	54 937	60 116	7 219	24 726	-21	2 826	2 889	227 525
2000-01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	259 860
2001-02	65 138	67 812	78 229	8 514	26 163	930	245	2 502	249 541
1997	62 899	36 097	53 677	7 574	26 953	-1 458	3 734	-482	188 795
1998	66 634	46 215	51 248	8 625	28 722	-932	2 932	1 814	205 161
1999	74 408	51 449	57 937	8 807	25 746	-280	3 075	2 960	224 062
2000	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	-214	1 931	3 310	234 306
2001	81 413	66 154	71 841	7 720	26 192	700	1 360	3 459	258 820
2002	62 634	66 724	86 259	8 388	26 635	2 272	-243	2 405	255 106
2001									
March	30 020	23 832	20 144	2 358	8 651	414	648	1 537	87 595
June	17 818	10 852	16 359	1 342	4 850	-35	863	964	53 001
September	19 336	16 729	17 310	1 742	6 718	-191	217	381	62 244
December	14 239	14 741	18 028	2 278	5 973	512	-368	577	55 980
2002									
March	22 214	25 067	21 969	2 873	7 733	494	-97	1 265	81 523
June	9 349	11 275	20 922	1 621	5 739	115	493	279	49 794
September	16 996	15 696	21 853	2 214	7 172	640	-289	415	64 695
December	14 075	14 686	21 515	1 680	5 991	1 023	-350	446	59 094
2003									
March	20 359	26 830	23 749	4 018	10 852	1 811	-258	1 111	88 466

.. not applicable

(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 intercensal discrepancy.

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
1996-97	0.69	0.63	0.77	0.47	0.80	0.52	1.50	0.99	0.69
1997-98	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	0.65
1998-99	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.80	0.56	1.45	0.95	0.65
1999-2000	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	0.64
2000-01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	0.62
2001-02	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.39	0.69	0.45	1.46	0.83	0.60
1997	0.66	0.61	0.75	0.46	0.77	0.45	1.49	0.91	0.66
1998	0.63	0.59	0.72	0.44	0.80	0.51	1.43	0.95	0.65
1999	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.45	0.78	0.51	1.45	0.90	0.65
2000	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	0.63
2001	0.59	0.55	0.69	0.36	0.71	0.42	1.51	0.76	0.60
2002	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.38	0.65	0.43	1.43	0.88	0.59
2001									
March	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.39	0.22	0.16
June	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.40	0.18	0.15
September	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.04	0.35	0.17	0.14
December	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.37	0.18	0.15
2002									
March	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.34	0.24	0.16
June	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.40	0.23	0.15
September	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.34	0.20	0.13
December	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.33	0.21	0.15
2003									
March	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	0.14

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)

1996-97	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.21	0.70	0.05	0.30	-0.02	0.48
1997-98	0.51	0.42	0.37	0.21	0.67	0.01	0.30	-0.08	0.43
1998-99	0.65	0.53	0.40	0.18	0.73	0.04	0.53	-0.07	0.52
1999-2000	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.09	0.49	-0.03	0.57
2000-01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	0.71
2001-02	0.78	0.71	0.69	0.30	0.91	0.10	0.07	0.26	0.69
1997	0.48	0.38	0.35	0.19	0.61	—	0.22	-0.12	0.39
1998	0.56	0.51	0.36	0.21	0.72	0.11	0.45	-0.01	0.48
1999	0.69	0.53	0.49	0.25	0.76	0.02	0.56	-0.16	0.55
2000	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	—	0.36	0.11	0.59
2001	0.89	0.74	0.68	0.24	0.89	0.10	0.25	0.30	0.73
2002	0.80	0.75	0.71	0.29	0.95	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.71
2001									
March	0.34	0.33	0.25	0.08	0.30	0.03	0.12	0.19	0.28
June	0.17	0.09	0.12	—	0.13	—	0.14	0.01	0.12
September	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.23	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.18
December	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.22	0.06	-0.07	-0.02	0.14
2002									
March	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.11	0.33	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.26
June	0.13	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.13	-0.01	0.04	—	0.10
September	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.08	0.27	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.20
December	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.22	0.06	—	-0.02	0.14
2003									
March	0.30	0.37	0.28	0.19	0.40	0.10	0.12	0.24	0.31

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) ABS recommends use with caution, see Main Features.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
1996-97	-0.17	-0.14	0.59	-0.23	0.26	-0.70	0.96	-0.80	..
1997-98	-0.20	-0.01	0.51	-0.13	0.18	-0.77	-0.25	-0.64	..
1998-99	-0.21	0.05	0.48	-0.11	0.02	-0.70	-0.50	-0.16	..
1999-2000	-0.22	0.11	0.53	-0.24	-0.12	-0.56	-0.47	-0.03	..
2000-01	-0.25	0.11	0.56	-0.16	-0.17	-0.45	-0.81	0.13	..
2001-02	-0.36	0.13	0.80	-0.12	-0.22	-0.36	-1.41	-0.31	..
1997	-0.17	-0.06	0.54	-0.17	0.21	-0.72	0.29	-1.03	..
1998	-0.19	0.03	0.45	-0.10	0.13	-0.79	-0.37	-0.42	..
1999	-0.22	0.08	0.49	-0.15	-0.08	-0.60	-0.43	0.12	..
2000	-0.23	0.10	0.58	-0.24	-0.13	-0.54	-0.83	-0.07	..
2001	-0.29	0.13	0.62	-0.12	-0.20	-0.42	-1.09	-0.01	..
2002	-0.45	0.08	1.00	-0.12	-0.21	-0.06	-1.66	-0.35	..
2001									
March	-0.06	0.04	0.12	-0.05	-0.04	-0.08	-0.19	0.05	..
June	-0.07	0.02	0.14	-0.01	-0.05	-0.12	-0.11	0.09	..
September	-0.06	0.03	0.14	-0.04	-0.04	-0.10	-0.29	-0.16	..
December	-0.10	0.04	0.21	-0.01	-0.07	-0.12	-0.48	0.02	..
2002									
March	-0.10	0.05	0.18	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06	-0.44	-0.01	..
June	-0.11	—	0.27	-0.03	-0.06	-0.08	-0.19	-0.15	..
September	-0.11	—	0.25	—	-0.05	—	-0.52	-0.14	..
December	-0.14	0.02	0.29	-0.05	-0.06	0.09	-0.51	-0.05	..
2003									
March	-0.11	0.02	0.21	-0.03	-0.02	0.17	-0.62	-0.12	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)									
1996-97	1.16	0.81	1.68	0.48	1.68	-0.18	2.79	0.26	1.13
1997-98	0.99	0.88	1.56	0.55	1.54	-0.35	1.59	0.27	1.05
1998-99	1.14	1.05	1.56	0.55	1.48	-0.11	1.50	0.79	1.15
1999-2000	1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	—	1.47	0.92	1.20
2000-01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	1.36
2001-02	0.99	1.41	2.16	0.56	1.38	0.20	0.12	0.78	1.29
1997	1.01	0.79	1.59	0.51	1.51	-0.31	2.02	-0.16	1.02
1998	1.06	1.00	1.50	0.58	1.59	-0.20	1.56	0.59	1.10
1999	1.17	1.10	1.67	0.59	1.40	-0.06	1.61	0.95	1.19
2000	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	-0.05	0.99	1.06	1.23
2001	1.25	1.39	2.00	0.51	1.39	0.15	0.69	1.09	1.34
2002	0.95	1.38	2.35	0.55	1.39	0.48	-0.12	0.75	1.31
2001									
March	0.46	0.50	0.56	0.16	0.46	0.09	0.33	0.49	0.45
June	0.27	0.23	0.45	0.09	0.26	-0.01	0.44	0.30	0.27
September	0.29	0.35	0.48	0.12	0.35	-0.04	0.11	0.12	0.32
December	0.22	0.31	0.49	0.15	0.31	0.11	-0.19	0.18	0.29
2002									
March	0.34	0.52	0.60	0.19	0.40	0.10	-0.05	0.39	0.42
June	0.14	0.23	0.57	0.11	0.30	0.02	0.25	0.09	0.25
September	0.26	0.32	0.59	0.15	0.37	0.14	-0.15	0.13	0.33
December	0.21	0.30	0.58	0.11	0.31	0.22	-0.18	0.14	0.30
2003									
March	0.31	0.55	0.63	0.26	0.56	0.38	-0.13	0.34	0.45

