Australian Demographic Trends 1997

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PREFACE

Australian Demographic Trends is a compendium of statistics about the Australian population. It describes Australia's population growth and distribution, its changing age structure, patterns of fertility and mortality, and overseas and interstate migration. It also explores the interactions that occur between these elements.

Australian Demographic Trends focuses on changes in the size and composition of the population that have occurred throughout the century, particularly the last 20 years. It also examines the changes that are likely to occur in the first half of the twenty-first century. It also features the demographic changes that have occurred in Australia's Indigenous population and explores the demographic differences between the States and Territories, and between regions.

In addition to the analysis of demographic changes, this publication provides a comprehensive set of demographic data for every year since 1901 for each State and Territory, essential reference material for analysts of historical demography.

Australian Demographic Trends puts Australia's demographic changes into an international perspective, comparing the patterns that occur in other countries, as well as those within Australia's overseas-born population.

This publication is aimed at people who are interested in the forces that have shaped Australia's population. Because these forces that act upon the population generate change at a relatively slow pace, this publication will remain relevant into the next century.

T. J. Skinner
Acting Australian Statistician
May 1997

CHAPTER 1 POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

At the end of 1995, Australia's population was 18.2 million, almost five times the size it was at Federation (1 January 1901). At the centenary of Federation, the population is projected to be around 19.4 million. The main component of Australia's population growth has been natural increase. Since the beginning of the twentieth century it has contributed about two-thirds of the total growth. Net overseas migration, which also contributes to natural increase through the Australian-born children of migrants, has had an important influence in shaping the characteristics of Australia's population today.

GROWTH IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Federation to World War I

Australia's population increased from 3.8 million at Federation to 4.9 million at the end of 1913, an average annual growth rate of 2.0%. Growth from natural increase averaged 1.6% a year, the highest rate recorded this century. Contributing to this was the high proportion of women of child-bearing age in the population and the fact that large families were common. The crude birth rate averaged 27 births per 1,000 population between 1901 and 1913 and the crude death rate 11 deaths per 1,000 population. By contrast, the crude birth rate in the 1990s, with a much older population, is 15 per 1,000, and the crude death rate is 7 per 1,000.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE.....		
	Population at end of period	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Total*
Period	'000	%	%	%
1900	3 765.3	—	—	—
1901–13	4 893.7	1.59	0.53	2.04
1914–19	5 303.6	1.32	0.03	1.35
1920–29	6 436.2	1.39	0.64	1.95
1930–38	6 935.9	0.83	0.00	0.83
1939–46	7 518.0	0.96	0.06	1.01
1947–60	10 391.9	1.47	1.04	2.34
1961–69	12 407.2	1.23	0.83	1.99
1970–79	14 602.5	1.02	0.51	1.64
1980–89	16 936.7	0.83	0.72	1.49
1990–94	17 932.1	0.79	0.38	1.15
1995	18 168.6	0.73	0.45	1.18

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

The high average annual population growth rate in 1901–13 conceals considerable annual variation, from a low of 1.1% in 1903 to a high of 3.8% in 1912. This variation was mainly associated with the fluctuating levels of net overseas migration. In each year 1902–06 there was a net loss of population through overseas migration, accumulating to 24,800 persons. In the remaining years in the period net overseas migration added 295,000 persons to the population, almost one-third of them in 1912 alone.

World War I

The war had a disruptive effect on the flow of migrants to Australia causing the high net overseas migration gains of the pre-war years to cease abruptly. Total net overseas migration during the war years was negligible.

Growth from natural increase declined steadily, from 1.8% in 1914 to 1.1% in 1919, due mainly to the deaths of troops overseas. The total population growth rate averaged 1.3% a year in this period, a stark contrast to the 2.0% average annual growth in the periods immediately before and after the war.

Post-war recovery

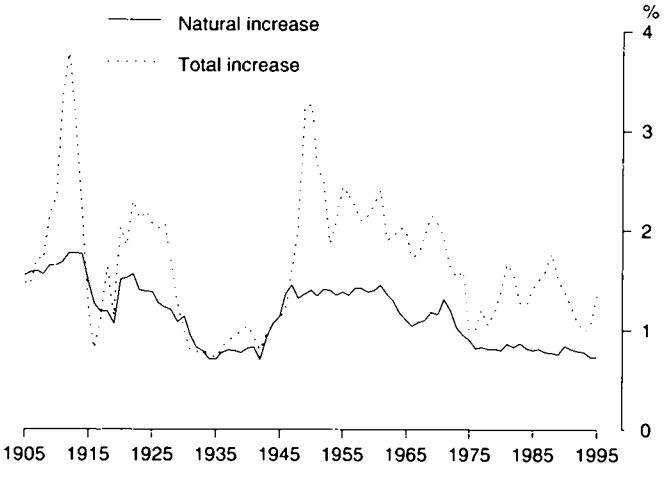
There was an immediate recovery in the level of migration to Australia following World War I. The average annual rate of increase due to net overseas migration throughout the 1920s exceeded that of the pre-war period although the peak of 51,600 in 1927 was only just over half the pre-war peak in 1912. Net overseas migration added almost 350,000 to the population in 1920–29.

The rate of growth due to natural increase returned to just below its pre-war level at the beginning of the 1920s but falling birth rates contributed to the lower average annual rate of 1.4% for the entire decade. Nevertheless the total population grew at an average annual rate of 2.0% during this period. The population reached six million in 1925.

The depression

The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s saw a sharp decline in Australia's population growth rate. The average annual rate fell to 0.8% in the period 1930–38.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE(a)



(a) Excludes troop movements for 1914–19 and 1939–47.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

On average, net overseas migration made no contribution to growth over the period, with the net losses recorded in 1930–32 offset by net gains in the following years. The birth rate, which had begun falling in the 1920s, continued its downward trend during the first half of the 1930s, reaching a low of 16.4 births per 1,000 population in 1934. In the following year with less than 700 net overseas migration, Australia's annual rate of population growth was at its lowest level this century.

World War II

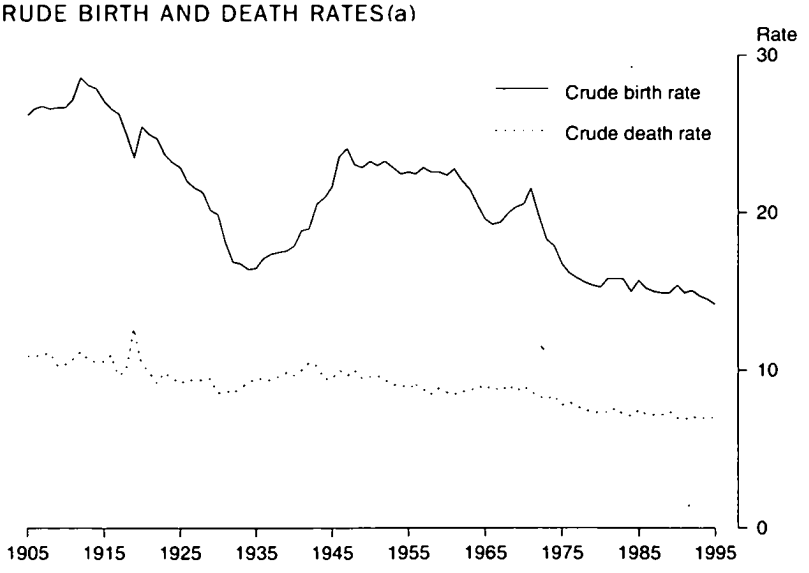
Annual population growth rates recovered slightly at the end of the 1930s but were then restricted during World War II. Growth due to net overseas migration averaged less than 0.1% a year over the war years and most of this growth occurred in the first two years of the war as refugees arrived from Europe. The birth rate, which had begun to rise in 1937, continued its upward trend throughout the war years offsetting the losses due to deaths of troops overseas. The average annual rate of natural increase for the period was 1.0%, slightly higher than the rate experienced during the depression but considerably lower than the rate to be experienced in the ensuing post-war baby boom years.

The baby boom

With the return of peace Australia's population began to grow rapidly, both from natural increase and from net overseas migration. Some of the highest annual growth rates of the century were recorded in the period 1947–60 which averaged 2.3% a year, increasing the population by almost three million. The population reached 10 million in 1959, having doubled since 1918.

Natural increase made the major contribution to population growth over the period, with the birth rate averaging 23 per 1,000 population. At the same time the death rate averaged nine per 1,000 population. This period of high fertility has come to be known as the baby boom and has generally been attributed to the rapid increase in the proportion of young people marrying following the war, in other words to a marriage boom, and to the late completion of child-bearing delayed during the war years. Australia's population increased by 1.7 million due to natural increase over this period, at an average annual rate of 1.5%.

CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Rates per 1,000 population.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Superimposed on the high level of natural increase was a high level of growth from net overseas migration. In 1945 the government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1.0% a year through immigration with the aim of achieving a total annual growth rate of 2.0%. In 1949 and 1950 net overseas migration reached record levels, not exceeded until 1988. These two years contributed a quarter of the 1.2 million net

overseas migration in the period. The migrants were predominantly of European (including British) origin, many of them displaced persons.

The 1960s

During the 1960s population growth was slightly lower than in the baby boom era but was still relatively high at an average annual rate of 2.0%. Slight reductions in growth through both natural increase and net overseas migration were experienced. The rate of natural increase, which averaged 1.2% a year, peaked in 1961 then declined steadily until 1966. This was followed by a slight upward turn which lasted until the early 1970s. This pattern is related both to the introduction of the contraceptive pill in 1961 which allowed women to control their fertility more effectively and to changing social attitudes particularly with respect to desired family size and birth spacing.

Growth due to net overseas migration averaged 0.8% a year but, on an annual basis, it increased throughout the decade, from 0.6% in 1961 to 1.1% in 1969. Over half of the new arrivals came from the United Kingdom and New Zealand while another quarter came from Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia.

The 1970s

The high growth rates of the post-war period ended suddenly in the first half of the 1970s. From 2.1% in 1970 the rate of population growth dropped by more than half to 1.0% in 1975, mainly because of a sharp decline in net overseas migration. There was a partial recovery in the second half of the decade and the average annual rate of growth for the 1970s was 1.6%.

At the beginning of the decade net gains from overseas migration eased back from the high levels of the late 1960s as the economy slowed and employment opportunities declined. In 1975 the net gain plunged to the lowest level for nearly 30 years. However, the arrival of large numbers of New Zealanders and refugees from Indo-China in the following years restored net gains to pre-1975 levels in the last years of the decade. The average annual rate of growth from net overseas migration was 0.5%, the lowest since the introduction of the post-war migration program.

The fall in net overseas migration was accompanied by a contraction in natural increase, particularly in the first half of the decade. Most notably, the birth rate declined sharply, from 21 births per 1,000 population in 1970 to 15 in 1979. In 1976 the total fertility rate fell below 2.1, the level generally considered to be replacement level. This decline was associated with social and economic developments including higher levels of education and increasing numbers of women entering the labour force. Death rates were also falling though at an insufficient pace to offset the fall in fertility. A reduction in the infant mortality rate and a substantial decline in death rates from cardio-vascular diseases were important features of the overall decline. The annual rate of population growth from natural increase fell from 1.2% in 1970 to 0.8% in 1979, averaging 1.0% for the decade.

The 1980s

During the 1980s population growth averaged 1.5% a year. The rate of growth from natural increase continued to decline but was offset to some degree by a recovery in net overseas migration gain. In 1988 the net overseas migration gain of 173,000 was the highest level recorded this century and represented a growth rate of 1.1%. This was the highest rate recorded since 1969.

Fertility remained below replacement level throughout the 1980s, with a total fertility rate varying between 1.8 and 1.9 children per woman. The crude birth rate averaged 15 births per 1,000 population each year. Death rates continued to decline at all ages, with a notable improvement in the infant death rate, down from about 11 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980 to eight in 1989.

Australia's population reached 15 million in 1981 and had increased by almost another two million by the end of 1989.

Recent trends

Since the beginning of the 1990s population growth has varied each year, ranging from 1.4% in 1990 down to just less than 1.0% in 1993. This variation was mainly due to variation in net overseas migration gain which declined between 1990 and 1993, reaching its lowest level since 1976, then increased in the following two years. A large component of the low level of net overseas migration gain, especially in 1992–94, was category jumping which reduced the estimate of net permanent and long-term movement for the three years by one-third. While the causes of this are unclear, most of the change can be attributed to former settlers returning to their countries of birth for short-term visits but not returning within a year.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

	POPULATION								
	Live births	*Deaths*	*Natural increase*	*Net permanent and long-term movement*	*Category jumping*	*Net overseas migration*	*At end of period*	*Increase*	
Year	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1990	262.6	120.1	142.6	96.9	0.6	97.1	17 169.8	233.0	1.38
1991	258.2	119.7	138.4	93.5	-11.6	81.9	17 384.5	214.7	1.25
1992	259.9	122.9	137.0	76.8	-25.0	51.8	17 573.2	188.7	1.09
1993	257.0	120.8	136.3	57.5	-22.3	35.2	17 746.6	173.4	0.99
1994	256.9	127.0	129.9	80.2	-24.7	55.5	17 932.1	185.5	1.04
1995p	253.9	125.5	128.5	104.6	3.5	108.0	18 168.6	236.5	1.32

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

The growth from natural increase continued to decline into the 1990s, particularly in 1994 when slightly increased deaths combined with reduced births to keep natural increase below 130,000, an annual growth lower than at any time in the previous 50 years.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

In the last 20 years, changing social attitudes, political developments, improved statistical coverage, and a broader definition of Indigenous origin have all contributed to the increased likelihood of people identifying as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This is reflected in the large increases in the number of Indigenous people counted at each Census; increases in excess of those which can be attributed to natural increase in the Indigenous population.

Annual estimates of the Indigenous population by five-year age groups and sex were compiled for the first time for the years 1986–91[1]. These estimates are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation (updating the census year population) is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Annual updates are also affected by changes in the likelihood of people identifying as being of Indigenous origin.

The experimental estimates show the Indigenous population as 284,000 in 1991, an increase of 43,500 from 1986 representing an average annual rate of growth of 3.4%. This is well above the average annual rate of growth of the total Australian population in the period (1.5%). In 1991 the Indigenous population represented 1.6% of the total Australian population.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES

	1986		1991	
	Experimental estimates	*Census counts*	*Experimental estimates*	*Census counts*
State/Territory	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	61.5	59.0	75.0	70.0
Victoria	13.3	12.6	17.9	16.7
Queensland	64.3	61.3	74.2	70.1
South Australia	15.0	14.3	17.2	16.2
Western Australia	39.3	37.8	44.2	41.8
Tasmania	6.9	6.7	9.5	8.9
Northern Territory	38.7	34.7	43.8	39.9
Australian Capital Territory	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.8
Australia	**240.2**	**227.6**	**283.6**	**265.5**

Source: ABS, *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

Population distribution

The distribution of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is notably different from the population as a whole, with the highest numbers occurring in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. However, apart from the Northern Territory, they comprise only a small proportion of the population. In the Northern Territory one in four people are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

At the 1991 Census, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was concentrated in northern and central parts of Australia and northern New South Wales. Torres Strait Islanders represented 9% of the Indigenous population and over half (54.5%) of them were counted in Queensland.

There were some significant variations between the States in the regional distribution of Indigenous people. In Victoria, almost half of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was counted in Melbourne while in Queensland and Western Australia three to four times as many Indigenous people were counted in areas outside of the capital city

[1] For further information see ABS, *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

as were counted in them. Altogether 28% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in capital cities, just under 20% lived in rural and remote areas, and 50% lived in towns and rural localities.

Projections

Experimental projections of the Indigenous population[2] show their numbers increasing to between 352,000 and 360,000 in 2001 depending on the assumptions made about future fertility and mortality. These increases represent average annual growth rates of between 2.2% and 2.4%. In comparison, in the latest set of ABS projections for Australia as a whole, the total population is projected to increase at an average annual rate of between 1.1% and 1.3% over the period 1995–2001. In 2001, the Indigenous population is projected to represent 1.9% of the total population. Preliminary evidence from the 1996 Census suggests that these projections are conservative.

EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION PROJECTIONS

		2001		
	1991	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*
State/Territory	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	75.0	91.2	92.5	93.1
Victoria	17.9	22.9	23.2	23.3
Queensland	74.2	92.8	94.3	95.0
South Australia	17.2	21.7	22.0	22.2
Western Australia	44.2	56.0	56.9	57.4
Tasmania	9.5	11.9	12.0	12.1
Northern Territory	43.8	53.0	53.9	54.3
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Australia(a)	**283.6**	**352.2**	**357.5**	**360.1**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay.

Source: ABS, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1991 to 2001* (Cat. no. 3231.0).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Australia's population size is small in world terms. In 1993 Australia's share of the world population was about 0.3%. In contrast, the United Kingdom had about 1%, the United Sates of America about 5% and China 22%.

Recent growth

In the period 1990–93, Australia's average annual rate of population growth, at 1.1%, was lower than the world population growth rate of 1.7%. However, Australia along with Canada (2.6%) and the United States of America (1.1%), experienced high growth relative to other countries categorised by the United Nations as belonging to more developed regions[3]. For example, the population of the United Kingdom grew at an average annual rate of 0.4%, Japan's population remained steady, and Italy's population declined by an average of 0.4% a year.

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[2] For further information see ABS, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3231.0).

[3] The United Nations classifies North America, Japan, Europe, Australia and New Zealand as more developed regions.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, Selected Countries

Country	June 1990 millions	June 1993 millions	Average annual growth rate, 1990–93 %
Australia	17.1	17.7	1.1
Canada	26.6	28.5	2.6
China	1 155.3	1 196.4	1.2
France	56.7	57.4	0.4
Germany	79.4	81.2	0.8
Greece	10.1	10.3	0.7
Hong Kong	5.7	5.9	1.2
Indonesia	179.8	189.1	1.7
Italy	57.7	57.1	-0.4
Japan	123.5	123.7	0.0
Korea, Republic of	42.9	44.1	0.9
Malaysia	17.8	19.2	2.7
New Zealand	3.4	3.5	0.9
Papua New Guinea	3.7	3.9	2.0
Philippines	61.5	65.6	2.2
Singapore	2.7	2.9	2.0
United Kingdom	57.6	58.2	0.4
United States of America	249.9	258.2	1.1
Viet Nam	66.2	71.3	2.5
World	**5 284.8**	**5 544.0**	**1.7**

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0); United Nations 1995a.

The populations of countries categorised by the United Nations as less developed[4] tended to experience higher average annual rates of growth. Many of Australia's neighbouring countries in South-East Asia fall into this category. Consequently, Australia's rate of growth was considerably lower than that of Malaysia (2.6%), Viet Nam (2.5%), the Philippines (2.3%), Indonesia (2.1%) and Papua New Guinea (2.0%).

Future growth

According to United Nations estimates, world population growth is expected to fall to an average of 1.5% a year between 1993 and 2000, the lowest rate of growth since World War II. World population growth is expected to continue declining beyond the year 2000, averaging 0.7% a year during the period 2020–50.

The United Nations medium-variant projections show that the population of the less developed regions is expected to increase by 93% between 1993 and 2050, while that of the more developed regions is expected to increase by only 4%. By the end of the projection period, the average annual population growth rate is projected to be 0.6% for the less developed regions and negative for the more developed regions. In terms of total population growth this means that by 2045–50, the more developed regions will experience a net decrease of one million and the less developed regions, a net increase of 50 million.

[4] The United Nations classifies all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia as less developed regions.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, Selected Countries(a)

	POPULATION			AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2000	*2020*	*2050*	*2000–20*	*2020–50*
Country	millions	millions	millions	%	%
Australia	19.2	22.7	26.0	0.9	0.5
Canada	31.0	36.9	39.9	0.9	0.3
China	1 284.6	1 488.1	1 606.0	0.7	0.3
France	59.0	61.0	60.5	0.2	0.0
Germany	79.4	77.9	64.2	-0.2	-0.6
Greece	10.6	10.1	8.6	-0.2	-0.5
Hong Kong	6.0	6.0	4.9	0.0	-0.7
Indonesia	212.7	264.1	318.8	1.1	0.6
Italy	57.3	53.6	43.6	-0.3	-0.7
Japan	126.5	124.0	110.0	-0.1	-0.4
Korea, Republic of	47.1	53.3	56.5	0.6	0.2
Malaysia	22.3	29.8	38.1	1.5	0.8
New Zealand	3.8	4.3	4.7	0.6	0.3
Papua New Guinea	4.8	7.0	9.6	1.9	1.1
Philippines	60.8	99.3	129.5	1.4	0.9
Singapore	3.0	3.3	3.3	0.5	0.0
United Kingdom	59.0	60.9	61.6	0.2	0.0
United States of America	275.1	320.6	349.0	0.8	0.3
Viet Nam	82.6	111.7	143.6	1.5	0.8
World	**6 158.1**	**7 887.9**	**9 833.2**	**1.3**	**0.7**

(a) Medium variant projection.

Source: ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1995–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0); United Nations 1995b.

Between 2020 and 2050, the positive average annual growth rates projected for Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America and Canada are mainly the result of continuing positive net overseas migration, although natural increase is also expected to remain positive. In contrast, some European countries, e.g. Italy, Greece and Germany, are projected to decrease in size. The populations of Japan and Hong Kong are also projected to decline.

The populations of countries in the less developed regions are projected to continue increasing but with gradually declining average annual growth rates. Between 2000 and 2050, the populations of the Philippines and Papua New Guinea are projected to double in size while those of Viet Nam, Malaysia and Indonesia are projected to increase by at least half. China's population is projected to reach 1.6 billion by 2050 but its share of the world population is projected to decrease to 16%.

TRENDS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

At 30 June 1996, 77% of Australia's population lived in thrree States, New South Wales (34%), Victoria (25%) and Queensland (18%). This overall proportion has been declining steadily since the end of World War II when it was 81%, a figure unchanged since the turn of the century.

The order of the three largest States in terms of population size has remained the same throughout the century but there have been two changes in the order of size of the smaller States and Territories. In 1924, the population of the Australian Capital Territory (which when created in 1911 had the smallest share of the total population) exceeded

that of the Northern Territory for the first time. Then, in 1982, Western Australia became Australia's fourth State in terms of population size when its population exceeded South Australia's.

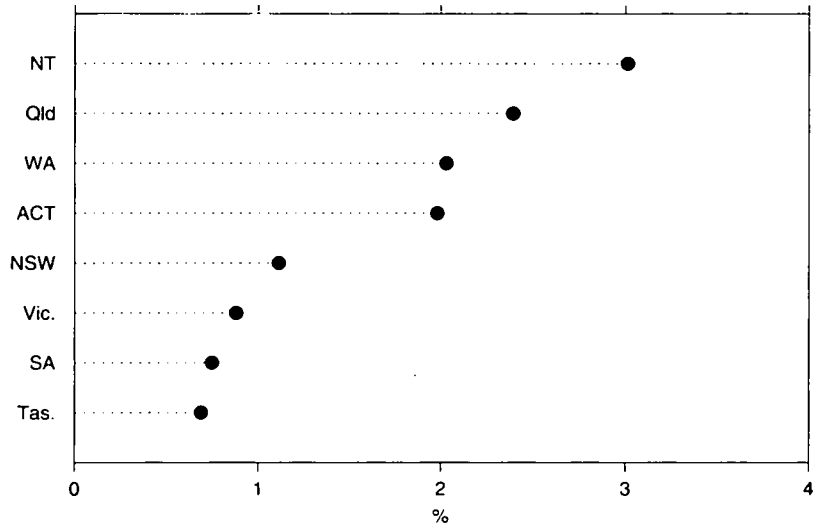
Since 1901 Western Australia and the two Territories have steadily increased their share of the national population and Queensland's share has been increasing since 1971. Tasmania is the only State to have shown a consistent decline in its share of the national population since Federation. During the last two decades there has been a decline in the proportion of the population living in the two larger States, New South Wales and Victoria, notwithstanding continued growth in the populations of these two States.

Population growth rates vary considerably between the States and Territories. Of the three larger States, Queensland had the highest average annual population growth rate in 1976–96 at 2.4%. This rate of growth was well above the 1.3% average annual growth experienced by Australia as a whole. New South Wales and Victoria, on the other hand, have been relatively slow growing States with growth rates below the national average.

Of the smaller States, Western Australia's average annual growth rate, at 2.0% in 1976–96, was well above the national average. In South Australia the average annual growth rate was just over 0.7% in 1976–96 and in Tasmania it was just under. Overall, Tasmania was the slowest growing State in the period.

In contrast, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory have experienced high rates of growth. In the period 1976–96 the highest average annual growth rate in Australia was recorded in the Northern Territory, 3.0% while the Australian Capital Territory grew by an average 2.0% a year.

AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES—1976–96



Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

New South Wales

New South Wales, Australia's most populous State, had an estimated resident population of 6.2 million at 30 June 1996, representing 34% of Australia's total population. This proportion has been declining since the mid 1940s when 39% of Australia's population lived in New South Wales.

