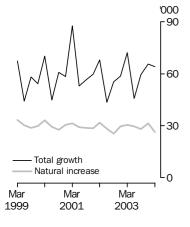


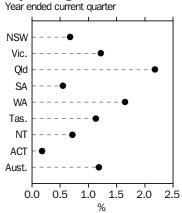
## AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 16 SEP 2004

#### **Population growth**



#### Population growth rate



#### INQUIRIES

 For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Rachael Hill on Canberra (02) 6252 6296.

## KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	Population at end Mar qtr 2004 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales(a)	6 719.8	45.0	0.7
Victoria	4 962.0	59.7	1.2
Queensland	3 863.6	82.3	2.2
South Australia	1 533.2	8.4	0.6
Western Australia	1 975.8	32.0	1.6
Tasmania	481.7	5.4	1.1
Northern Territory	199.2	1.4	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	323.9	0.6	0.2
Australia(b)	20 061.8	234.8	1.2

(a) March quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are low due to a lag in registration processing. This backlog has now been cleared and will be included in the June quarter 2004 estimates.

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

#### KEY POINTS

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at March 2004 was 20,061,800 persons, an increase of 234,800 persons since March 2003 and 64,000 persons since December 2003.
- Natural increase during the March quarter 2004 was 26,300 persons.
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 37,600 persons in the March quarter 2004, a 9% decrease on the March quarter 2003.

#### **POPULATION GROWTH RATES**

- The Australian population grew 0.3% in the March quarter 2004 and 1.2% in the 12 months ended March 2004.
- For the year ended March 2004 all states and territories experienced positive population growth. Queensland recorded the highest growth rate (2.2%) and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (0.2%).

#### SPECIAL ARTICLE

- There were 54,000 divorces granted in Australia in 2002, representing a decrease of 2% (or 1,300 divorces) compared to divorces granted in 2001 (55,300).
- The median age of men at divorce was 42.2 years, up from 38.7 years in 1992. For women, the median age increased to 39.5 years, up from 35.9 in 1992.

## NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE					
	June 2004	8 December 2004					
	September 2004	24 March 2005					
	December 2004	3 June 2005					
	March 2005	22 September 2005					
	June 2005	9 December 2005					
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
INTRODUCTION	Estimated resident population (ERP) data in this publication are based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (2001 census). Exceptions are tables 9, 17, and 19 (excluding 2001 estimates), which are still based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing (1996 census).						
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	The layout and content of below.	of this publication has changed. The major changes are detailed					
	• A special article on L	<i>Divorce in Australia</i> has been included in this issue. This article unavailable divorces data for 2002.					
	Tables 20 and 21 cor	ntain key indicators of national and state divorces and are e to accompany the special article.					
	<ul> <li>The <i>Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration</i> has been updated for March quarter 2004 and financial year 2002–03.</li> </ul>						
	Revisions included in this issue are as follows:						
	<ul> <li>Data for household estimates for 2001 are now based on 2001 census data and are included in tables 17, 18 and 19.</li> </ul>						
	<ul> <li>Natural increase, Net June quarter 2003.</li> </ul>	t Overseas Migration and ERP for September quarter 2002 to					
ERP DATA STATUS		publication contains final, revised and preliminary ERP data. The					
		cluded in this issue is as follows:-					
		up to and including June quarter 2001					
		from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2003, inclusive lata from September quarter 2003 to March quarter 2004,					
NSW BIRTHS	March quarter 2004 birth	s for New South Wales are low due to a lag in registration					
	processing. This backlog	has now been cleared and will be included in the June quarter					
	2004 estimates.						
DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE	Household estimates for review.	2002 and 2003 in tables 17, 18 and 19 are currently under					
	Dennis Trewin						
	Australian Statistici	an					

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## MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION	The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at March 2004 was 20,061,800 persons, an increase of 234,800 since March 2003 and 64,000 since December 2003. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended March 2004 was 1.2%, the same as the growth rate for the previous 12 months.
COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE	The growth of Australia's population has two components; natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement plus the migration adjustment). Since Federation, natural increase has generally contributed more to annual population growth than net overseas migration. This was not the case for the year ended March 2004, when net overseas migration exceeded natural increase by 4,100 persons. This is attributed to high levels of net overseas migration rather than low levels of natural increase. Preliminary net overseas migration in the year ended March 2004 was 119,500 persons, a 3.3% increase on the previous 12 months (115,700).
Natural increase	Natural increase in the March quarter 2004 was 26,300 persons. The number of births registered in the March quarter 2004 was 56,800. Births, deaths and natural increase estimates for September quarter 2003 to March quarter 2004 are on a date of registration basis, whereas earlier quarters are on a date of occurence basis.
	Natural increase for the year ended March 2004 was 115,400 persons, an increase of 1.3% on the number recorded in the year ended March 2003 (113,900). Births contributed 249,300 babies and deaths removed 133,900 persons from the population in the year ended March 2004. Births in New South Wales for the March quarter 2004 are low due to a lag in registration processing. This backlog has now been cleared and will be included in June quarter 2004 estimates.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration was 37,600 persons in the March quarter 2004, a decrease of 9% from the number recorded in the March quarter 2003 (41,600). During the March quarter 2004 there were 118,700 permanent and long-term arrivals and 81,100 permanent and long-term departures after migration adjustments.
	The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) applies a number of adjustments to the overseas arrivals and departures data used to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'. For more information see the <i>Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration</i> on page 41.
STATES AND TERRITORIES Population	The population of Australia's states and territories at March 2004 was as follows: New South Wales 6,719,800, Victoria 4,962,000, Queensland 3,863,600, South Australia 1,533,200, Western Australia 1,975,800, Tasmania 481,700, Northern Territory 199,200, and the Australian Capital Territory 323,900.

#### MAIN FEATURES continued

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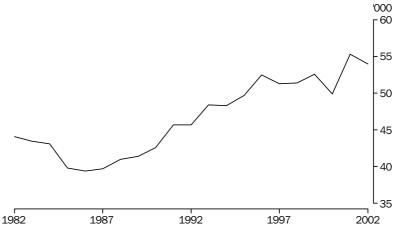
Population continued	Consistent with the recent amendments to the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> , estimates of the population of each of the Other Territories are listed separately in Table 7 of this publication. The populations of these territories continue to be included in the Australian totals presented in other tables (see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes). Estimates of the population of other External Territories of Australia will be included in a future issue of this publication.						
Growth rates	All states and territories recorded positive growth in the March quarter 2004. Queensland and Western Australia recorded the highest growth (each 0.5%), followed by Victoria (0.4%), Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (each 0.3%), South Australia and the Northern Territory (each 0.2%) and New South Wales (0.1%).						
	For the year ended March 2004 all states and territories recorded a positive growth rate. The highest growth rate was recorded by Queensland (2.2%) followed by Western Australia (1.6%). The lowest growth rate was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (0.2%).						
Interstate migration	With the exception of Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, all states and territories experienced a net loss through interstate migration in the March quarter 2004. Queensland had a gain of 8,000 persons while Western Australia recorded a net gain of 500 persons. For the third consecutive quarter Tasmania has recorded a net gain through interstate migration of around 800 persons. Previous to this, Tasmania experienced a consistently negative net interstate migration since December quater 1991.						
	In the March quarter 2004, New South Wales recorded the largest net loss through interstate migration (–7,100), followed by South Australia (–1,000), the Northern Territory (–600), Australian Capital Territory (–300), and Victoria (–200).						
	This quarterly pattern is also reflected in the net interstate migration for the year ended March 2004. Net gains were recorded for Queensland (37,300), Tasmania (3,000) and Western Australia (600) while losses were recorded for New South Wales (-31,100), the Australian Capital Territory (-2,600), South Australia (-2,500), Victoria and the Northern Territory (each -2,300).						
	NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories Persons 40000						
	20000						
	-20000 - Year ended 31 March 2003 Year ended 31 March 2004						
	–40000 J – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –						

#### SPECIAL ARTICLE

DIVORCE IN AUSTRALIA The following article and tables 20 and 21 of this publication are the Main Features of the new electronic product, *Divorces, Australia 2002* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001). The Main Features, Explanatory Notes and Glossary for *Divorces, Australia 2002* are now available from the ABS web site http://www.abs.gov.au by going to AusStats, Free Summary Info (Main Features), selecting Vitals (number 33), and then choosing the ABS catalogue number 3307.0.55.001. Detailed divorce tables are available for purchase in a data cube, with information about this data cube also accessible through the Main Features web page.

# DIVORCES GRANTED There were 54,000 divorces granted in Australia in 2002, representing a decrease of 2% (or 1,300 divorces) compared with divorces granted in 2001 (55,300). Divorces granted in 2002 were the second highest number granted in the last 20 years, with divorces granted in 2001 being the highest. Divorces in 2002 represent an increase of 18% on the number granted 10 years ago.

#### DIVORCES GRANTED



#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL MAGISTRATES COURT

The Family Court of Australia has administered divorce under the *Family Law Act 1975* since 1976. In September 2000, the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia (formally known as the Federal Magistrates Service) was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants and to ease the workload of both the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court may have had some influence on the decrease in divorces in 2000 and increase in divorces from 2001 onwards (see the Explanatory Notes of *Divorces, Australia 2002* for more details).

DIVORCE RATES

The crude divorce rate (the number of divorces per 1,000 population) in 2002 was 2.7 per 1,000. This was a decrease on the 2001 rate of 2.9 per 1,000, a slight increase on the rate 10 years ago (2.6 per 1,000).

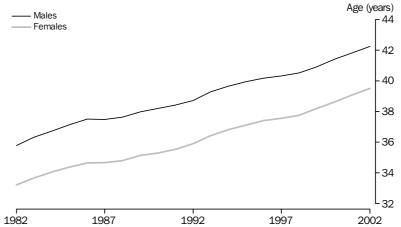
#### **SPECIAL ARTICLE** continued

DIVORCE RATES *continued* As the estimated resident population of Australia by marital status for post 2001 years is not yet available, the latest divorce rates based on the married population are for 2001 (see the Explanatory Notes of *Divorces, Australia 2002* for more detail). The divorce rate of the married population in 2001 was 13.1 per 1,000 married men or women. This represents an increase from the rate of 11.9 per 1,000 married men and 12.0 per 1,000 married women in 2000 and an increase from the rate of 11.6 per 1,000 married men and 11.5 per 1,000 married women in 1991.

LIKELIHOOD TO DIVORCE Analysis of a net nuptiality table indicates that the expectation to divorce is increasing. If a newly-born group of babies was exposed to 1997–1999 rates of marriage, widowing, divorce, remarriage and mortality, 32% of their marriages would end in divorce. This is an increase on the proportion expected if 1990–1992 rates were applied (29%) and if 1985–1987 rates were applied (28%). For further information, see the Special Article 'Lifetime Marriage Formation and Marriage Dissolution in Australia' p.84 of *Marriages and Divorces, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 3310.0).

AGE AT DIVORCEThe median age at divorce (the age at which there are as many people divorcing above<br/>the age as there are below it) continued to increase in 2002. The median age of men at<br/>divorce was 42.2 years, up from 41.8 years in 2001 and 38.7 years in 1992. For women,<br/>the median age increased to 39.5 years, up from 39.1 years in 2001 and 35.9 years in<br/>1992. The rise in the median age at divorce is associated with increasing age at first<br/>marriage and to some extent the increase in the interval between marriage and divorce.<br/>The median age for males at first marriage in 2002 was 29.0 years, up from 28.7 years in<br/>2001 and 26.9 years in 1992. For females, the median age at first marriage in 2002 was<br/>27.1 years, up from 26.9 years in 2001 and 24.7 years in 1992. More information about<br/>marriage statistics can be found in *Marriages and Divorces, Australia 2002* (cat. no.<br/>3310.0). The increasing interval between marriage and divorce is discussed in the<br/>'duration of marriage to divorce' section of this commentary.