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
MALES									
1996-97	3 115 015	2 268 456	1 698 602	732 534	901 809	233 807	98 202	153 203	9 203 171
1997-98	3 145 483	2 286 997	1 722 870	736 326	915 039	232 911	99 832	153 743	9 294 674
1998-99	3 181 260	2 309 422	1 747 726	740 138	927 984	232 551	101 319	154 718	9 396 548
1999-2000	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	9 505 331
2000-01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 652
2001-02	3 296 998	2 401 089	1 843 078	751 753	964 313	232 788	103 693	158 723	9 753 818
1997	3 129 508	2 276 309	1 710 776	734 086	907 546	233 452	99 007	153 067	9 245 257
1998	3 162 436	2 297 572	1 734 391	738 076	921 233	232 829	100 500	153 921	9 342 413
1999	3 199 449	2 321 721	1 761 188	742 280	933 257	232 505	102 187	155 228	9 449 247
2000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	9 562 299
2001	3 281 024	2 382 124	1 822 751	749 228	957 634	232 571	103 538	157 969	9 688 222
2002	3 312 455	2 416 073	1 863 998	753 616	970 647	233 542	103 374	159 099	9 814 198
2001									
March	3 255 013	2 361 354	1 799 004	746 562	949 378	232 499	103 105	157 206	9 605 510
June	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 652
September	3 274 287	2 374 958	1 814 289	748 159	954 676	232 393	103 679	157 762	9 661 585
December	3 281 024	2 382 124	1 822 751	749 228	957 634	232 571	103 538	157 969	9 688 222
2002									
March	3 292 332	2 395 325	1 833 150	750 813	961 430	232 803	103 456	158 675	9 729 370
June	3 296 998	2 401 089	1 843 078	751 753	964 313	232 788	103 693	158 723	9 753 818
September	3 305 527	2 409 086	1 853 681	752 879	967 755	233 109	103 563	158 937	9 785 917
December	3 312 455	2 416 073	1 863 998	753 616	970 647	233 542	103 374	159 099	9 814 198
2003									
March	3 322 532	2 430 150	1 875 462	755 710	975 914	234 546	102 990	159 688	9 858 376
FEMALES									
1996-97	3 161 946	2 328 745	1 696 069	748 823	893 183	239 798	88 710	155 839	9 314 393
1997-98	3 193 588	2 350 823	1 724 855	753 226	907 629	239 056	90 048	156 145	9 416 597
1998-99	3 230 110	2 376 980	1 753 695	757 681	921 749	238 879	91 416	157 608	9 529 307
1999-2000	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	9 648 049
2000-01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 588
2001-02	3 343 357	2 471 449	1 864 097	768 489	963 009	239 937	94 320	163 096	9 908 963
1997	3 177 436	2 339 217	1 710 855	750 910	899 825	239 390	89 312	155 665	9 363 858
1998	3 211 142	2 364 169	1 738 488	755 545	914 860	239 081	90 751	156 625	9 471 863
1999	3 248 537	2 391 469	1 769 628	760 148	928 582	239 125	92 139	158 278	9 589 091
2000	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	9 710 345
2001	3 327 768	2 454 072	1 841 533	766 520	956 216	239 545	94 079	162 306	9 843 242
2002	3 358 971	2 486 847	1 886 545	770 520	969 838	240 846	94 000	163 581	9 972 372
2001									
March	3 302 386	2 432 520	1 813 583	763 824	946 931	239 331	93 800	161 147	9 754 729
June	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 588
September	3 320 266	2 446 497	1 831 967	765 311	953 201	239 211	94 306	161 936	9 813 899
December	3 327 768	2 454 072	1 841 533	766 520	956 216	239 545	94 079	162 306	9 843 242
2002									
March	3 338 674	2 465 938	1 853 103	767 808	960 153	239 807	94 064	162 865	9 883 617
June	3 343 357	2 471 449	1 864 097	768 489	963 009	239 937	94 320	163 096	9 908 963
September	3 351 824	2 479 148	1 875 347	769 577	966 739	240 256	94 161	163 297	9 941 559
December	3 358 971	2 486 847	1 886 545	770 520	969 838	240 846	94 000	163 581	9 972 372
2003									
March	3 369 253	2 499 600	1 898 830	772 444	975 423	241 653	94 126	164 103	10 016 660

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

<i>At end of 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(a)</i>
PERSONS									
1996-97	6 276 961	4 597 201	3 394 671	1 481 357	1 794 992	473 605	186 912	309 042	18 517 564
1997-98	6 339 071	4 637 820	3 447 725	1 489 552	1 822 668	471 967	189 880	309 888	18 711 271
1998-99	6 411 370	4 686 402	3 501 421	1 497 819	1 849 733	471 430	192 735	312 326	18 925 855
1999-2000	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	19 153 380
2000-01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240
2001-02	6 640 355	4 872 538	3 707 175	1 520 242	1 927 322	472 725	198 013	321 819	19 662 781
1997	6 306 944	4 615 526	3 421 631	1 484 996	1 807 371	472 842	188 319	308 732	18 609 115
1998	6 373 578	4 661 741	3 472 879	1 493 621	1 836 093	471 910	191 251	310 546	18 814 276
1999	6 447 986	4 713 190	3 530 816	1 502 428	1 861 839	471 630	194 326	313 506	19 038 338
2000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	19 272 644
2001	6 608 792	4 836 196	3 664 284	1 515 748	1 913 850	472 116	197 617	320 275	19 531 464
2002	6 671 426	4 902 920	3 750 543	1 524 136	1 940 485	474 388	197 374	322 680	19 786 570
2001									
March	6 557 399	4 793 874	3 612 587	1 510 386	1 896 309	471 830	196 905	318 353	19 360 239
June	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240
September	6 594 553	4 821 455	3 646 256	1 513 470	1 907 877	471 604	197 985	319 698	19 475 484
December	6 608 792	4 836 196	3 664 284	1 515 748	1 913 850	472 116	197 617	320 275	19 531 464
2002									
March	6 631 006	4 861 263	3 686 253	1 518 621	1 921 583	472 610	197 520	321 540	19 612 987
June	6 640 355	4 872 538	3 707 175	1 520 242	1 927 322	472 725	198 013	321 819	19 662 781
September	6 657 351	4 888 234	3 729 028	1 522 456	1 934 494	473 365	197 724	322 234	19 727 476
December	6 671 426	4 902 920	3 750 543	1 524 136	1 940 485	474 388	197 374	322 680	19 786 570
2003									
March	6 691 785	4 929 750	3 774 292	1 528 154	1 951 337	476 199	197 116	323 791	19 875 036