With the exception of 1979 and 1987, the annual rate of population growth in New South Wales has been less than the national rate in each year since 1949, averaging 1.4% a year over the period to 1996. The average annual rate of population growth in 1986–91 was 1.3% declining to 1.0% in 1991–96.

The rate of population growth due to natural increase in New South Wales has been slightly less than the national average since the 1940s. Between the mid 1940s and the mid 1970s the rate showed an overall decline, from around 1.2% a year to 0.8% a year. Since then the rate has stabilised. Natural increase continues to contribute more to population growth in New South Wales than net migration.

Population gain from net overseas migration averaged 0.9% a year in 1986–91 and 0.5% in 1991–96. These growth rates were second only to those of Western Australia and indicate the importance of New South Wales as a major recipient of migrant arrivals. On an annual basis, the contribution of net overseas migration fluctuated, adding between 12,600 and 62,600 people a year between 1986 and 1996.

New South Wales has consistently lost population through net interstate migration since the 1970s, although the numbers vary considerably from year to year. In 1986–91 the average annual net loss was 0.4%, declining to 0.3% in 1991–96.

Victoria

Although Victoria is Australia's second smallest State in area, it has the second largest population with an estimated resident population at 30 June 1996 of 4.5 million. Its share of the nation's population has fallen since the turn of the century, from 32% to 25% in 1996.

In the last 20 years, Victoria's annual growth rates have generally been less than those of New South Wales, averaging 0.9% in 1976–86, 1.2% in 1986–91 and 0.5% in 1991–96. Prior to this, Victoria grew much faster than New South Wales, averaging 2.1% growth a year in the period 1950–76, compared to 1.7% for New South Wales. In this period Victoria's average annual growth rate was around the national average while recent growth has been considerably lower.

Throughout the 1950s, 1960s and most of the 1970s, Victoria's annual rate of population growth from natural increase was greater than that of New South Wales but generally less than the national average. For most of the 1980s, however, Victoria's rate of natural increase was less than that of New South Wales but between 1988 and 1994 the two States had similar rates of natural increase.

Victoria's average annual rate of growth from net overseas migration was 0.8% in 1986–91 and 0.4% in 1991–96, rates very similar to the national average. In both periods Victoria experienced the third highest average annual rate after Western Australia and New South Wales.

With the exception of 1979, Victoria has continually lost population through interstate migration since 1972. The rate of loss varied over the period but steepened in the 1990s. In 1986–91, the average annual rate of loss through interstate migration was 0.3% and in 1991–96 it was 0.6%. Most of this was a net loss to Queensland.

Queensland

Queensland's estimated resident population at 30 June 1996 was 3.4 million, representing 18% of Australia's population. Queensland has increased its share of

Australia's population since the turn of the century but most of the increase occurred in the last 20 years. In 1906 Queensland's population was 13% of the total and in 1976 it was 15%.

STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATION GROWTH(a)

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION.				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH.....		
	1976	*1986*	*1991*	*1996p*	*1976–86*	*1986–91*	*1991–96*
State/Territory	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
NSW	4 959.6	5 531.5	5 898.7	6 190.2	1.1	1.3	1.0
Vic.	3 810.4	4 160.9	4 420.4	4 541.0	0.9	1.2	0.5
Qld	2 092.4	2 624.6	2 961.0	3 354.7	2.3	2.4	2.5
SA	1 274.1	1 382.6	1 446.3	1 479.2	0.8	0.9	0.5
WA	1 178.3	1 459.0	1 636.1	1 762.7	2.2	2.3	1.5
Tas.	412.3	446.5	466.8	473.4	0.8	0.9	0.3
NT	98.2	154.4	165.5	177.7	4.6	1.4	1.4
ACT	207.7	258.9	289.3	307.5	2.2	2.2	1.2
Aust.	**14 033.1**	**16 018.4**	**17 284.0**	**18 289.1**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.1**

(a) Year ended 30 June.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Since 1976 Queensland's average annual rate of population growth has consistently been over 2%, well above the national average. In 1991–96 Queensland's average annual rate of growth at 2.5% was more than twice the national average and the highest of all the States and Territories.

In the last 20 years Queensland experienced slightly higher rates of natural increase than the national average but lower rates of net overseas migration gain. Most of Queensland's population growth has come from net interstate migration, a situation unique among the States and Territories.

Queensland's average annual rate of growth from net interstate migration was 1.2% in 1986–91 and 1.5% in 1991–96. This was the highest overall rate of growth from this source of any State or Territory although the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had higher rates of growth in some years. In 1995–96 Queensland experienced a 1.1% increase in population due to net interstate migration. Most of this resulted from net flows from New South Wales (0.5%) and Victoria (0.4%).

South Australia

South Australia's estimated resident population at 30 June 1996 was 1.5 million, representing 8.1% of the nation's population. South Australia's share of the total population fluctuated around 9% for two-thirds of the twentieth century but has been declining steadily since 1966 when it was 9.4%. By 1982 South Australia's share of population had become less than that of Western Australia.

Between 1966 and 1974 South Australia's annual rate of population growth was between 1% and 2% a year but since then, apart from 1983 it has been less than 1%. In 1994–95 the rate of growth of 0.3% was the lowest since the early 1940s. In 1995–96 the rate of growth increased slightly to 0.4%.

Although most of South Australia's growth in the last 20 years has come from natural increase, the annual rates of growth due to natural increase have consistently been the lowest of all the States and Territories.

The average annual rate of growth from net overseas migration was 0.3% in the period 1984–94, also well below the national rate of 0.6%.

Net interstate migration has primarily been negative since the mid 1970s. In 1986–96 South Australia averaged a loss of 0.2% of population a year. In 1994–95 and 1995–96 the loss was considerably larger than this at 0.4%, consisting mainly of a net loss to Queensland.

Western Australia

At 30 June 1996 Western Australia's estimated resident population was 1.8 million, nearly 10% of the national total. Like Queensland, Western Australia has increased its share of the national population this century, with most of the growth occurring since the mid 1940s. With the exception of a few years in the late 1950s, Western Australia's annual population growth rate has been consistently higher than the national average.

Between 1950 and 1976, Western Australia's average annual growth rate was 2.9% compared to Queensland's 2.2% but in the following decade Queensland's growth was slightly greater than Western Australia's (2.3% compared to 2.2%). This situation remained the same in 1986–91 but subsequently Western Australia's average annual growth rate was considerably less than Queensland's and closer to the national average.

AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE, States and Territories GROWTH(a)

	1986–91					1991–96				
		NET MIGRATION					NET MIGRATION			
	Natural increase	*Overseas*	*Interstate*	*Total*	*Total*	*Natural increase*	*Overseas*	*Interstate*	*Total*	*Total*
State/ Territory	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NSW	0.77	0.94	-0.42	0.54	1.29	0.72	0.52	-0.27	0.25	0.97
Vic.	0.76	0.79	-0.30	0.50	1.22	0.71	0.38	-0.56	-0.17	0.54
Qld	0.85	0.59	1.21	1.77	2.44	0.85	0.28	1.46	1.73	2.53
SA	0.62	0.42	-0.06	0.36	0.91	0.55	0.19	-0.29	-0.11	0.45
WA	1.04	1.20	0.23	1.42	2.32	0.88	0.52	0.13	0.65	1.50
Tas.	0.72	0.16	0.02	0.18	0.89	0.63	0.05	-0.41	-0.36	0.28
NT	1.69	0.58	-0.93	-0.33	1.39	1.68	0.31	-0.58	-0.26	1.44
ACT	1.24	0.43	0.62	1.04	2.25	1.13	-0.02	0.17	0.16	1.23
Aust.	**0.81**	**0.79**	. .	**0.79**	**1.53**	**0.76**	**0.39**	. .	**0.39**	**1.14**

(a) Periods ended 30 June.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. No. 3101.0).

Since the 1970s, Western Australia's rate of growth due to natural increase has been higher than that of any other State (and the national average) but less than the two Territories. The average annual rate of natural increase was 1.0% in the decade 1986–96.

Similarly, Western Australia has also experienced the highest annual rates of growth from net overseas migration in most years since the early 1970s. In 1986–91 growth due to net overseas migration averaged 1.2% a year, well above the average annual growth experienced by any other State or Territory. In the following five years, although the growth rate halved, Western Australia still had the highest average annual rate of growth due to net overseas migration.

The high growth rates due to natural increase and net overseas migration have been augmented by net gains from interstate migration in most years although the rates have fluctuated considerably. In 1986–91, Western Australia averaged a net population growth of 0.2% a year due to interstate migration while in 1991–96, due to net losses in 1990–93, average annual growth was 0.1%. In 1995–96 Western Australia grew by 0.2% through net interstate migration, mainly from Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.

Tasmania

Tasmania's population at 30 June 1996 was 473,000 or 2.6% of the national total. Until 1900, Tasmania had a larger population than Western Australia. Since then Tasmania's population has increased less than three-fold while Western Australia's population has increased almost 10-fold. Tasmania has consistently lost population share throughout the century.

Over the decade 1986–96 Tasmania's average annual rate of population growth was 0.6%, the lowest of all the States and Territories. However, on an annual basis, Tasmania's population growth declined steadily from 1.5% in 1989–90 to less than 0.1% in 1995–96.

Like South Australia, Tasmania's low total growth rate over the last decade is the result of relatively low growth due to natural increase and net overseas migration, and net losses through interstate migration. The average annual rate of growth due to natural increase was 0.7%, marginally higher than South Australia's while the average annual rate of growth from net overseas migration was 0.1%, somewhat lower than South Australia's.

Although Tasmania had an average annual loss of 0.2% due to net interstate migration in 1986–96, this masked large fluctuations, from a growth of 0.6% in 1989–90 to a loss of 0.6% in 1995–96. This consisted mainly of net losses to Queensland and New South Wales, but there were small net gains from South Australia and the Northern Territory.

RATE OF NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION GAIN—1995–96

Gained from State/Territory	*NSW* %	*Vic.* %	*Qld* %	*SA* %	*WA* %	*Tas.* %	*NT* %	*ACT* %
New South Wales	. .	-0.06	0.53	-0.03	0.08	-0.13	0.22	0.01
Victoria	0.04	. .	0.35	-0.04	0.11	-0.09	0.55	0.13
Queensland	-0.29	-0.26	. .	-0.24	-0.03	-0.32	-0.75	-0.52
South Australia	0.01	0.01	0.11	. .	0.06	0.02	0.13	0.09
Western Australia	-0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.07	. .	-0.04	-0.03	0.06
Tasmania	0.01	0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.01	. .	-0.02	0.06
Northern Territory	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.01	. .	0.02
Australian Capital Territory	-0.00	-0.01	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03	. .
Total net gain	**-0.26**	**-0.36**	**1.14**	**-0.42**	**0.22**	**-0.58**	**0.07**	**-0.15**

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Northern Territory

The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory at 30 June 1996 was 178,000, comprising 1.0% of the national total. Prior to 1967, the Northern Territory's population was less than 0.5% of the national total but there has generally been sustained growth since then, particularly in the period to the mid 1980s. In 1976–86 the Northern Territory grew at an average annual rate of 4.6%, by far the fastest growth of the States and Territories. Subsequently, growth slowed to an average of 1.4% a year in 1986–91, slightly less than the national average, and to 1.4% in 1991–96, slightly higher than the national average.

Much of the Northern Territory's growth has been due to the high rate of natural increase, the highest of all the States and Territories since the mid 1950s. In 1986–96 the Northern Territory averaged 1.7% growth a year due to natural increase, more than twice the national average rate. This is due in part to the relatively youthful age profile of the Northern Territory and to the comparatively high fertility of the Indigenous population who comprise about a quarter of the Territory's total population.

The rate of growth from net overseas migration has been decreasing since the mid 1980s, from an average annual rate of 0.6% in 1986–91 to 0.3% in 1991–96, slightly lower than the national average in both periods.

In the last 10 years, growth in the Northern Territory has been moderated by large losses through net interstate migration. In 1986–91 the Northern Territory lost an average of 0.9% of population a year through net interstate migration, declining to 0.6% in 1991–96. In both periods the rate of loss was the largest of all States and Territories. In 1995–96 for the first time in 10 years the Northern Territory recorded a small net interstate migration gain with a large net loss to Queensland offset by gains from New South Wales and Victoria and, to a lesser extent, South Australia.

Australian Capital Territory

The population of the Australian Capital Territory at 30 June 1996 was 308,000 or 1.7% of the national population. Since its formation on 1 January 1911, the Australian Capital Territory has steadily increased its population share, overtaking the Northern Territory in 1924 and reaching 1% of the national total in 1970. Between 1950 and 1976 the average annual growth rate was 8.7%, just over four times the national average and the highest growth rate of all States and Territories in that period. In the following 10 years the average annual growth rate of the Australian Capital Territory (2.2%) was the second highest, after the Northern Territory. Between 1986 and 1991 it was third highest, after Queensland and Western Australia and in 1991–96 fourth highest. For the first time since 1943 when a net loss of population was recorded for the Australian Capital Territory, the Territory's annual growth rate was less than the national average in 1993–94 and again in 1994–95 and 1995–96.

The high rate of population growth in the Australian Capital Territory reflects the high rate of natural increase, the highest of all States and Territories from 1930 to the mid 1950s and second highest after the Northern Territory since then. This in turn reflects the high birth rates and low death rates of the relatively young population.

Net overseas migration has generally contributed a substantial proportion of the Australian Capital Territory's population growth, averaging 0.4% a year in 1986–91. In

1991–96 the average annual rate of growth was negligible due to net losses to overseas migration in 1992–94.

Similarly, net interstate migration has made a substantial contribution to the Australian Capital Territory's growth, averaging about 0.4% in the period 1986–96. Since 1993–94, however, small net losses have been experienced. In 1995–96, the Territory experienced a loss of 0.2% of population through net interstate migration mainly due to small net gains from Victoria and South Australia being offset by a large net loss to Queensland.

REGIONAL GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

Australia's population is concentrated in urban areas which are located in two widely separated coastal regions. By far the larger, both in area and population, lies in the east and south-east, stretching in a crescent from Queensland through New South Wales and Victoria to South Australia. It also includes Tasmania. The smaller region is in the south-west of Western Australia. Neither of these regions extends more than about 300 kilometres inland. The two regions are separated by up to 3,000 kilometres of sparsely populated land which makes up about three-quarters of Australia's land area. It contains only a few towns which are separated from each other by vast distances.

Within the two coastal regions, the population is concentrated mainly in the capital cities and large conurbations. Internal and overseas migration to these areas has been a feature of urban growth since the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1921 62% of the population lived in urban areas, including the capital cities. By 1954, following the post-war years of rapid urban growth, this proportion had increased to 79% and by 1971, to 86%. It has since remained at or slightly below this level. In 1991 it was 85%.

Urban areas

Apart from the Australian Capital Territory which has an almost completely urban population, the most urbanised States are New South Wales (88% of the population lived in urban areas at the 1991 Census), Victoria (87%), Western Australia (86%) and South Australia (85%). Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory had lower levels of urbanisation at 80%, 72% and 68% respectively.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS(a)

Census year	NSW %	Vic. %	Qld %	SA %	WA %	Tas. %	NT %	ACT %	Aust. %
1921	68.2	62.5	52.3	60.4	60.3	50.7	36.8	—	62.4
1933	69.4	65.4	52.9	62.9	57.9	51.6	32.8	81.9	64.0
1947	72.1	71.1	59.8	69.6	64.9	59.0	23.7	89.7	68.9
1954	82.8	81.6	73.2	74.7	71.2	66.0	66.8	93.3	78.9
1961	85.4	85.0	76.0	79.1	73.5	70.5	39.8	96.0	81.9
1966	86.5	85.6	76.5	82.5	76.0	70.4	53.7	96.1	83.1
1971	88.7	87.8	79.5	84.7	81.7	74.3	64.4	97.8	85.7
1976	88.9	87.9	80.3	85.0	83.7	75.1	66.8	98.4	86.1
1981	88.2	87.9	79.2	84.9	84.7	75.2	74.6	99.0	85.8
1986	88.0	87.5	79.0	84.7	84.9	74.5	72.1	99.1	85.5
1991(b)	87.7	87.0	79.9	85.1	85.7	72.3	67.6	98.6	85.3

(a) Based on census counts, actual location, excluding migratory. Excludes 'full-blood Aborigines' prior to 1961.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors.

Source: ABS, Censuses of Population and Housing.

Throughout the 70-year period 1921–91 Tasmania and the Northern Territory have been the least urbanised of all the States and Territories while the Australian Capital Territory (except for 1921 when all its population was classified as rural), New South Wales and Victoria have been the most highly urbanised. The other three States have changed their relative rankings over the period. The levels of urbanisation in all States and Territories increased markedly between 1921 and 1971. In the following 20 years Western Australia's level of urbanisation continued to increase while the Northern Territory's increased to 1981 and subsequently decreased, possibly as a result of improved census enumeration of the Indigenous population. The levels of urbanisation in the other States and the Australian Capital Territory remained relatively stable.

Although the proportion of the Australian population living in urban areas has remained steady since 1971, the number of urban centres has continued to increase, rising from 519 in 1971 to 701 in 1991. Most of these centres are small, with populations of less than 10,000. Such centres accounted for 11.4% of the urban population in 1971 and 11.7% in 1991.

In 1971 there were 10 urban centres with populations of 100,000 or more (major urban centres). These comprised the six State capital cities, Canberra–Queanbeyan, Newcastle, Wollongong and Geelong. By 1976 the Gold Coast–Tweed Heads urban agglomeration (on the Queensland–New South Wales border) had reached major urban size, followed by Townsville–Thuringowa in 1986, the Sunshine Coast in 1991 and Cairns in 1995. Despite the growth in the number of major urban centres, the proportion of the urban population living in them declined slightly between 1971 and 1991, from 75% to 73%.

NUMBER OF URBAN CENTRES AND PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION(a)

	NUMBER OF URBAN CENTRES					PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION				
	1954	*1961*	*1971*	*1981*	*1991(b)*	*1954*	*1961*	*1971*	*1981*	*1991(b)*
Population size	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
1,000,000 and over	2	2	2	2	4	47.8	47.6	46.9	43.6	55.8
500,000–999,999	1	2	3	3	1	7.3	14.0	20.8	21.1	6.7
100,000–499,999	3	4	5	6	8	14.2	10.2	7.7	8.9	11.0
50,000–99,999	3	6	5	9	8	3.6	4.2	2.9	4.5	3.6
20,000–49,999	13	16	20	24	35	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.3	6.5
10,000–19,999	24	31	38	38	51	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.8
Less than 10,000	374	381	446	519	594	15.7	13.1	11.4	11.9	11.7
Total urban	**420**	**442**	**519**	**601**	**701**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Based on census counts, actual location. Excludes 'full-blood Aborigines' prior to 1961.

(b) Excludes overseas visitors

Source: ABS, Censuses of Population and Housing.

The 1991 Census also identified 35 urban centres with populations of between 20,000 and 50,000. Of these, 13 were in New South Wales, eight were in Queensland, five in Western Australia and four in Victoria. By far the fastest growing of these centres were Hervey Bay (an average annual rate of 9.0% in 1986–91), Maroochydore–Mooloolaba (6.7%) and Caloundra (6.4%), all in Queensland. These were followed by Mandurah in Western Australia (5.3%), and Rockingham, Melton and Port Macquarie all growing by an average annual rate of between 3% and 4%.

Capital cities

The dominant urban centres in Australia have always been the State and Territory capital cities which, from their earliest days, have formed the focus of administration, finance, trading, transport and communications for each of the States and Territories. Each capital is also the State's major port of arrival for immigrants from overseas and interstate. At 30 June 1996, 11.5 million people or 63% of Australia's population lived in the State and Territory capital cities. In Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, the State capital city populations comprised over 70% of the State's total population.

Tracing the growth of the capital cities since the beginning of the twentieth century, it is known that besides attracting immigrants from overseas and interstate, they experienced considerable inward migration from their own State's non-metropolitan areas. However, no data quantifying this movement were available until the 1971 Census by which time outward movement from Sydney (to non-metropolitan New South Wales) and Melbourne (to non-metropolitan Victoria) had begun to exceed inward flows. Only the smaller capitals, particularly Adelaide and Perth, were continuing to record net gains from intrastate migration. A similar pattern was found at the 1991 Census. Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane recorded net losses from intrastate movement over the period 1986–91 while Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin recorded net gains.

POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES(a)

	POPULATION					PROPORTION OF STATE/ TERRITORY POPULATION				
	1961	*1971*	*1981*	*1991*	*1996p*	*1961*	*1971*	*1981*	*1991*	*1996p*
City	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%
Sydney	2 303.8	2 977.3	3 279.5	3 672.9	3 821.4	58.8	63.0	62.6	62.3	61.7
Melbourne	1 984.9	2 515.4	2 806.3	3 155.7	3 248.8	67.7	69.8	71.1	71.4	71.5
Brisbane	692.9	891.1	1 096.2	1 358.0	1 525.5	45.4	48.1	46.7	45.9	45.5
Adelaide	659.3	850.7	953.7	1 057.2	1 086.5	67.9	70.9	72.3	73.1	73.5
Perth	475.6	711.8	922.0	1 188.8	1 282.8	63.7	67.5	70.9	72.7	72.8
Hobart	130.2	153.1	171.1	191.0	195.0	37.2	38.5	40.0	40.9	41.2
Darwin	12.3	38.9	56.4	76.7	80.9	27.7	45.4	46.0	46.3	45.5
Canberra	56.4	143.2	226.1	288.2	307.1	96.0	94.7	99.3	99.6	99.9
Total	**6 315.6**	**8 281.5**	**9 511.4**	**10 988.5**	**11 548.0**	**59.9**	**63.4**	**63.7**	**63.6**	**63.1**

(a) Prior to 1981 the figures are census counts, actual location. From 1981 onwards the figures are estimated resident populations at 30 June.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

The proportion of the total population located in the capital cities grew from 36% in 1901 to 60% in 1961 and 63% in 1971. Since then the proportion has remained about that level.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Melbourne was Australia's largest city with a population of just over 500,000. Sydney, the second largest city, had a population of just below 500,000. By 1906, however, Sydney's population exceeded that of Melbourne and since then Sydney has maintained its position as the largest city in Australia. Brisbane and Adelaide reversed order in terms of population size in 1937 to become third and fourth respectively, then, in 1984, Perth overtook Adelaide to become the fourth largest capital city. Hobart, which is Australia's oldest capital city after Sydney, is the smallest of the

State capitals in terms of population. Canberra and Darwin, which are the youngest capital cities, have both grown rapidly since their inception, the former now being larger than Hobart.

Although all the capital cities continue to grow, some grow much more rapidly than others, reflecting the different patterns of State and Territory growth. Overall, the capital city population grew at an average annual rate of 1.5% between 1981 and 1991 but this fell to 1.0% between 1991 and 1996. In both periods, Brisbane, Perth, Canberra and Darwin grew faster than the national average. Darwin had the highest average annual growth rate of all capital cities during 1981–91 (3.1%), due to very high growth in the first half of the decade, but grew more slowly in 1991–96 (1.1%).

Other main centres

Apart from the capital cities, there were 20 population centres with populations of 50,000 or more in 1996. Of these, seven had populations greater than 100,000, all of them situated on the coast.

Newcastle, north of Sydney, was the largest of these centres with a population in 1996 of 471,000. The second largest was Gold Coast–Tweed (339,600), predominantly situated in Queensland but straddling the New South Wales border, while the third was Wollongong (255,700), located south of Sydney. Of these three coastal cities, Gold Coast–Tweed had the most rapidly growing population (an average annual rate of 4.6% between 1986 and 1996) because of its popularity as a tourist/holiday destination and its appeal to elderly people who have retired. The populations of Newcastle and Wollongong both grew steadily averaging 1.2% a year and 0.9% a year respectively in 1986–96.

Four more centres with populations over 100,000 are the Sunshine Coast just north of Brisbane with a population of 157,400 in 1996, the industrial city of Geelong on the coast south of Melbourne (154,000), Townsville on the north Queensland coast (126,700), Australia's largest city in the tropics, and Cairns in far north Queensland (104,300). Like the Gold Coast, the Sunshine Coast is one of Australia's fastest growing cities (an average annual rate of 6.1% in 1986–96), and, it is important to note, also adjacent to the fastest growing State capital city (Brisbane). Over the past two decades the Brisbane/Gold Coast/Sunshine Coast urban areas in south-east Queensland have been attracting large numbers of people moving north from Sydney and Melbourne.

The top seven fastest growing statistical districts all lie on the coast and, with the exception of part of Gold Coast–Tweed, all lie in Queensland. This concentration of Australia's urban areas on the coastline is intensifying with the rapid growth of many smaller towns on the coasts of New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. Most of this growth is leisure oriented, arising from the appeal of seaside locations both as tourist/holiday destinations and for retirement. Many of these towns originally evolved as regional centres serving the needs of local, mainly agricultural, communities, and this role is still maintained. Only a few owe their growth primarily to new or expanding industrial development.