## **SPECIAL ARTICLE** continued

In 2002, 10% of divorcing couples were of the same age, 68% involved a younger wife and 19% involved a younger husband. Of all divorcing couples, 33% were aged 1-2 years apart, a further 22% were aged 3-4 years apart, and 23% 5-9 years apart. Couples with an age difference of 10 years or more accounted for 10% of divorcing couples. Of these, 9% of couples involved a wife who was 10 or more years younger to her husband.
Males aged 40-44 years experienced the highest divorce rate in 2002 (13.2 per 1,000). In 1992 and 2001, males aged 35-39 years experienced the highest divorce rate (13.1 per 1,000 and 13.6 per 1,000 respectively). Females aged 30-34 years experienced the highest divorce rate in 2002 (13.7 per 1,000), 2001 (14.4 per 1,000) and 1992 (13.3 per 1,000).
The median duration of marriage to both separation and divorce is increasing over time, revealing that marriages are, on average, lasting longer. The median duration of marriage to separation in 2002 was 8.6 years, up from 8.3 years in 2001 and 7.4 years in 1992. The median duration of marriage to divorce in 2002 was 12.0 years, up from 11.8 years in 2001 and 10.5 years in 1992.

In 2002, 6% of divorces involved separation within the first year of marriage, 33% within the first five years and a further 22% were separated within five to nine years of marriage. Of the divorcing couples in 2002, 16% were married less than five years, 25% were married between five and nine years and 58% were married for 10 years or more. Around 15% of divorces occurred to couples who had been married for 25 years or more.



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APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE
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As in previous years, more women (45%) than men (30%) lodged applications for divorce in 2002. The remainder of divorces granted in 2002 (26%) were the result of joint applications.

The median duration of marriage to divorce was shorter for female and joint applicants (each 11.4 years) than for male applicants (13.8 years).

# SPECIAL ARTICLE continued

DIVORCES INVOLVING DEPENDANT CHILDREN	Over the last 10 years, the proportion of divorces involving children under 18 years has fallen slightly from 53% in 1992 to 51% in 2001 and 50% in 2002. The actual number of children involved in divorce in 2002 (50,500) was down 5% compared with 2001 (53,400) and up 10% compared with 1992 (45,800). Of divorces involving children in 2002, 36% were those where the age of the youngest child was between five and nine years and for 62% of the divorces that involved children,
	the age of the youngest child was under 10 years.
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF DIVORCING PARTIES	Country of birth of divorcing parties is not available for 2002. In 2001, 58% of divorces granted were to couples who were both born in Australia. Divorces to couples born in the same overseas country comprised 13% of divorces granted in 2001, while 29% of divorces were granted to couples who had chosen partners from a different country. Of those couples who had chosen a partner from a different country, 42% were overseas-born men divorcing Australian-born women, and 34% were overseas-born women divorcing Australian-born men.

# COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

POPULATION

						Growth	Growth
				Net	At	on	on
			Natural	overseas	end of	previous	previous
	Births	Deaths	increase	migration	period	year(b)	<i>year</i> (b)
Period	'000'	'000	'000'	'000'	'000	'000'	%
			• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	
1997–98	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	18 711.3	193.7	1.05
1998–99	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	18 925.9	214.6	1.15
1999–2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2000-01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001–02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
2002–03	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	1.10
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.19
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
2003	252.5	132.9	119.5	123.4	19 997.8	242.9	1.23
2002							
March	61.3	29.6	31.7	36.4	19 597.3	237.1	1.22
June	61.5	33.1	28.4	15.3	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
September	63.5	38.1	25.4	29.9	19 696.3	226.7	1.16
December	61.8	32.2	29.6	28.9	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
2003							
March	60.0	29.4	30.5	41.6	19 826.9	229.6	1.17
June	62.1	32.5	29.6	16.1	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
September	65.6	37.6	28.0	31.5	19 932.2	235.9	1.20
December	64.8	33.4	31.4	34.2	19 997.8	242.9	1.23
2004							
March	56.8	30.5	26.3	37.6	20 061.8	234.8	1.18

(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) 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	<b>Australia</b> (a)
			-						
	• • • • • • • • • •		NA	TURAL INC	REASE				
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	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	117 183
2002–03	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	115 169
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 2001	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	120 394
2001	39 239 38 674	27 194 27 479	25 117 23 247	5 455 5 568	13 315 12 566	1 946 2 011	2 930 2 851	2 471 2 644	117 751 115 095
2002	41 232	27 501	25 373	5 332	12 500	1 695	2 993	2 654	119 535
2002		21 001	20 010	0.002	12 102	1000	2 000	2 00 1	110 000
March	10 404	7 442	6 450	1871	3 483	587	734	711	31 687
June	9 270	6 657	6 080	1 409	3 087	497	728	631	28 363
September	8 229	6 288	5 129	1 056	2 823	489	717	674	25 410
December 2003	10 771	7 092	5 588	1 232	3 173	438	672	628	29 635
March	9 763	7 361	6 587	1 523	3 297	490	792	694	30 514
June	10 051	6 651	6 434	1 387	3 337	367	762	614	29 610
September	9 604	6 809	5 524	1 195	3 114	359	796	629	28 037
December	11 814	6 680	6 828	1 227	2 984	479	643	717	31 374
2004 March	(b)5 368	8 008	5 311	1 673	3 881	573	724	809	26 349
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
1007 09	24 0 4 2	10 212		VERSEAS I			500	0.40	70.400
1997–98 1998–99	31 843 41 088	19 313 24 691	12 490 13 710	3 160 2 682	11 993 13 381	39 171	560 1 006	-242 -225	79 162 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	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002–03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
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	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	136 076
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	110 475
2003	43 148	31 812	22 792	4 793	18 785	825	627	660	123 406
2002		0.047		100					
March June	14 230 5 933	8 917 1 962	6 960 5 205	499 311	4 947 1 895	65 -150	296 81	443 68	36 355 15 300
September	5 933 10 844	1 962 6 144	5 205 8 777	706	1 895 2 951	-150 40	81 192	242	29 889
December	9 885	6 606	6 991	1 153	3 865	570	-161	242	28 931
2003									
March	15 031 5 150	10 691	7 697	1 486	5 717	349	-13 207	630	41 574
June September	5 159 10 293	3 336 9 588	3 657 5 347	559 1 297	3 042 4 709	55 136	307 214	8 47	16 104 31 531
December	10 293 12 665	9 588 8 197	6 091	1 451	4 709 5 317	285	214 119	-47 85	34 197
2004	12 000	0 101	0.031	T -OT	0.011	200	113	00	07 IJI
March	11 112	12 812	5 867	2 124	5 013	170	173	368	37 640
•••••	• • • • • • • • • •		•••••		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	••••

(a) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of (b) March quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are low due to a lag the Explanatory Notes.

in registration processing. This backlog has now been cleared and will be included in the June quarter 2004 estimates.



## POPULATION CHANGE, Components continued

	New South			South	Western		Northern	Australian Capital	
Period	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	<b>Australia</b> (a)
• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
			NET IN	TERSTATE	MIGRATIO	N			
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	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	
2002–03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	• •
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	-19 185	5 481	23 253	-1 696	-3 834	-1 886	-2 049	-72	• •
2002	-30 392	1 922	38 656	-1 537	-4 231	-117	-3 069	-1 232	• •
2003	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	• •
2002	o ·						<b>-</b> · · ·		
March	-6 463	1 986	7 041	-470	-983	-250	-811	-50	
June	-7 398	-244	10 388	-447	-1 149	-325	-333	-492	
September	-7 162	-314	9 846	35	-970	19	-974	-480	
December	-9 369	494	11 381	-655	-1 129	439	-951	-210	• •
2003	7.040	70.4	0.044	450	400	04.0	4 4 6 0	100	
March	-7 249	704	8 241	-456	-498	818	-1 160	-400	
June	-8 010	-856	9 739	-421	-213	619	-304	-554	
September December	-7 591 -8 430	–303 –998	9 141 10 435	-656 -413	221 117	826 772	-760	-878 -812	
2004	-6 430	-990	10 435	-413	111	112	-671	-012	
March	-7 078	-178	7 971	-1 018	480	753	-582	-348	
			TOTAL P	OPULATIO	N GROWTH	l (b)			
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	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	227 739
2002–03	47 943	54 197	90 067	7 605	25 395	4 693	-121	1 851	231 667
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	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	256 630
2002	49 174	53 030	89 836	6 700	21 993	2 419	190	2 186	225 570
2003	53 100	57 860	85 721	8 179	31 144	5 555	725	670	242 941
2002									
March	18 171	18 345	20 451	1 900	7 447	402	219	1 104	68 042
June	7 805	8 375	21 673	1 273	3 833	22	476	207	43 663
September	11 911	12 118	23 752	1 797	4 804	548	-65	436	55 299
December	11 287	14 192	23 960	1 730	5 909	1 447	-440	439	58 566
2003									
March	17 545	18 756	22 525	2 553	8 516	1 657	-381	924	72 088
June	7 200	9 131	19 830	1 525	6 166	1 041	765	52	45 714
September	12 306	16 094	20 012	1 836	8 044	1 321	250	-296	59 568
December	16 049	13 879	23 354	2 265	8 418	1 536	91	-10	65 571
<b>2004</b> March	9 402	20 642	19 149	2 779	9 374	1 496	315	829	63 989
iviai CI I	5 402	20 042	13 149	2119	5314	1 490	313	029	03 303

. . 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)

	New South			South	Western		Northern	Australian Capital	
	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	<b>Australia</b> (b)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •
			NA	TURAL INC	REASE RAT	E			
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	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	0.60
2002–03	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	0.59
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	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	0.61
2002	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.83	0.59
2003	0.62	0.56	0.68	0.35	0.66	0.36	1.51	0.82	0.61
2002									
March	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	0.16
June	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.37	0.20	0.14
September	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.36	0.21	0.13
December	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.34	0.20	0.15
2003	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.00	o 4=
March	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.40	0.22	0.15
June	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.39	0.19	0.15
September December	0.14 0.18	0.14 0.14	0.15 0.18	0.08 0.08	0.16 0.15	0.08 0.10	0.40 0.32	0.19 0.22	0.14 0.16
2004	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.32	0.22	0.16
March	(c)0.08	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.36	0.25	0.13
			NET O	VERSEAS N	IIGRATION	RATE			
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	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	0.57
2002–03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.59
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	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	0.71
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.57
2003	0.65	0.65	0.61	0.31	0.97	0.17	0.32	0.20	0.62
2002									
March	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.19
June	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.08
September	0.16	0.13	0.24	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.15
December	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.12	-0.08	0.01	0.15
2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00	
March	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.07	-0.01	0.20	0.21
June September	0.08 0.15	0.07 0.20	0.10 0.14	0.04 0.08	0.16 0.24	0.01 0.03	0.16 0.11	-0.01	0.08 0.16
December	0.15 0.19	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.24	0.03	0.11	-0.01 0.03	0.18
2004	0.19	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.17
March	0.17	0.26	0.15	0.14	0.25	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.19

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(c) March quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are low due to a lag in registration processing. This backlog has now been cleared and will be included in the June quarter 2004 estimates.

(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.



#### POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a) continued

New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (b)
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		NET IN	TERSTATE I	MIGRATION	RATE			
-0.20	-0.01	0.51	-0.13	0.18	-0.77	-0.25	-0.64	
-0.21	0.05	0.48	-0.11	0.02	-0.70	-0.50	-0.16	
			-0.16					
								• •
-0.48	—	1.06	-0.10	-0.15	0.40	-1.71	-0.51	
-0.19	0.03	0.45	-0.10	0.13	-0.79	-0.37	-0.42	
-0.22	0.08	0.49	-0.15	-0.08	-0.60	-0.43	0.12	
-0.23	0.10	0.58	-0.24	-0.13	-0.54	-0.83	-0.07	
-0.29	0.11	0.65	-0.11	-0.20	-0.40	-1.04	-0.02	
-0.46	0.04	1.05	-0.10	-0.22	-0.02	-1.55	-0.38	
-0.47	-0.03	1.00	-0.13	-0.02	0.64	-1.46	-0.82	
-0.10	0.04	0.19	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.41	-0.02	
-0.11	-0.01	0.28	-0.03	-0.06	-0.07	-0.17	-0.15	
-0.11	-0.01	0.27	_	-0.05	_	-0.49	-0.15	
-0.14	0.01	0.30	-0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.48	-0.07	
-0.11	0.01	0.22	-0.03	-0.03	0.17	-0.59	-0.12	
0.10	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.20	••
-0.11	_	0.21	-0.07	0.02	0.16	-0.29	-0.11	
• • • • • • • • •								
		IOTA	L POPULAII	ON GROWI	H (c)			
0.99	0.88	1.56	0.55	1.54	-0.35	1.59	0.27	1.05
1.14	1.05	1.56	0.55	1.48	-0.11	1.50	0.79	1.15
1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	_	1.47	0.92	1.20
1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	1.36
0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	1.17
0.72	1.12	2.43	0.50	1.32	0.99	-0.06	0.58	1.18
1.06	1.00	1.50	0.58	1.59	-0.20	1.56	0.59	1.10
1.17	1.10	1.67	0.59	1.40	-0.06	1.61	0.95	1.19
1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	-0.05	0.99	1.06	1.23
1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	1.33
			0.44					1.16
0.80	1.18	2.28	0.54	1.61	1.17	0.37	0.21	1.23
0.27	0.38	0.56	0.13	0.39	0.09	0.11	0.34	0.35
								0.22
								0.22
0.10	0.29	0.64	0.12	0.31	0.31	-0.22	0.14	0.30
0.11								
			0.17	0.44	0.35	-0.19	0.29	0.36
0.26	0.38	0.60		-				
0.11	0.19	0.52	0.10	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.02	0.23
0.11 0.18	0.19 0.33	0.52 0.53	0.10 0.12	0.41	0.28	0.13	0.02 -0.09	0.30
0.11	0.19	0.52	0.10					
	South Wales % -0.20 -0.21 -0.22 -0.25 -0.37 -0.48 -0.19 -0.22 -0.23 -0.29 -0.46 -0.47 -0.10 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.11 -0.12 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.12 -0.12 -0.1	South Wales         Victoria $\%$ $\%$ $\%$ $\%$ $-0.20$ $-0.01$ $-0.21$ $0.05$ $-0.22$ $0.11$ $-0.25$ $0.11$ $-0.37$ $0.09$ $-0.48$ — $-0.19$ $0.03$ $-0.22$ $0.08$ $-0.23$ $0.10$ $-0.29$ $0.11$ $-0.46$ $0.04$ $-0.47$ $-0.03$ $-0.10$ $0.04$ $-0.11$ $-0.01$ $-0.11$ $-0.01$ $-0.11$ $-0.01$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $-0.11$ $-0.02$ $0.11$ $-0.02$	South Wales         Victoria         Queensland           %         %         %           %         %         %           NET IN         0.20         -0.01         0.51           -0.21         0.05         0.48           -0.22         0.11         0.53           -0.25         0.11         0.56           -0.37         0.09         0.86           -0.48         —         1.06           -0.19         0.03         0.45           -0.22         0.08         0.49           -0.23         0.10         0.58           -0.29         0.11         0.65           -0.46         0.04         1.05           -0.47         -0.03         1.00           -0.10         0.04         0.19           -0.11         -0.01         0.22           -0.12         -0.02         0.26           -0.11         0.01         0.30           -0.11         0.01         0.22           -0.12         -0.02         0.26           -0.11         -0.01         0.24           -0.13         -0.02         0.27           -0.14 <td< td=""><td>South Wales         Victoria         Queensland         South Australia           %         %         %         %         %           NET         INTERSTATE         0.13           -0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10           -0.19         0.03         0.45         -0.10           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10           -0.47         -0.03         1.00         -0.13           -0.11         -0.01         0.28         -0.03           -0.11         -0.01         0.24         -0.04           -0.13         -0.02         0.26         -0.03           -0.11         -0.01         0</td><td>South Wales         Victoria         Queensland Queensland         South Australia         Western Australia           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION         0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18           -0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24         -0.12           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.13           -0.22         0.08         0.45         -0.10         0.13           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.22           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.22           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.22           -0.11         -0.01         0.28         -0.03         -0.06           -0.11         -0.01         0.24         -0.04         -0.01           -0.11         -0.01         0.24         -0.04         <td< td=""><td>South Wales         Victoria         Queensland Queensland         South Australia         Western Australia         Tasmania           %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %           -0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11         0.02         -0.70           -0.22         0.11         0.56         -0.46         -0.17         -0.45           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23         -0.32           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.15         -0.40           -0.19         0.03         0.45         -0.10         0.13         -0.79           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.08         -0.66           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24         -0.13         -0.70           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.22         -0.66           -0.47         -0.03         1.00         -0.13         -0.02         -0.66           -0.11         -0.01         0.22         -0.03         -0.06<td>South Wales         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Mestern Australia         Tasmania         Northem Termony           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11         0.02         -0.56         -0.47           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23         -0.32         -0.32         -1.71           -0.48         —         106         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71           -0.49         0.03         0.45         -0.10         0.13         -0.79         -0.37           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.04         -1.43           -0.43         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.2</td><td>South Wates         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Tasmania         Northern Territory         Capital Territory           %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.00         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25         -0.64           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24         -0.12         -0.56         -0.47         -0.03           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81         -0.13           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71         -0.51           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.13         -0.74         -0.83         -0.07           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.08         -0.60         -0.43         -0.12           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83         -0.07           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.25         -0.41         -0.02</td></td></td<></td></td<>	South Wales         Victoria         Queensland         South Australia           %         %         %         %         %           NET         INTERSTATE         0.13           -0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10           -0.19         0.03         0.45         -0.10           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10           -0.47         -0.03         1.00         -0.13           -0.11         -0.01         0.28         -0.03           -0.11         -0.01         0.24         -0.04           -0.13         -0.02         0.26         -0.03           -0.11         -0.01         0	South Wales         Victoria         Queensland Queensland         South Australia         Western Australia           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION         0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18           -0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24         -0.12           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.13           -0.22         0.08         0.45         -0.10         0.13           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.22           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.22           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.22           -0.11         -0.01         0.28         -0.03         -0.06           -0.11         -0.01         0.24         -0.04         -0.01           -0.11         -0.01         0.24         -0.04 <td< td=""><td>South Wales         Victoria         Queensland Queensland         South Australia         Western Australia         Tasmania           %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %           -0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11         0.02         -0.70           -0.22         0.11         0.56         -0.46         -0.17         -0.45           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23         -0.32           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.15         -0.40           -0.19         0.03         0.45         -0.10         0.13         -0.79           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.08         -0.66           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24         -0.13         -0.70           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.22         -0.66           -0.47         -0.03         1.00         -0.13         -0.02         -0.66           -0.11         -0.01         0.22         -0.03         -0.06<td>South Wales         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Mestern Australia         Tasmania         Northem Termony           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11         0.02         -0.56         -0.47           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23         -0.32         -0.32         -1.71           -0.48         —         106         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71           -0.49         0.03         0.45         -0.10         0.13         -0.79         -0.37           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.04         -1.43           -0.43         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.2</td><td>South Wates         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Tasmania         Northern Territory         Capital Territory           %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.00         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25         -0.64           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24         -0.12         -0.56         -0.47         -0.03           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81         -0.13           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71         -0.51           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.13         -0.74         -0.83         -0.07           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.08         -0.60         -0.43         -0.12           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83         -0.07           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.25         -0.41         -0.02</td></td></td<>	South Wales         Victoria         Queensland Queensland         South Australia         Western Australia         Tasmania           %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %           -0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11         0.02         -0.70           -0.22         0.11         0.56         -0.46         -0.17         -0.45           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23         -0.32           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.15         -0.40           -0.19         0.03         0.45         -0.10         0.13         -0.79           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.08         -0.66           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24         -0.13         -0.70           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.22         -0.66           -0.47         -0.03         1.00         -0.13         -0.02         -0.66           -0.11         -0.01         0.22         -0.03         -0.06 <td>South Wales         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Mestern Australia         Tasmania         Northem Termony           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11         0.02         -0.56         -0.47           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23         -0.32         -0.32         -1.71           -0.48         —         106         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71           -0.49         0.03         0.45         -0.10         0.13         -0.79         -0.37           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.04         -1.43           -0.43         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.2</td> <td>South Wates         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Tasmania         Northern Territory         Capital Territory           %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.00         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25         -0.64           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24         -0.12         -0.56         -0.47         -0.03           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81         -0.13           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71         -0.51           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.13         -0.74         -0.83         -0.07           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.08         -0.60         -0.43         -0.12           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83         -0.07           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.25         -0.41         -0.02</td>	South Wales         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Mestern Australia         Tasmania         Northem Termony           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.20         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25           -0.21         0.05         0.48         -0.11         0.02         -0.56         -0.47           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81           -0.37         0.09         0.86         -0.11         -0.23         -0.32         -0.32         -1.71           -0.48         —         106         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71           -0.49         0.03         0.45         -0.10         0.13         -0.79         -0.37           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.04         -1.43           -0.43         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83           -0.29         0.11         0.65         -0.11         -0.2	South Wates         Victoria Victoria         Queensland Queensland         Australia Australia         Tasmania         Northern Territory         Capital Territory           %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %         %           0.00         -0.01         0.51         -0.13         0.18         -0.77         -0.25         -0.64           -0.22         0.11         0.53         -0.24         -0.12         -0.56         -0.47         -0.03           -0.25         0.11         0.56         -0.16         -0.17         -0.45         -0.81         -0.13           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.15         0.40         -1.71         -0.51           -0.48         -         1.06         -0.10         -0.13         -0.74         -0.83         -0.07           -0.22         0.08         0.49         -0.15         -0.08         -0.60         -0.43         -0.12           -0.23         0.10         0.58         -0.24         -0.13         -0.54         -0.83         -0.07           -0.46         0.04         1.05         -0.10         -0.25         -0.41         -0.02

. . 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	New South	1800-0	Queensland(-)	South	Western	Toomorie	Northern	Australian Capital	Australia(h)(
period	Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	<b>Australia</b> (b)(a
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •			MALE	s		•••••		• • • • • • • • • •
1997–98	3 145 483	2 286 997	1 722 870	736 326	915 039	232 911	99 832	153 743	9 294 674
L998–99	3 181 260	2 309 422	1 747 726	740 138	927 984	232 551	101 319	154 718	9 396 548
L999–2000	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	9 505 33
2000-01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 65
2001–02 2002–03	3 295 915 3 321 385	2 393 565 2 422 065	1 851 354 1 897 142	751 311 755 481	963 418 976 250	232 947	104 527 104 493	158 697 159 744	9 753 13 9 873 44
						235 498			
.998	3 162 436	2 297 572	1 734 391	738 076	921 233	232 829	100 500	153 921	9 342 41
999	3 199 449	2 321 721	1 761 188	742 280	933 257	232 505	102 187	155 228	9 449 24
000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	9 562 29
2001	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	9 691 94
2002	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	9 811 25
003 002	3 335 538	2 436 794	1 919 024	757 488	984 339	236 857	104 756	159 674	9 935 84
March	3 291 647	2 389 340	1 839 222	750 519	961 335	232 983	104 222	158 622	9 729 29
June	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	9 753 13
September	3 302 148	2 399 928	1 863 234	752 364	965 841	233 262	104 615	159 002	9 781 78
December	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	9 811 25
2003									
March	3 317 300	2 417 470	1 887 049	754 532	973 163	235 039	103 945	159 669	9 849 55
June	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	9 873 44
September	3 327 544	2 430 314	1 907 252	756 431	980 297	236 117	104 674	159 722	9 903 73
December	3 335 538	2 436 794	1 919 024	757 488	984 339	236 857	104 756	159 674	9 935 84
2004									
March	3 340 614	2 447 832	1 928 654	759 037	989 212	237 685	104 796	160 141	9 969 35
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •			FEMAL	ES		• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •
L997–98	3 193 588	2 350 823	1 724 855	753 226	907 629	239 056	90 048	156 145	9 416 59
L998–99	3 230 110	2 376 980	1 753 695	757 681	921 749	238 879	91 416	157 608	9 529 30
999-2000	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	9 648 04
2000-01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 58
2001-02	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	9 887 84
2002-03	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	9 999 19
1998	3 211 142	2 264 160	1 720 100		914 860	239 081	00 751	156 625	0 471 96
L998 L999	3 248 537	2 364 169 2 391 469	1 738 488 1 769 628	755 545 760 148	914 800 928 582	239 081 239 125	90 751 92 139	158 278	9 471 86 9 589 09
2000	3 248 557 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	928 582 942 456	239 125 239 103	92 139 93 438	160 337	9 710 34
2000	3 326 702	2 420 888 2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	942 450 955 721	239 103	93 438 93 944	162 189	9 837 32
2002	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	9 943 59
2003	3 374 870	2 504 604	1 925 381	772 914	982 071	243 305	94 129	163 383	10 061 93
2002									
March	3 334 658	2 459 513	1 850 077	766 904	959 385	239 607	93 967	162 683	9 868 02
June	3 334 058	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	93 907 94 138	162 815	9 887 84
September	3 343 873	2 469 418	1 871 490	768 129	963 516	239 898	93 985	162 946	9 914 49
December	3 349 312	2 409 418	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 985 93 771	163 199	9 943 59
2003	5 0 10 012	2 0 014	2 332 010		000011	2.0000	00111	700 100	2 0 10 00
March	3 357 553	2 484 824	1 894 160	770 244	970 619	241 225	93 834	163 642	9 977 37
June	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	9 999 19
September	3 366 815	2 497 205	1 913 799	771 706	977 695	242 509	94 120	163 345	10 028 47
December	3 374 870	2 504 604	1 925 381	772 914	982 071	243 305	94 129	163 383	10 061 93
March	3 379 196	2 514 208	1 934 900	774 144	986 572	243 973	94 404	163 745	10 092 42
	5 5/9 19h	2 3 14 208	1 934 900		MAD 5//	143 913	94 404	103 (45	

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see Table 7.



## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

t end of	New South			South	Western		Northern	Australian Capital	
eriod	Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	<b>Australia</b> (b)
				• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	
				PERSO	NS				
.997–98	6 339 071	4 637 820	3 447 725	1 489 552	1 822 668	471 967	189 880	309 888	18 711 2
998–99	6 411 370	4 686 402	3 501 421	1 497 819	1 849 733	471 430	192 735	312 326	18 925 8
999–2000	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	19 153 :
000-01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 2
001–02	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	19 640 9
002–03	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	19 872
998	6 373 578	4 661 741	3 472 879	1 493 621	1 836 093	471 910	191 251	310 546	18 814
999	6 447 986	4 713 190	3 530 816	1 502 428	1 861 839	471 630	194 326	313 506	19 038
000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	19 272
001	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	19 529
002	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	19 754
003	6 710 408	4 941 398	3 844 405	1 530 402	1 966 410	480 162	198 885	323 057	19 997
002									
March	6 626 305	4 848 853	3 689 299	1 517 423	1 920 720	472 590	198 189	321 305	19 597
June	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	19 640
September	6 646 021	4 869 346	3 734 724	1 520 493	1 929 357	473 160	198 600	321 948	19 696
December	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	19 754
003									
March	6 674 853	4 902 294	3 781 209	1 524 776	1 943 782	476 264	197 779	323 311	19 826
June	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	19 872
September	6 694 359	4 927 519	3 821 051	1 528 137	1 957 992	478 626	198 794	323 067	19 932
December	6 710 408	4 941 398	3 844 405	1 530 402	1 966 410	480 162	198 885	323 057	19 997
004									
March	6 719 810	4 962 040	3 863 554	1 533 181	1 975 784	481 658	199 200	323 886	20 061

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see Table 7.



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					CHANGE			
		1998	2002	2003	1998-2003(b)	1998-2003(b)	2002-2003	2002-2003
ASGC	Population region	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
			• • • • • • • • •				•••••	• • • • • • • • • •
105	Sydney	3 969 649	4 167 002	4 201 571	46 384	1.14	34 569	0.83
205	Melbourne	3 342 230	3 513 051	3 559 585	43 471	1.27	46 534	1.32
305	Brisbane	1 567 996	1 690 541	1 732 978	32 996	2.02	42 437	2.51
405	Adelaide	1 090 526	1 113 765	1 119 718	5 838	0.53	5 953	0.53
505	Perth	1 334 992	1 411 618	1 433 181	19 638	1.43	21 563	1.53
605	Hobart	195 913	197 878	199 878	793	0.40	2 000	1.01
705	Darwin	101 165	107 755	107 917	1 350	1.30	162	0.15
805	Canberra	309 539	321 134	322 472	2 587	0.82	1 338	0.42
			• • • • • • • • •					
1000					- 40-		4 7 6 7	0.05
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	474 512	496 990	501 695	5 437	1.12	4 705	0.95
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	381 178	440 482	456 429	15 050	3.67	15 947	3.62
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	348 215	365 027	367 637	3 884	1.09	2 610	0.72
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	260 538	271 833	273 431	2 579	0.97	1 598	0.59
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	168 305	192 094	200 111	6 361	3.52	8 017	4.17
2024	Geelong (VIC)	153 571	161 232	162 832	1 852	1.18	1 600	0.99
3057 3061	Townsville (QLD)	125 203	137 507	140 582	3 076	2.34	3 075	2.24
3061	Cairns (QLD) Toowoomba (QLD)	110 077 104 324	114 610 111 512	117 383 113 671	1 461	1.29 1.73	2 773 2 159	2.42 1.94
5084 6090		98 279	111 512 99 134	100 587	1 869 1 252	1.73	2 159 1 534	1.94
1218	Launceston (TAS) Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	98 279 94 327	99 134 99 053	100 587	400	0.40	1 143	1.55
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	94 327 80 444	99 055 84 580	85 954	400 1 102	1.33	1 374	1.15
2027	Bendigo (VIC)	76 133	84 580 80 652	83 954 82 005	1 102	1.50	1 353	1.62
2030 6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	78 356	77 366	78 171	-37	-0.05	805	1.08
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	73 182	76 431	77 096	783	1.05	665	0.87
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 734	74 664	74 550	-237	-0.31	-114	-0.15
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 642	67 588	67 829	1 123	1.74	1 967	2.99
3054	Mackay (QLD)	62 212	65 862	66 795	-169	-0.25	-793	-1.17
5071	Mandurah (WA)	54 124	61 927	65 912	2 358	4.02	3 985	6.43
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	55 098	57 715	58 487	678	1.20	772	1.34
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 074	52 484	52 689	123	0.24	205	0.39
5074	Bunbury (WA)	44 808	50 736	51 518	1 342	2.83	782	1.54
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	43 891	47 025	48 048	831	1.83	1 023	2.18
2042	Mildura (VIC)	42 721	46 022	46 443	744	1.68	421	0.91
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	42 165	45 561	46 297	826	1.89	736	1.62
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	37 590	40 732	42 916	360	0.86	229	0.54
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	41 115	42 687	42 922	1 066	2.69	2 190	5.38
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 082	39 905	40 731	530	1.35	826	2.07
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	34 864	39 079	39 967	1 021	2.77	888	2.27
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	33 621	35 301	35 389	354	1.03	88	0.25
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 350	30 829	31 449	150	0.48	158	0.50
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 701	31 291	31 087	347	1.16	258	0.84
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 010	30 811	30 761	-50	-0.16	-50	-0.16
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	28 107	30 020	30 353	449	1.55	333	1.11
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 028	29 196	29 424	-121	-0.41	228	0.78

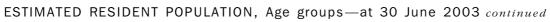
 (a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2003 Australian Standard Geographical
 (b) Average annual growth. Classification (ASGC) boundaries.



## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2003

Age groups	New South			South	Western		Northern	Australian Capital	
(years)	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia(a)
				MALES	5				
0–4	219 938	155 804	127 998	45 911	63 441	15 745	8 976	10 343	648 280
5–9	228 448	166 298	137 099	49 770	68 608	16 686	8 785	10 857	686 684
10–14	235 261	169 183	141 160	51 895	72 068	17 547	8 356	11 443	707 035
15–19	230 328	167 839	137 613	52 900	72 646	17 399	7 542	12 227	698 587
20–24	229 388	172 805	135 268	51 044	69 985	15 164	8 552	14 103	696 402
25–29	231 397	171 535	129 973	48 648	67 269	13 265	8 958	12 840	683 946
30–34	254 919	189 772	142 223	54 572	74 572	15 369	9 402	12 726	753 661
35–39	244 121	181 514	136 207	55 046	72 826	15 699	8 813	12 035	726 362
40–44	257 947	186 886	144 418	58 824	76 835	18 163	8 523	12 223	763 933
45–49	233 086	169 794	131 969	54 306	71 159	17 275	7 100	11 393	696 193
50–54	217 326	157 473	126 208	51 774	66 851	16 500	6 660	11 112	654 034
55–59	195 898	139 921	114 866	46 435	57 489	14 989	5 009	9 379	584 059
60–64	148 343	107 310	85 453	35 113	42 083	11 728	3 405	6 075	439 569
65–69	122 355	88 278	66 929	29 308	33 043	9 529	1877	4 359	355 712
70–74	105 658	76 289	54 905	26 023	26 994	8 039	1 222	3 457	302 603
75–79	84 267	61 345	42 584	22 094	20 594	6 328	731	2 697	240 645
80–84	51 480	36 786	26 112	13 506	12 149	3 758	334	1 635	145 767
85–89	22 433	16 299	11 606	5 960	5 258	1 695	144	625	64 025
90–94	6 978	5 464	3 585	1 897	1 832	492	57	179	20 486
95–99	1 433	1 133	785	361	426	104	25	32	4 299
100 and over	381	337	181	94	122	24	22	4	1 165
All ages	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	9 873 447
				FEMALE	S				
0–4	207 840	148 831	121 115	43 903	60 967	14 922	8 487	10 125	616 337
5–9	217 222	157 203	129 778	47 351	64 853	15 733	8 065	10 453	650 780
10–14	223 122	161 896	134 140	49 096	68 675	16 721	7 745	10 871	672 422
15–19	218 754	161 148	130 588	50 340	69 025	16 689	7 059	11 865	665 547
20–24	219 341	168 347	130 226	47 970	66 564	14 287	7 271	13 575	667 642
25–29	230 834	171 726	129 302	46 283	65 248	13 568	8 277	12 654	677 970
30–34	258 371	196 664	145 100	53 573	73 716	16 393	9 120	13 163	766 190
35–39	244 128	186 431	139 805	54 536	73 087	16 690	7 840	12 423	735 055
40–44	257 199	189 969	147 524	59 090	77 038	18 820	7 553	12 884	770 184
45–49	234 453	173 918	134 218	55 317	71 733	17 568	6 632	12 255	706 208
50–54	216 899	161 952	125 720	53 002	65 873	16 594	5 716	11 687	657 524
55–59	190 744	140 572	110 262	47 162	53 925	14 795	3 931	9 351	570 788
60–64	145 895	106 921	81 802	35 363	40 634	11 599	2 482	6 096	430 831
65–69	126 526	93 245	65 471	30 977	33 713	9 703	1 426	4 661	365 745
70–74	116 043	84 892	57 471	29 040	28 824	8 755	978	3 725	329 740
75–79	105 559	77 630	50 718	27 852	24 825	7 760	679	3 424	298 451
80–84	78 343	57 000	37 770	21 052	18 292	5 963	446	2 428	221 296
85–89	44 983	32 548	21 408	12 033	10 533	3 500	215	1 294	126 517
90–94	18 792	14 090	8 903	5 283	4 745	1 378	95	524	53 810
95–99	4 757	3 718	2 183	1 343	1 238	322	20	141	13 722
100 and over	863	659	393	254	190	47	14	20	2 440
All ages	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	9 999 199
• • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •

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



Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (a)
• • • • • • • • • • •				PERSO	N S				
0–4	427 778	304 635	249 113	89 814	124 408	30 667	17 463	20 468	1 264 617
5–9	445 670	323 501	266 877	97 121	133 461	32 419	16 850	21 310	1 337 464
10–14	458 383	331 079	275 300	100 991	140 743	34 268	16 101	22 314	1 379 457
15–19	449 082	328 987	268 201	103 240	141 671	34 088	14 601	24 092	1 364 134
20–24	448 729	341 152	265 494	99 014	136 549	29 451	15 823	27 678	1 364 044
25–29	462 231	343 261	259 275	94 931	132 517	26 833	17 235	25 494	1 361 916
30–34	513 290	386 436	287 323	108 145	148 288	31 762	18 522	25 889	1 519 851
35–39	488 249	367 945	276 012	109 582	145 913	32 389	16 653	24 458	1 461 417
40–44	515 146	376 855	291 942	117 914	153 873	36 983	16 076	25 107	1 534 117
45–49	467 539	343 712	266 187	109 623	142 892	34 843	13 732	23 648	1 402 401
50–54	434 225	319 425	251 928	104 776	132 724	33 094	12 376	22 799	1 311 558
55–59	386 642	280 493	225 128	93 597	111 414	29 784	8 940	18 730	1 154 847
60–64	294 238	214 231	167 255	70 476	82 717	23 327	5 887	12 171	870 400
65–69	248 881	181 523	132 400	60 285	66 756	19 232	3 303	9 020	721 457
70–74	221 701	161 181	112 376	55 063	55 818	16 794	2 200	7 182	632 343
75–79	189 826	138 975	93 302	49 946	45 419	14 088	1 410	6 121	539 096
80–84	129 823	93 786	63 882	34 558	30 441	9 721	780	4 063	367 063
85–89	67 416	48 847	33 014	17 993	15 791	5 195	359	1 919	190 542
90–94	25 770	19 554	12 488	7 180	6 577	1 870	152	703	74 296
95–99	6 190	4 851	2 968	1 704	1 664	426	45	173	18 021
100 and over	1 244	996	574	348	312	71	36	24	3 605
All ages	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	19 872 646

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

ι.

quarter 2004

	Population	Proportion(a)
	no.	%
Australia		
New South Wales	6 719 810	33.5
Victoria	4 962 040	24.7
Queensland	3 863 554	19.3
South Australia	1 533 181	7.6
Western Australia	1 975 784	9.8
Tasmania	481 658	2.4
Northern Territory	199 200	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	323 886	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	554	_
Territory of Christmas		
Island	1 509	_
Territory of Cocos		
(Keeling) Islands	598	_
Total Other Territories	2 661	—
Total Australia	20 061 774	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

#### PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION

44.20	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (a)
At 30 June	'000	'000	'000'	'000'	'000	'000'	'000	'000'	'000
• • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		САР	ITAL 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 S	TATE/TERRIT	ORY — SEI	RIES 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
2000	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
				ITAL CITIES		B (a)			
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 2031	4 910.8 5 248.0	4 188.9 4 474.4	2 288.0 2 578.3	1 181.2	1 804.9	203.2	141.3	na	na
2031 2041	5 248.0 5 491.2	4 474.4 4 671.9	2 578.3 2 820.0	1 193.7 1 175.2	1 989.3 2 130.0	199.8 189.8	160.8 179.9	na na	na na
2041 2051	5 652.5	4 792.8	3 018.5	1 134.6	2 235.2	175.7	199.3	na	na
2001	0 00210	110210	0 0 1010	1 10 110	2 20012	1.011	20010		110
			TOTAL S	TATE/TERRIT	ORY — SEI	RIES 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
			САР	ITAL CITIES	— SERIES	C (d)			
2006	4 202 2	2 667 4					100.0		
2006 2011	4 298.2	3 667.4	1 797.9	1 133.4	1 474.6	197.6 195.7	109.9 112 5	na	na
2011 2021	4 440.3 4 678.0	3 812.1 4 061.1	1 909.3 2 113.0	1 150.6 1 173.3	1 543.0 1 663.6	195.7 189.8	112.5 116.4	na na	na na
2021 2031	4 865.4	4 263.0	2 293.2	1 179.5	1 759.3	189.8	110.4	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
• • • • •				TATE/TERRIT					•••••
									<b>_</b>
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 2031	7 373.0 7 600.8	5 560.0 5 802 0	4 574.2	1 583.7 1 577.7	2 201.5 2 286.6	438.0 405.6	201.2 198.8	332.7 329.0	22 267.1 23 115 0
2031 2041	7 600.8	5 802.0 5 891.3	4 911.4 5 103.2	1 523.1	2 286.6 2 301.5	405.6 359.9	198.8 192.7	329.0 316.2	23 115.0 23 317.2
2041	7 484.0	5 891.3 5 844.8	5 172.6	1 432.2	2 259.3	307.6	184.1	296.8	22 984.2
									• • • • • • • • •
na no	t available				(c) Series B	assumes mediun	n levels of fertilit	ty, mortality, n	et overseas
(a) Inc	ludes Other Ter	ritories—see para	agraph 2 of the Expla	natory Notes.	migration	and net intersta	te migration.		

(a) Includes Other Territories—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.(b) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas

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

migration and net interstate migration.

interstate migration and a medium level of mortality.

#### EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED & PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a)

Australia	Australian Capital Territory	Northern Territory	Tasmania	Western Australia	South Australia	Queensland	Victoria	New South Wales	At 30 lune
• • • • • •									
		>	- MALES	SIIMAIES	IENTAL ES	EXPERIN			
170	1 281	23 282	6 801	25 125	9 748	45 851	9 982	48 099	.991
174	1 327	23 784	6 954	25 621	9 921	46 891	10 200	49 213	992
177	1 375	24 276	7 115	26 128	10 123	47 990	10 422	50 389	993
181	1 423	24 773	7 276	26 654	10 342	49 113	10 652	51 581	994
186	1 472	25 291	7 444	27 219	10 572	50 274	10 894	52 802	995
190	1 522	25 836	7 620	27 794	10 810	51 525	11 149	54 103	996
227	1 963	28 492	8 718	32 881	12 604	61 526	13 799	67 432	001
• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	ES	— FEMALE	IMATES -	ENTAL EST	EXPERIMI			
175	1 333	23 592	6 982	25 766	10 061	47 340	10 277	49 685	991
178	1 372	24 066	7 104	26 238	10 283	48 450	10 478	50 814	992
182	1 410	24 541	7 236	26 745	10 510	49 600	10 705	51 986	993
186	1 449	25 015	7 378	27 256	10 741	50 771	10 934	53 218	994
191	1 492	25 520	7 531	27 812	10 985	51 983	11 179	54 482	995
195	1 536	26 040	7 702	28 411	11 241	53 292	11 449	55 822	996
230	1 946	28 383	8 666	33 050	12 940	64 384	14 047	67 456	001
• • • • • •				•••••					
		IS	— PERSON	IMATES -	ENTAL EST	EXPERIME			
345	2 614	46 874	13 783	50 891	19 809	93 191	20 259	97 784	991
352	2 699	47 850	14 058	51 859	20 204	95 341	20 678	100 027	992
360	2 785	48 817	14 351	52 873	20 633	97 590	21 127	102 375	993
368	2 872	49 788	14 654	53 910	21 083	99 884	21 586	104 799	994
377	2 964	50 811	14 975	55 031	21 557	102 257	22 073	107 284	995
386	3 058	51 876	15 322	56 205	22 051	104 817	22 598	109 925	996
458	3 909	56 875	17 384	65 931	25 544	125 910	27 846	134 888	001
• • • • • •	••••••								
						MENTAL PI			
394	3 161	52 782	15 581	57 263	22 503	107 558	23 002	112 167	997
402	3 266	53 687	15 841	58 321	22 953	110 324	23 403	114 411	998
410	3 372	54 587	16 106	59 382	23 405	113 111	23 801	116 652	999
418	3 480	55 480			23 857	115 919	24 195	118 895	000
			16 373	60 441					001
427	3 589	56 364	16 373 16 644	60 441 61 505	24 313	118 749	24 586	121 142	
	3 589 3 699	56 364 57 236				118 749 121 601	24 586 24 974	121 142 123 405	002
427			16 644	61 505	24 313				
427 435	3 699	57 236	16 644 16 917	61 505 62 577	24 313 24 770	121 601	24 974	123 405	003
427 435 443	3 699 3 809	57 236 58 096	16 644 16 917 17 193	61 505 62 577 63 658	24 313 24 770 25 229	121 601 124 473	24 974 25 363	123 405 125 692	003 004
427 435 443 452	3 699 3 809 3 921	57 236 58 096 58 944	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692	121 601 124 473 127 375	24 974 25 363 25 753	123 405 125 692 128 006	003 004 005
427 435 443 452 460 469	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716	003 004 005
427 435 443 452 460 469	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716	003 004 005 006
427 435 443 452 460 469 407	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S 3 377	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES - 16 727	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 OJECTION 22 969	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912	003 004 005 006
427 435 443 452 460 469 409 407 429	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S S 3 377 3 723	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147 54 416	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342 60 522	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 OJECTION 22 969 23 907	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004 117 454	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541 24 507	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912 126 402	003 004 005 006 097 098
427 435 443 452 460 469 407 429 407 429 452	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S 3 377 3 723 4 099	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147 54 416 55 680	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342 60 522 62 744	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 20 JE C T I O N 22 969 23 907 24 866	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004 117 454 124 174	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541 24 507 25 496	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912 126 402 135 421	003 004 005 006 997 998 999
427 435 443 452 460 469 409 407 429	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S S 3 377 3 723	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147 54 416	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342 60 522	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 OJECTION 22 969 23 907	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004 117 454	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541 24 507	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912 126 402	003 004 005 006 997 998 999 000
427 435 443 452 460 469 407 429 452 476	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S S 3 377 3 723 4 099 4 508	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147 54 416 55 680 56 928	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342 60 522 62 744 65 005	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 20 JE C T I O N 22 969 23 907 24 866 25 848	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004 117 454 124 174 131 169	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541 24 507 25 496 26 507	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912 126 402 135 421 144 994	003 004 005 006 997 998 999 000 001
427 435 443 452 460 469 407 429 452 476 502	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S S 3 377 3 723 4 099 4 508 4 950	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147 54 416 55 680 56 928 58 162	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342 60 522 62 744 65 005 67 313	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 CJECTION 22 969 23 907 24 866 25 848 26 852	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004 117 454 124 174 131 169 138 446	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541 24 507 25 496 26 507 27 540	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912 126 402 135 421 144 994 155 159	003 004 005 006 997 998 999 000 001 002
427 435 443 452 460 469 407 429 452 476 502 528	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S S 3 377 3 723 4 099 4 508 4 950 5 428	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147 54 416 55 680 56 928 58 162 59 377	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342 60 522 62 744 65 005 67 313 69 669	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 CJECTION 22 969 23 907 24 866 25 848 26 852 27 878	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004 117 454 124 174 131 169 138 446 146 010	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541 24 507 25 496 26 507 27 540 28 595	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912 126 402 135 421 144 994 155 159 165 958	003 004 005 006 997 998 999 000 001 002 003
427 435 443 452 460 469 407 429 452 476 502 528 556	3 699 3 809 3 921 4 034 4 149 S S 3 377 3 723 4 099 4 508 4 950 5 428 5 944	57 236 58 096 58 944 59 780 60 610 - PERSON 53 147 54 416 55 680 56 928 58 162 59 377 60 570	16 644 16 917 17 193 17 470 17 747 18 023 SERIES	61 505 62 577 63 658 64 752 65 857 66 976 S, HIGH 58 342 60 522 62 744 65 005 67 313 69 669 72 076	24 313 24 770 25 229 25 692 26 161 26 633 CJECTION 22 969 23 907 24 866 25 848 26 852 27 878 28 927	121 601 124 473 127 375 130 311 133 288 MENTAL PR 111 004 117 454 124 174 131 169 138 446 146 010 153 865	24 974 25 363 25 753 26 145 26 541 EXPERI 23 541 24 507 25 496 26 507 27 540 28 595 29 677	123 405 125 692 128 006 130 348 132 716 117 912 126 402 135 421 144 994 155 159 165 958 177 433	002 003 004 005 006 997 998 999 000 001 002 003 004 005

(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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (a)
			NU	MBER OF	BIRTHS				
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	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	247 436
2002–03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	247 408
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	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	246 576
2002	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	248 132
2003	87 622	61 294	48 298	17 441	24 103	5 725	3 840	4 102	252 455
2002									
March	20 403	14 990	11 919	4 556	6 002	1 477	960	1 004	61 319
June	21 082	14 961	11 813	4 248	5 915	1 471	957	1 005	61 458
September	21 734	15 783	12 059	4 489	5 945	1 527	948	1 043	63 534
December	21 695	15 238	11 322	4 222	5 920	1 491	898	993	61 821
2003									
March	19 899	14 709	11 830	4 185	5 908	1 400	1 009	1 004	59 953
June	21 565	14 737	12 106	4 390	6 018	1 340	960	974	62 100
September	23 038	16 057	12 163	4 554	6 214	1 544	986	1 048	65 611
December	23 120	15 791	12 199	4 312	5 963	1 441	885	1 076	64 791
2004									
March	(b)15 934	14 997	11 510	4 300	6 520	1 509	953	1 085	56 813
			τοτα	L FERTILIT	Y RATES			• • • • • • • •	
1997–98	1.791	1.675	1.800	1.704	1.782	1.763	2.208	1.597	1.757
1997-98 1998-99	1.791 1.804	1.675			1.782				1.757
1998–99 1999–2000			1.797	1.727		1.955	2.170	1.638	
1999-2000 2000-01	1.800	1.654	1.798	1.700	1.794	1.816	2.181	1.611	1.757
	1.786	1.622	1.812	1.678	1.758	1.877	2.245	1.573	1.743
2001-02	1.752	1.663	1.790	1.710	1.721	1.906	2.280	1.532	1.736
2002–03	1.801	1.636	1.745	1.691	1.701	1.908	2.329	1.554	1.735

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

(b) March quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are low due to a lag in registration processing. This backlog has now been cleared and will be included in the June quarter 2004 estimates.



## DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (a)
			NU	MBER OF	DEATHS				
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	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	130 253
2002–03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	132 239
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	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	128 825
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	133 037
2003	46 390	33 793	22 925	12 109	11 371	4 030	847	1 448	132 920
2002									
March	9 999	7 548	5 469	2 685	2 519	890	226	293	29 632
June	11 812	8 304	5 733	2 839	2 828	974	229	374	33 09
September	13 505	9 495	6 930	3 433	3 122	1 038	231	369	38 124
December	10 924	8 146	5 734	2 990	2 747	1 053	226	365	32 18
2003									
March	10 136	7 348	5 243	2 662	2 611	910	217	310	29 43
June	11 514	8 086	5 672	3 003	2 681	973	198	360	32 49
September	13 434	9 248	6 639	3 359	3 100	1 185	190	419	37 57
December	11 306	9 111	5 371	3 085	2 979	962	242	359	33 41
2004									
March	10 566	6 989	6 199	2 627	2 639	936	229	276	30 464
	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	STANDAI	RDISED DI	FATH RAT	FS (b)	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	•••••
1007 00	7 50						10.04	0.05	
1997-98	7.56	7.27	7.49	7.36	7.33	8.14	10.21	6.98	7.4
L998–99	7.21	7.03	7.32	7.13	6.92	7.85	9.51	6.54	7.18
L999–2000	6.98	6.74	7.08	6.89	6.89	7.60	10.49	6.55	6.9
2000-01	6.85	6.57	6.77	6.88	6.24	7.60	9.57	6.23	6.74
2001-02	6.55	6.43	6.72	6.62	6.42	7.44	9.49	6.18	6.5
2002–03	6.64	6.44	6.63	6.57	6.23	7.31	10.15	5.58	6.57

ragrap 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

pop persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.



## INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia</b> (a)
			NUMB	ER OF IN	FANT DE	ATHS			• • • • • • • • •
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	350	266	234	72	94	30	35	10	1 091
2002–03	400	297	241	73	79	28	34	19	1 171
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	382	232	247	73	102	30	34	9	1 109
2002	421	314	262	82	90	36	38	13	1 256
2003	398	273	230	65	99	41	32	22	1 160
2002									
March	86	68	66	25	27	13	12	3	300
June	111	91	62	17	23	7	7	3	321
September	126	79	54	21	16	9	12	3	320
December	98	76	80	19	24	7	7	4	315
2003									
March	70	64	58	15	17	8	6	7	245
June	106	78	49	18	22	4	9	5	291
September	102	65	61	18	23	14	9	5	297
December	120	66	62	14	37	15	8	5	327
2004 March	93	50	61	8	15	9	13	4	253
Walch	93	50	01	0	15	9	13	4	255
	• • • • • • •		ΙΝΕΔ	NT MORT	ΔΙΙΤΥ ΒΔ΄	TFS			
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	4.16	4.40	4.91	4.10	3.92	5.11	9.36	2.53	4.41
2002–03	4.62	5.13	4.98	4.06	3.20	4.82	9.10	4.77	4.71

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

	PERMANE	NT	LONG-TER	LONG-TERM			
	MOVEMEN	т	MOVEMEN	Т	Net		
	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	overseas		
Period	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	migration		
• • • • • • • • • • •	•••••						
1997–98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	79 162		
1998–99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	96 483		
1999–2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	107 275		
2000-01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	135 673		
2001–02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	110 556		
2002–03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	116 498		
1998	81 065	33 433	187 318	146 169	88 781		
1999	88 010	38 225	201 864	147 439	104 210		
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	111 441		
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	136 076		
2002	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	110 475		
2003	101 595	52 866	312 746	238 069	123 406		
2002							
March	21 148	13 736	92 245	63 302	36 355		
June	21 509	10 386	61 454	57 277	15 300		
September	22 240	11 642	78 200	58 909	29 889		
December	20 203	10 990	80 982	61 264	28 931		
2003							
March	22 594	14 321	91 299	57 998	41 574		
June	24 400	11 195	52 999	50 100	16 10		
September	28 688	14 012	77 219	60 364	31 53:		
December	25 913	13 338	91 229	69 607	34 197		
2004							
March	27 792	17 681	90 944	63 415	37 640		

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments—see paragraph 7 of the

Explanatory Notes and the Glossary entry for Migration Adjustment.

#### CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a)

LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM Permanent (settler) Residents Visitors Residents Visitors Period Total 1997-98 77 327 84 358 103 756 3 020 097 4 220 005 7 505 543 1998-99 84 143 67 910 119 892 3 191 627 4 288 027 7 751 599 92 272 1999–2000 79 651 133 198 82 893 158 311 3 299 914 4 651 785 3 543 010 5 031 328 8 256 820 2000-01 107 366 8 922 908 2001-02 88 900 88 598 175 873 3 344 976 4 768 294 8 466 641 2002–03 93 914 95 784 184 095 3 309 851 4 655 802 8 339 446 1998 81 065 75 318 112 000 3 143 937 4 167 207 7 579 527 1999 88 010 3 226 117 4 459 503 76 133 125 731 7 975 494 97 178 2000 80 306 140 076 3 422 992 4 931 369 8 671 921 2001 100 888 85 127 170 393 3 449 934 4 855 745 8 662 087 2002 89 348 92 396 180 244 3 394 874 4 841 192 8 598 054 2003 103 887 98 835 185 727 3 330 833 4 745 855 8 465 137 2002 March 22 163 22 484 69 299 848 584 1 263 029 2 225 559 30 270 lune 22 556 17 471 773 321 1 029 643 1 873 261 September 23 394 21 772 48 401 943 471 1 148 674 2 185 712 December 32 274 829 498 1 399 846 2 313 522 21 235 30 669 2003 March 23 584 23 296 75 101 893 741 1 216 597 2 232 318 28 319 June 25 701 20 047 643 141 890 686 1 607 894 September 28 689 23 125 49 876 909 028 1 163 359 2 174 077 December 25 913 32 367 32 431 884 924 1 475 214 2 450 848 2004 March 27 792 23 266 77 868 1 063 157 1 307 266 2 499 349 

(a) Stated intention on arrival.



## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES(a)

		LONG-TERI	LONG-TERM		Л	
Period	Permanent	Residents	Visitors	Residents	Visitors	Total
•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
1997–98	31 985	79 422	74 872	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 498
1998–99	35 181	82 861	57 420	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 248
1999–00	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
2000-01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	8 846 080
2001–02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
2002–03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	8 227 540
1998	33 433	81 057	65 112	3 161 061	4 150 242	7 490 905
1999	38 225	83 428	64 011	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 177
2000	43 824	88 087	74 208	3 498 239	4 911 462	8 615 819
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	8 402 626
2002						
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	741 603	1 336 666	2 141 627
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	881 059	1 123 609	2 054 971
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	953 651	1 139 491	2 146 768
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	884 658	1 294 979	2 235 290
2003						
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	710 970	1 329 763	2 102 339
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	1 743 143
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	2 143 150
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	2 413 993
2004						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 575	1 408 773	2 372 335
• • • • • • • • • • •						

(a) Stated intention on departure.



INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	New			Couth	14/		N a state a sur	Australian	
State or territory of arrival	South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Capital Territory	Total arrivals
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •
				2002-03	3				
New South Wales		24 190	37 957	6 670	7 817	2 615	2 755	11 401	93 405
Victoria	27 570		19 675	9 075	8 329	4 339	2 498	2 718	74 204
Queensland	63 921	25 272		7 683	8 938	4 063	6 274	4 095	120 246
South Australia	7 557	8 332	5 719		3 436	949	3 028	835	29 856
Western Australia	8 343	7 389	6 900	3 373		1 419	2 623	851	30 898
Tasmania	4 226	4 362	3 710	1 152	1 737		406	413	16 006
Northern Territory Australian Capital	2 506	2 275	4 255	2 493	2 444	371		413	14 757
Territory	11 072	2 356	2 823	907	1 007	355	562		19 082
Total departures	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
Net gain/loss	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •		•••••
				2003					
New South Wales		24 064	37 288	6 422	7 431	2 422	2 532	11 600	91 759
Victoria	27 335		19 085	8 785	8 124	4 325	2 597	2 778	73 029
Queensland	62 479	25 115		7 381	8 384	3 974	6 030	4 127	117 490
South Australia	6 990	8 446	5 462		3 056	892	2 913	748	28 507
Western Australia	8 767	7 510	7 179	3 438		1 427	2 602	902	31 825
Tasmania	4 463	4 607	3 928	1 167	1 748		417	426	16 756
Northern Territory Australian Capital	2 529	2 370	4 248	2 355	2 496	369		398	14 765
Territory	10 476	2 370	2 744	905	959	312	569		18 335
Total departures	123 039	74 482	79 934	30 453	32 198	13 721	17 660	20 979	392 466
Net gain/loss	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •					• • • • • • • • •		••••
			MARCH	H QUARTE	R 2004				
New South Wales		6 008	9 463	1 640	1 873	642	638	2 539	22 803
Victoria	6 798		4 818	2 173	1 943	1071	592	593	17 988
Queensland	14 982	6 095	• •	1 853	1 997	947	1 506	992	28 372
South Australia	1 560	1 786	1 409		685	240	732	172	6 584
Western Australia	2 256	1 855	1 805	834	• •	375	740	258	8 123
Tasmania	1 170	1 199	1 054	275	370		106	76	4 250
Northern Territory Australian Capital	651	630	1 215	610	540	106		104	3 856
Territory	2 464	593	637	217	235	116	124		4 386
Total departures	29 881	18 166	20 401	7 602	7 643	3 497	4 438	4 734	96 362
Net gain/loss	-7 078	-178	7 971	-1 018	480	753	-582	-348	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •

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## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

.. not applicable

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

Persons aged 15 and	NUMBER OF F 0–14 YEARS I							
older in household	None	One	Two or more	Total				
• • • • • • • • • • •		1007						
		1997						
One	1 628 507	129 471		1 902 292				
Two Three or more	2 124 941 1 010 069	443 706 310 621		3 485 910 1 521 941				
Total	4 763 517		1 262 828	6 910 143				
• • • • • • • • • • •								
		1998						
One	1 665 809	142 470		1 960 235				
Two Three or more	2 175 006 1 014 285	442 732 304 934		3 521 208 1 533 770				
Total	4 855 100		1 269 977	7 015 213				
Total		030 130		1 013 213				
•••••		1999						
One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	2 005 628				
Two	2 200 019	442 437		3 557 596				
Three or more	1 047 936			1 563 305				
Total			1 274 205	7 126 529				
		2000						
One	1 780 859	141 667		2 063 089				
Two Three or more	2 245 312 1 051 000	447 184 317 755		3 623 474 1 563 348				
Total			1 266 134					
• • • • • • • • • • •								
	2	2001(b)						
One	1 805 107	147 714		2 112 764				
Two Three or more	2 280 946 1 084 478	469 332 325 973		3 620 797 1 633 131				
Total	5 170 531		1 253 142	7 366 692				
		0.00010						
	2002 (c)							
One	np	np	np	np				
Two Three or more	np np	np np	np np	np np				
Total	np	np	np	np				
iutai	пþ	ΠP	ιμ	пр				
• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •					

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

otherwise indicated

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Based on 2001 census data.