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

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE						
		1997 no.	2001 no.	2002 no.	1997-2002(b) no.	1997-2002(b) %	2001-2002 no.	2001-2002 %
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	3 928 658	4 128 272	4 170 927	48 454	1.20	42 655	1.03
205	Melbourne	3 309 601	3 471 625	3 524 103	42 900	1.26	52 478	1.51
305	Brisbane	1 543 819	1 650 422	1 689 100	29 056	1.82	38 678	2.34
405	Adelaide	1 083 906	1 107 986	1 114 285	6 076	0.55	6 299	0.57
505	Perth	1 316 274	1 393 002	1 413 651	19 475	1.44	20 649	1.48
605	Hobart	195 976	197 282	198 026	410	0.21	744	0.38
705	Darwin	98 891	106 842	107 373	1 696	1.66	531	0.50
805	Canberra	308 700	318 939	321 441	2 548	0.81	2 502	0.78
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	469 332	492 549	497 458	5 625	1.17	4 909	1.00
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (Qld/NSW)	368 525	424 829	439 676	14 230	3.59	14 847	3.49
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	346 696	361 741	365 375	3 736	1.06	3 634	1.00
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	258 390	269 597	272 089	2 740	1.04	2 492	0.92
3042	Sunshine Coast (Qld)	162 372	185 359	191 897	5 905	3.40	6 538	3.53
2024	Geelong (Vic.)	152 839	159 503	161 739	1 780	1.14	2 236	1.40
3057	Townsville (Qld)	123 551	134 073	137 368	2 763	2.14	3 295	2.46
3061	Cairns (Qld)	108 539	112 932	114 493	1 191	1.07	1 561	1.38
3064	Toowoomba (Qld)	103 087	109 449	111 399	1 662	1.56	1 950	1.78
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/Vic.)	93 596	97 832	99 250	1 131	1.18	1 418	1.45
6090	Launceston (Tas.)	98 651	98 526	99 088	87	0.09	562	0.57
2027	Ballarat (Vic.)	79 718	83 599	84 846	1 026	1.25	1 247	1.49
2030	Bendigo (Vic.)	75 198	79 673	80 904	1 141	1.47	1 231	1.55
6093	Burnie-Devonport (Tas.)	78 832	77 480	77 385	-289	-0.37	-95	-0.12
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	72 229	75 788	76 503	855	1.16	715	0.94
2039	La Trobe Valley (Vic.)	75 777	74 978	74 900	-175	-0.23	-78	-0.10
3054	Mackay (Qld)	61 742	64 767	65 795	811	1.28	1 028	1.59
3048	Rockhampton (Qld)	64 335	63 637	64 208	-25	-0.04	571	0.90
5071	Mandurah (WA)	52 147	59 752	62 016	1 974	3.53	2 264	3.79
3045	Bundaberg (Qld)	54 699	56 806	57 656	591	1.06	850	1.50
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	51 685	52 120	52 533	170	0.33	413	0.79
5074	Bunbury (WA)	43 279	50 008	50 810	1 506	3.26	802	1.60
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	43 073	46 099	47 069	799	1.79	970	2.10
2042	Mildura (Vic.)	41 861	45 294	46 167	861	1.98	873	1.93
2033	Shepparton (Vic.)	41 600	44 876	45 705	821	1.90	829	1.85
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	40 706	42 510	42 727	404	0.97	217	0.51
3046	Hervey Bay (Qld)	36 702	39 599	40 690	798	2.08	1 091	2.76
3051	Gladstone (Qld)	37 747	39 100	39 676	386	1.00	576	1.47
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	33 657	38 130	39 116	1 092	3.05	986	2.59
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	33 242	35 191	35 334	418	1.23	143	0.41
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 224	31 425	31 336	222	0.73	-89	-0.28
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 239	30 168	30 858	324	1.08	690	2.29
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 215	30 871	30 840	-75	-0.24	-31	-0.10
2025	Warrnambool (Vic.)	27 819	29 629	30 115	459	1.60	486	1.64
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 675	29 383	29 238	-87	-0.30	-145	-0.49

(a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2002 Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Average annual growth.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2002