POPULATION OF MAIN CENTRES (EXCLUDING CAPITAL CITIES)

Centre	1986 '000	1991 '000	1996p '000
Newcastle, NSW(a)	417.0	444.9	471.0
Gold Coast–Tweed, NSW/Qld(a)	215.6	279.4	339.6
Wollongong, NSW(a)	233.0	244.9	255.7
Sunshine Coast, Qld(a)	87.3	119.3	157.4
Geelong, Vic.(a)	146.4	151.9	154.0
Townsville, Qld(a)	105.0	114.1	126.7
Cairns, Qld(a)	74.2	86.3	104.3
Launceston, Tas.(a)	91.1	96.1	98.0
Albury–Wodonga, NSW/Vic.(a)	80.5	87.7	93.5
Toowoomba City, Qld(b)	79.1	84.6	91.9
Burnie–Devonport, Tas.(a)	76.6	79.5	79.6
Ballarat, Vic.(a)	74.3	76.0	77.6
La Trobe Valley, Vic.(a)	79.7	79.2	77.2
Bendigo, Vic.(a)	65.1	72.1	75.5
Bathurst–Orange, NSW(a)	64.6	68.8	73.8
Rockhampton, Qld(a)	60.3	63.6	68.3
Mackay, Qld(a)	49.8	54.5	61.6
Wagga Wagga, NSW(c)	50.6	54.2	57.8
Hastings, NSW(c)	41.2	49.4	56.4
Bundaberg, Qld(a)	43.9	49.3	55.9

(a) Statistical district.

(b) Statistical subdivision.

(c) Statistical local area.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3103.0).

Although Australia's most rapidly growing towns are on the coast there are many important centres inland. The populations of inland towns usually have a higher proportion of people of prime working age (25–59) than those on the coast and their role as regional centres reaches a much wider area. Some are attracting industry away from the major cities.

In New South Wales some larger examples are Albury–Wodonga (straddling the Victorian border), the twin cities of Bathurst and Orange, Wagga Wagga, Tamworth and Dubbo. In Victoria, as well as Albury–Wodonga, are Ballarat, Bendigo and Shepparton. In Queensland the largest inland towns are Toowoomba and Bundaberg.

Three of Australia's most important mining centres, Kalgoorlie–Boulder, Broken Hill and Mt Isa are among these inland towns. They are in remote locations and in 1986 they were each approximately the same size (just under 25,000). In the following decade, the population of Broken Hill declined slightly (by an average 0.3% a year) while the population of Mt Isa increased slightly (by an average 0.3% a year). The population of Kalgoorlie–Boulder grew at an average annual rate of 2.2% in the same period.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Australia's population is projected to grow from 18.1 million in 1995 to between 24.9 million (Series D) and 28.3 million (Series C) in 2051, depending on the combination of assumptions used[5]. If there were no net overseas migration and fertility

[5] For further information see ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1995–2051*, (Cat. no. 3222.0).

remained constant (Series I), Australia's population would peak at 20.7 million in 2033 and then decline to 20.1 million by 2051.

Under Series A/B assumptions, the population is projected to reach 20 million by 2005, 22 million by 2016 and 25 million by 2038. The timing of these milestones differs under the other combinations of assumptions. In the maximum scenario (Series C) the 25 million mark will be reached 10 years earlier while under the minimum scenario (Series D) the population will not reach 25 million within the projection period.

PROJECTED POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA

	HIGH FERTILITY			LOW FERTILITY	
	Zero migration	*Low migration*	*High migration*	*Low migration*	*High migration*
	Series I	Series A, B, F(a)	Series C, E(a)	Series D, H(a)	Series G
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
1995	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
2001	18.8	19.4	19.5	19.3	19.4
2011	19.8	21.2	21.7	21.0	21.5
2021	20.4	22.9	23.8	22.5	23.3
2031	20.7	24.3	25.6	23.7	24.9
2041	20.6	25.3	27.1	24.4	26.1
2051	20.1	26.1	28.3	24.9	27.0

(a) Series A, B and F are identical for Australia as a whole, differing only in the assumed levels of future net interstate migration (which affect State populations only). Similarly, Series C and E are identical, as are Series D and H.

Source: ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1995–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

Over the projection period the rate of growth of the population slows considerably. Under Series A/B assumptions, the current rate is maintained only into the first few years of the twenty-first century, slipping below 1.0% in 2002–03. It then falls steadily to average 0.3% a year for the last decade of the projection period. The most significant change in the pattern of population growth is that the contribution made by natural increase is projected to fall below that of net overseas migration in 2026–27. Between 1995 and 2001, natural increase is projected to contribute 61% of Australia's population growth. In the period 2041–51 it is projected to contribute 10%.

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

	SERIES A/B		SERIES C		SERIES D	
	Average annual growth rate	*Contribution of natural increase*	*Average annual growth rate*	*Contribution of natural increase*	*Average annual growth rate*	*Contribution of natural increase*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1995–2001	1.2	61.3	1.3	56.4	1.1	59.8
2001–11	0.9	62.5	1.1	55.1	0.9	59.1
2011–21	0.7	57.0	0.9	50.7	0.7	52.0
2021–31	0.6	49.8	0.7	45.3	0.5	40.0
2031–41	0.4	32.3	0.6	33.3	0.3	5.6
2041–51	0.3	10.4	0.5	20.3	0.2	-54.2

Source: ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1995–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

Under the maximum projection scenario, the annual rate of increase in the population falls below 1.0% in 2009–10 and averages 0.5% a year for the last 10 years of the projection period. Natural increase contributes 20% to this growth. Under the minimum projection scenario, the annual rate of population increase falls below 1.0% in 1999–2000 and averages 0.2% in the last decade of the projection period. Growth due to natural increase becomes negative (i.e. the projected number of deaths exceeds the projected number of births) in 2036–37.

State and Territory projections

Of the nine series of State and Territory projections prepared, Series A, C, D and I used the medium level interstate migration assumption and represent respectively a mid-level projection, the maximum and minimum national scenarios, and the scenario of zero net overseas migration. Under this last assumption, which sees the total population peaking in 2033, the populations of Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory continue to increase throughout the projection period. The populations of the other four States peak in 2009 (Victoria), 2016 (Tasmania), 2017 (South Australia) and 2019 (New South Wales), and all decline to below their 1995 level by 2051.

Regardless of whether Series A, C or D is used, the populations of every State and Territory, except Tasmania, are projected to have increased from their 1995 levels by 2051 although the rate of growth declines. The populations of South Australia (Series A, C and D) and Victoria (Series A and D) are projected to peak before the end of the projection period and then start to decline.

Queensland is projected to experience the greatest increase in population over the projection period, from 3.3 million in 1995 to between 6.2 million (Series D) and 6.8 million (Series C) in 2051. Under Series C assumptions, Queensland's population will double by 2046 and it will replace Victoria as Australia's second most populous State in 2029. Queensland's share of the total population is projected to increase from 18% in 1995 to about 25% in 2051. Like Queensland, Western Australia is projected to experience significant growth although its population is not expected to double within the projection period nor will its rank in the size order of States change.

The populations of the two Territories are projected to grow at an average annual rate over the entire projection period of around 1%. While this is slightly higher than the national average annual growth rate, the Territories' shares of the total population increase only marginally and remain around 1% for the Northern Territory and just under 2% for the Australian Capital Territory. This results in the population of the Australian Capital Territory exceeding that of Tasmania in the early 2040s.

Of the four States assumed to lose population through interstate migration over the entire projection period, only New South Wales continues to experience population growth for the whole period. This is mainly fuelled by New South Wales' large share of net overseas migration as well as a continuing, but declining, contribution from natural increase for Series A and C. In Series D natural increase in New South Wales becomes negative in 2042. New South Wales' share of the total population remains about 33%.

Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania are all projected to experience considerably lower growth than the other States and Territories, and to lose population share. With the exception of Series C for Victoria, these three States end the projection period with

declining populations. Under Series A assumptions Victoria's population peaks at 5.3 million in 2038, South Australia's at 1.6 million in 2033 and Tasmania's at 501,000 in 2021. These States begin to experience a net loss of population through natural increase (i.e. there are more projected deaths than births) in 2038 for Victoria, 2030 for South Australia and 2026 for Tasmania. Tasmania's population in 2051 is projected to have fallen to below its 1987 level.

PROJECTED POPULATIONS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

		PROJECTED POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 2051			AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, 1995–2051		
	Population at 30 June 1995	*Series A*	*Series C*	*Series D*	*Series A*	*Series C*	*Series D*
State/Territory	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
NSW	6 115.1	8 466.0	9 499.6	8 067.1	0.71	0.95	0.60
Vic.	4 502.0	5 244.0	5 770.5	4 958.2	0.33	0.54	0.21
Qld	3 277.4	6 437.7	6 768.1	6 182.2	1.48	1.59	1.39
SA	1 474.0	1 606.8	1 707.2	1 533.5	0.19	0.32	0.09
WA	1 731.7	3 091.3	3 342.6	2 952.5	1.27	1.44	1.17
Tas.	473.0	445.7	462.1	418.5	-0.13	-0.05	-0.27
NT	173.9	294.6	309.2	274.5	1.15	1.26	1.00
ACT	304.1	484.7	518.7	462.2	1.02	1.17	0.91
Aust.	**18 054.0**	**26 073.5**	**28 330.7**	**24 851.5**	**0.80**	**0.98**	**0.70**

Source: ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1995–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

CHAPTER 2 POPULATION STRUCTURE

TRENDS IN POPULATION STRUCTURE

The age-sex structure of a population is a legacy of its past patterns of growth. It also influences future patterns of growth, and the future age structure, through fertility and mortality. For example, a population with a young age structure can expect a large number of births even if most women have few children. Conversely, a population with an old age structure can expect a large number of deaths even if mortality rates are low.

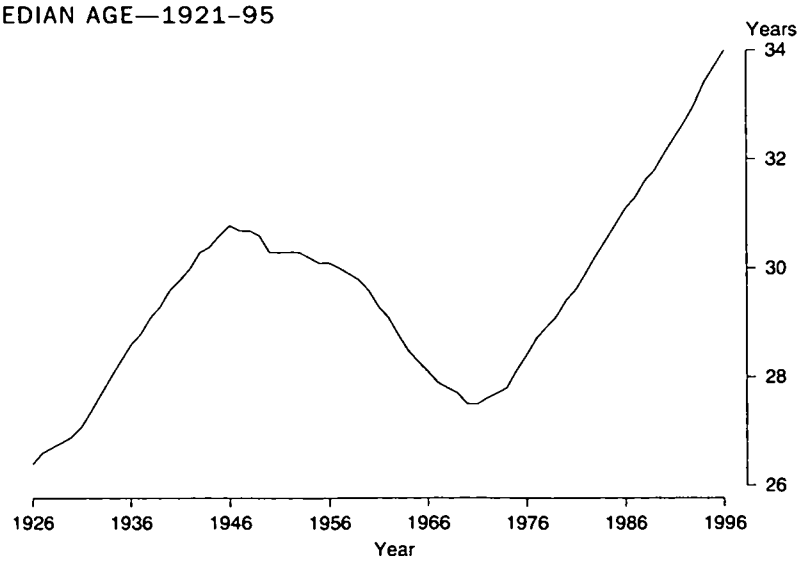
At the turn of the century Australia's population had a young age structure with 35% aged less than 15 and 4% aged 65 or over. The largest five-year age group was 5–9 years (12%), the median age was 22.5 years and there were 110 males for every 100 females. This broad profile is similar to that currently existing in some of Australia's nearest neighbours such as Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. In 1996, 21% of the population were aged less than 15 and 12% were 65 or over. The largest five-year age group was 30–34 (8%), the median age was 33.7 years and there were 99 males for every 100 females. These major structural changes over the century are the result of declining rates of fertility and mortality and changing patterns of net overseas migration.

Before World War II

Australia's first national census was held in 1911. At that time 32% of the population were aged less than 15 with 12% less than five. The relatively low proportion of the population aged 10–14 (10%) was the result of a fall in fertility during the economic depression of the 1890s. The median age was 24.0 years.

Population growth from net overseas migration had been adding to the population in most age groups over a long period. These migration gains comprised a higher proportion of males than females and the cumulative effect of this imbalance resulted in the high sex ratios of the population in the early part of the century.

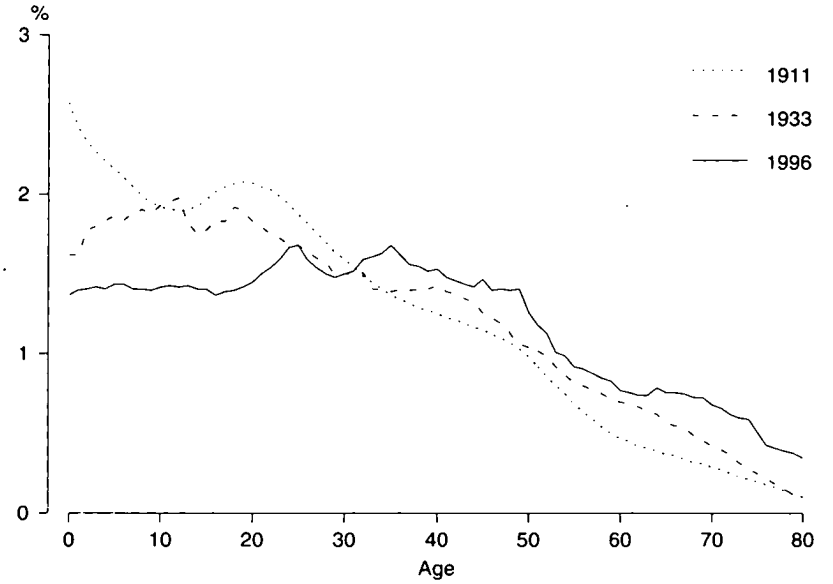
MEDIAN AGE—1921–95



Source: ABS Demography Bulletins; ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

By 1933 reductions in mortality were evident in the structure of the population, with increases in the proportion of the population at older ages. Declining fertility had at the same time reduced the proportions at younger ages. Associated with the depression, this decline had accelerated in the early years of the 1930s resulting in a reduction in the proportion of the population aged 0–4 years to 9%. Net gains from overseas migration continued to be made in most age groups until the end of the 1920s and continued to have a higher proportion of males than females. Despite this, the sex ratio of the population as a whole had declined to 103, partly as a result of troop fatalities during World War I. The median age in 1933 was 27.7 years.

AGE OF POPULATION—1911, 1933 and 1996

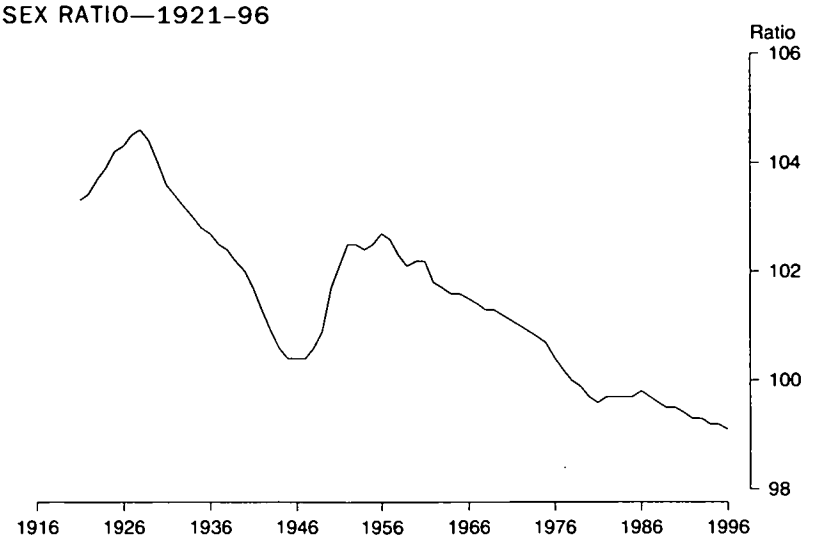


Source: ABS Demography Bulletins; ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

The baby boom

The period from the end of World War II until the 1960s has come to be known as the baby boom although there was also a large influx of migrants which added considerably to the population in all age-sex groups. The median age peaked at 30.8 years in 1946 before declining throughout the baby boom to a trough of 27.5 years in 1971. The sex-ratio which had fallen to 100 in 1946 increased to 103 in 1956 under the influence of high net migration, but declined thereafter to 101 in 1971. In the late 1940s the low birthrates of the 1930s were evident at ages 10–19 years and the recent recovery in the birthrate was apparent in the 0–4 year age group. Further increases in the older age groups had occurred as mortality rates declined. By 1971, however, the baby boom had changed the age profile by creating a population in which the age groups between 0 and 24 were predominant. This in turn accentuated the low proportions aged 25–39, i.e. people born in the 1930s and early 1940s. Continuing declines in mortality rates were increasing the number of older people, but these were far outnumbered by the baby boom generation.

SEX RATIO—1921–96



Source: ABS Demography Bulletins; ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

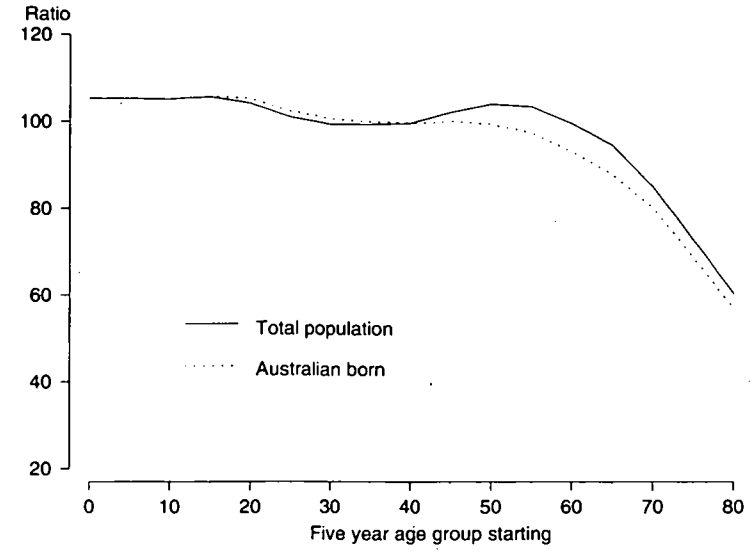
Recent trends

The years from 1984 to 1994 were a period of continuing decline in mortality rates, which in the context of low fertility rates resulted in continued ageing of the population. The median age rose over the period, from 30.5 years to 33.4 years, as life expectancy at birth rose from 72.5 to 75.0 years for males, and from 79.1 to 80.9 years for females.

In 1993–94 the median age increased by 0.35 years, this is the most rapid increase in the median age since at least 1921. The rising median age, however, cannot only be attributed to declining mortality rates and low fertility. The rapid increase is largely because large numbers of the baby boom generation are moving from being younger than the median age to being older than the median age.

In 1996 the sex ratio was around 105 in each five-year age group under 20 then declined to 99 among 35–44 year olds. In the age groups 45–64 the sex ratio was over 102, influenced by the high masculinity of the migrant intake in the immediate post-war years. After age 60 the sex ratio declined rapidly reflecting women's greater longevity. Among people aged 85 and over, there were 43 men for every 100 women.

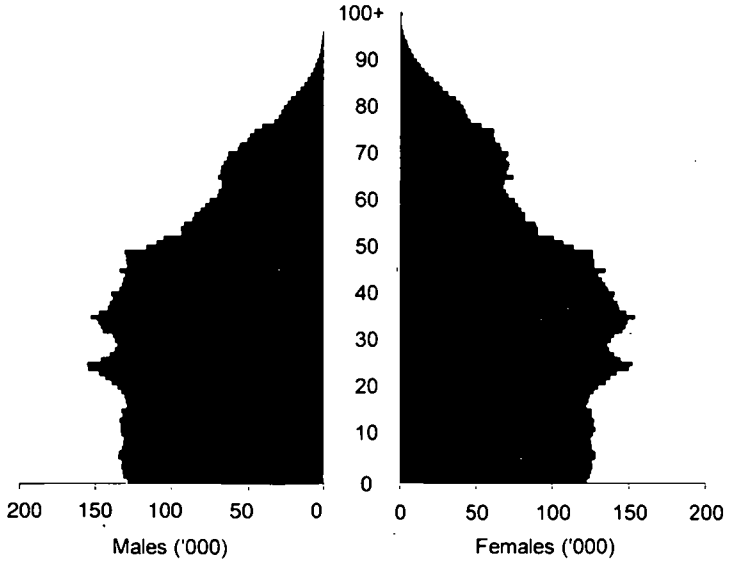
SEX RATIO—1996



Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat.no. 3412.0).

In June 1996 there were more people aged 25 than any other age, 308,000 or 1.7% of the population. These people were born in 1970–71 when there were more births than in any other year in Australian history. To some extent, this represents the baby boom echo. During the late 1960s increasing numbers of baby boom women entered childbearing ages, and with the total fertility rate relatively stable over this period, the number of births increased. After 1971, when the total fertility rate fell very rapidly, the number of births also fell, despite increases in the population of childbearing age.

POPULATION STRUCTURE—June 1996



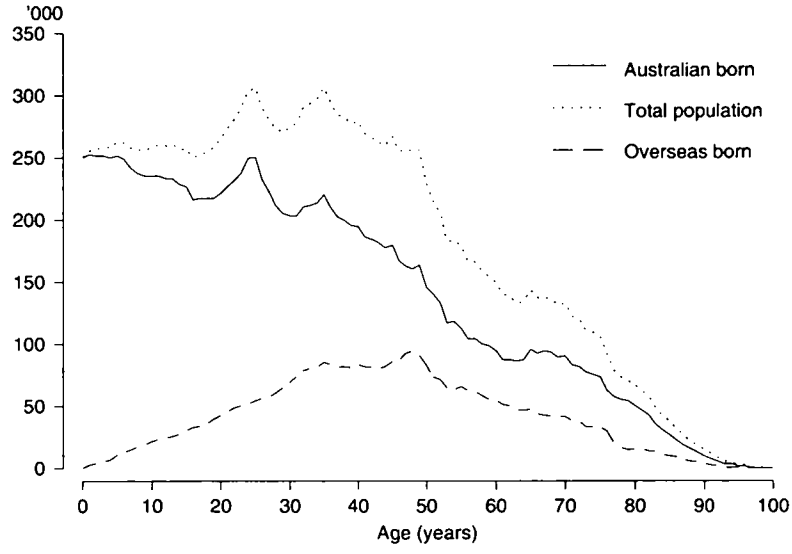
Source: ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

The second largest single year age group was 35 years, 307,000 or 1.7% of the population. This group was born in 1960–61, when Australia experienced the highest total fertility rate this century. There were 36,000 less births in 1961 than in 1971, but due to the impact of immigration, the total numbers of people in Australia aged 25 and 35 are very similar.

At 30 June 1996 there were fewer people aged under one than any other age below 50. While this is partly due to continuing low fertility and the declining numbers of women of child bearing ages, it is also because few infants and young children were overseas born while older age groups, especially those born after World War II, have been supplemented by immigration.

From age 50 onwards the numbers at each successive age fall dramatically.

AGE OF POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE—1996



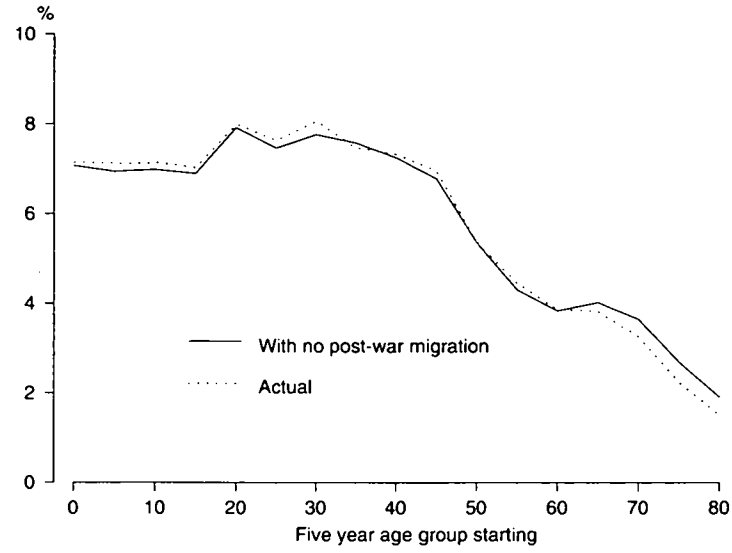
Source: ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0); ABS, births unpublished data.

Impact of migration on the population structure

If there had been no post-war migration to Australia, many aspects of Australian society, including mortality and fertility patterns would have been very different from what they were. Nevertheless, assuming that the mortality and fertility experience of the last 50 years had held in the hypothetical situation of zero net overseas migration, the population of Australia would have reached 11.9 million by June 1995, compared to the actual level of 18.1 million.