(c) Data under review.

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

#### 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001(b) 2002(c) CAPITAL CITIES Sydney 1 423 522 1 433 382 1 461 193 1 484 163 1 499 065 np 1 1 401 193 1 404 103 1 499 065 1 217 703 1 236 170 1 247 677 1 274 784 1 298 999 Melbourne np 575 533 601 983 611 634 621 696 445 314 449 453 455 437 510 280 526 541 530 855 77 896 77 581 77 805 625 614 Brisbane np Adelaide 438 184 451 746 np 438 184 500 578 533 958 Perth np 77 581 Hobart 77 116 79 726 np BALANCE OF STATE 094 280896 950915 579929 835481 661482 998487 698496 308690 238710 792722 775736 053153 477156 500155 900157 709172 792176 007181 033186 899108 851107 553109 115111 008 New South Wales 955 611 np Victoria 518 241 np Queensland 757 160 np 161 273 South Australia np Western Australia 190 252 np Tasmania 111 910 np TOTAL 2 376 772 2 413 998 1 735 375 1 771 092 2 317 802 2 330 332 1 699 364 1 719 168 New South Wales 2 454 676 2 454 010 1 817 240 np Victoria np 1 265 771 1 312 775 1 334 409 1 357 749 Queensland 1 382 774 np 605 353 707 574 591 661 673 370 601 814 613 146 613 019 South Australia np Western Australia 686 287 717 754 724 210 np Western Australia673 370Tasmania185 967Northern Territory61 017Australian Capital Territory115 191 185 449 186 696 61 104 62 148 118 284 118 202 188 813 191 636 np 66 402 62 838 np 120 957 120 299 np 7 015 213 7 366 692 Australia 6 910 143 7 126 529 7 249 911 np not available for publication but included in totals where (b) Based on 2001 census data. np applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(c) Data under review.

1997 1998 1999 2000 2001(b) 2002(c) ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS New South Wales 6 160 490 6 218 718 6 278 609 6 340 923 6 465 742 np 4 532 739 4 580 126 4 629 907 4 686 017 Victoria 4 731 717 np Oueensland 3 327 481 3 382 113 3 433 599 3 491 340 3 557 704 np 
 1 454 207
 1 460 116
 1 465 196
 1 469 213
 1 483 959

 1 763 356
 1 793 974
 1 821 679
 1 847 103
 1 865 635
 South Australia np Western Australia np 463827462585183625186358300765301865 464 777 463 827 Tasmania 465 866 461 694 np Northern Territory Northern Territory180 665Australian Capital Territory300 744 189 016 303 252 190 784 np 311 991 np 18 185 548 18 383 264 18 579 798 18 788 558 19 072 310 Australia np ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS (d) 2 330 332 2 376 772 2 454 676 2 317 802 2 376 7722 413 9981 735 3751 771 0921 334 4091 357 749 New South Wales np Victoria 1 699 364 1 719 168 1 817 240 np 1 312 775 1 265 771 1 382 774 Queensland np 591 661 605 353 613 146 613 019 South Australia 601 814 np 
 686 287
 707 574

 185 449
 186 696

 61 104
 62 148

 118 284
 118 202
 673 370 185 967 61 017 717 754 188 813 Western Australia 724 210 np 191 636 Tasmania np Northern Territory 66 402 62 838 np Australian Capital Territory 115 191 120 957 120 299 np 6 910 143 7 015 213 7 126 529 7 249 911 7 366 692 Australia np AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE(d) 2.642 2.658 2.669 New South Wales 2.627 2.634 np 2.668 Victoria 2.667 2.664 2.646 2.604 np 2.573 2.576 2.571 2.396 Oueensland 2.629 2.573 np South Australia 2.458 2.426 2.420 2.421 np 2.614 2.575 2.573 Western Australia 2.619 2.576 np 2.501 3.005 2.543 2.445 2.847 2.507 2.505 Tasmania 2.478 2.425 np Northern Territory 2.961 2.999 3.036 np 2.611 2.554 Australian Capital Territory 2.593 np 2.620 Australia 2.632 2.607 2.592 2.589 np 

np not available for publication but included in totals where

applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(b) Based on 2001 census data.

(c) Data under review.

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(d) Household estimates based on trend.

		1992	2001	200
ALL	DIVORCE	s		• • • • •
Divorces granted	no.	45 729	55 330	54 00
Crude divorce rate(a)	rate	2.6	2.9	2.
Median duration of marriage				
To separation	years	7.4	8.3	8.
To divorce	years	10.5	11.8	12.
Divorces involving dependant childre	en			
Divorces	no.	24 215	28 345	26 82
Proportion of all divorces	%	53.0	51.2	49.
Dependant children	no.	45 782	53 396	50 50
Relative birthplace of parties(b)				
Both born in Australia	no.	25 619	32 139	n
Both born overseas	no.	5 673	7 235	n
Born in different countries	no.	14 121	15 433	n
Applicant				
Husband	no.	16 470	16 608	16 11
Wife	no.	22 083	26 035	24 04
Joint	no.	7 176	12 687	13 84
Age-specific divorce rates(c) Age groups (years)				
24 and under	rate	1.0	0.5	0
25–29	rate	8.6	6.2	5
30–34 35–39	rate	12.7	12.4	11 13
40-44	rate rate	13.1 11.8	13.6 13.3	13
45-49	rate	10.2	12.1	12
50–54	rate	7.6	9.9	9
55 and over	rate	2.4	3.5	3
Median age of husband				
At marriage	years	25.0	26.5	26
At separation	years	35.8	38.4	38
At divorce	years	38.7	41.8	42
	WIFE			• • • • •
Age-specific divorce rates(c)				
Age groups (years)		~ *		
24 and under 25–29	rate rate	2.4 12.5	1.3 10.0	1 8
30–34	rate	12.5	10.0	8 13
35–39	rate	12.5	13.9	13
40–44	rate	10.8	12.8	12
45–49	rate	8.6	10.6	10
50–54	rate	5.5	7.4	7.
55 and over	rate	1.1	1.8	1
Median age of wife				
At marriage	years	22.4	24.0	24
At separation	years	33.0	35.7	36
At divorce	years	35.9	39.1	39.
	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • •
na not available				
(a) Per 1,000 estimated resident population	ulation.			
(b) Excludes divorces where country of	f birth of one or	both partners	is not stated	I. Count
of birth not available for 2002.				

(c) Per 1,000 estimated resident males or females. Males under 18 years and females under 16 years are excluded from the population.

## SELECTED DIVORCE INDICATORS, States and territories-2002

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Aust.
	••••	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	•••••			• • • • • •
Divorces granted	no.	16 957	12 987	10 920	4 409	5 252	1 386	516	1 577	54 004
Crude divorce rate(b)	rate	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.6	np	2.7
Duration to marriage										
To separation	years	7.8	8.7	8.7	9.8	9.1	9.8	7.2	9.6	8.6
To divorce	years	11.2	12.0	12.2	13.4	12.8	13.0	11.3	13.0	12.0
Divorces involving dependant children										
Divorces	no.	7 409	6 747	5 748	2 441	2 756	723	177	819	26 820
Proportion of all divorces	%	43.7	52.0	52.6	55.4	52.5	52.2	34.3	51.9	49.7
Dependant children	no.	13 643	12 743	10 971	4 591	5 246	1 374	337	1 604	50 509
Applicant										
Husband	no.	5 167	4 135	3 106	1 286	1 326	423	160	511	16 114
Wife	no.	7 345	5 884	5 103	2 133	2 127	655	180	622	24 049
Joint	no.	4 445	2 968	2 711	990	1 799	308	176	444	13 841
Median age of husband										
At marriage	years	27.0	26.6	26.7	26.2	26.6	26.4	27.5	26.4	26.7
At separation	years	38.5	38.6	39.1	39.7	39.1	39.7	38.3	39.1	38.9
At divorce	years	41.8	42.0	42.5	42.9	42.9	43.1	42.3	42.4	42.2
Median age of wife										
At marriage	years	24.5	24.3	24.1	23.8	24.1	23.7	25.0	24.0	24.2
At separation	years	35.8	36.0	36.2	37.0	36.5	36.9	35.8	36.1	36.2
At divorce	years	39.1	39.4	39.6	40.4	40.0	40.1	39.6	39.7	39.5

not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, (a) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT to persons

np not available for publication but included in totals when unless otherwise indicated

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(a) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT to persons usually resident in another state, numbers shown for the ACT are not representative of divorce in the ACT population.

(b) Per 1,000 estimated resident population.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

INTRODUCTION	<b>1</b> This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 4). The publication also contains estimates of the number of households by household size as well as the latest available statistics of births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age and region, population projections for Australia and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.
	<b>2</b> Following the 1992 amendments to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> 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 are detailed separately in table 7.
POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE	<b>3</b> 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="">.</http:>
Method of estimation	<b>4</b> 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.
	<b>5</b> 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	<b>6</b> The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data. This may affect comparison within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for these occurrences which are yet to be registered. For final estimates after 30 June 1991, year/quarter of occurrence data are used.
Net overseas migration	<b>7</b> Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the DIMIA. Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term

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### **EXPLANATORY** NOTES continued

arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM. The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (<http://www.abs.gov.au>, select Themes> Demography > ABS Demography Working Papers). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. The adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

Net interstate migration8Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from the latest<br/>census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified<br/>information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance<br/>Commission in the process of administering Medicare.

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

**10** The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:  $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_o}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$ 

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

**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).

**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

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

CORRECTION OF PRISON

DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION continued

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD 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).

**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).

**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 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<br/>forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the<br/>assumed levels of components of population change—births, deaths and<br/>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.

## **EXPLANATORY NOTES** *continued*

ROUNDING continued	<b>19</b> Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.
RELATED PRODUCTS	<ul> <li>component items and totals.</li> <li>20 Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include: <ul> <li>AusStats — electronic data &lt; http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats&gt;</li> <li>Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0</li> <li>Australian Historical Population Statistics, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001,</li> <li><a http:="" www.abs.gov.au="">. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography;</a> </li> <li>Australian Historical Population Statistics</li> <li>Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0</li> <li>Deadths, Australia, cat. no. 3302.0</li> <li>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods,</li> <li><a http:="" www.abs.gov.au="">. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods</a></li> <li>Demography, cat. no. 3311.1–8—state and territory specific publications</li> <li>Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, cat. no. 3221.0—issued annually to 1994</li> <li>Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, cat. no. 3230.0</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Housebold Estimates, Australia, cat. no. 3229.0</li> <li>Interstate Arrivals and Departures—from September quarter 1986, Dataset, <http: ausstats="" www.abs.gov.au="">. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject</http:></li> <li>Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 2940.0</li> <li>Marriages and Divorces, Australia, cat. no. 3310.0—includes data on the marital status of the estimated resident population of Australia</li> <li>Migration, Australia, cat. no. 3412.0—includes data on the country of birth of the estimated resident population of Australia</li> <li>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, cat. no. 3401.0—issued monthly</li> <li>Population by Age and Sex: Australia, cat. no. 3222.0</li> <li>Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, State of Usual Residence and ICD-10—from 1999, Dataset, <http: ausstats="" www.abs.gov.au="">. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject.</http:></li> </ul>
ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<b>23</b> Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the <i>Catalogue of Publications and Products</i> (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a> . The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.
	<b>24</b> Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by DIMIA (see the Department's quarterly publication, Immigration Update) and by the Bureau of Tourism Research (on international travel and tourism).