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
MALES									
0-4	221 446	157 005	127 148	46 242	64 054	15 777	9 073	10 413	651 270
5-9	231 194	167 209	136 057	50 379	69 019	16 989	8 842	11 122	690 947
10-14	233 547	167 935	137 108	51 846	71 701	17 409	8 465	11 483	699 624
15-19	232 530	169 663	136 402	53 271	73 114	17 328	7 646	12 643	702 688
20-24	226 059	171 127	129 207	50 022	69 486	14 513	8 374	13 785	682 646
25-29	234 640	173 491	127 833	49 523	67 381	13 451	9 151	12 854	688 400
30-34	250 625	188 516	136 140	55 140	73 910	15 491	9 378	12 711	742 018
35-39	249 710	182 131	134 244	55 877	73 302	15 959	8 847	12 029	732 212
40-44	254 015	184 094	139 600	58 234	75 261	18 081	8 195	12 118	749 711
45-49	229 232	166 815	127 691	53 589	69 824	16 873	7 066	11 347	682 559
50-54	217 072	156 449	124 622	51 571	66 316	16 213	6 566	11 057	649 985
55-59	185 788	132 202	106 531	44 081	53 596	14 072	4 732	8 733	549 802
60-64	144 745	104 911	81 856	34 086	40 719	11 403	3 251	5 936	426 967
65-69	119 180	85 914	63 339	28 730	31 328	9 134	1 723	4 156	343 536
70-74	106 350	76 810	53 962	26 446	26 720	8 057	1 195	3 425	302 977
75-79	81 829	59 313	41 104	21 539	19 944	6 187	654	2 587	233 162
80-84	48 841	34 654	24 647	12 919	11 159	3 501	285	1 511	137 526
85-89	21 832	16 111	11 186	5 924	5 226	1 723	146	598	62 751
90-94	6 627	5 336	3 510	1 864	1 740	498	60	178	19 814
95-99	1 438	1 142	741	382	418	109	25	31	4 286
100 and over	298	261	150	88	95	20	19	6	937
All ages	3 296 998	2 401 089	1 843 078	751 753	964 313	232 788	103 693	158 723	9 753 818
FEMALES									
0-4	209 887	149 521	120 348	44 397	61 237	14 894	8 574	10 198	619 151
5-9	219 506	158 473	128 323	47 885	65 234	16 059	8 252	10 594	654 466
10-14	222 288	160 948	130 630	48 873	68 183	16 670	7 717	11 087	666 537
15-19	221 776	163 858	130 601	50 947	69 633	16 691	7 194	12 014	672 784
20-24	219 016	167 922	127 778	47 503	66 472	14 175	7 511	13 730	664 165
25-29	235 996	174 506	130 807	47 540	66 263	14 028	8 576	12 760	690 559
30-34	254 870	195 385	141 229	53 988	73 276	16 304	9 143	13 107	757 385
35-39	248 399	186 911	139 663	55 486	73 663	16 987	8 060	12 500	741 795
40-44	254 897	187 549	143 510	58 868	75 637	18 589	7 528	12 897	759 583
45-49	229 957	171 084	130 135	54 671	70 600	17 282	6 532	12 203	692 579
50-54	215 241	160 527	123 289	52 813	64 474	16 229	5 659	11 680	649 976
55-59	180 268	132 041	102 356	44 403	50 120	13 876	3 630	8 714	535 452
60-64	143 070	105 114	77 884	34 698	39 304	11 244	2 297	5 866	419 519
65-69	123 386	90 934	62 567	30 240	32 202	9 449	1 337	4 428	354 565
70-74	117 462	85 467	57 337	29 652	28 567	8 799	945	3 688	331 928
75-79	104 083	76 873	49 522	27 798	24 185	7 710	613	3 388	294 175
80-84	75 460	54 150	36 123	20 238	17 278	5 758	424	2 314	211 747
85-89	44 006	32 110	20 981	11 893	10 645	3 461	205	1 287	124 590
90-94	18 322	13 881	8 554	5 046	4 664	1 343	92	505	52 407
95-99	4 703	3 618	2 107	1 328	1 215	349	19	115	13 454
100 and over	764	577	353	222	157	40	12	21	2 146
All ages	3 343 357	2 471 449	1 864 097	768 489	963 009	239 937	94 320	163 096	9 908 963

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
PERSONS									
0-4	431 333	306 526	247 496	90 639	125 291	30 671	17 647	20 611	1 270 421
5-9	450 700	325 682	264 380	98 264	134 253	33 048	17 094	21 716	1 345 413
10-14	455 835	328 883	267 738	100 719	139 884	34 079	16 182	22 570	1 366 161
15-19	454 306	333 521	267 003	104 218	142 747	34 019	14 840	24 657	1 375 472
20-24	445 075	339 049	256 985	97 525	135 958	28 688	15 885	27 515	1 346 811
25-29	470 636	347 997	258 640	97 063	133 644	27 479	17 727	25 614	1 378 959
30-34	505 495	383 901	277 369	109 128	147 186	31 795	18 521	25 818	1 499 403
35-39	498 109	369 042	273 907	111 363	146 965	32 946	16 907	24 529	1 474 007
40-44	508 912	371 643	283 110	117 102	150 898	36 670	15 723	25 015	1 509 294
45-49	459 189	337 899	257 826	108 260	140 424	34 155	13 598	23 550	1 375 138
50-54	432 313	316 976	247 911	104 384	130 790	32 442	12 225	22 737	1 299 961
55-59	366 056	264 243	208 887	88 484	103 716	27 948	8 362	17 447	1 085 254
60-64	287 815	210 025	159 740	68 784	80 023	22 647	5 548	11 802	846 486
65-69	242 566	176 848	125 906	58 970	63 530	18 583	3 060	8 584	698 101
70-74	223 812	162 277	111 299	56 098	55 287	16 856	2 140	7 113	634 905
75-79	185 912	136 186	90 626	49 337	44 129	13 897	1 267	5 975	527 337
80-84	124 301	88 804	60 770	33 157	28 437	9 259	709	3 825	349 273
85-89	65 838	48 221	32 167	17 817	15 871	5 184	351	1 885	187 341
90-94	24 949	19 217	12 064	6 910	6 404	1 841	152	683	72 221
95-99	6 141	4 760	2 848	1 710	1 633	458	44	146	17 740
100 and over	1 062	838	503	310	252	60	31	27	3 083
All ages	6 640 355	4 872 538	3 707 175	1 520 242	1 927 322	472 725	198 013	321 819	19 662 781

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES A(b)

2006	4 352.3	3 704.1	1 852.7	1 132.2	1 512.7	202.8	116.0	na	na
2011	4 599.0	3 915.7	2 056.6	1 152.1	1 648.5	208.8	129.0	na	na
2021	5 108.2	4 348.1	2 481.1	1 190.7	1 931.7	220.6	157.3	na	na
2031	5 618.1	4 776.4	2 916.4	1 221.5	2 214.8	230.1	188.1	na	na
2041	6 109.2	5 179.0	3 347.5	1 237.4	2 487.0	236.3	221.1	na	na
2051	6 587.6	5 561.7	3 776.9	1 241.7	2 752.2	240.1	257.1	na	na

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES A(b)

2006	6 889.2	5 082.7	4 058.5	1 541.4	2 054.8	482.8	210.6	338.2	20 660.7
2011	7 212.8	5 315.7	4 500.9	1 563.5	2 226.3	495.8	232.7	360.8	21 911.4
2021	7 868.7	5 782.5	5 416.1	1 602.8	2 580.0	520.3	280.7	407.1	24 461.1
2031	8 497.2	6 228.0	6 334.5	1 627.8	2 927.7	538.4	333.1	452.5	26 942.4
2041	9 066.9	6 620.8	7 224.7	1 630.4	3 257.4	548.3	390.5	495.6	29 237.8
2051	9 593.2	6 971.7	8 093.9	1 615.5	3 573.9	552.2	454.3	538.0	31 396.1

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES B(c)

2006	4 331.1	3 686.3	1 825.4	1 133.3	1 496.4	200.2	113.5	na	na
2011	4 531.6	3 861.4	1 981.4	1 152.0	1 601.0	202.0	122.6	na	na
2021	4 910.8	4 188.9	2 288.0	1 181.2	1 804.9	203.2	141.3	na	na
2031	5 248.0	4 474.4	2 578.3	1 193.7	1 989.3	199.8	160.8	na	na
2041	5 491.2	4 671.9	2 820.0	1 175.2	2 130.0	189.8	179.9	na	na
2051	5 652.5	4 792.8	3 018.5	1 134.6	2 235.2	175.7	199.3	na	na

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES B(c)