The age structure of this population would, however, have been only slightly older than the actual age structure. The median age in 1995 without any post war migration would have been 34.3 years, 0.6 years more than it actually was; 14% of the population would be aged 65 or over, compared with 12%. Thus, while Australia's post war migration has had a large impact on the size of the population it has only a marginal impact on its structure.

ACTUAL AND HYPOTHETICAL AGE OF POPULATION—1995

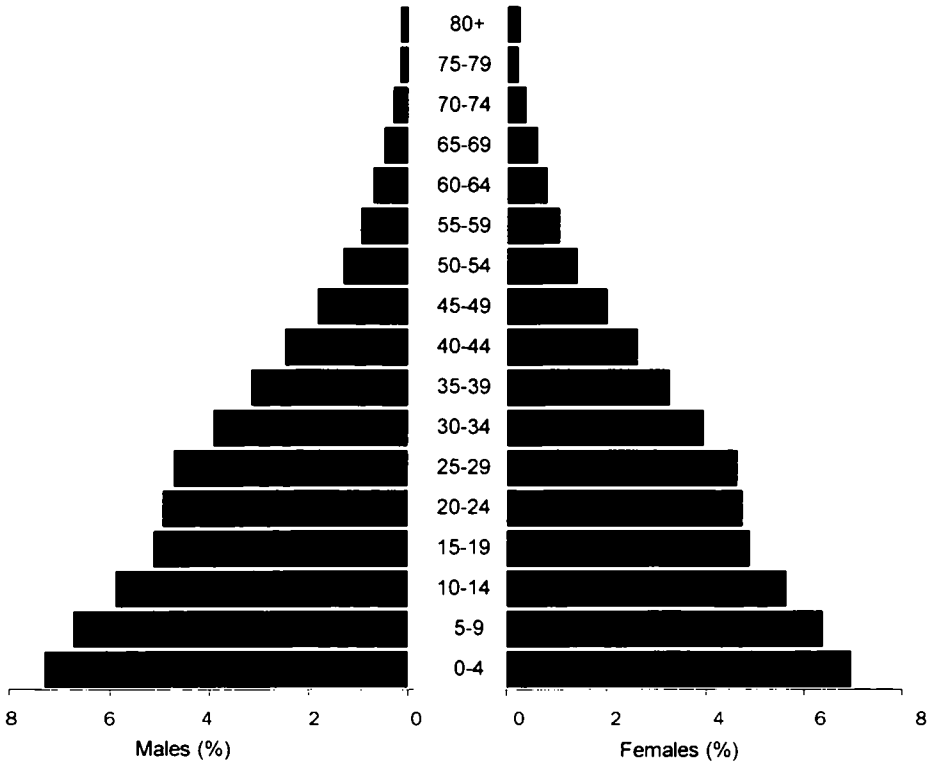


Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0); ABS, Demography Bulletins; ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

INDIGENOUS AGE PROFILE

The Indigenous population has a much younger age profile than the non-Indigenous population. The Indigenous population was projected to have a median age of 20.6 years in June 1996, with 39% of the population aged under 15 and less than 3% aged 65 or over. The young age structure is due to high fertility and high mortality among Indigenous Australians.

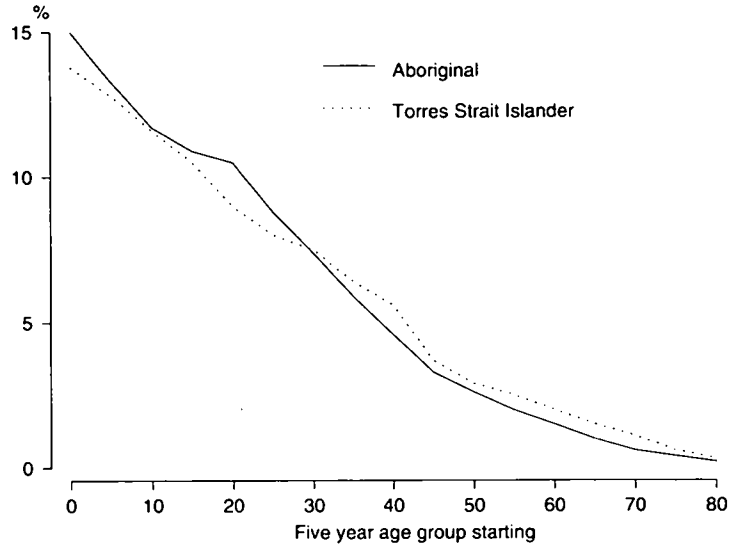
PROJECTED INDIGENOUS POPULATION STRUCTURE—1996



Source: ABS, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3231.0).

At the 1991 Census, the Torres Strait Islander population had a median age one year older than the Aboriginal population. This difference is primarily because Aboriginal women have higher fertility than Torres Strait Islander women. At the 1986 Census, Aboriginal women reported that they had had an average of 2.5 children in their lifetime, while Torres Strait Islander women had only had 2.2.

AGE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES—1991



Source: Census of Population and Housing.

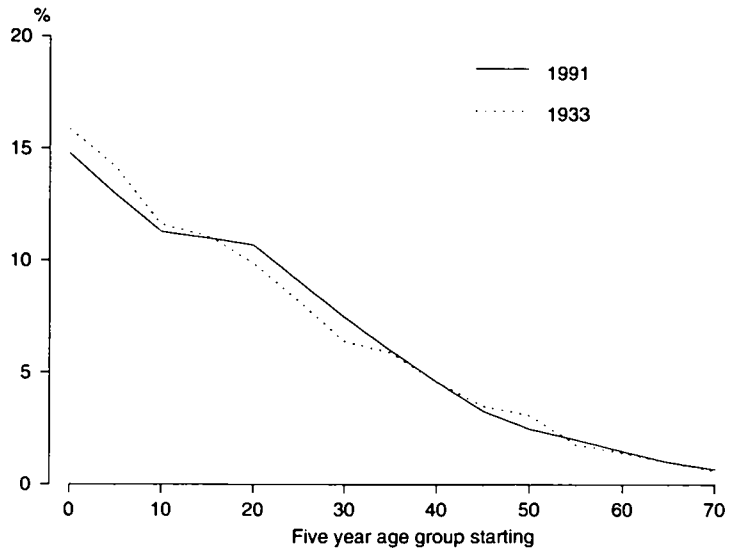
Trends

Prior to 1967, the Australian constitution excluded 'full-blooded Aborigines' from population estimates. Only people of mixed origin were included. At the 1933 Census, the age structure of the 'half-caste' Aboriginal population was quite similar to the age structure of the Indigenous population today. In 1933, 41% were aged under 15 and 2.3% were aged 65 or more.

Sex ratio

There were 98 Indigenous men per 100 Indigenous women counted in the 1991 Census. Among people aged 85 and over there were 72 Indigenous men per 100 Indigenous women. With the difference in life expectancy between Indigenous men and women, a sex ratio of 51 could be expected for this age group.

AGE OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION—1933 and 1991



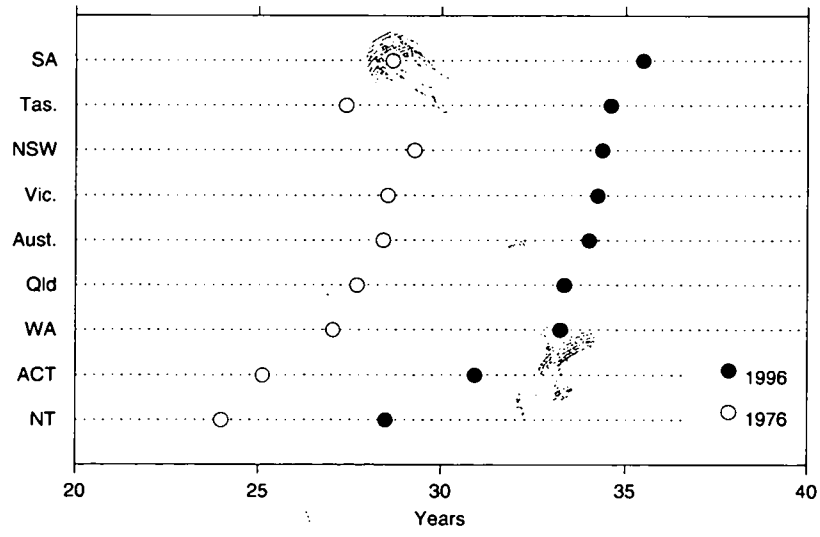
Source: ABS, *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0); 1933 Census of Population and Housing.

STATE/TERRITORY AGE-SEX PROFILES

South Australia has the oldest age profile of any State in Australia. In 1996 it had a median age of 35.5 years, a year more than the next oldest States (New South Wales and Tasmania). For the last 20 years, South Australia has consistently had the lowest fertility apart from the Australian Capital Territory which has had a lower total fertility rate since 1992. This has meant that South Australia has had a relatively small number of births and the population has aged more rapidly than in the rest of the country.

The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory have very young populations. In the Northern Territory this is partly because of the high birth and death rates of the Indigenous population.

MEDIAN AGE



Source: ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

In both Territories the high population turnover also helps to keep the population young, as more mobile younger people move to the Territories to live for a relatively short period, before returning to other States. In 1995–96 interstate arrivals and departures to and from the Northern Territory represented 21% of the total population. In the Australian Capital Territory the figure was 13%. The national average was 4%.

The median age of the Australian population in 1996 was 34 years. This had increased by 0.3 years from 1995. This rate of ageing varies from 0.26 years per year in the Northern Territory to 0.46 years per year in Tasmania.

AGE STRUCTURE

	PROPORTION AGED UNDER 15...		PROPORTION AGED 65 OR OVER.....	
	1976	*1996*	*1976*	*1996*
	%	%	%	%
NSW	26.0	21.0	9.2	12.6
Vic.	27.0	20.7	9.2	12.4
Qld	28.1	21.8	9.1	11.4
SA	26.2	20.3	9.2	13.9
WA	28.2	22.1	8.0	10.5
Tas.	28.3	22.1	8.8	12.8
NT	34.0	27.6	2.0	3.4
ACT	31.0	21.5	3.0	7.2
Aust.	**27.0**	**21.2**	**8.9**	**12.1**

Source: ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

Impact of age structure on growth

While the Australian Capital Territory has the lowest total fertility rate of any State or Territory, it has the second highest crude birth rate, after the Northern Territory. This is because the Australian Capital Territory has a young age structure. Women in their 20s and 30s form a larger proportion of the total population than in other States. Thus although they have fewer children than in other States, there are more babies born in the Australian Capital Territory per head of population than anywhere else, except the Northern Territory.

Conversely, while Tasmania has the highest fertility after the Northern Territory, its crude birth rate is relatively low due to the older age structure in Tasmania.

Similarly, because South Australia has an old age structure, it has the second highest crude death rate in the country, despite having the second highest life expectancy. The Northern Territory has a young population and so, despite people having a much shorter life expectancy than anywhere else in the country, the crude death rate is much lower than the national average.

Sex ratio

SEX RATIO

	1976	1996	CHANGE IN SEX RATIO		
			Change in age structure	*Other factors*	*Total change*
	ratio	ratio	%	%	%
NSW	99.8	98.6	-1.4	0.2	-1.1
Vic.	99.5	98.0	-1.5	0.0	-1.5
Qld	101.4	100.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.9
SA	99.4	98.6	-2.1	1.3	-0.8
WA	103.7	100.8	-1.2	-1.7	-2.9
Tas.	100.0	98.4	-1.5	-0.1	-1.6
NT	122.6	105.5	3.7	-20.8	-17.1
ACT	103.5	101.9	-2.1	0.5	-1.6
Aust.	**100.4**	**99.1**	**-1.4**	**0.1**	**-1.3**

Source: ABS, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (Cat. no. 3201.0).

The sex ratio falls rapidly with age after about age 60, so the increasing proportion of the population aged 60 and over has reduced the sex ratio in most States. However, in the Northern Territory, the growth of the population aged 40–59, which is a very masculine age group, has actually increased the sex ratio in the Northern Territory. This increase has been more than compensated for by other factors, especially migration. Overall the sex ratio has fallen considerably.

The fall in the sex ratio in the Australian Capital Territory between 1976 and 1996 is comparable with most other States. However, between 1991 and 1996, the sex ratio increased from 100.0 to 101.9. The effect of changing age structure in this period was to decrease the sex ratio by 0.5, although other demographic factors, especially migration patterns, meant that it actually increased by 1.9.

PROJECTED AGE-SEX PROFILE TO 2051

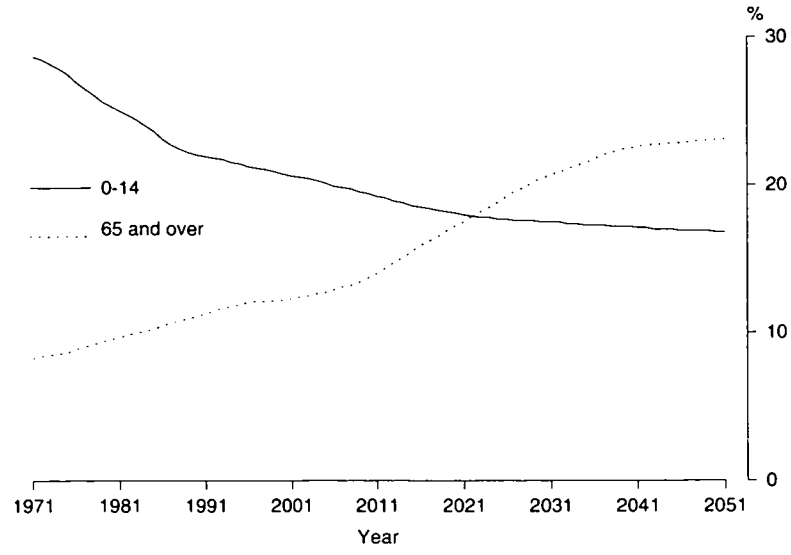
With the exception of the generations as yet unborn, the basic features of the age-sex profile of the future are already present in the profile of today. The lower proportions of people born in the 1930s, for example, or the larger proportion of the baby boom generation will continue to be apparent, albeit in reduced numbers, as the years go by. The impact on the profile of generations yet to be born is much less certain and becomes increasingly difficult the longer the projection period.

People aged 65 and over

During the late 1980s and early 1990s the population aged 65 and over grew at around 50,000 people per year. In the next decade this rate of increase will fall to between 35,000 and 50,000, as the relatively small cohorts born in the depression enter the age group. However, after 2008, the growth in this age group will increase rapidly. In one 12 month period of 2025–26, the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 120,000, or 2.7%. In the decade to 2028, the population aged 65 and over is projected to increase by more than a million people, nearly a 30% increase. This represents the period when the largest group of baby boomers reach retirement age.

During the early 2020s, the number of children in the population is projected to fall below the number of people aged 65 and over.

CHANGING AGE DISTRIBUTION(a)



(a) Based on projection series A.

Source: ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

People aged 85 and over

In 1996, 1% of the population were aged 85 or more. By 2051 this is expected to have increased to between 4.4% and 4.6%. Throughout the 1990s this population has been growing by less than 10,000 a year. This growth will fluctuate in the early years of next century, but is expected to slow dramatically by 2017–18. In 2017–18 the population aged 85 and over is projected to grow by between 3,000 to 3,300 people (0.7%), compared with average annual growth between 1996 and 2051 of 18,700 or 3.3%. This is a reflection of the low fertility in Australia during the depression years prior to World War II (in 1934, the total fertility rate was 2.1). Survivors of the 1934 birth cohorts reach 85 years of age in 2019.

On the other hand, when the first of the baby boomers and post war migrants reach the age of 85 in the 2030s, the population aged 85 and over is projected to grow by around 40,000 a year.

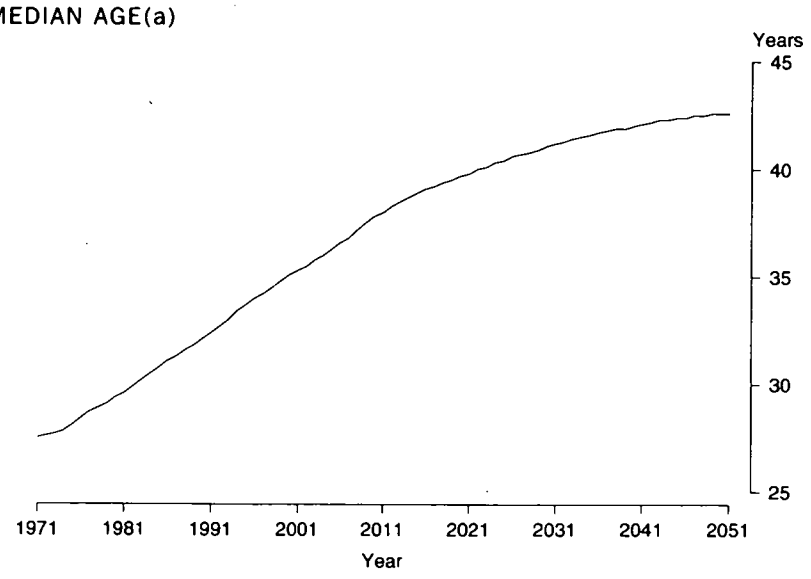
Children

In 1996 there were 3.9 million children aged 0–14. With low fertility and low migration (Series D), the figure in 2051 could be very similar. However, under different assumptions (Series C) it could be as high as 4.8 million. As a proportion of total population, children are projected to decline from 21% in 1996 to between 16% and 17% in 2051.

Median age

With the proportion of the population aged under 15 falling, and the proportion in older ages increasing, the median age will climb during the next 50 years. In 1993–94, the median age of Australia's population increased by a record 0.35 years. This rate of ageing has slowed slightly, and is expected to continue to slow in the next 50 years.

MEDIAN AGE(a)



(a) Based on projection series A.

Source: ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

Deaths

In preparing the projections of Australia's population, the ABS has assumed that death rates will continue to fall at the same rate they have in the recent past. By 2051, life expectancy at birth is assumed to be over 81 for males, compared to 75 in 1996, and 86 for females, compared to 81 years in 1996. Despite this assumption about greater longevity, the increasing proportion of the population in older ages will mean a greater number of deaths. While the population is expected to grow by around 40%, the number of deaths will more than double.

STATE DIFFERENCES

By 2051, Tasmania is projected to overtake South Australia as having the oldest population in Australia. Under some conditions (Series B and D), it could end up with a median age of over 50 years by the middle of next century. Tasmania's median age will be between 2.9 and 5.5 years more than South Australia's, and between 5.3 and 8.7 years older than the national average. In 1995, Tasmania's median age was only 0.4 years older than the national average.

In 1995 the Northern Territory had a median age 5.4 years less than the national average. By the middle of next century, this gap is projected to have widened to more than seven years.

Between 1995 and 2051 the proportion of people aged 65 or more will roughly double in all States, while in the Australian Capital Territory it will nearly triple, and in the Northern Territory it will more than quadruple.

POPULATION STRUCTURE OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

	PROPORTION AGED 65 OR MORE.....		MEDIAN AGE.....	
	1996	*2051 (Series A)*	*1996*	*2051 (Series A)*
	%	%	years	years
NSW	12.6	22.9	34.4	42.3
Vic.	12.4	24.5	34.2	43.9
Qld	11.4	22.5	33.3	42.3
SA	13.9	25.7	35.5	45.1
WA	10.5	21.9	33.2	41.6
Tas.	12.8	28.7	34.6	48.0
NT	3.4	14.8	28.5	34.8
ACT	7.2	20.4	30.9	40.2
Aust.	12.1	23.1	34.0	42.6

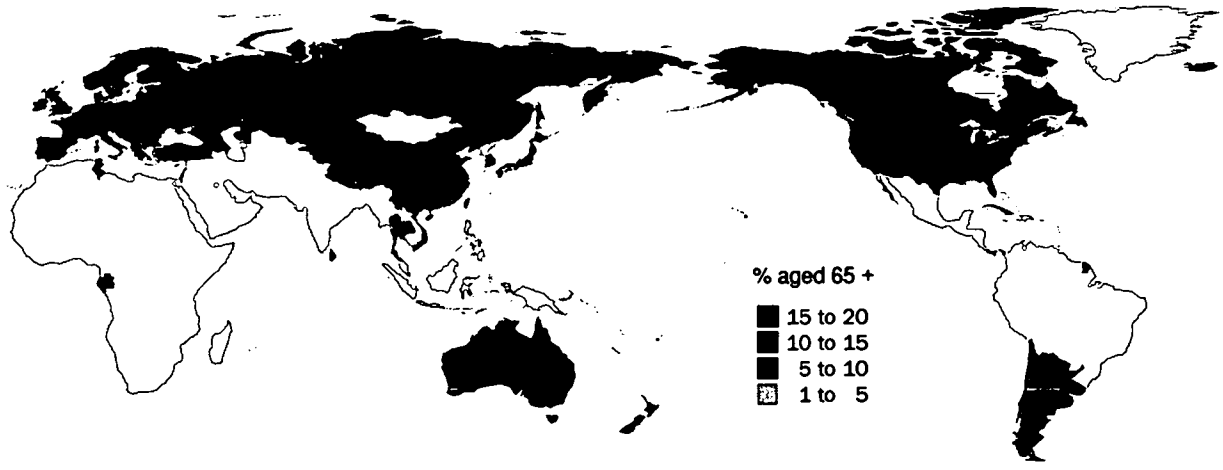
Source: ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

The age structure of a population, like its size, is dependent on past fertility, mortality and, to a lesser extent, migration patterns. Because these components vary considerably from country to country, the age structures also differ between countries.

Countries that have historically had high birth and death rates such as parts of Africa and parts of Southern Asia, South East Asia and South and Central America have quite young age profiles. While most countries in Europe have a higher proportion of people older age groups than Australia.

PROPORTION OF NATIONAL POPULATIONS AGED 65 YEARS OR MORE



Source: United Nations 1995

The age profile of Australia's population is similar to that of the United States of America, Canada, and Hong Kong, all with median ages around 34 years. New Zealand and Singapore have slightly younger populations, while the United Kingdom and France have slightly older populations.

The populations of Australia's immediate neighbours to the north, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, have much younger age profiles than that of Australia, as a consequence of higher birth rates as well as higher mortality rates. In Indonesia, 37% of the population are aged 0–14 years, and only 4% are aged 65 and over, while in Papua New Guinea the proportions are 40% and 2% respectively.

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN AGE, Selected Countries—1995

		AGE (YEARS)			
	Median age	*0–14*	*15–24*	*25–64*	*65 and over*
Country	years	%	%	%	%
Australia	33.6	21.6	14.8	52.0	11.6
Canada	34.5	20.8	13.3	54.1	11.8
China	27.6	26.4	18.1	49.4	6.1
France	36.1	19.6	14.0	51.5	14.9
Germany	38.1	16.0	11.7	57.1	15.2
Greece	38.1	16.7	14.1	53.3	15.9
Hong Kong	34.1	19.2	14.6	56.0	10.2
Indonesia	23.1	33.0	20.8	41.9	4.3
Italy	38.1	15.0	14.2	54.8	16.0
Japan	39.3	16.3	14.9	54.7	14.1
Korea, Republic of	29.1	23.6	18.6	52.2	5.6
Malaysia	21.7	38.0	18.1	40.0	3.9
New Zealand	32.1	23.4	15.5	49.8	11.3
Papua New Guinea	20.0	39.5	20.4	37.2	2.9
Philippines	20.6	38.3	20.0	38.3	3.4
Singapore	32.2	22.7	14.7	56.0	6.7
United Kingdom	36.0	19.5	13.0	52.0	15.5
United States of America	34.2	22.0	13.6	51.8	12.6
Viet Nam	21.1	37.4	19.9	37.8	4.9

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0); United Nations 1995b.

Projections

Australia's population will age in the next 50 years. Between 2000 and 2050, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase from 12% to 22%, but other countries, especially some Asian countries, are projected to experience a much more rapid increase in their aged population.

For example, Hong Kong currently has a similar proportion to Australia of people aged 65 and over. However, because of its low fertility rate, Hong Kong is projected to have one of the oldest age structures in the world. By 2050, Hong Kong is projected to have 34% of it's population aged 65 years or over, and half its population over 53.

Many European countries, which already have old populations by world standards, will become even older. For example, 31% of Greeks are projected to be aged 65 or over by 2050.

Even countries with very young populations, such as Papua New Guinea are projected to have a very rapid increase in the population aged 65 and over, with a rapid decrease in the proportion of children in the population.