### **EXPLANATORY** NOTES continued

#### ABBREVIATIONS

- ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
- ACT Australian Capital Territory
- ASGC Australian Standard Geographical Classification
- CGC Community Government Council
- DIMIA Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs

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- ERP estimated resident population
- NOM net overseas migration
- NSW New South Wales
- NT Northern Territory
- OAD overseas arrivals and departures
- Qld Queensland
- S Dist statistical district
  - SA South Australia
  - SD statistical division
  - SLA statistical local area
  - SSD statistical subdivision
- Tas. Tasmania
- TFR total fertility rate
- Vic. Victoria
- WA Western Australia

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

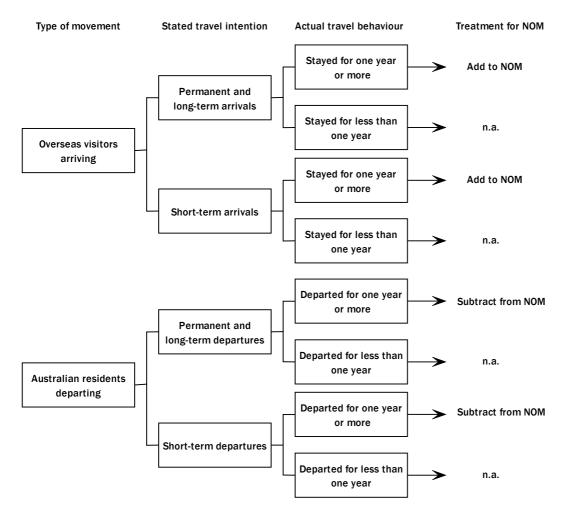
**4** The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia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

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

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

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

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



Migration adjustments

**8** The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.

**9** The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (<http://www.abs.gov.au>, select Themes> Demography > ABS Demography Working Papers). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series.

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

#### 1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

Migration Adjustment	Treatment in adjusted estimates
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM EST	IMATES
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behavior(a) Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM Add to NOM Add to NOM Subtract from NOM
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIN	ATES
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b) Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed overseas short-term Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM Add to NOM Subtract from NOM Add to NOM Subtract from NOM
Multiple movements of travellers	Subtract from NOM(c)
<ul> <li>(a) Based on trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals ar their travel behaviour</li> </ul>	d departures who change

(b) Based on matched passenger records comparing stated travel intentions with actual behaviour.

(c) Numbers of movements are converted into numbers of persons by matching passport numbers and other identifying personal details.

State and territory distribution of NOM	<b>11</b> The state or territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. Incoming passenger cards provide information on the state or territory of a traveller's intended address within Australia, while outgoing passenger cards provide information on the state or territory in which a traveller lives or spent most time. However, the way in which this distribution is calculated differs between preliminary and revised estimates of NOM due to the amount of data available.
	<b>12</b> The following sections of this document describe how preliminary and revised estimates of NOM are created and distributed between states and territories. Estimates of NOM are finalised after the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing.
PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES	<b>13</b> The ABS produces quarterly estimates of Australia's resident population (known as the ERP) five to six months after the end of the reference quarter, and is required under legislation to provide population estimates as at 31 December by early June of the following year. Since estimates of NOM (adjusted for actual travel behaviour) require 15 months of data, preliminary estimates of NOM are calculated to meet more immediate ERP requirements.
Migration adjustments	<ul> <li>14 There are four main groups of travellers who provide an intended duration of stay on their passenger cards who have the potential to change their duration of stay or absence:</li> <li>long-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for less than 12 months (i.e. long-term visitors who stayed in Australia short-term)</li> <li>short-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for 12 months or more (i.e. short-term visitors who stayed in Australia long-term)</li> <li>Australian residents departing long-term who stayed overseas for less than 12 months (long-term departures who stayed overseas short-term)</li> </ul>

abs  $\cdot$  australian demographic statistics  $\cdot$  3101.0  $\cdot$  mar 2004  $\qquad 43$ 

Migration adjustments continued

 Australian residents departing short-term who stayed overseas for 12 months or more (short-term departures who stayed overseas long-term).

**15** Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2002-03 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term visitor departures and short-term resident departures).

# 2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2002 to June quarter 2003

	LONG-TE	RM	SHORT-1	ERM
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Period 2002	%	%	%	%
September	69.5	50.3	3.7	3.0
December	67.9	48.7	2.9	2.9
2003				
March	69.6	53.8	3.8	3.7
June	66.6	49.0	2.7	3.1
Average	68.4	50.4	3.3	3.2

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

(b) Based on stated intentions.

**16** An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the December quarter 2003 and March quarter 2004 each assumed that, based on the 2002-03 evidence, 68.4% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 50.4% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months. These preliminary data are expected to be revised in the March 2005 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

**17** Table 3 shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the March quarter 2004 was calculated.

Migration adjustments continued

## $\ensuremath{\texttt{3.COMPONENTS}}$ OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—March quarter 2004

ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR ORIGINAL MIGRATION PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATE ADJUSTMENT(a) Initial category of % no. movement no. no. Permanent movement Permanent (settler) arrivals 27 792 27 7 92 Permanent departures -17 681 -17 681 . . . . Long-term movement Visitor arrivals 77 868 -53 274 68.4 24 594 Resident arrivals 23 266 . . 23 266 . . Visitors departures -21 622 -21 622 . . Residents departures -26 684 13 457 50.4 -13227Short-term movement Visitors arrivals 1 307 266 43 084 3.3 43 084 Residents arrivals 1 063 157 . . . . . . 1 408 773 Visitors departures -28 566 -28 566 Residents departures 897 576 3.2 Net overseas migration 62 939 -25 299 37 640 . . . . . . . .

. . not applicable

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

#### State and territory distribution

**18** As noted in paragraph 10, the state or territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time in is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long term.

**19** The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 27.5% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the March quarter 2004 intended to live in Victoria, 27.5% of the total migration adjustment (–6,952) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for March quarter 2004 by state and territory.

## 4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—March quarter 2004

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	46 862	35 427	21 052	6 479	14 532	1 165	720	2 688	128 926
Permanent and long-term departures	26 554	15 663	11 054	3 084	6 667	766	406	1 793	65 987
Migration adjustment	-9 196	-6 952	-4 131	-1 271	-2 852	-229	-141	-527	-25 299
Net overseas migration	11 112	12 812	5 867	2 124	5 013	170	173	368	37 640

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

. . . .

		0 200 001	100 010					
	Residents departures	3 293 337	-103 915	-103 915				
	Visitors departures	4 714 637						
	Residents arrivals	3 309 851						
	Short-term movement Visitors arrivals	4 655 803	154 312	154 312				
		-00 211	44 (49	-41 402				
	Visitors departures Residents departures	-82 894 -86 211	 44 749	-82 894 -41 462				
	Resident arrivals	95 784		95 784				
	Visitor arrivals	184 095	-130 711	53 384				
	Long-term movement							
	Permanent (settler) arrivals Permanent departures	-50 463	-4 477 2 315	-48 148				
	Permanent movement	93 914	-4 477	89 437				
	movement	estimate	adjustment(a)	revised NOM				
	Initial category of	Original	Migration	Adjusted estimate for				
				Adjusted				
	adjusted estimates—2							
	5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and							
	estimates were calculated for 2002-03.							
	from the September quarter 2002 to June quarter 2003. Table 5 shows how revised NOM							
	<ul><li>24 The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied</li></ul>							
	movements of travellers (i.e. converting numbers of movements into numbers of persons).							
	<b>23</b> Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates also adjust for multiple							
	<ul> <li>permanent departures who left and returned to Australia in the same quarter, and did not depart at any point during the 12 months following this departure.</li> </ul>							
	• •	-		-				
	did not return at any po				•			
	<ul><li>permanent departures:</li><li>permanent (settler) arriv</li></ul>	vals who arr	ived in and left	Australia in the sa	me quarter and			
	previously identified, a subse	et of movem	ents relating to	permanent arriva	Is and			
	these matched data and inclu-							
	to overseas movements. Mig							
	estimates use matched passe							
	March issue of Australian De			<i>,</i>				
REVISED NOM ESTIMATES	<b>22</b> Preliminary estimates o	f NOM for a	financial year a	re usually revised	in the following			
	Subject to revision when mo	re complete	uata are availat	лс.				
	individual states and territor subject to revision when mo				or now are			
	distribution method which a individual states and territor							
	<b>21</b> However, the ABS plan distribution method which a							
	,	- <b>-</b> • • •	lata ang at 1 to	h 4h	·			
	web site).	is and men	.0005 (Cat. 110. 32	20.07, available II	oni uic Abb			
	Projections: Concepts, Source		-	· ·				
commun	category jumping estimates				· ·			
continued	<b>20</b> The current method of distributing the preliminary migration adjustment across states and territories is the same as that which has been previously used for preliminary							
State and territory distribution	<b>20</b> The current method of	distributing	the preliminary	v migration adjust	ment across			

. . not applicable

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

State and territory distribution

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

State and territory distribution continued

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

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

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

#### 6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories-2002-2003

Migration adjustment	-14 887	-14 561	-639	-2 028	-5 627	119	-109	3	-37 727
Permanent and long-term departures Migration adjustment	91 539 -14 887	49 720 -14 561	36 686 -639	9 462 -2 028	21 413 -5 627	2 213 119	2 130 -109	6 363 3	219 568 -37 727
Permanent and long-term arrivals	147 345	91 058	64 447	15 394	42 615	3 108	2 564	7 245	373 793
Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)

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

CHANGES TO MIGRATION29 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be<br/>used when comparing estimates over time. Table 7 describes the adjustment methods<br/>that have been applied to NOM estimates since September quarter 1996 (i.e. since the<br/>last intercensal period). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also<br/>been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia*, 2002-03 (cat. no. 3412.0).

#### 7. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS, September quarter 1996 to March quarter 2004

Period	Adjustment method
September 1996 - June 1997	Category jumping adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 - June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 - June 2003	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2003 - March 2004	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)
(a) For further information, refer to and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0)	Appendix 3 in Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources .

FURTHER INFORMATION

**30** For further information on the measurement of net overseas migration, contact Rhonda de Vos on Canberra (02) 6252 6639, email <rhonda.devos@abs.gov.au>.

## 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: $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_o}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$ where P <sub>0</sub> is the population at the start of the period, P <sub>n</sub> is the population at the end of the period and <i>n</i> is the length of the period between P <sub>n</sub> and P <sub>0</sub> in years.
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Category of movement	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>permanent movements</li> <li>long-term movements (one year or more)</li> <li>short-term movements (less than one year).</li> </ul>
	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.
Household	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.
	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.
	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.
Household estimate	Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of

## **GLOSSARY** continued

Household estimate continued	Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
Household population	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
Household size	Household size refers to the number of persons per household.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Intercensal error	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest census.
Long-term arrivals	<ul> <li>Long-term arrivals comprise:</li> <li>overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
Long-term departures	<ul> <li>Long-term departures comprise:</li> <li>Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
Migration Adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in travellor duration, intention and multiple movement error.
Net permanent and long-term movement	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

# GLOSSARY continued

Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<ul> <li>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</li> <li>travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay)</li> <li>New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle</li> <li>those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul>
	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.
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	<ul><li>Short-term arrivals comprise:</li><li>overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months</li><li>Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.</li></ul>
Short-term departures	<ul><li>Short-term departures comprise:</li><li>Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months</li><li>overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li></ul>
Standardised death rate	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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 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 under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li> </ul>
	Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<ul> <li>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</li> <li>the population (estimated resident population)</li> <li>the mother (birth collection)</li> <li>the deceased (death collection).</li> </ul>
	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

## **GLOSSARY** continued

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence <i>continued</i>	case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
Statistical District (S Dist)	Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical</i> <i>Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Division (SD)	Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical</i> <i>Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Total fertility rate	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.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION .

INTERNET	<b>www.abs.gov.au</b> 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).
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