2006	6 869.4	5 071.1	3 999.5	1 543.5	2 032.8	476.5	205.2	332.5	20 533.2
2011	7 141.2	5 278.0	4 336.6	1 564.5	2 161.9	478.1	217.0	344.3	21 524.2
2021	7 637.8	5 654.8	4 993.0	1 592.0	2 407.9	474.6	240.4	364.9	23 368.4
2031	8 039.8	5 962.6	5 592.1	1 593.3	2 621.4	458.9	263.7	380.6	24 915.5
2041	8 266.1	6 135.9	6 063.8	1 549.8	2 772.9	427.3	285.5	388.0	25 892.4
2051	8 355.6	6 199.9	6 429.7	1 475.6	2 874.5	386.5	307.1	389.6	26 421.5

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES C(d)

2006	4 298.2	3 667.4	1 797.9	1 133.4	1 474.6	197.6	109.9	na	na
2011	4 440.3	3 812.1	1 909.3	1 150.6	1 543.0	195.7	112.5	na	na
2021	4 678.0	4 061.1	2 113.0	1 173.3	1 663.6	189.8	116.4	na	na
2031	4 865.4	4 263.0	2 293.2	1 179.5	1 759.3	180.5	119.6	na	na
2041	4 941.3	4 364.0	2 415.0	1 152.1	1 805.0	165.8	121.1	na	na
2051	4 913.9	4 369.1	2 483.1	1 098.3	1 808.5	148.1	121.5	na	na

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES C(d)

2006	6 835.0	5 058.4	3 936.2	1 544.1	2 000.7	469.8	199.7	327.1	20 373.5
2011	7 041.0	5 244.6	4 165.0	1 563.5	2 076.8	461.2	201.2	330.7	21 086.8
2021	7 373.0	5 560.0	4 574.2	1 583.7	2 201.5	438.0	201.2	332.7	22 267.1
2031	7 600.8	5 802.0	4 911.4	1 577.7	2 286.6	405.6	198.8	329.0	23 115.0
2041	7 626.3	5 891.3	5 103.2	1 523.1	2 301.5	359.9	192.7	316.2	23 317.2
2051	7 484.0	5 844.8	5 172.6	1 432.2	2 259.3	307.6	184.1	296.8	22 984.2

na not available

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

(c) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

(d) Series C assumes low levels of fertility, net overseas migration and net interstate migration and a medium level of mortality.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED & PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION (a)

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
.....									
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES — MALES									
1991	48 099	9 982	45 851	9 748	25 125	6 801	23 282	1 281	170 267
1992	49 213	10 200	46 891	9 921	25 621	6 954	23 784	1 327	174 011
1993	50 389	10 422	47 990	10 123	26 128	7 115	24 276	1 375	177 920
1994	51 581	10 652	49 113	10 342	26 654	7 276	24 773	1 423	181 918
1995	52 802	10 894	50 274	10 572	27 219	7 444	25 291	1 472	186 075
1996	54 103	11 149	51 525	10 810	27 794	7 620	25 836	1 522	190 468
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	227 526
.....									
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES — FEMALES									
1991	49 685	10 277	47 340	10 061	25 766	6 982	23 592	1 333	175 114
1992	50 814	10 478	48 450	10 283	26 238	7 104	24 066	1 372	178 886
1993	51 986	10 705	49 600	10 510	26 745	7 236	24 541	1 410	182 816
1994	53 218	10 934	50 771	10 741	27 256	7 378	25 015	1 449	186 847
1995	54 482	11 179	51 983	10 985	27 812	7 531	25 520	1 492	191 071
1996	55 822	11 449	53 292	11 241	28 411	7 702	26 040	1 536	195 581
2001	67 456	14 047	64 384	12 940	33 050	8 666	28 383	1 946	230 994
.....									
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES — PERSONS									
1991	97 784	20 259	93 191	19 809	50 891	13 783	46 874	2 614	345 381
1992	100 027	20 678	95 341	20 204	51 859	14 058	47 850	2 699	352 897
1993	102 375	21 127	97 590	20 633	52 873	14 351	48 817	2 785	360 736
1994	104 799	21 586	99 884	21 083	53 910	14 654	49 788	2 872	368 765
1995	107 284	22 073	102 257	21 557	55 031	14 975	50 811	2 964	377 146
1996	109 925	22 598	104 817	22 051	56 205	15 322	51 876	3 058	386 049
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	458 520
.....									
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, LOW SERIES — PERSONS									
1997	112 167	23 002	107 558	22 503	57 263	15 581	52 782	3 161	394 214
1998	114 411	23 403	110 324	22 953	58 321	15 841	53 687	3 266	402 404
1999	116 652	23 801	113 111	23 405	59 382	16 106	54 587	3 372	410 615
2000	118 895	24 195	115 919	23 857	60 441	16 373	55 480	3 480	418 841
2001	121 142	24 586	118 749	24 313	61 505	16 644	56 364	3 589	427 094
2002	123 405	24 974	121 601	24 770	62 577	16 917	57 236	3 699	435 381
2003	125 692	25 363	124 473	25 229	63 658	17 193	58 096	3 809	443 715
2004	128 006	25 753	127 375	25 692	64 752	17 470	58 944	3 921	452 114
2005	130 348	26 145	130 311	26 161	65 857	17 747	59 780	4 034	460 583
2006	132 716	26 541	133 288	26 633	66 976	18 023	60 610	4 149	469 135
.....									
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, HIGH SERIES — PERSONS									
1997	117 912	23 541	111 004	22 969	58 342	16 727	53 147	3 377	407 216
1998	126 402	24 507	117 454	23 907	60 522	18 257	54 416	3 723	429 386
1999	135 421	25 496	124 174	24 866	62 744	19 923	55 680	4 099	452 602
2000	144 994	26 507	131 169	25 848	65 005	21 739	56 928	4 508	476 899
2001	155 159	27 540	138 446	26 852	67 313	23 715	58 162	4 950	502 339
2002	165 958	28 595	146 010	27 878	69 669	25 863	59 377	5 428	528 981
2003	177 433	29 677	153 865	28 927	72 076	28 196	60 570	5 944	556 891
2004	189 629	30 784	162 029	29 999	74 534	30 731	61 738	6 504	586 151
2005	202 579	31 918	170 515	31 098	77 042	33 480	62 885	7 110	616 830
2006	216 323	33 079	179 338	32 220	79 600	36 465	64 015	7 766	649 009

(a) With the exception of 2001 data which are 2001 census based all other data are 1996 census based. Estimates and the low projections series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous, as recorded on the

1996 census forms. The high projections series assumes a change in propensity based on the 1991–1996 period.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