PROJECTED POPULATION COMPOSITION AND MEDIAN AGE, Selected Countries

	MEDIAN AGE.....			0–14 YEARS.....			65 YEARS AND OVER..		
	2000	*2020*	*2050*	*2000*	*2020*	*2050*	*2000*	*2020*	*2050*
Country	years	years	years	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	35.0	38.8	41.3	21.0	29.3	18.3	11.7	15.7	22.4
Canada	36.3	39.3	40.8	20.6	19.2	18.5	12.2	13.3	21.7
China	29.9	35.9	39.2	25.3	20.7	19.3	6.7	10.5	18.2
France	37.5	40.1	42.8	18.8	17.2	17.6	15.7	19.7	24.5
Germany	39.7	47.1	50.0	15.3	12.9	14.2	16.0	20.9	30.0
Greece	39.6	46.0	49.2	15.0	13.7	14.7	18.0	22.2	31.4
Hong Kong	37.2	46.9	53.0	16.5	12.7	12.9	11.7	19.3	34.5
Indonesia	24.7	31.4	37.7	30.8	23.6	20.1	4.7	7.0	15.7
Italy	39.8	48.3	52.0	14.6	12.1	13.2	17.6	23.2	34.2
Japan	40.7	46.3	47.4	15.3	14.2	15.7	16.4	25.2	30.2
Korea, Republic of	31.2	38.5	40.6	22.2	19.2	18.5	6.6	11.5	21.1
Malaysia	22.5	29.6	37.8	35.2	24.7	19.8	4.1	7.0	15.0
New Zealand	33.2	37.3	40.2	23.4	20.0	18.7	11.2	15.0	20.3
Papua New Guinea	20.5	24.2	34.1	38.7	32.0	22.4	3.0	4.0	9.7
Philippines	21.6	27.8	36.7	25.4	26.8	20.6	3.7	6.1	13.3
Singapore	34.8	41.4	42.9	21.6	17.2	17.5	7.6	16.0	23.7
United Kingdom	37.1	41.1	41.6	19.5	17.8	18.1	15.3	181.0	22.6
United States of America	35.5	38.0	40.3	21.8	19.8	18.8	12.4	16.1	20.8
Viet Nam	22.1	28.4	37.7	35.7	25.6	20.1	5.1	5.6	14.6

Source: ABS, *Projections of the Population of Australia, States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3222.0); United Nations 1995b.

CHAPTER 3 FERTILITY

CHANGING PATTERNS OF FERTILITY

Fertility patterns have changed dramatically in recent years. In the mid 1970s, Australia's total fertility rate fell below two babies per woman for the first time since records have been kept. It has remained there ever since. While there has been stability in the total fertility rate over the last two decades, the age of mothers and the proportion of births outside marriage have both increased significantly.

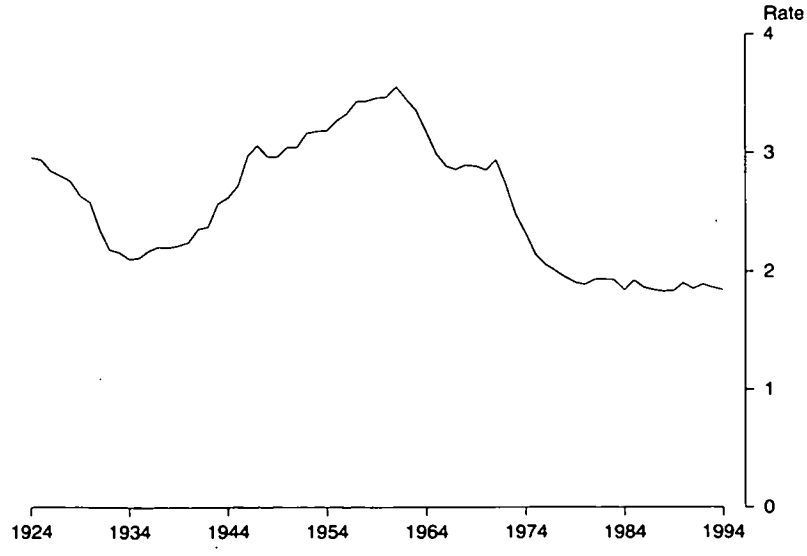
FERTILITY INDICATORS

Year	*Births registered* no.	*Total fertility rate*	*Net reproduction rate(a)* %	*Proportion of births outside marriage* %
1901	102 945	n.a.	1.390	6.0
1911	122 193	n.a.	1.395	5.8
1921	136 198	3.110	1.317	4.7
1931	118 509	2.359	1.039	4.9
1941	134 525	2.362	1.053	3.8
1951	193 298	3.049	1.409	3.9
1961	239 986	3.562	1.672	5.1
1971	276 362	2.945	1.362	9.3
1981	235 842	1.938	0.925	13.2
1991	257 247	1.855	0.890	23.0
1994	258 051	1.846	0.882	25.6
1995	256 190	1.824	0.876	26.6

(a) Up to 1981, net reproduction rates were calculated using the average mortality for the three years surrounding the most recent census. From 1991 onwards, the data are based on mortality rates calculated for each year. The 1931 rate is calculated on 1932–34 mortality rates.

Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0); ABS, Demography Bulletins.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); ABS, Demography Bulletins.

Historical patterns of fertility

Late last century, Australia's fertility rate was falling, reaching an estimated 3.5 babies per woman at the turn of the century. In 1904 the NSW Royal Commission On the Decline in the Birth-rate and On the Mortality of Infants in New South Wales concluded that the decline in the birth rate was due to '... forces over which the people themselves have control ...' (Hicks 1978).

The total fertility rate fell rapidly after 1929 as Australia went into depression. In 1934 women had an average of 2.1 babies each. In the second half of the great depression, the fertility rate increased slowly as women who had deferred childbearing started to have babies.

Baby boom and baby bust

The total fertility rate reached three babies per woman in 1947, and peaked at 3.6 in 1961. In this 14-year period, over three million babies were born in Australia.

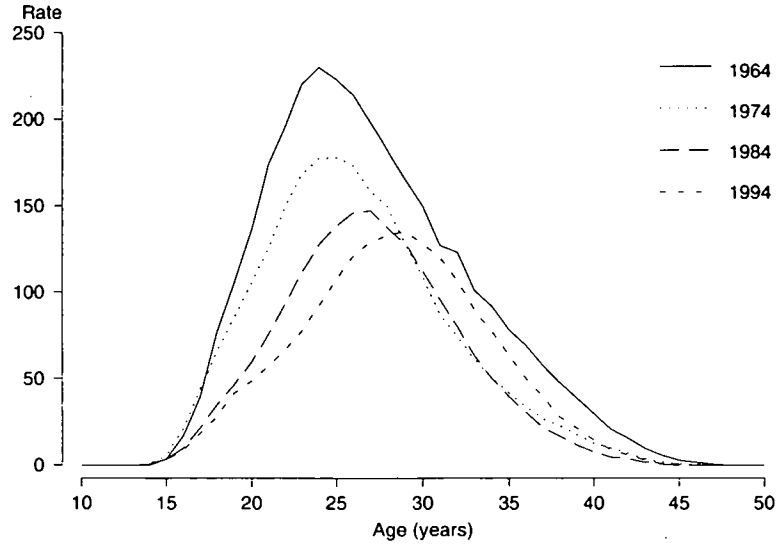
Between 1961 and 1966, the total fertility rate fell from 3.6 to 2.9 associated with changes in perceptions of desired family size and the introduction of the contraceptive pill. The total fertility rate remained around 2.9 until 1971, after which it went into the most rapid decline ever recorded, falling to 2.1 in just five years. After 1976 the total fertility rate fell more slowly, stabilising at 1.8–1.9 after 1979.

Age of mothers

Since 1974 there has been a trend towards older mothers. The median age of mothers for all births has increased from 25.7 years in 1974 to 27.1 years by 1984 and 29.0 years by 1994. The trend towards older mothers can also be seen in the decrease in the dominance of 20–24 year old mothers, falling from 34% of all births in 1974 to 19% in 1994, and the increase in the proportion of 30–34 year old mothers, from 14% of all births to 30%. In 1974 around one-fifth of women could expect to have a baby by the time they were 20. By 1994 this had fallen to around one-tenth.

While the level of fertility has fallen and the age of mothers giving birth has risen, the concentration of childbearing into a few years has not changed. In 1964, 24 year olds had 7.2% of all births, and the peak five year age group of 23–27 represented 33.4% of all births. In 1994, the peak age of childbearing (29 year olds) contributed 7.3% of all births, and the peak five year age group (27–31 year olds) contributed 35.0%.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



Source: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0); ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); ABS, Demography Bulletins.

Mothers over 40

Between 1964 and 1994 there was a decline in fertility among all age groups. However the decline in fertility of women aged 40 and over was second only to the decline among 15–19 year olds. In 1964, 2.8% of all births were to women aged 40 and over, by 1994 this proportion had fallen to 1.8%.

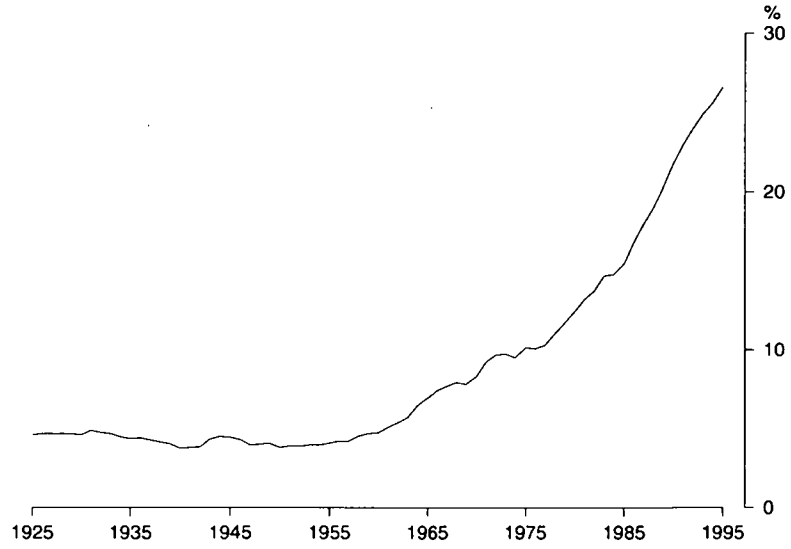
In general women who have large families have longer periods of childbearing than those who have smaller families and are more likely to have children later in life. Since 1964 the proportion of women having large families has fallen dramatically, and so has the fertility rate of women aged 40–44. In 1964 there were 82 births per 1,000 women aged 40–44. By 1974 this had fallen to 37 and by 1984 to 21. Since 1984, there has been a trend towards older mothers, and the fertility rate among 40–44 year old women increased to 33 in 1994.

Children outside marriage

Until 1960, less than 5% of all births were to mothers who were not in a registered marriage (ex-nuptial births). Since then the proportion has increased at an accelerating rate, reaching 10% in 1975 and 15% in 1984. By 1994 ex-nuptial births represented 26% of all births, and the rate was increasing at about one percentage point per year.

In 1993 about half of ex-nuptial births were to women in de facto relationships and half were to unpartnered women. Teenage mothers accounted for about one-quarter of all unpartnered mothers, but only 5% of all births.

BIRTHS OUTSIDE OF REGISTERED MARRIAGE

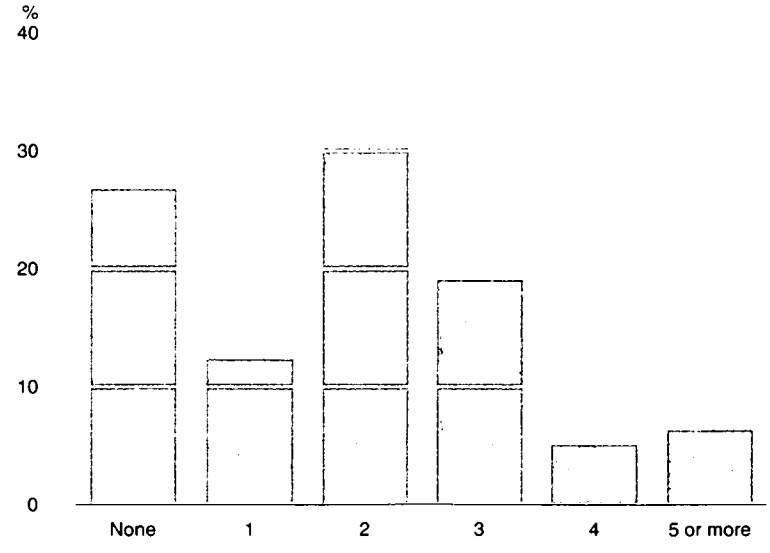


Source: ABS *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); ABS Demography Bulletins.

Family size

On 1993 rates, 27% of women would not have any children. Of those who do, 40% (30% of all women) would have two children; the most common family size. Only 12% of women would have one child.

COMPLETED FAMILY SIZE—1993



Source: AIHW 1993.

Childlessness

Based on data from the 1986 Census, 18.3% of women born in 1909 (women who were aged 25 in the middle of the great depression) never had any babies. This was the highest proportion of any cohort who have completed their fertility. Childlessness fell to only 8.6% of women born in 1936, who were 25 at the peak of the baby boom. Childlessness has increased since then, reaching 27% in 1993. The 1993 rate is measured in a different way to the earlier data and is not completely comparable. However, there has been a considerable increase in childlessness since the baby boom.

Generational fertility

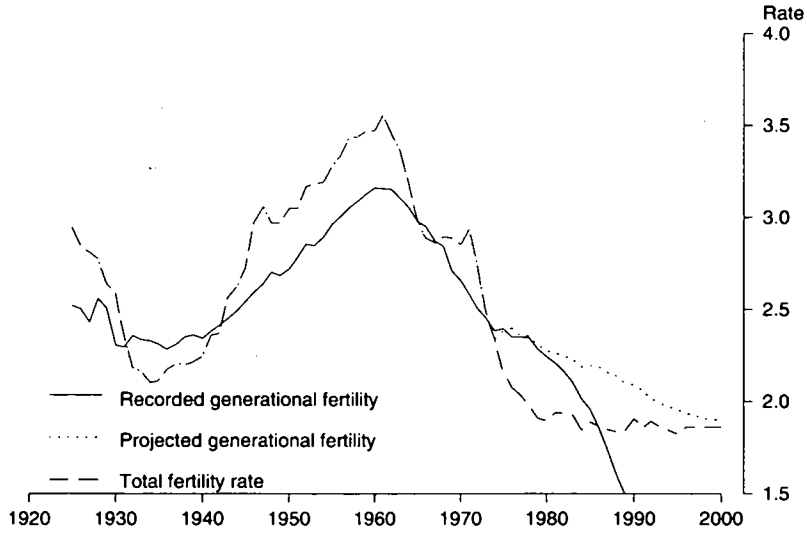
The total fertility rate describes the fertility level of a specific year, while generational fertility describes the fertility level of a cohort of women born in a certain year across their lives. During the great depression, total fertility rates were low (2.1 in 1934). As Australia climbed out of the depression some women who had deferred childbearing in the depths of the depression had children, and the cohort with the lowest generational fertility (those born in 1903) had an average of 2.4 babies each.

Women born in 1932, during the great depression, had the highest generational fertility of any cohort this century (3.2 babies each). These were some of the key contributors to the peak of the baby boom. So women who grew up in small families had, on average, much larger families.

Generational fertility cannot be calculated until after women have completed childbearing, at about age 50. Therefore it is only possible to calculate generational fertility accurately for women born before about 1945. It is possible to project generational fertility using the projected age-specific fertility rates but for women born after about 1965 this is unreliable.

If the fertility patterns follow the medium rate projected in ABS *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories 1995–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0), then cohorts of women born up to 1965 are projected to have just over two children each.

GENERATIONAL FERTILITY RATE AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a)



(a) For total fertility rate, the year refers to the total fertility rate experienced in that year. Generational fertility and projected generational fertility do not refer to births in a specific year, but in a lifetime. The year refers to the year in which each cohort of women turned 30.

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); ABS Demography Bulletins; ABS, *Projections of the Population of Australia, States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

INDIGENOUS FERTILITY

Data quality

Projections of the Indigenous population, based on the 1991 Census showed that in 1995 there would have been about 9,500 Indigenous births. Only 6,640 Indigenous births were registered. This indicates that only about 70% of Indigenous births are registered as Indigenous. Underlying this rate, however, is a very wide variation between the States

and Territories. In Western Australia, South Australia, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales, over 90% of Indigenous births were registered as Indigenous births. This is regarded as being high enough coverage for publication. Victoria and Tasmania have coverage rates less than 90%, while in Queensland information on Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin was not collected until 1996.

Fertility patterns

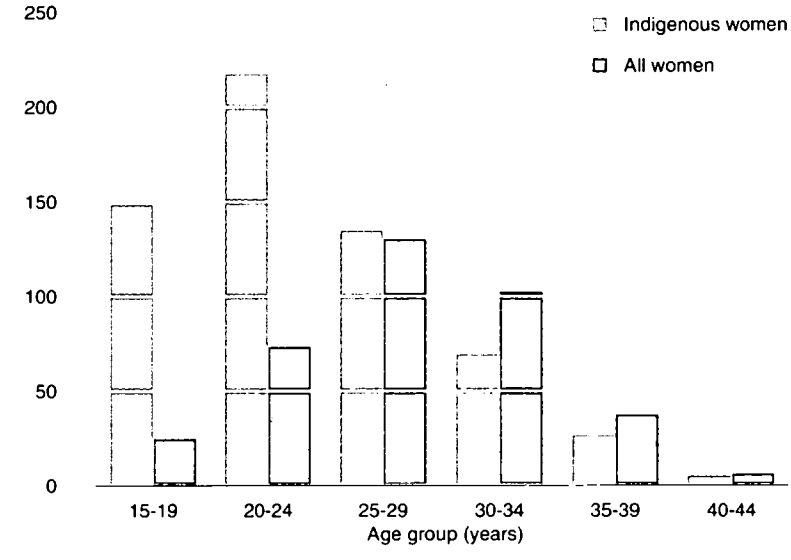
Censuses of Population and Housing (ABS, *Births, Australia, 1993* (Cat. no. 3301.0)), indicate that, during the 1960s, Indigenous women had a total fertility rate of around six babies per woman. After 1971 the fertility of Indigenous women fell rapidly, to just over three babies per woman at the end of the decade.

Based on current fertility patterns, Western Australian Indigenous women in 1994 can expect to have about 2.4 babies each. This compares with a total fertility rate of 1.9 for all women in Western Australia in 1994.

Young mothers

Indigenous mothers have babies at a much younger age than non-Indigenous mothers. For example, around 15% of 15–19 year old Indigenous women (148 per 1,000 women) in Western Australia had a baby in 1994, compared to around 2% of all 15–19 year old Western Australian women. Fertility was also much higher among Indigenous women in the 20–24 year age group.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA—1995



Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

Western Australian Indigenous women have about 60% of their babies before their 25th birthday, compared to 26% all Western Australian women. Western Australian Indigenous women have about 5% of their births after the age of 30, while for all Western Australian women the figure is 12%.

Mixed parentage

Some Indigenous babies have only one Indigenous parent. Birth registrations for 1994 show that in the Northern Territory 6% of Indigenous babies had a non-Indigenous mother, while in Western Australia the proportion was 16%, and in South Australia 22%.

The 1991 Census of Population and Housing showed that nationally, 52% of Indigenous babies had two Indigenous parents, 25% had an Indigenous mother only and 23% an Indigenous father only. Because not all Indigenous births are to Indigenous mothers, measures of the fertility of Indigenous women underestimate Indigenous population growth.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Australia in perspective

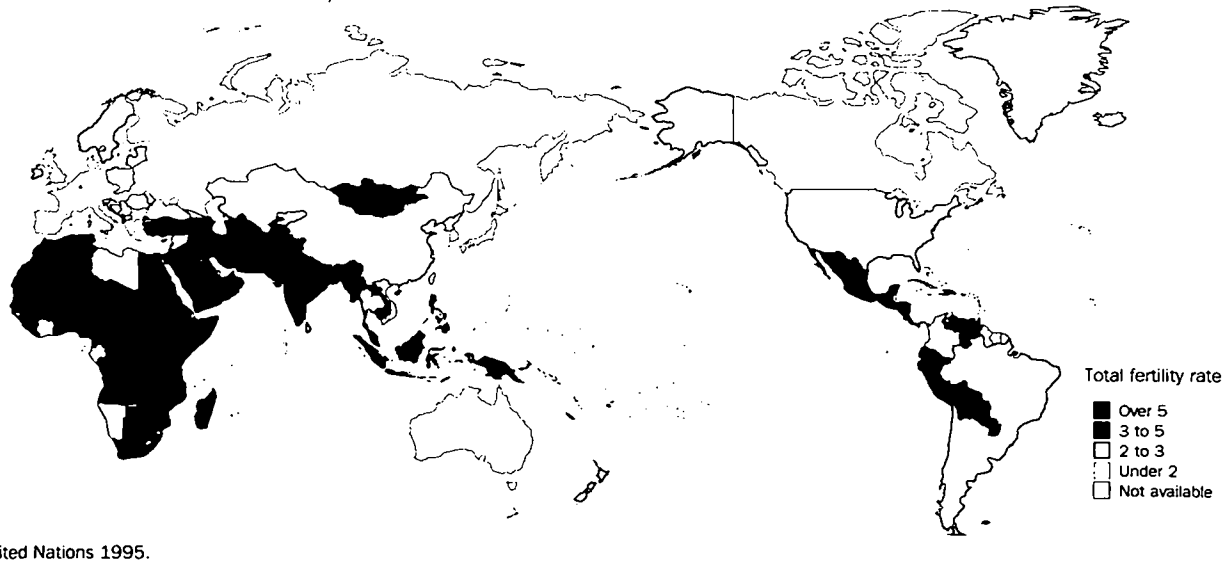
Fertility in Australia is among the lowest in the world. In a study of 145 countries by the United Nations (UN 1995), Australia's total fertility rate ranked equal 14th lowest in 1992. Australia's total fertility rate of 1.8 was significantly lower than the global average of 3.1.

Among developed nations, Australia's fertility is among the middle ranked nations. The lowest fertility in the world is found in European countries, especially southern Europe. Italy has the lowest fertility in the world, with a total fertility rate of 1.3 babies per woman. Some of the developed countries in Asian regions, such as Hong Kong (1.4), Japan and Singapore (1.7) also have fertility rates lower than Australia's.

Australia, along with Canada, has the lowest fertility of the main English speaking countries. Fertility in the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America is higher than in Australia and Canada. These variations are associated partly with the relative size and affluence of Indigenous and other ethnic groups in the population.

Central African women have the highest fertility, for example, Rwandan women have an average of 8.5 babies each. Rwanda also has high infant mortality. About 11% of babies die before their first birthday, compared to 0.5% in Australia. This pattern of very high fertility and infant mortality is found primarily in Africa and the Middle-East.

GLOBAL TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, 1985–90



Source: United Nations 1995.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES—1992

Selected countries	Total fertility rate	World ranking	Latest year Australia had similar fertility rate
Italy	1.3	1	..
Hong Kong	1.4	3	..
Germany	1.5	4	..
Greece	1.5	4	..
Japan	1.7	10	..
Singapore	1.7	10	..
Australia(a)	**1.8**	**14**	**1994**
Canada	1.8	14	1994
France	1.8	14	1994
Korea, Republic of	1.8	14	1994
Former Yugoslav Republics	1.9	22	1993
United Kingdom	1.9	22	1993
New Zealand	2.1	33	1976
United States of America	2.1	33	1976
China	2.2	41	1975
Indonesia	3.1	59	1964
Malaysia	3.7	68	(b)
Viet Nam	3.9	72	(b)
Philippines	4.0	74	(b)
Papua New Guinea	4.9	90	(b)
World(a)	**3.1**	..	**1964**

(a) All data is for 1992, except for Australia which is 1994, and the world average, which is for the period 1990–95.

(b) Australia has not had a total fertility rate over 3.6 since it was first recorded in 1921. However crude birth rates in these countries are similar to the crude birth rate experienced in Australia in the 1890s.

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); UNICEF 1994.

Comparison with Canadian fertility

In many ways Canada has a very similar demographic history to Australia. It has a large Anglo-Saxon population, a relatively small Indigenous population and has been a major recipient of immigrants. Canada's fertility rate followed a similar trend to Australia's, although at a higher level until 1965.

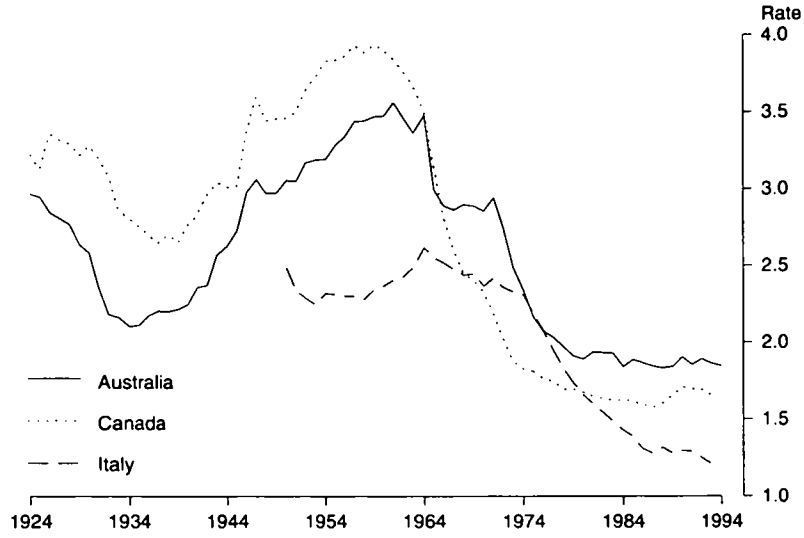
Both countries experienced a baby boom after which, in the early 1960s, fertility began to decline. Canada's fertility fell much more sharply than Australia's, reaching below replacement level some five years before Australia's. During the 1980s fertility in both countries was relatively stable but Canada's was consistently lower.