<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(a)</i>
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
1996-97	87 460	61 232	47 482	18 576	24 744	6 242	3 564	4 302	253 660
1997-98	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	249 105
1998-99	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	249 965
1999-2000	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	249 310
2000-01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	247 500
2001-02	83 039	60 557	47 516	17 481	23 935	5 975	3 754	4 031	246 325
1997	86 357	60 610	47 482	18 411	24 514	5 974	3 582	4 151	251 129
1998	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	248 267
1999	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	250 197
2000	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	249 242
2001	84 012	59 668	46 955	17 206	24 151	5 816	3 824	3 809	245 485
2002	86 787	60 415	47 784	17 656	23 635	6 016	3 727	4 145	250 219
2001									
March	20 385	14 281	11 906	4 402	6 170	1 476	964	994	60 584
June	20 911	14 604	12 141	4 297	6 015	1 402	1 015	930	61 333
September	21 977	15 550	11 873	4 398	6 023	1 173	879	945	62 827
December	20 739	15 233	11 035	4 109	5 943	1 765	966	940	60 741
2002									
March	20 519	14 411	12 538	4 564	5 005	1 528	897	1 069	60 539
June	19 804	15 363	12 070	4 410	6 964	1 509	1 012	1 077	62 218
September	23 144	14 474	12 188	4 355	6 019	1 539	937	1 015	63 679
December	23 320	16 167	10 988	4 327	5 647	1 440	881	984	63 783
2003									
March	17 724	14 602	10 864	4 265	6 109	1 490	958	970	56 991
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
1996-97	1.839	1.706	1.828	1.716	1.796	1.839	2.180	1.637	1.790
1997-98	1.791	1.675	1.800	1.704	1.782	1.763	2.208	1.597	1.757
1998-99	1.804	1.648	1.797	1.727	1.816	1.955	2.170	1.638	1.764
1999-2000	1.800	1.654	1.798	1.700	1.794	1.816	2.181	1.611	1.757
2000-01	1.786	1.622	1.812	1.678	1.758	1.877	2.245	1.573	1.743
2001-02	1.728	1.661	1.779	1.699	1.715	1.939	2.287	1.559	1.725

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

<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 (a)</i>
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
1996-97	44 720	32 570	21 902	11 625	10 586	3 798	831	1 259	127 298
1997-98	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	129 255
1998-99	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	128 278
1999-2000	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	128 392
2000-01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	128 913
2001-02	45 455	33 233	23 181	11 594	10 905	3 836	869	1 388	130 468
1997	45 451	32 760	22 087	11 631	10 839	3 837	838	1 340	128 788
1998	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	127 444
1999	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	128 208
2000	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	128 848
2001	45 192	33 585	22 322	11 735	10 830	3 813	858	1 407	129 745
2002	47 126	33 831	23 978	11 845	11 157	3 982	910	1 324	134 161
2001									
March	9 967	7 451	5 187	2 711	2 465	887	201	302	29 171
June	11 328	8 023	5 550	3 025	2 644	983	224	350	32 128
September	12 946	9 325	6 259	3 154	2 974	987	194	393	36 233
December	10 951	8 786	5 326	2 845	2 747	956	239	362	32 213
2002									
March	9 929	6 828	6 008	2 827	2 584	897	219	310	29 604
June	11 629	8 294	5 588	2 768	2 600	996	217	323	32 418
September	14 347	9 583	6 917	3 407	3 061	981	254	373	38 925
December	11 221	9 126	5 465	2 843	2 912	1 108	220	318	33 214
2003									
March	9 935	6 841	5 524	2 561	2 608	934	229	267	28 899
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (b)									
1996-97	7.59	7.49	7.58	7.51	7.30	8.35	10.75	7.05	7.57
1997-98	7.56	7.27	7.49	7.36	7.33	8.14	10.21	6.98	7.46
1998-99	7.21	7.03	7.32	7.13	6.92	7.85	9.51	6.54	7.18
1999-2000	6.98	6.74	7.08	6.89	6.89	7.60	10.49	6.55	6.95
2000-01	6.85	6.57	6.77	6.88	6.24	7.60	9.57	6.23	6.74
2001-02	6.58	6.55	6.66	6.48	6.26	7.38	9.28	6.05	6.59

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

(b) Based on the direct method. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

<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 (a)</i>
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
1996-97	471	273	267	93	133	30	32	18	1 318
1997-98	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	1 310
1998-99	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	1 340
1999-2000	482	304	260	70	114	38	41	18	1 327
2000-01	465	255	290	78	105	43	33	13	1 282
2001-02	409	295	269	83	109	34	44	9	1 252
1997	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	1 359
1998	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	1 247
1999	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	1 394
2000	445	280	285	75	103	37	34	20	1 279
2001	449	289	269	80	118	34	39	11	1 289
2002	413	286	275	86	89	36	42	10	1 237
2001									
March	119	56	77	25	28	10	6	—	322
June	110	69	64	18	30	10	12	4	317
September	90	80	61	20	31	11	10	—	305
December	130	84	67	17	29	3	11	4	345
2002									
March	75	58	75	23	27	11	13	—	284
June	114	73	66	23	22	9	10	—	318
September	126	79	54	21	16	9	12	3	320
December	98	76	80	19	24	7	7	4	315
2003									
March	70	65	52	13	17	8	6	7	238
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
1996-97	5.39	4.46	5.62	5.01	5.38	4.81	8.98	4.18	5.20
1997-98	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	5.26
1998-99	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	5.36
1999-2000	5.62	5.09	5.49	3.91	4.58	6.55	11.28	4.35	5.32
2000-01	5.45	4.35	6.05	4.48	4.30	7.32	8.85	3.22	5.18
2001-02	4.93	4.87	5.66	4.75	4.55	5.69	11.72	2.23	5.08

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (a)

Period	PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		Net permanent and long-term	CATEGORY JUMPING			Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures		Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Net	
1996-97	85 751	29 857	175 249	136 748	94 395	23 985	16 668	-7 317	87 079
1997-98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	79 162	—	—	—	79 162
1998-99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	96 483	—	—	—	96 483
1999-2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	107 275	—	—	—	107 275
2000-01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	135 673	—	—	—	135 673
2001-02	88 900	48 241	264 471	171 446	133 684	—	—	—	133 684
1997	78 229	30 343	181 988	146 220	83 654	22 481	11 229	-11 252	72 402
1998	81 065	33 433	187 318	146 169	88 781	—	—	—	88 781
1999	88 010	38 225	201 864	147 439	104 210	—	—	—	104 210
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	111 441	—	—	—	111 441
2001	100 888	47 600	255 520	168 531	140 277	—	—	—	140 277
2002	89 348	49 081	272 640	173 859	139 048	—	—	—	139 048
2001									
March	31 428	13 932	84 668	47 384	54 780	—	—	—	54 780
June	25 279	10 814	45 905	37 975	22 395	—	—	—	22 395
September	22 833	11 632	65 926	41 477	35 650	—	—	—	35 650
December	21 348	11 222	59 021	41 695	27 452	—	—	—	27 452
2002									
March	22 163	14 449	91 783	48 909	50 588	—	—	—	50 588
June	22 556	10 938	47 741	39 365	19 994	—	—	—	19 994
September	23 394	12 165	70 173	41 461	39 941	—	—	—	39 941
December	21 235	11 529	62 943	44 124	28 525	—	—	—	28 525
2003									
March	23 584	15 050	98 397	46 557	60 374	—	—	—	60 374

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) ABS recommends use with caution, see Main Features.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a)

Period	Permanent (settler)	LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM		Total
		Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
1996-97	85 751	80 170	95 079	261 000	2 786 044	4 252 654	7 299 698
1997-98	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	3 020 097	4 220 006	7 505 544
1998-99	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
1999-2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	348 570	3 543 011	5 031 328	8 922 909
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	353 371	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
1997	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	2 897 197	4 317 869	7 475 283
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
1999	88 010	76 133	125 731	289 874	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
2000	97 178	80 306	140 076	317 560	3 422 993	4 931 369	8 671 922
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	356 408	3 449 934	4 855 745	8 662 087
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	361 988	3 394 874	4 841 192	8 598 054
2001							
March	31 428	20 290	64 378	116 096	924 928	1 274 548	2 315 572
June	25 279	16 194	29 711	71 184	801 935	1 105 576	1 978 695
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
2002							
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	113 946	848 584	1 263 029	2 225 559
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	70 297	773 321	1 029 643	1 873 261
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	93 567	943 471	1 148 674	2 185 712
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	84 178	829 498	1 399 846	2 313 522
2003							
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	121 981	893 741	1 216 597	2 232 318

(a) ABS recommends use with caution, see Main Features.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a)

Period	Permanent	LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM		Total
		Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
1996-97	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605	2 837 207	4 217 015	7 220 827
1997-98	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 498
1998-99	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 248
1999-2000	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
2000-01	46 521	92 945	73 431	212 897	3 577 341	5 055 842	8 846 080
2001-02	48 241	92 071	79 375	219 687	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
1997	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	7 390 489
1998	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 061	4 150 242	7 490 905
1999	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 177
2000	43 824	88 087	74 208	206 119	3 498 239	4 911 462	8 615 819
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	216 131	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	222 940	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2001							
March	13 932	29 968	17 416	61 316	773 832	1 372 611	2 207 759
June	10 814	21 921	16 054	48 789	923 514	1 167 996	2 140 299
September	11 632	23 388	18 089	53 109	938 216	1 198 213	2 189 538
December	11 222	18 180	23 515	52 917	806 992	1 179 272	2 039 181
2002							
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	63 358	741 603	1 336 666	2 141 627
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	50 303	881 059	1 123 609	2 054 971
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	53 626	953 651	1 139 491	2 146 768
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	55 653	884 658	1 294 979	2 235 290
2003							
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	61 607	710 970	1 329 763	2 102 339

(a) ABS recommends use with caution, see Main Features.

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</i>(b)
1996-97	40 168	22 783	13 840	3 431	13 181	320	593	101	94 396
1997-98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	79 162
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	51 340	34 249	24 866	4 481	17 307	482	144	837	133 684
1997	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	-124	83 654
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	88 781
1999	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	104 210
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	-8	700	351	111 441
2001	57 904	35 479	24 518	3 637	16 832	485	490	948	140 277
2002	52 822	36 346	25 904	4 386	18 160	505	223	716	139 048
2001									
March	22 036	15 900	8 873	1 276	5 715	129	240	611	54 780
June	10 906	4 289	4 327	46	2 504	8	278	37	22 395
September	14 077	8 895	6 593	1 130	4 428	75	109	349	35 650
December	10 885	6 395	4 725	1 185	4 185	273	-137	-49	27 452
2002									
March	17 933	14 984	8 988	1 665	6 223	163	90	543	50 588
June	8 445	3 975	4 560	501	2 471	-29	82	-6	19 994
September	15 228	10 716	7 203	1 283	5 139	91	53	236	39 941
December	11 216	6 671	5 153	937	4 327	280	-2	-57	28 525
2003									
March	19 715	17 918	10 679	2 827	7 767	454	239	790	60 374

(a) Excludes category jumping. ABS recommends use with caution, see Main Features.

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

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
2001-02									
New South Wales	..	24 506	39 079	6 913	8 481	2 775	2 810	11 966	96 530
Victoria	28 289	..	20 283	9 368	8 853	4 904	2 654	2 673	77 024
Queensland	58 918	22 596	..	7 232	8 604	3 980	5 704	3 842	110 876
South Australia	7 573	7 851	5 688	..	3 514	910	3 032	797	29 365
Western Australia	8 193	7 317	6 389	3 260	..	1 649	2 568	869	30 245
Tasmania	3 179	3 615	3 179	1 017	1 622	..	365	307	13 284
Northern Territory	2 671	2 435	4 204	2 533	2 386	315	..	401	14 945
Australian Capital Territory	11 493	2 465	3 026	896	959	442	596	..	19 877
Total departures	120 316	70 785	81 848	31 219	34 419	14 975	17 729	20 855	392 146
Net gain/loss	-23 786	6 239	29 028	-1 854	-4 174	-1 691	-2 784	-978	..

2002

New South Wales	..	25 050	39 295	6 918	8 346	2 814	2 919	11 646	96 988
Victoria	28 881	..	20 744	9 542	8 866	4 895	2 608	2 787	78 323
Queensland	63 664	25 000	..	7 746	9 179	4 203	6 389	4 042	120 223
South Australia	7 807	8 160	5 894	..	3 708	969	3 167	863	30 568
Western Australia	8 324	7 556	6 690	3 335	..	1 657	2 730	911	31 203
Tasmania	3 782	4 047	3 555	1 104	1 713	..	401	359	14 961
Northern Territory	2 712	2 385	4 427	2 807	2 395	319	..	425	15 470
Australian Capital Territory	11 667	2 331	3 069	925	999	371	539	..	19 901
Total departures	126 837	74 529	83 674	32 377	35 206	15 228	18 753	21 033	407 637
Net gain/loss	-29 849	3 794	36 549	-1 809	-4 003	-267	-3 283	-1 132	..

MARCH QUARTER 2003

New South Wales	..	5 933	9 766	1 552	2 046	634	657	2 858	23 446
Victoria	6 880	..	5 044	2 209	2 202	1 087	732	675	18 829
Queensland	15 256	5 674	..	1 836	2 258	990	1 505	983	28 502
South Australia	1 787	1 953	1 334	..	810	219	799	198	7 100
Western Australia	2 248	1 828	1 941	906	..	369	762	222	8 276
Tasmania	1 077	1 183	1 021	324	499	..	107	80	4 291
Northern Territory	623	517	1 000	549	606	94	..	99	3 488
Australian Capital Territory	2 720	590	666	237	271	97	152	..	4 733
Total departures	30 591	17 678	20 772	7 613	8 692	3 490	4 714	5 115	98 665
Net gain/loss	-7 145	1 151	7 730	-513	-416	801	-1 226	-382	..