Canada's and Australia's fertility patterns appear to generally respond similarly to social change.

Comparison with Italian fertility

Italy's fertility, currently the lowest in the world has shown a different pattern from Australia's and Canada's in the post-war period. It had no marked baby boom and while fertility declined to below replacement at about the same time as Australia's, it continued to decline rather than stabilising. These differences suggest that the social forces shaping Australia's fertility are different from those shaping Italy's, or perhaps that the responses to similar forces differ.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Selected Countries



Source: Eurostat 1995; Statistics Canada 1973; Statistics Canada 1993.

Overseas-born women in Australia

Of the 14 countries of birth in this analysis, only Australian women born in Italy, China or Lebanon had higher fertility rates than women living in those countries.

Hong Kong and Greece have lower fertility rates than Australia. However, women born in these countries who emigrate to Australia have even lower fertility than those who stay in Hong Kong and Greece.

The United States of America, South Africa and Malaysia have higher fertility rates than Australia, yet women born in these countries have lower fertility rates than Australian-born women. This is partly because women who migrate to Australia from these countries are not representative of the total population in those countries, they tend to have lower fertility. For example, a high proportion of Malaysian-born women in Australia of childbearing ages are students. Most of these women do not want children while they are studying, and so the total fertility rate for Malaysian women is lower than would otherwise be expected.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF WOMEN FROM SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS

Country	*Women living in country, 1992* rate	*Women born in country, living in Australia, 1994* rate	*Australian–born women with mother born in country(a)* rate
Australia	1.9	1.8	1.9
China	2.2	2.6	n.p.
Former Yugoslav Republics	1.9	1.9	1.4
Greece	1.5	1.3	1.5
Hong Kong	1.4	1.0	n.p.
India	3.9	2.0	n.p.
Italy	1.3	1.5	1.6
Lebanon	3.1	3.5	2.1
Malaysia	3.7	1.4	n.p.
New Zealand	2.1	2.1	1.6
Philippines	4.0	2.1	n.p.
South Africa	4.1	1.4	n.p.
United Kingdom & Ireland	1.9	1.7	1.8
United States of America	2.1	1.8	n.p.
Viet Nam	3.9	2.4	n.p.
All women	..	**1.0**	**1.8**

(a) Estimates based on the 1991 Census, adjusted to the 1994 total fertility rate for Australian-born women.

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); UNICEF 1994; ABS, Unpublished births data; ABS, Unpublished Census data.

Second generation Australians

Australian–born women whose mother was born overseas generally have lower fertility than the national average. Of the countries analysed here, only women with a mother born in Lebanon had higher fertility than women with a mother born in Australia.

Other fertility indicators of overseas-born women

Many women who move to Australia from overseas retain some attachment to their previous culture. Women from some countries are more likely to do this than women from other countries. For example, women born in Lebanon who come to Australia are quite unlikely to have a child with an Australian–born man, reflecting the high degree of marriage within the Lebanese community. Almost all births to Lebanese women are born inside marriage, and Lebanese–born women have a very high total fertility rate (3.5). Lebanese–born women have quite different patterns of fertility from Australian–born women.

Women with a high proportion of births within marriage, such as those born in Lebanon, India and Hong Kong, tend to have a low proportion of Australian–born fathers.

In 1994, the lowest proportion of births within marriage were among women born in English speaking countries or Viet Nam. 80% of Vietnamese–born mothers were married, higher than the national average of 74%, but lower than all non-English speaking countries in the analysis. In 8.5% of births to Vietnamese women, the father did not acknowledge the birth, the highest of any country of birth in the study.

FERTILITY OF AUSTRALIAN WOMEN BORN IN SELECTED COUNTRIES—1994

Birth place of mother	Total fertility rate	Nuptial births %	Ex-nuptial births %	Paternity not acknowledged %	Australian-born fathers(a) %
Australia	1.8	71.4	28.6	5.0	85.7
China	2.6	89.4	10.6	1.3	8.1
Former Yugoslav republics	1.9	91.0	9.0	1.3	27.9
Greece	1.3	94.4	5.6	1.4	54.0
Hong Kong	1.0	95.8	4.2	0.2	11.0
India	2.0	95.8	4.2	0.8	18.7
Italy	1.5	95.2	4.8	0.7	66.5
Lebanon	3.5	97.2	2.8	0.3	8.2
Malaysia	1.4	92.7	7.3	1.2	42.3
New Zealand	2.1	62.9	37.1	6.0	60.2
Philippines	2.1	87.3	12.7	2.1	50.6
South Africa	1.4	85.7	14.3	2.9	52.9
United Kingdom & Ireland	1.7	80.7	19.3	2.4	69.3
United States of America	1.8	88.7	11.3	2.5	74.2
Viet Nam	2.4	80.5	19.5	8.5	1.5
All women	**1.8**	**74.4**	**25.6**	**4.6**	**64.8**

(a) Proportion of births where birthplace of father was known; therefore all paternity not acknowledged births are excluded.

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

STATE FERTILITY PATTERNS

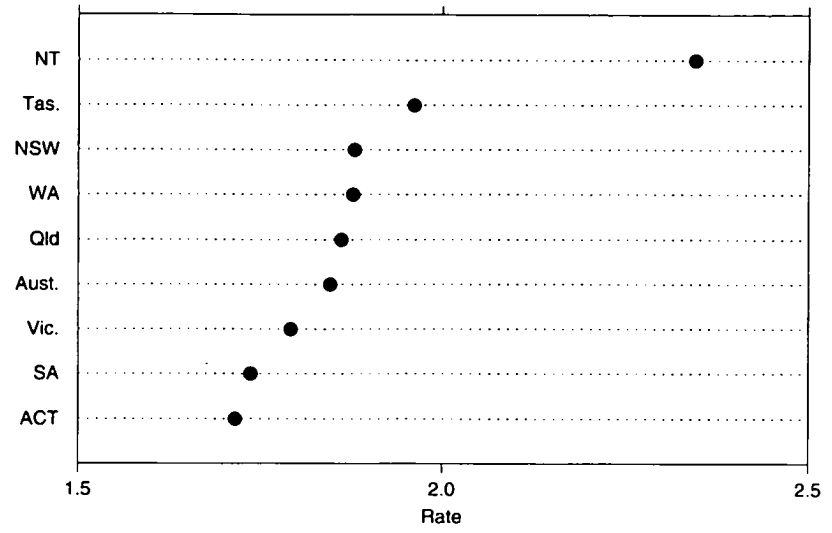
Throughout this century, there has been general consistency between the fertility trends in the different States and Territories. The rapid decline in fertility in the 1970s, for example, and a relatively stable rate in the 1980s and 1990s has been experienced in all States and Territories. However, the Northern Territory has had consistently higher fertility rates than the other States, reflecting the high fertility of its relatively large Indigenous population.

Despite generally following similar trends in fertility, there have been some minor variations in the total fertility rate between the States and Territories. In the late 1970s and early 1980s the Australian Capital Territory had the highest total fertility rate other than the Northern Territory (2.1 compared with a national rate of 2.0 in 1978). However, between 1982 and 1985, the total fertility rate in the Australian Capital Territory fell from 2.1 to 1.8, and the Australian Capital Territory joined South Australia in having the lowest fertility in the country. The Commonwealth Public Service in Canberra grew rapidly in the early 1970s and many young people moved to the national capital, settled and had children. However, the influx slowed in the late 1970s, and fertility fell to a lower level reflecting the more stable population and the socio-economic mix of the Territory.

South Australia and Victoria have recorded fertility rates consistently below the national average for the last few decades. In 1994 South Australia's total fertility rate was 6% below the national average, and Victoria's was 3% below. Victoria's low level partly reflects the low fertility of the Greek and Italian first and second generation community, which is quite large in Victoria [see International comparison section in this chapter].

Tasmania is the only State which is significantly higher than the national average, having a total fertility rate 6% higher in 1994. New South Wales has had a total fertility rate marginally higher than the national average since the mid 1980s.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES—1994



Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

AGE OF MOTHER

	AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES (BY AGE GROUP).....							MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER..			MEDIAN AGE OF FATHER.....	
State/Territory	*15–19*	*20–24*	*25–29*	*30–34*	*35–39*	*40–44*	*45–49*	*Nuptial*	*Ex-nuptial*	*Total*	*Nuptial*	*Total(a)*
NSW	20.6	71.8	127.0	105.7	43.3	7.3	0.3	29.9	24.8	29.0	32.4	31.7
Vic.	14.2	57.1	123.7	112.0	44.3	7.2	0.3	30.1	25.4	29.5	32.4	31.9
Qld	25.6	77.7	127.1	98.5	37.2	5.8	0.2	29.6	24.0	28.4	31.9	31.0
SA	16.1	62.7	121.1	101.5	39.4	6.6	0.2	30.1	25.0	29.2	32.4	31.7
WA	24.9	73.6	130.3	102.6	37.5	6.1	0.3	29.8	24.3	28.7	32.1	31.3
Tas.	27.2	93.2	138.6	96.4	31.7	5.0	0.1	29.3	23.8	28.1	31.7	30.8
NT	84.0	121.0	122.3	93.0	41.2	6.6	0.2	29.7	23.7	26.7	32.3	30.7
ACT	14.0	51.5	117.4	111.1	43.0	6.2	0.0	30.1	24.6	29.4	32.3	31.7
Aust.	20.7	69.2	126.0	105.1	41.2	6.7	0.3	29.9	24.6	29.0	32.3	31.6

(a) Where father's age is known.

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

Age of mothers

The median age of married mothers in Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory was 30.1 in 1994. However, because South Australia has a higher proportion of ex-nuptial births, the median age of mothers for all births was slightly lower than in Victoria or the Australian Capital Territory, which have the oldest mothers in the country.

Tasmania, Queensland and the Northern Territory all had relatively similar median ages of mothers for both nuptial (just under 30 years) and ex-nuptial births (around 24 years). However the Northern Territory has the youngest mothers overall both because Indigenous women tend to have children much younger than non-Indigenous women and because the Northern Territory has a higher proportion of ex-nuptial births than any other State or Territory (56%).

MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER

State/ Territory	MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER, 1993 Registered married	De facto	Never married	Previously married	Total	PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OUTSIDE REGISTERED MARRIAGE 1974	1984	1994
NSW	76	11	11	1	100	9.7	15.3	24.5
Vic.	80	9	10	1	100	6.6	11.0	20.5
Qld	71	17	11	1	100	13.1	17.1	29.7
SA	75	12	12	2	100	9.3	14.3	26.5
WA	72	17	10	1	100	11.6	16.1	28.7
Tas.	68	n.a.	n.a.	2	100	10.9	15.2	31.0
NT	45	26	28	1	100	16.3	46.2	56.3
ACT	77	13	9	1	100	4.7	9.7	23.4
Aust.	75	12	11	1	100	9.5	14.8	25.6

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); AIHW 1993.

Marital status of parents

In 1994 in the Northern Territory 56% of births were outside registered marriage, including 95% of Indigenous births. However, the Northern Territory registrar has considered births to tribally married parents as ex-nuptial births since 1982. Before 1982, the ex-nuptial rate was much lower, although still higher than the national average. For example, in 1979 in the Northern Territory 26% of births were ex-nuptial compared to 12% nationally.

The high ex-nuptial rate recorded in birth registrations is also evident among non-Indigenous babies. About a third (35%) of non-Indigenous babies in the Northern Territory in 1994 were born outside of a registered marriage.

Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory have consistently had much lower proportions of births outside registered marriage than other States and Territories, although the gap has closed significantly during the last two decades. In 1974, 4.7% of Australian Capital Territory births were outside marriage; half the national average. By 1994, the Australian Capital Territory rate was 91% of the national average. The Australian Capital Territory has a very highly urbanised population, and urban births are more likely to occur within marriage than rural births.

In 1994, 20% of Victorian births were outside of marriage; 80% of the national rate. As ex-nuptial births are generally to younger women than nuptial births, Victoria's and the Australian Capital Territory's low proportion of ex-nuptial births are consistent with the older age of mothers in those States.

In 1993, Victoria had the highest proportion of nuptial births, and the lowest proportion of births to de facto couples. The Australian Capital Territory had the second highest proportion of nuptial births, and the lowest proportion of births to unpartnered women (10%).

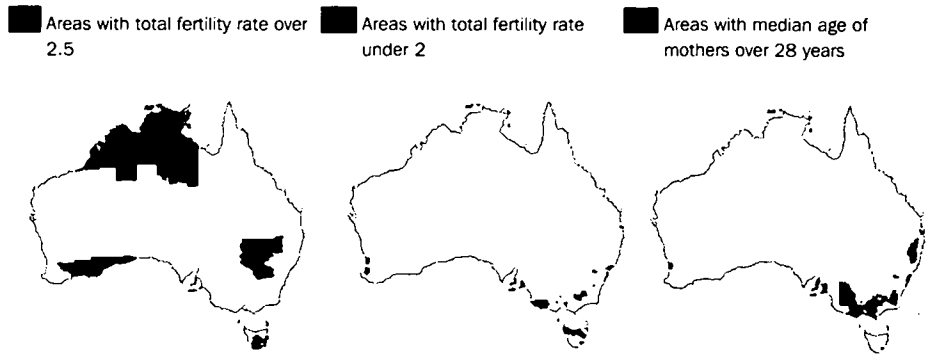
In 1994, 31% of Tasmanian births were outside of marriage, however no data has been collected on whether the mothers of these babies were in de facto relationships or not.

In Western Australia and Queensland, the high proportions of births outside marriage are due to the high proportions of births to de facto couples (17% of all births). Both Queensland and Western Australia have similar proportions of unpartnered mothers as the rest of the country.

In New South Wales and South Australia the proportions of nuptial births have been very close to the national average for the last 20 years. The proportion of unpartnered mothers in South Australia is higher than in any other State.

REGIONAL FERTILITY

REGIONAL FERTILITY INDICATORS FOR STATISTICAL SUB-DIVISIONS—1992–94



Source: ABS, Unpublished birth registrations.

Australia is divided into 58 statistical divisions. The seven with the lowest total fertility rates in 1992–94 were capital cities. Adelaide (1.6), and Melbourne and Canberra (1.7) had the lowest rates, while Perth, Brisbane, Greater Hobart and Sydney had rates of around 1.8. The highest fertility was in remote areas with large Indigenous populations, especially in northern Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

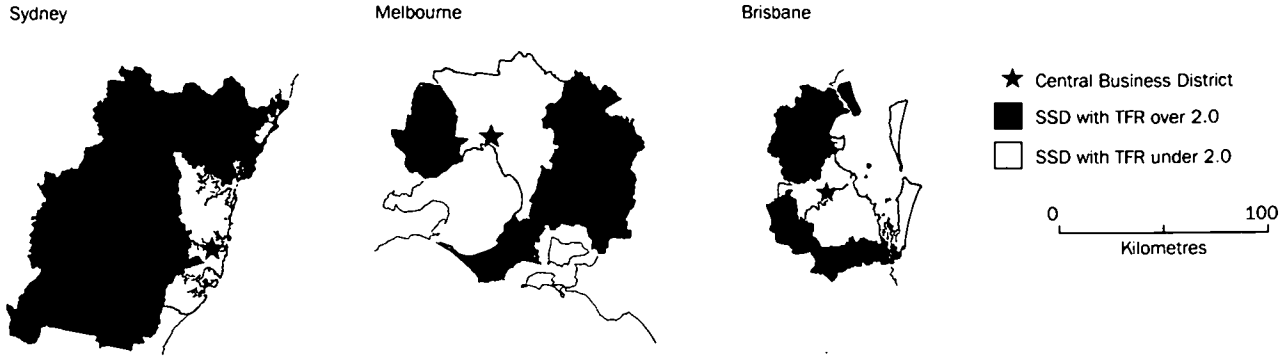
Age of mother is generally higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The median age of mothers in Australia's capital cities was 29.2, compared to 27.7 in the rest of the country. Rural Victoria had a higher median age than rural areas in other States; Victoria, excluding Melbourne, had a median age of 28.2.

Capital city patterns

Within capital cities, fertility rates varied significantly. The inner city suburbs had the lowest fertility (Central Melbourne and Sydney's Eastern Suburbs had total fertility rates of 1.1 and 1.2 respectively) while the newly established outer suburbs had much higher fertility. This suggests that many women who live in the inner city suburbs have chosen a lifestyle that does not include having children, at least at this stage of their lives. In contrast, women living in the outer and fringe suburbs of the capital cities have often chosen marriage, mortgage and motherhood.

Consistent with the variation in fertility in capital cities, the new suburbs on the fringes of the cities had the lowest median age of mother. In some cases, such as the outer suburbs of Brisbane, below 28 years. In the inner city and more affluent suburbs the median age of mothers was over 31.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES IN SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND BRISBANE



Source: ABS, State Demography Bulletins (Cat. no. 3311.1– 3311.3).

Ex-nuptial births

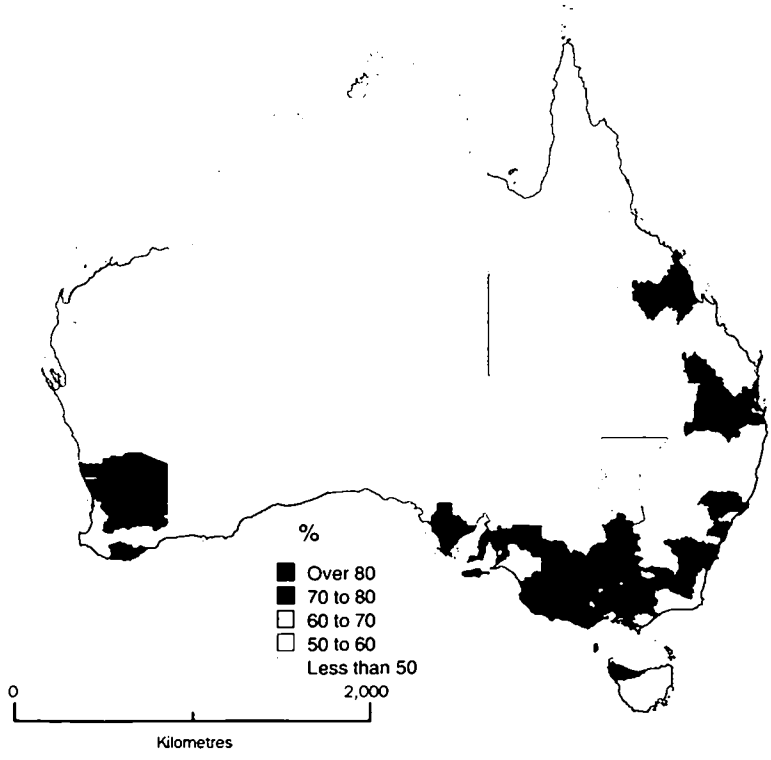
Areas with a large Indigenous population tend to have a high proportion of ex-nuptial births. This is partly because births to tribally married couples are not regarded as nuptial births in some States and Territories, but there is also a higher proportion of unpartnered mothers in the Indigenous population than in the total population.

Quite apart from any influence of the Indigenous population, however, rural areas tend to have a much higher proportion of births occurring outside marriage than urban areas.

Inner Eastern Melbourne and Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai in Sydney had the highest proportion of nuptial births, accounting for 91% of all births in both SSDs in 1995.

The south-eastern corner of Australia, especially Victoria, has a much higher proportion of nuptial births than the rest of the country.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OUTSIDE MARRIAGE, Statistical Divisions—1995



Source: ABS, Unpublished births data.

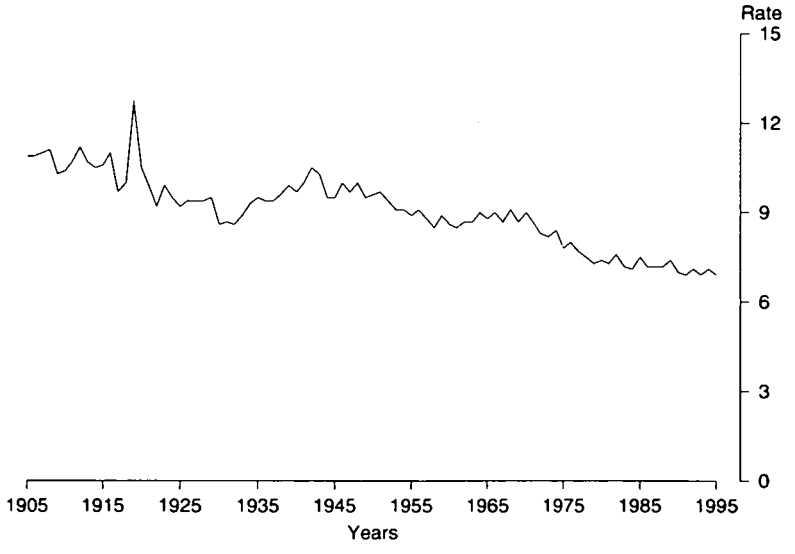
CHAPTER 4 MORTALITY

Mortality, like fertility and migration, is an essential determinant of population structure and growth. The difference between births and deaths represents the major component of population growth, natural increase. Mortality rates are also useful indicators of the general health status of a population.

MORTALITY TRENDS

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Australia has experienced a general decline in mortality and an increase in life expectancy. The crude death rate declined from 12.2 deaths per 1,000 population in 1901 to 8.9 in 1955 and to 6.9 in 1995. The reduction in mortality in the early part of the century has been attributed to improvements in water supplies, sewage systems, food quality and health education. The continuing reduction in the latter half of the century has also been attributed to improved social conditions and advances in medical technology such as mass immunisation and antibiotics (Jain 1994).

CRUDE DEATH RATE



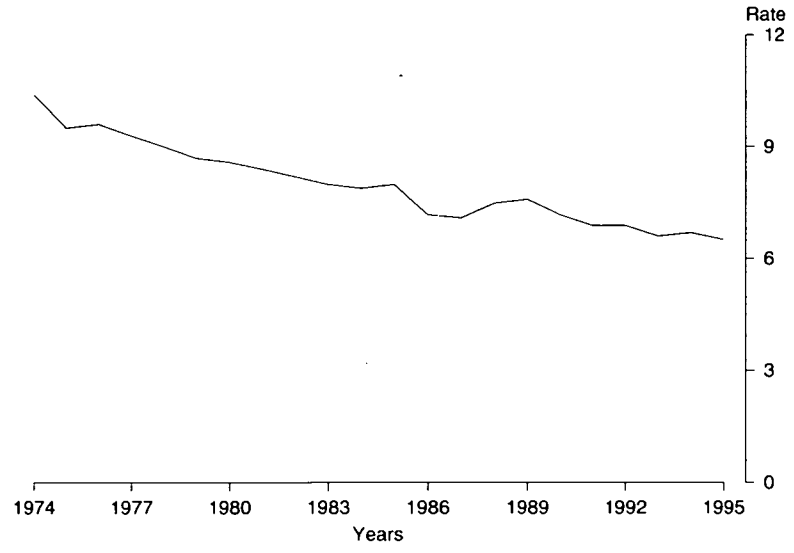
Source: Appendix 21.

The crude death rate can be affected by changes in the age and sex composition of the population. For example, a population with a small proportion of older people is likely to experience fewer deaths than a population of identical size with a large proportion of older people. Australia's population has aged over the past three decades yet the crude death rate has continued to decline. This decline has been independent of the changing age structure as the standardised death rate has also declined. The standardised death rate fell by 16% between 1975 and 1985 and by a further 19% between 1985 and 1995.

Reductions in mortality rates, particularly infant mortality rates, are reflected in improvements in life expectancy. Since the beginning of the century, life expectancy at birth has increased by approximately 20 years for males and 22 years for females. In 1901–10, males at birth could expect to live approximately 55 years and females 59 years. In 1993–95, a new born boy could expect to live for 75 years and a girl 81 years. More

specifically, over the past 20 years (1975–95) males experienced a gain in life expectancy of 5.6 years and females 4.5 years.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE(a)

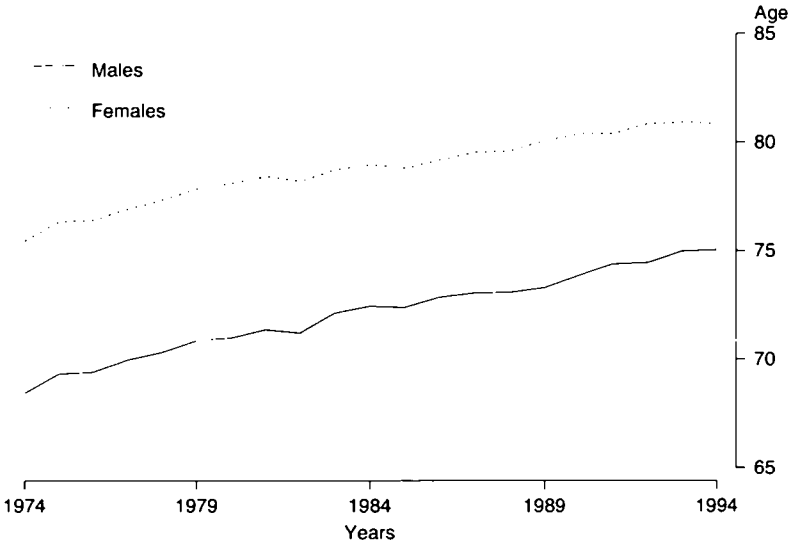


(a) Standardised to 1991 Australian population.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Females have a greater life expectancy than males. Throughout the early part of this century, females at birth could expect to live about four years longer than males. This difference peaked at 7.1 years in 1980 then steadily declined to 5.9 years in 1993–95. The difference has been attributed to both biological and environmental factors. Females are estimated to have a genetic advantage of about two years of life over males (Hugo 1986). The remaining difference can be attributed to different behavioural and lifestyle patterns. For example, males have higher death rates from accidents and smoking–related diseases such as heart disease and cancer (Pollard 1986).

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Causes of death

Infectious and parasitic diseases and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems were the primary causes of death in the early part of the century. Infectious and parasitic diseases accounted for 12% of deaths in the early 1920s but had fallen to less than 1% by 1995 (Australian Institute of Health 1991). This reduction, made possible by improved quarantine procedures, higher standards of living and advances in medical technology, was a predominant factor in the reduction of the death rate over the century. Similarly, diseases of the respiratory system are no longer a leading cause of death, accounting for 8% of all deaths in 1995.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH—1995

	DEATHS			CRUDE DEATH RATE(a)			
Cause of death and ICD code	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Proportion of total deaths*
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)	577	492	1069	6	5	6	0.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)	384	291	675	4	3	4	0.5
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	343	335	678	4	4	4	0.5
Diseases of the circulatory system (390–459)	26 258	27 144	53 402	292	300	296	42.7
Ischaemic heart disease (410–414)	16 131	13 478	29 609	179	149	164	23.7
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	9 905	8 302	18 207	110	92	101	14.6
Malignant neoplasms (140–208)	19 144	14 661	33 805	213	162	187	27.0
Trachea, bronchus and lung (162)	4 696	1 993	6 689	52	22	37	5.3
Stomach (151)	827	456	1 283	9	5	7	1.0
Female breast (174)	—	2 629	2 629	—	29	15	2.1
All other causes	19 540	15 955	35 495	218	176	196	30.0
Total	**66 246**	**58 878**	**125 124**	**737**	**650**	**693**	**100.0**

(a) Rate per 100,000 population.

Source: ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

Diseases of the circulatory system and malignant neoplasms (cancers) together accounted for 70% of deaths in 1995, a slight reduction from 73% in 1975. The proportion of deaths resulting from these types of diseases vary significantly with age. In 1995, 13% of all deaths among people aged 25–44 years were the result of circulatory system diseases compared to 25% at ages 45–54 rising to 58% at age 85 years and over. Malignant neoplasms accounted for 21% of deaths in the 25–44 years age group rising to 45% in the 55–64 years age group but then declining to account for 13% of deaths of people aged 85 years or over.

The ageing of the population and exposure to carcinogenic agents over long periods of time affects cancer death rates. Males historically experience a higher incidence of cancer–related deaths than females. In 1975, males experienced 170 cancer deaths per 100,000 population compared to 132 for females. This pattern continued in 1995 when males recorded 213 deaths per 100,000 population and females 162. Over the past 20 years (1975–95), the proportion of men dying from cancer has increased from 19% to 29% and the proportion of women dying from cancer has increased from 18% to 25%.

The trachea, bronchus and lung are the leading sites of cancer deaths among males, accounting for 25% of male cancer deaths in 1995. In 1975, males suffered 49 deaths per 100,000 population compared to 52 in 1995. Among females breast cancer is the most

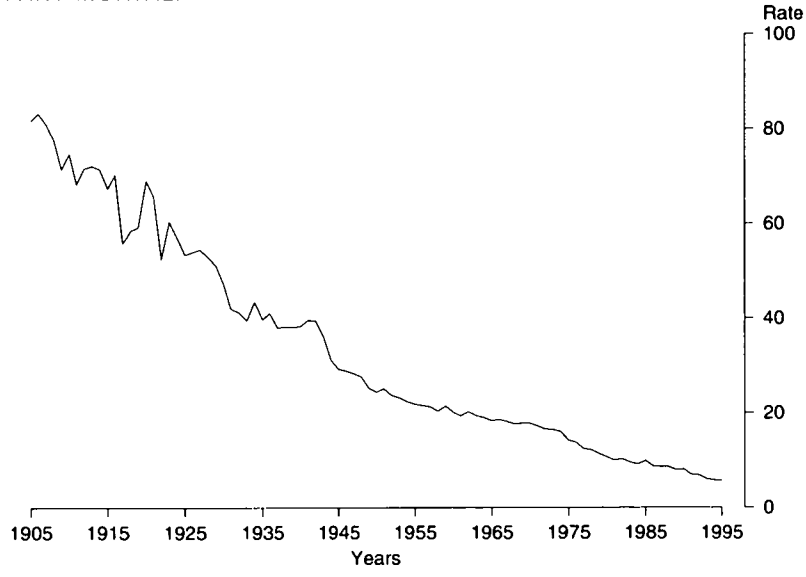
common cause of cancer deaths, accounting for 18% of female cancer deaths in 1995. In 1975, 24 females per 100,000 population died of breast cancer compared to 29 in 1995.

Age at death

The median age at death in 1995 was 73.5 years for males and 80.3 years for females. This represents a continuing increase reflecting increasing life expectancy and the consequent ageing of the population. In 1975, the median age at death was 67.8 years for males and 75.3 years for females. For all age-sex groups, except males aged 30–34 years, age-specific death rates decreased over the 20 year period 1975–95.

Infant mortality has fallen rapidly during the twentieth century from 104 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1901 to six in 1995. Improvements are partly due to the reduction in deaths resulting from conditions originating in the perinatal period (down 60% between 1975 and 1995) and congenital anomalies (down 47% between 1975 and 1995). In 1995, 46% of infant deaths were ascribed to conditions originating in the perinatal period and 27% to congenital anomalies.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE



Source: Appendix 24.

The mortality rate for children aged 1–14 years halved between 1975 and 1995. This decline was partly due to the reduction in deaths from motor vehicle traffic accidents and from drownings and submersions. In 1975, 23% of all deaths in this age group were the result of motor vehicle traffic accidents and 11% were the result of drownings and submersions. Equivalent proportions of deaths in 1995 were 15% and 9% respectively.

For males aged 15–24 years the age-specific death rate declined by 37% between 1975 and 1995 while for females the decline was 25%. This difference is partly due to the greater decline in the death rate from motor vehicle traffic accidents among males than among females. The rate for males declined by two-thirds between 1975 and 1995 while that for females halved. In 1995, the overall death rate for males aged 15–24 years was 32 deaths per 100,000 population and for females it was 11.

Among people aged 25–44 years, death rates declined by 19% for males and by 34% for females between 1975 and 1995. The different rates of decline are largely due to the

greater decline in death rates from diseases of the circulatory system among women than among men.

There have also been considerable mortality declines among people aged 45 years and over since the 1970s. Greatest declines were experienced by people aged 85 years and over. The death rate for males in this age group dropped from 244 deaths per 1,000 population in 1975 to 178 in 1995 while the rate for females dropped from 187 to 144. These declines were mainly the result of decreases in the incidence of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system.

MORTALITY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Indigenous Australians have historically experienced higher levels of mortality and lower expectations of life at birth than the total Australian population. The (indirect) standardised Indigenous death rate is between two and four times that of the total population. Over the past 10 years there has been some improvement in the mortality of Indigenous people in the Northern Territory where the mortality rate has steadily declined. While there appeared to be a small decrease in mortality rates among males, the decline was not sufficient to reduce the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates (Anderson, Bhatia & Cunningham 1994).

INDIGENOUS STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

Year	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Northern Territory*
1987	n.a.	19.1	n.a.
1988	19.5	19.8	36.5
1989	25.1	20.2	31.9
1990	20.9	19.7	29.3
1991	23.4	24.4	30.3
1992	18.1	21.0	28.9
1993	18.3	23.3	27.1
1994	19.7	22.6	26.8
1995	18.2	21.7	25.7

(a) Indirect standardised rate.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Deaths data for the Indigenous population are only considered to be of publishable quality for South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. These data are believed to be at least 90% complete. In 1995, the (indirect) standardised Indigenous death rate in the Northern Territory was 26 deaths per 1,000 population compared to seven for the total Australian population. Similarly in Western Australia and South Australia the standardised Indigenous death rates were 22 and 18 per 1,000 population. Since 1988, the Northern Territory has experienced the greatest Indigenous mortality decline from a high 36 deaths per 1,000 population. The mortality rates in Western Australia and South Australia have remained relatively stable. Like the total population, Indigenous males have a higher death rate than Indigenous females at all ages. In 1990–92, Indigenous males experienced 1,115 deaths per 100,000 population compared to 583 female deaths but this gap has been closing since 1985 as a result of declining male mortality from injuries and ischaemic heart disease and an increase in female mortality.

The higher mortality rates experienced by Indigenous populations are reflected in low life expectancies. In 1986–91, life expectancy at birth was estimated to be 57 years for Indigenous males and 64 years for Indigenous females, a gap of more than 15 years between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Life expectancy at birth also varies between States and Territories. In 1986–91, male life expectancy varied from 55 years in the Northern Territory to 60 years in Victoria and Tasmania and female life expectancy varied from 62 years in the Northern Territory to 71 years in Victoria and Tasmania (Gray & Tesfaghiorghis 1993).

Age at death

Indigenous death rates follow the same general pattern as death rates of the total Australian population, reducing from comparatively high levels of infant mortality through ages 1–14, then increasing steadily. However, the Indigenous population has higher levels of mortality at all ages. In 1995, the median age at death of Indigenous people was 49 years in South Australia, 50 years in the Northern Territory and 54 years in Western Australia, all more than 20 years younger than the median ages at death of the total Australian population. In 1992–94, the greatest differences between Indigenous age-specific death rates and the age-specific death rates for the total Australian population were between the ages of 25 and 54 years when Indigenous adults were five to eight times more likely to die (Anderson, Bhatia & Cunningham 1994).

Indigenous infant mortality rates are typically two to three times higher than the rates observed for the total population. In 1995 Western Australia had an Indigenous infant mortality rate of 18 compared to a total infant mortality rate of five and South Australia had rates of 16 and six respectively. The Indigenous infant mortality rate in the Northern Territory was 18 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 13 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for the total Northern Territory population. The Northern Territory experienced the greatest decline in Indigenous infant mortality, from a high of 29 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1988. Indigenous infant mortality rates in South Australia and Western Australia have been relatively stable.

Infant mortality rates are influenced by geographic location, especially in the Northern Territory. From the 1986 Census urban and rural differences were apparent in the rate of child loss for Indigenous women aged 15–34 years in the Northern Territory. Indigenous child loss in urban areas was 22 per 1,000 children ever born compared to 31 per 1,000 in rural areas (Gray 1988). This difference may be partly attributed to access to health services. The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey of 1994 revealed that Indigenous people living in rural areas were less likely to have permanent access, within 25 kilometres, to health services than those in urban areas.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....		WESTERN AUSTRALIA.....		NORTHERN TERRITORY.....	
Year	*Indigenous*	*Total*	*Indigenous*	*Total*	*Indigenous*	*Total*
1988	15.7	7.9	n.a.	8.5	29.0	n.a.
1989	19.3	7.4	n.a.	7.8	25.8	14.5
1990	18.7	8.5	n.a.	8.6	24.8	15.2
1991	20.2	5.5	n.a.	7.2	24.7	14.2
1992	23.2	6.1	n.a.	7.0	28.1	15.5
1993	17.3	5.2	16.3	5.9	29.4	15.3
1994	7.5	4.7	19.6	5.6	18.7	11.3
1995	16.2	5.8	18.1	5.1	18.5	13.3

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Causes of death

The most prominent causes of death among the Indigenous populations of South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory combined in 1995 were diseases of the circulatory system (28% compared to 43% in the total population), accidents, poisoning and violence (15% compared to 6% in the total population), diseases of the respiratory system (13% compared to 8% in the total population), cancer (12% compared to 27% in the total population), and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (8% compared to 3% in the total population). The difference in the distribution of causes of death is partly related to the different age structures of the populations. The Indigenous population has a comparatively high proportion of younger people who are at greater risk of dying from accidents, poisoning and violence, and a relatively small proportion of older people whose risks of dying from diseases of the circulatory system or cancer are higher. However, the presence of risk factors associated with diseases of the circulatory system and cancer, such as the prevalence of diabetes and cigarette smoking, is much higher among the Indigenous population than among the total population (Anderson, Bhatia & Cunningham 1994).

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH OF INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL DEATHS—1995

Cause of death and ICD code	INDIGENOUS DEATHS..... Males	Females	Persons	Total deaths
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
Malignant Neoplasms (140–208)	4	8	12	2 965
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (240–279)	5	5	10	383
Diabetes mellitus (250)	4	5	9	268
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	26	11	37	4 976
Ischaemic heart disease (410–414)	18	2	20	2 695
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	6	9	15	792
Accidents, poisoning and violence (800-999)	16	4	20	592
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	4	3	7	167
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Malignant Neoplasms (140–208)	20	24	44	2 871
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (240–279)	11	23	34	342
Diabetes mellitus (250)	9	17	26	242
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	68	43	111	4 240
Ischaemic heart disease (410–414)	40	21	61	2 20
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	22	22	44	773
Accidents, poisoning and violence (800-999)	48	19	67	727
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	16	7	23	209
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
Malignant Neoplasms (140–208)	38	20	58	163
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (240–279)	12	16	28	47
Diabetes mellitus (250)	8	12	20	31
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	63	39	102	202
Ischaemic heart disease (410–414)	26	11	37	89
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	28	32	60	99
Accidents, poisoning and violence (800-999)	39	11	50	132
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	18	4	22	50

Source: ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Mortality rates vary greatly throughout the world. The highest mortality rates occur in Africa and are reflected in low expectations of life at birth. For example, life expectancy at birth for Ethiopian males in 1990–95 was 46 years and for females 49 years. In the same period in Ghana, life expectancies at birth were 54 and 58 years for males and females respectively, and in Uganda in 1994 life expectancy at birth was 37 years and falling (United Nations 1995). The effect of AIDS has also had an impact on infant mortality. The infant mortality rate in Uganda in 1994 was 112 deaths per 1,000 live births, 23% higher than would have been expected without the effect of AIDS (US Bureau of the Census 1994a).

In contrast, some Asian and European countries have very low mortality rates and some of the highest expectations of life at birth. In Switzerland in 1991 new born boys could anticipate 76 years of life and new born girls 83, double the Ugandan figures. Similarly, in 1993 Japan recorded 76 years of expected life for males and 83 years for females and Hong Kong recorded 75 and 81 years respectively.

Similar to the pattern in Australia, life expectancy at birth in Japan has steadily increased since the beginning of the century. For example, between 1945 and 1990 life expectancy at birth increased by 20 years for males and 22 years for females (Koboyashi, Matsukura & Ogawa 1993). The increase in life expectancy in Japan, like in Australia, was due to a reduction in the number of deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases early in the twentieth century with the introduction of immunisation and antibiotics and other advances in medical technology. Such improvements also gave Japan the lowest infant mortality rates in the world. The accumulated effects of substantial gains in the standard of living such as better nutrition, better housing, central heating and longer vacations contributed to increased life expectancy in the latter half of the century.

Australians have an average life expectancy that compares well with other countries. In 1993–95 an Australian male could expect to live 75 years from birth and a female 81 years. Among Australia's nearest neighbours and major trading partners, Japan recorded the highest expectancy of life at birth and Papua New Guinea the lowest, with males expected to live 20 years less than their Australian counterparts and females 24 years less.

Infant mortality is also a useful indicator of the general health of a population and internationally infant mortality rates show great variation. Infant mortality in Australia was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995. Australia's infant mortality rate is similar to Hong Kong (4.8 in 1993) and Singapore (4.3 in 1994). The lowest rate of 3.4 deaths per 1,000 live births was reported by Sweden (1992). The highest rate was reported by Papua New Guinea (1990–95), 68.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. Papua New Guinea's high infant mortality and low life expectancy at birth is largely determined by poor water supply and inadequate systems of human waste disposal. These factors contribute to high mortality rates through diarrhoeal diseases. Malaria, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases are major causes of death. Immunisation of infants is expanding and may reduce the infant mortality rate (Callick & Tait 1993).

INTERNATIONAL MORTALITY INDICATORS(a)

Country	INFANT MORTALITY. Reference year	Rate(a)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH Reference year	Males	Females
				years	years
Australia	1995	5.7	1993–95	75.0	80.9
Canada	1994	6.2	1985–87	73.0	79.8
China	1990–95	44.5	1990–95	66.7	70.4
France	1991	7.3	1991	72.9	81.1
Greece	1994	8.3	1990–91	74.6	80.0
Hong Kong	1993	4.8	1993	75.2	80.7
Indonesia	1990–95	58.1	1990–95	61.0	64.5
Italy	1994	6.7	1989	73.5	80.0
Japan	1994	4.2	1993	76.2	82.5
Korea (Republic of)	1990–95	10.9	1 991	67.7	75.7
Malaysia	1990–95	13.0	1990–95	68.7	73.0
New Zealand	1993	7.2	1990–92	72.9	78.7
Papua New Guinea	1990–95	68.3	1990–95	55.2	56.7
Singapore	1994	4.3	1993	74.0	78.3
Sweden	1994	3.4	1993	75.5	80.8
United Kingdom	1993	6.3	1992	73.5	79.1
United States of America	1993	8.2	1991	72.0	78.9
Viet Nam	1990–95	42.0	1990–95	62.9	67.3

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0); United Nations 1996.

MORTALITY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

The Northern Territory has consistently had the highest mortality rates in Australia. Despite a decline of 43% over the last 20 years, the 1995 standardised mortality rate of 9.9 deaths per 1,000 population was about 50% above the national level. The high level of mortality in the Northern Territory reflects the high death rate among the relatively large Indigenous population. While all States and Territories experienced a decline in mortality rates between 1975 and 1995, the smallest decline was recorded in Tasmania, from 9.9 deaths per 1,000 population to 7.1. Tasmania has also consistently reported standardised death rates above the national level. In 1995 the standardised death rate in Tasmania was about 10% higher than the national rate.

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

States and Territories	1975	1985	1995
New South Wales	9.7	8.2	6.6
Victoria	9.4	8.0	6.5
Queensland	9.5	8.0	6.2
South Australia	9.2	7.6	6.3
Western Australia	9.5	7.7	6.2
Tasmania	9.9	8.8	7.1
Northern Territory	17.3	11.3	9.9
Australian Capital Territory	8.7	6.7	5.4
Australia(b)	**9.5**	**8.0**	**6.5**

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Infant mortality rates have also decreased considerably in all States and Territories since 1975. Consistent with its high level of mortality, the Northern Territory has the highest level of infant mortality despite experiencing a very rapid decline in the early 1970s. Between 1985 and 1995, however, the decline in infant mortality in the Northern Territory was the smallest of all the States and Territories, 24% compared to the national average of 43%. Throughout the 1990s, the Northern Territory's infant mortality rate has been about double the national average, a situation much improved from the late 1960s when it was around three times the national average.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

States and Territories	*1975*	*1985*	*1995*
New South Wales	15.4	9.8	5.7
Victoria	13.0	9.8	4.9
Queensland	14.7	10.2	6.3
South Australia	10.9	9.5	5.8
Western Australia	13.3	9.0	5.1
Tasmania	18.8	12.8	5.8
Northern Territory	26.8	17.5	13.3
Australian Capital Territory	12.9	7.8	4.8
Australia(b)	**14.3**	**9.9**	**5.7**

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

REGIONAL MORTALITY

Of the 58 statistical divisions (SDs) in Australia, the lowest mortality rates during 1992–94 were recorded in the capital cities, or surrounding areas. Canberra and Moreton, just outside Brisbane, (both with indirect standardised death rates of 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population) had the lowest death rates in the country. Outer Adelaide (6.1), Perth and South West Western Australia (6.3) also had very low death rates.

About half the SDs, including all capital cities except Darwin (8.9), had death rates below the national average of 7.1. Hobart (7.0) had a death rate considerably higher than the other State capitals, while Sydney (6.7), Adelaide and Brisbane (6.6) and Melbourne (6.5) all had similar death rates.

Many of the remote SDs of Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory had death rates well above the national average.

CHAPTER 5 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Immigration has been a major feature of Australian history in the last 200 years. In the nineteenth century immigration was free and uncontrolled. It occurred as a result of colonisation and in response to the discovery of gold in the 1850s and the consequent economic expansion. In the twentieth century, however, immigration levels were influenced by government policy and reflected economic cycles in both Australia and in the countries of origin.

Net overseas migration comprises both permanent and long-term movement since both these affect the estimated resident population. Net permanent movement is by far the largest component of net overseas migration, contributing 320,000 people in the five years ending 30 June 1995. Net long-term movement contributed 88,000 people in the same period but this was offset by 95,000 category jumpers. However, in the five years ending 30 June 1990 category jumping added 70,000 to the population.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

	PERMANENT			LONG-TERM				
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Net*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*	*Net*	*Category jumping(a)*	*Net overseas*
Five years ended 30 June	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1980	344.8	122.6	222.2	433.6	403.6	30.0	17.2	272.9
1985	468.1	109.9	358.2	428.7	355.2	73.5	11.8	443.4
1990	616.1	108.0	508.1	498.8	419.5	79.3	70.1	657.5
1995	462.6	142.4	320.2	657.6	570.1	87.5	-95.0	312.8

(a) An adjustment for the effect of persons whose actual duration of stay differed from their stated intention at the beginning of the journey, entailing a re-classification from short-term to long-term or permanent, or vice versa.

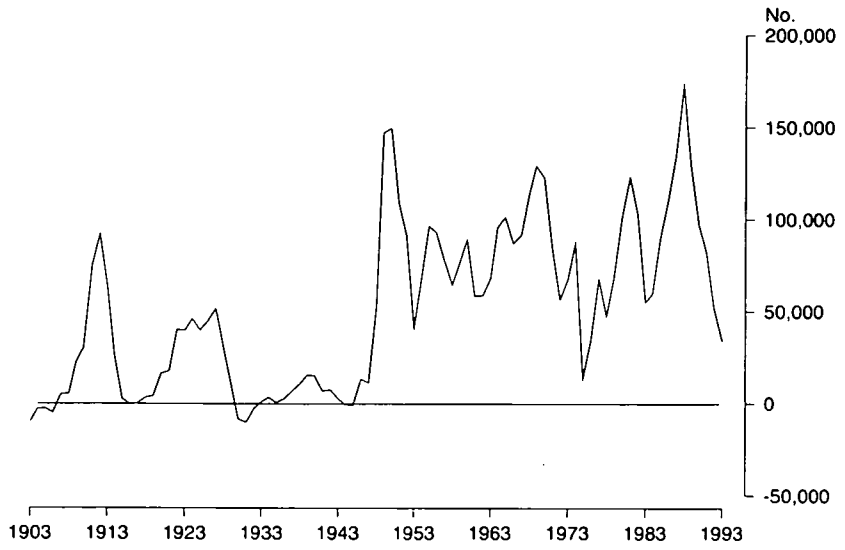
Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

At 30 June 1996, 23% of the population had been born overseas. Since the beginning of the twentieth century the population had increased by more than 4.5 million people as a direct result of net overseas migration and there had been only 15 years (all in the first half of the century) when the number of emigrants exceeded the number of immigrants.

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The first half of the twentieth century was characterised by relatively low levels of net overseas migration. Most arrivals were people from the United Kingdom travelling on assisted passages. World War I and the depression of the 1930s brought international movements to almost a complete standstill. The only period of sustained immigration was during the 1920s. Migrants from the United Kingdom dominated this flow, but there were also many migrants from the Mediterranean area. Preceding World War II, people from the United Kingdom continued to migrate on assisted passages and a program to take political refugees from Germany and Austria began.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION



Source: ABS, *Demography Bulletins*; ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Planned large scale immigration began in 1945. Through the migration program more than five million people from over 120 countries have come to settle in Australia. Post-war migration occurred in waves. The first wave of post-war migrants, arriving between 1947 and the mid 1950s, comprised displaced persons originally from Eastern Europe (mainly the Ukraine, Latvia, Czechoslovakia[1], Estonia and Poland), and people from northern European countries such as Germany and Holland, as well as the United Kingdom. The second and larger wave of migrants, arriving during the mid 1950s to the late 1960s, was from Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Greece, Malta, Egypt and Yugoslavia[2]. During all this time, migrants from the United Kingdom continued to dominate numerically (Milne & Shergold 1984).