.. not applicable

NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD

Persons aged 15 and older in household

	None	One	Two or more	Total
--	------	-----	-------------	-------

1997

One	1 628 507	129 471	144 314	1 902 292
Two	2 124 941	443 706	917 263	3 485 910
Three or more	1 010 069	310 621	201 251	1 521 941
Total	4 763 517	883 798	1 262 828	6 910 143

1998

One	1 665 809	142 470	151 956	1 960 235
Two	2 175 006	442 732	903 470	3 521 208
Three or more	1 014 285	304 934	214 551	1 533 770
Total	4 855 100	890 136	1 269 977	7 015 213

1999

One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	2 005 628
Two	2 200 019	442 437	915 140	3 557 596
Three or more	1 047 936	303 527	211 842	1 563 305
Total	4 962 586	889 738	1 274 205	7 126 529

2000

One	1 780 859	141 667	140 563	2 063 089
Two	2 245 312	447 184	930 978	3 623 474
Three or more	1 051 000	317 755	194 593	1 563 348
Total	5 077 171	906 606	1 266 134	7 249 911

2001

One	1 821 432	147 936	150 675	2 120 043
Two	2 363 135	443 014	904 714	3 710 863
Three or more	1 032 677	313 918	215 541	1 562 136
Total	5 217 244	904 868	1 270 930	7 393 042

2002 (b)

One	np	np	np	np
Two	np	np	np	np
Three or more	np	np	np	np
Total	np	np	np	np

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Data under review.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163	1 503 663	np
Melbourne	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784	1 316 935	np
Brisbane	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696	642 212	np
Adelaide	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437	454 467	np
Perth	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855	549 211	np
Hobart	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805	79 916	np
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835	930 045	np
Victoria	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308	501 321	np
Queensland	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053	763 590	np
South Australia	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709	159 532	np
Western Australia	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899	189 349	np
Tasmania	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008	111 001	np
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 433 708	np
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 818 256	np
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 405 802	np
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 999	np
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	738 560	np
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	190 917	np
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	69 211	np
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	122 589	np
Australia	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 393 042	np

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Based on 1996 census data.
(b) Data under review.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS						
New South Wales	6 160 490	6 218 718	6 278 609	6 340 923	6 406 763	np
Victoria	4 532 739	4 580 126	4 629 907	4 686 017	4 744 455	np
Queensland	3 327 481	3 382 113	3 433 599	3 491 340	3 549 794	np
South Australia	1 454 207	1 460 116	1 465 196	1 469 213	1 473 082	np
Western Australia	1 763 356	1 793 974	1 821 679	1 847 103	1 872 329	np
Tasmania	465 866	463 827	462 585	461 694	461 238	np
Northern Territory	180 665	183 625	186 358	189 016	191 123	np
Australian Capital Territory	300 744	300 765	301 865	303 252	306 009	np
Australia	18 185 548	18 383 264	18 579 798	18 788 558	19 004 793	np

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS (c)						
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 433 708	np
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 818 256	np
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 405 802	np
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 999	np
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	738 560	np
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	190 917	np
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	69 211	np
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	122 589	np
Australia	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 393 042	np

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (c)						
New South Wales	2.658	2.669	2.642	2.627	2.633	np
Victoria	2.667	2.664	2.668	2.646	2.609	np
Queensland	2.629	2.576	2.573	2.571	2.525	np
South Australia	2.458	2.426	2.420	2.396	2.399	np
Western Australia	2.619	2.614	2.575	2.573	2.535	np
Tasmania	2.505	2.501	2.478	2.445	2.416	np
Northern Territory	2.961	3.005	2.999	2.847	2.761	np
Australian Capital Territory	2.611	2.543	2.554	2.507	2.496	np
Australia	2.632	2.620	2.607	2.592	2.571	np

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Data under review.
(c) Household estimates based on trend.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The publication also contains estimates of the number of households by household size as well as the latest available statistics of births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age and region, population projections for Australia and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

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

Data status

4 At any point in time this publication may contain final, revised and preliminary data. The status of data in this issue is as follows:

- *Final data*—Nil data have been finalised in this issue
- *Revised data*—Nil data have been revised in this issue
- *Preliminary data*—All data for March quarter 2003 are preliminary.

Method of estimation

5 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the 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.

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

7 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 in the this publication are shown by year of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data which may affect comparison within relevant tables.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration

8 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 to June 1997 include an adjustment for the net effect of category 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. From June 1990 these adjustments were also included in preliminary estimates. However, due to a change in passenger card and systems in July 1998 (see Explanatory Note 15) the estimation of category jumping from July 1997 has been suspended until further notice and set to zero. 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

9 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

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

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

11 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

12 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

13 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).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

14 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.

15 From July 1998 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) is able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents which 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 one year exactly declining significantly.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

17 The ERP at June 2002 is the base for the projections series. The three series published in this publication and their assumptions are as follows:

- Series A—assumes that the total fertility rate (TFR) will reach 1.8 babies per woman by 2011 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to improve through to 2050–51 reaching 92.2 years for males and 95.0 years for females, net overseas migration (NOM) of 125,000 per year from 2005–06 through to 2050–51, and high flows of interstate migration.
- Series B—assumes that the TFR will fall to 1.6 babies per woman by 2011 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to improve each year, though at a declining rate, and will reach 84.2 years for males and 87.7 year for females in 2050–51, NOM of 100,000 per year from 2005–06 through to 2050–51, and medium flows of interstate migration.
- Series C—assumes that the TFR will fall to 1.4 babies per woman by 2011 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to improve each year, though at a declining rate, and will reach 84.2 years for males and 87.7 years for females in 2050–51, NOM of 70,000 per year from 2005–06 through to 2050–51, and small flows of interstate migration.

For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population Projections, Australia, 2002–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

ROUNDING

18 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.

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- AusStats — electronic data <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>
- *Australian Demographic Trends*, cat. no. 3102.0
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics
- *Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0
- *Deaths, Australia*, cat. no. 3302.0

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS

continued

- Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *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 Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject
- *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia 2001*, cat. no. 2940.0
- *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 ICD-10—from 1999, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

21 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.

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

23 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.

24 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).

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CGC	Community Government Council
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
LGA	Local Government Area
NOM	net overseas migration

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABBREVIATIONS *continued*

NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
Qld	Queensland
S Dist	Statistical District
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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 annual rate of growth	The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Category 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent movements■ long-term movements (one year or more)■ short-term movements (less than one year). A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household	<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>
Household estimate	<p>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.</p>
Household population	<p>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.</p>
Household size	<p>Household size refers to the number of persons per household.</p>
Infant mortality rate	<p>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.</p>
Intercensal discrepancy	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.</p>
Intercensal error	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest census.</p>
Local Government Area (LGA)	<p>Local Government Areas (LGA) are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils and incorporated Community Government Councils (CGCs) where the CGC is of sufficient size and statistical significance. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), areas (A), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC) and municipalities (M). Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.
Net permanent and long-term movement	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay)■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <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>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Population projections	Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months■ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> — 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

<p>Standardised death rate <i>continued</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The <i>indirect method</i> — 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. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence</p>	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population) ■ the mother (birth collection) ■ the deceased (death collection). <p>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.</p>
<p>Statistical District (S Dist)</p>	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<p>Statistical Division (SD)</p>	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<p>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</p>	<p>Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<p>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</p>	<p>Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Division (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<p>Total fertility rate</p>	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.</p>

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data already published that can be provided within five minutes will be free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* 1300 135 070
- EMAIL* client.services@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

- PHONE* 1300 366 323
- EMAIL* subscriptions@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 03 9615 7848
- POST* Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne Vic 3001



2310100003039

ISSN 1031 055X

RRP \$24.00