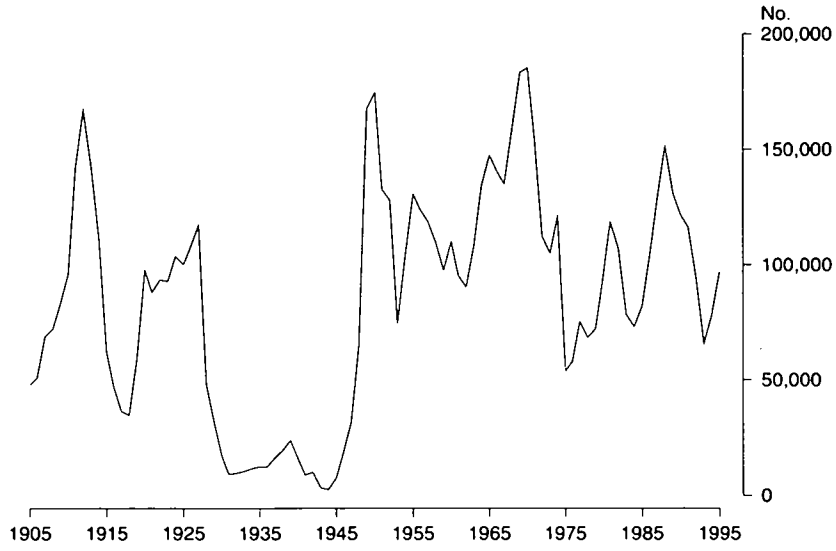
The last 25 years have been characterised by fluctuating levels of immigration, largely in response to changes in the size of Australia's Migration and Humanitarian Programs. In 1995–96 about 80% of overseas born arrivals who sought permanent residence in Australia did so under Migration and Humanitarian Programs. The remainder were mainly New Zealanders who were accepted under the Trans Tasman Travel Arrangement (about 18%).

Since 1973, when the *Immigration Restriction Act (1901)*, the *Pacific Islanders Labourers Act (1901)* and the *Naturalisation Act (1903)* (which were the legislative embodiment of what was loosely known as the White Australia Policy) were replaced by non-discriminatory immigration policies, migrants from a greater variety of countries have settled in Australia. The dominance of the United Kingdom as a source country have gradually declined while the number of settlers from countries in Asian regions has increased. In 1995–96, for the first time, the number of settler arrivals from the United Kingdom was second (to New Zealand) and only slightly more than settler arrivals from China.

[1] The former country of Czechslovakia now consists of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

[2] The former country of Yugoslavia now consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

SETTLER ARRIVALS



Note: Until 1959, settler arrivals included both permanent and long-term arrivals.

Source: ABS, *Demography Bulletins*; ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Like Australia, the United States of America (USA), Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand have made a conscious effort to regulate immigration. The immigration programs of these countries are built around the concepts of family, skills and humanitarian entry (Richardson 1995).

United States of America

In the United States of America very large numbers of migrant arrivals were accepted at the beginning of the twentieth century, sometimes exceeding 1 million per year. In the period 1901–10, migrants entered the country at an annual rate of 10.4 per 1,000 USA population. There was a marked decline in both numbers and rates of entry during World War I and the years of the depression. Immigration remained low until the mid 1940s after which it increased steadily. In 1989 record numbers of immigrants, many illegal, were granted residence status under a general amnesty, raising the total for the year to 1.1 million (4.4 per 1,000 population), followed by 1.5 million in 1990 (6.1 per 1,000) and 1.8 million in 1991 (7.2 per 1,000), the highest annual intakes in USA history. In 1993 the number of migrants fell to 0.9 million (3.8 per 1,000 population), accounting for one-third of the total population growth. The 1990 Census revealed that 7.9% of the population had been born overseas (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1994b).

Canada

Like the United States of America, Canada received high numbers of migrants from 1900 until the outbreak of World War I. The numbers experienced between 1910 and 1913, over 300,000 per year, have not been exceeded since. During the 1920s immigration averaged over 100,000 per year then fell markedly during the depression and World War II but increased rapidly in the following year (Statistics Canada 1994). Canada received over 200,000 immigrant arrivals annually in the 1990s. There was a rise in immigration from countries in the Asian region, in particular Hong Kong, the Philippines and India. According to the 1991 Census, 16% of the population had been born overseas, a proportion hardly changed since 1951.

MAJOR MIGRANT-RECEIVING COUNTRIES, International Migration

Country	Year(a)	Arrivals '000	Departures '000	Net '000
Australia(b)	1995	253.9	149.4	56.2
New Zealand(b)	1995	67.6	45.9	21.7
United States of America	1992	n.a.	n.a.	(c)967.0
Canada	p1994	217.3	45.0	(d)129.3
United Kingdom	1993	209.5	212.5	-3.1

(a) All data are for calendar years except the United States of America which are for the year ended on 30 September.

(b) Permanent and long-term movements included.

(c) Covers net international migration and movement of armed forces, federally affiliated civilian citizens and their dependants.

(d) Includes estimate of returning Canadians and the net annual change in non-permanent residential population.

Sources: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0); Statistics New Zealand 1996; US Bureau of the Census 1994a; Statistics Canada 1994; OPCS 1993.

United Kingdom

Although the United Kingdom is counted among the main immigrants receiving countries, the number of immigrant arrivals is frequently exceeded by the number of people emigrating. Since the 1970s, annual permanent arrivals in the United Kingdom have fluctuated between 150,000 and 300,000 and departures have fluctuated between 200,000 and 300,000 (OPCS 1995). Results from the 1991 Census showed that 6.9% of the population had been born overseas (OPCS 1993).

New Zealand

New Zealand is similar to the United Kingdom in being counted among the main immigrants receiving countries, despite the fact that the number of immigrant arrivals is frequently exceeded by the number of people emigrating. Since the 1970s, annual permanent and long-term arrivals have ranged between 35,000 and 70,000 and departures have ranged between 35,000 and 80,000, leading to net losses of population from 1976 to 1981 and from 1985 to 1989 (Statistics New Zealand 1995).

At the 1991 Census, 15.8% of the population had been born overseas compared to 14.9% at the 1986 Census. This is because the New Zealand-born make up a large proportion of permanent and long-term migrants, and they are leaving at a greater rate than they are returning. While migration is dominated by flows to and from Australia, net migration from Northern Asia has increased in the last decade largely as a result of recent changes in New Zealand's immigration policy (Statistics New Zealand 1996).

CHANGING PATTERNS OF PERMANENT MOVEMENT

Arrivals

Over the last 20 years, the number of permanent arrivals in Australia has varied mainly in response to changes to the levels set in the Migration and Humanitarian Programs. In 1995–96, there were 99,140 permanent arrivals, the largest intake since 1991–92 (107,400) but still well short of the peak of 145,300 in 1988–89. The 1995–96 intake represented a continued increase in permanent arrivals from the low of 69,800 in 1993–94 (similar to the level in 1983–84).

Country of birth

The birthplaces of permanent arrivals have also changed markedly in the last 20 years. In the five-year period to 30 June 1980, of the 345,000 permanent arrivals, 25% had been born in the United Kingdom. In contrast, New Zealand and Viet Nam, the next largest birthplace groups, contributed less than half of this with 12% and 9% respectively. Lebanon and South Africa were the other main source countries, contributing 5% and 3% respectively. Apart from Viet Nam, the countries of Northeast and Southeast Asia contributed only very small numbers of settlers at this time.

SETTLER ARRIVALS BY BIRTHPLACE

		Number	*Proportion of total intake*
Period	Birthplace	'000	%
1976–80	United Kingdom	86.2	25.0
	New Zealand	39.8	11.6
	Viet Nam	30.6	8.9
	Lebanon	18.4	5.3
	South Africa	10.2	3.0
1981–85	United Kingdom	119.5	25.5
	New Zealand	50.7	10.8
	Viet Nam	49.9	10.7
	Poland	15.5	3.3
	Philippines	14.8	3.2
1986–90	United Kingdom	107.0	17.4
	New Zealand	82.5	13.4
	Viet Nam	38.9	6.3
	Philippines	36.2	5.9
	Hong Kong	27.5	4.5
	Malaysia	26.6	4.3
1991–95	United Kingdom	64.3	13.9
	Hong Kong	40.4	8.7
	New Zealand	39.7	8.6
	Viet Nam	39.0	8.4
	Philippines	24.3	5.2
	India	20.8	4.5
	Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	20.1	4.4
	China	16.1	3.5
1995–96	New Zealand	12.3	12.4
	United Kingdom	11.3	11.4
	China	11.2	11.3
	Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	7.7	7.7
	Hong Kong	4.4	4.4
	India	3.3	3.7
	Viet Nam	3.6	3.6
	Philippines	3.2	3.3
	South Africa	3.2	3.2

(a) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Also included in this category are settlers who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia. Prior to 1992 these data refer to the former country of Yugoslavia.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

While there was little change in major source countries in the early 1980s, by the end of the decade the United Kingdom was contributing a smaller proportion of migrants (17%), while New Zealand had increased its share to 13%. Among other source countries there was a geographical shift from Europe to Asia.

This trend continued during the 1990s. In the five-year period ending 30 June 1995, both the number and the proportion of permanent arrivals from the United Kingdom decreased, although it retained its position as the major source country. New Zealand-born arrivals also fell. In contrast, the proportions of arrivals from Hong Kong, Viet Nam, India and China all increased and they each contributed between 3% and 10% of arrivals. In 1995–96 the pattern changed again with the number of New Zealand-born settlers exceeding those born in the United Kingdom. The proportions of arrivals from China, the Former Yugoslav Republic [3] and South Africa increased significantly.

The changing birthplace composition of permanent arrivals partly reflects world events. For example, following the Viet Nam war, the number of Vietnamese-born settlers increased from negligible levels in 1974–75 to over 12,000 in 1980–81. Similarly, in the 1990s, the number of settlers arriving from the Former Yugoslav Republics more than doubled.

Age and sex

People migrating to Australia have, on average, been younger than the population as a whole. In 1994–95, the median age of settlers was 28.0 years compared to 33.7 years for the population as a whole. However, the median age of settlers has been rising in recent decades.

MEDIAN AGES AND SEX RATIOS OF MIGRANTS

	MEDIAN AGE				SEX RATIO			
		Departures				Departures		
Year ended 30 June	Settler arrivals	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Settler arrivals	Former settlers	Other residents	Total
	years	years	years	years	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio
1975	24.0	28.9	17.3	25.7	95.4	104.3	94.2	100.5
1985	25.9	33.3	24.9	29.3	97.6	97.5	95.2	96.4
1995	28.0	34.6	27.5	30.9	87.5	91.3	89.7	90.5

Source: ABS, Unpublished overseas arrivals and departures data.

The age profile of settlers shows that many young families with children are among them. Relatively large numbers of adults in the 20–39 years age group are matched by large numbers in the childhood age range 0–9 years. In 1994–95, the peak age groups were 0–4, 25–29 and 30–34. The numbers in the 10–19 years group were comparatively low, indicating that families with teenage children may be less likely to migrate or that older children may not accompany their parents. In 1994–95, 31% of permanent arrivals were aged 25–34 years compared to 16% of the resident population. Only 3% of settlers were aged 65 years or more compared to 12% of the resident population.

In 1994–95, female arrivals outnumbered males giving a sex ratio of 87 males to 100 females. However, the sex ratio of permanent arrivals fluctuates markedly from year to year.

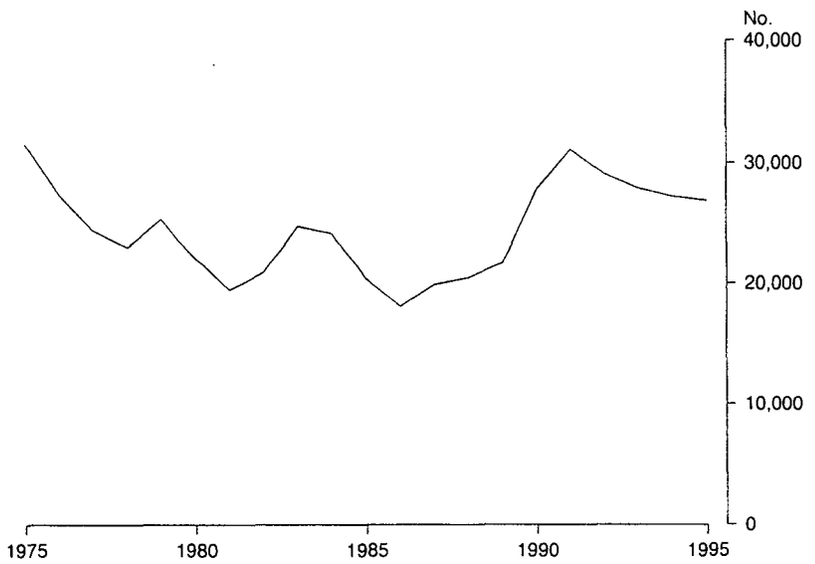
[3] The former Yugoslav Republics comprise Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Departures

In contrast to the large and variable numbers of permanent arrivals the numbers of permanent departures are relatively small, between 20,000 and 30,000 annually, and show less variation. In 1995–96, there were 28,700 permanent departures, equivalent to 29% of permanent arrivals for the same year.

There is a relationship between emigration and immigration. The peaks and troughs in the levels of immigration are duplicated two to five years later in emigration, although at substantially lower levels. The two most recent peaks in immigration, one in the early 1980s and the other at the end of the 1980s, were reflected in the number of former settlers departing permanently rising from a low of 19,500 in 1980–81 to a peak of 24,800 in the mid 1980s and, after a decline, to a peak of 31,000 in the early 1990s. Struik and Ward (1992) explained this pattern by the fact that permanent arrivals who subsequently leave Australia to live elsewhere tend to do so in the first few years after arrival. During 1994–95, 39% of former settlers departing had been in Australia less than five years. A further 27% had been residents for five to 10 years.

PERMANENT DEPARTURES



Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Country of birth

The largest group of permanent departures in 1995–96 were people born overseas (62%). Those born in New Zealand and the United Kingdom were the main contributors to the emigration of the former settlers, accounting for 21% and 13% respectively, of all departures in 1995–96. Over the last 20 years these groups, together with the Australian-born, have dominated permanent departures. Between 1985–86 and 1995–96, departures of the Australian-born increased in both numbers (from 5,600 to 11,000) and as a proportion of all permanent departures (from 31% to 38%).

The rate of permanent departures (the number of permanent departures per 100,000 people of the same birthplace group resident in Australia) varies markedly between different birthplace groups. While the highest numbers of departures are Australian-born, their rate of departure is the lowest of any group, less than 78 per 100,000 for the last 20 years. In recent times New Zealanders have been the most mobile group, leaving at a rate

of over 2,043 per 100,000 since 1981. This is a reflection of the freedom of movement possible due to the lack of visa requirements for New Zealand citizens. Canadians and those from the United States of America also have high rates of departure, although the levels have been gradually falling over the last 20 years. Given that many departures occur during the first five years after arrival, long-established groups such as the Italian-born have low rates of departure. Rates of departure are also lower for birthplace groups with a high proportion of refugees among their recent arrivals, for example the Former Yugoslav Republics and Viet Nam.

The reasons for leaving Australia are complex and varied and differ by birthplace. Those born in Australia and New Zealand tend to leave for economic reasons, while those born elsewhere are motivated by social reasons, such as homesickness, insecurity, family needs in the home country and widowhood or divorce (National Population Council 1990).

PERMANENT DEPARTURE RATES(a), Selected Countries of Birth

	YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE				
Country of birth	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Australia	82	50	44	71	78
Canada	2 388	1 341	1 146	1 449	1 021
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	277	239	230	204	226
Germany(c)	345	209	145	186	154
Italy	165	141	102	100	68
Netherlands	419	279	142	262	127
New Zealand	1 575	2 373	2 179	3 150	2 043
United Kingdom and Ireland	918	391	288	413	328
United States of America	2 334	1 608	1 291	1 455	844
Viet Nam	40	88	88	150	177
All countries(d)	**195**	**131**	**113**	**180**	**149**

(a) Per 100,000 people of the same birthplace group resident in Australia.

(b) Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Also included in this category are settlers who stated their birthplace to be Yugoslavia. Prior to 1992 the data refer to the former country of Yugoslavia.

(c) Prior to 1991, the data include both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

(d) Includes other and not stated.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Destination

In 1995–96, more than one-third of people leaving Australia permanently (34%) intended to live in New Zealand. The other main destinations were the United Kingdom (18%), the United States of America (8%) and Hong Kong (5%). Most of those born overseas were returning to their countries of birth but these were also the most common destinations for the Australian-born. With the exception of Hong Kong, which has been growing in importance as a destination for Australian-born emigrants during the 1990s, the pattern of emigration has been the same for the last decade.

Age and sex

In 1995–96, the largest groups of permanent departures were children aged under five years (10%) and persons aged 25–29, 30–34 and 35–39 years (together totalling 40%).

These age groups represent families with young children as well as single adults who tend to be very mobile groups in the population. Of the 5% of emigrants aged 65 or more, most were returning to their countries of birth on retirement from the labour force (Hugo 1994). Females accounted for 51% of all people leaving Australia permanently.

The age structure of former settlers departing broadly reflects the lag between permanent arrivals, particularly in the adult age range. In the childhood age range the concentration evident in settlers arriving is not found in former settlers departing since many of the children of departing former settlers were born in Australia. This results in a much lower median age for the Australian-born departing (27.8 years in 1995–96) than for former settlers (34.6 years in 1995–96).

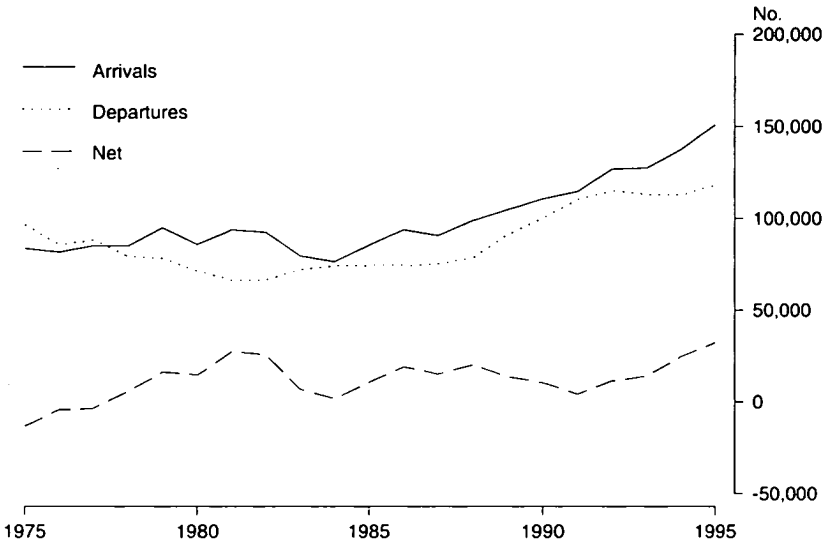
CHANGING PATTERNS OF LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

An increasingly important feature of Australia's migration experience has been the growing volume of long-term movements (non-permanent movements of one year or more duration). These emanate from the globalisation of corporations and markets and have both economic and social impacts. This has resulted in increasing numbers of specialists, skilled workers and managers in multinational companies travelling to and from Australia. Further, the promotion of Australia's educational services in other countries has resulted in growing numbers of overseas students visiting Australia (Richardson 1995).

Approximately 250,000 people, Australian residents and overseas visitors, make long-term trips to and from Australia annually, with the number of arrivals slightly higher than the number of departures. In 1995–96 there were 163,600 long-term arrivals and 124,400 long-term departures, resulting in a net population gain of 39,200.

Net long-term movements have increased Australia's population in every year since 1977–78, fluctuating between 2,000 and 39,000. Gains were high in the early 1980s when net gains from permanent movement were also high. The relationship between permanent and long-term gains remained strong for several years. However, by the early 1990s when net gains from permanent movements were at their lowest for two decades, net gains from long-term movements were close to their highest.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT



Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Australian residents

Annual long-term arrivals and departures of Australian residents both numbered between 60,000 and 70,000 at the beginning of the 1970s but declined gradually to about 50,000 in the early 1980s. From a low of 49,000 in 1986–87, the number of Australian residents departing long-term increased by 44% to 70,300 in 1995–96. A similar increase occurred in Australian residents returning during the same period.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			
Five years ended 30 June	*Australian residents*	*Overseas visitors*	*Total*	*Australian residents*	*Overseas visitors*	*Total*	*Net*
1980	59 500	27 900	87 400	60 500	20 200	80 700	6 700
1985	53 900	31 800	85 700	48 500	22 500	71 000	14 700
1990	54 500	45 200	99 800	53 800	30 100	83 900	15 900
1995	69 200	62 300	131 500	66 500	47 500	114 000	17 500

(a) Annual averages.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Overseas visitors

Annual long-term arrivals and departures of overseas visitors were between 20,000 and 30,000 in the early 1970s and rose gradually to between 50,000 and 70,000 in the first half of the 1990s. The numbers of long-term movements of overseas visitors to and from Australia more than doubled in the last 10 years, from 37,200 in 1985–86 (40% of all long-term arrivals) to 84,400 in 1995–96 (52% of all long-term arrivals). The main source countries in 1995–96 were the United Kingdom (10%), Japan (9%), Indonesia (8%), Malaysia (8%), the United States of America (8%), Singapore (7%), Hong Kong (7%) and New Zealand (7%).

Between 1975–76 and 1991–92, the largest numbers of long-term visitor arrivals came from New Zealand, although there were more pronounced peaks and troughs than for other countries. Such fluctuations can in part be explained by the fact that many New Zealand long-term visitor arrivals come for employment reasons (38% in 1994–95) and are thus influenced by the differences in economic conditions in each country. In 1991–92, New Zealanders were exceeded for the first time by the Japanese.

The United States of America has been a steady source of long-term visitor arrivals to Australia over the last 20 years, with an average of 4,500 visitors per year. In contrast, the number of long-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom has increased considerably from 1,600 in 1975–76 to 8,300 in 1995–96.

In the early 1990s long-term arrivals from countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Korea increased, largely as a result of the expansion of educational opportunities in Australia. In 1995–96, Indonesia contributed 6,900 visitor arrivals, Malaysia 6,700, Singapore 5,800 and Korea 4,100.

Purpose of journey

Half of all long-term visitor arrivals in 1995–96 came for educational purposes. Of these, 70% were aged 15–24 years and 20% were 25–34 years. Men and women were equally represented.

Apart from education, the other main reasons for long-term visits to Australia were employment (13%) and business (10%). Men were more likely to come to Australia for these reasons than women (16% compared to 9% for employment and 13% compared to 5% for business). However, females were slightly more likely than males to be visiting friends/relatives (6% compared to 3%) or holidaying in Australia (9% compared to 7%).

The reason for coming to Australia varied according to country of residence. For example, in 1994–95, employment was the main reason for long-term visits by people from New Zealand (38%) and the United Kingdom (31%). Holiday (30%) was almost as important for those travelling from the United Kingdom. For those visiting from the United States of America and Japan, business was the most common reason for travel to Australia (31% and 27% respectively). However, a further 26% of people from the United States of America came for employment, while education (25%) and holiday (17%) were important reasons for those born in Japan.

CATEGORY JUMPING

Population estimates include net permanent and long-term migration but exclude short-term movement. However, people change their travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term and vice versa. The overseas migration component of population change (net permanent and long-term movement) must therefore include an adjustment for such changes if the population estimates are to truly represent the resident population at any point in time. This adjustment is known as category jumping. It consists of two components, an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component, and is derived by subtracting the former from the latter. Category jumping adjustments have been made since 1976[4].

[4] For more detail on category jumping, see ABS, *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 3228.0).

Category jumping is a neutral concept and as such does not imply illegality. Category jumping only becomes illegal when it involves a person changing their travel intentions from short-term to long-term and, in doing so, breaching the conditions of their visa. Any change in travel intention that results in a shorter time than intended being spent in Australia is not illegal, since the time stipulated on the visa would not have expired. Australian and New Zealand citizens are free from visa restrictions in the respective countries.

Since their inception annual category jumping adjustments have ranged between –32,000 and +21,000 with both the lowest and highest adjustments occurring in the early 1990s. Before the 1990s, the effect of category jumping on net overseas migration was generally small. In the 1990s, category jumping decreased estimates of Australia's net migration gain by about one-quarter in 1991–92, half in 1992–93 and about one-third in 1993–94. In 1994–95, the net effect of individuals changing their travel intentions reduced the estimate of net overseas migration gain by about 10%, a substantially smaller impact than in the previous three years. In 1995–96, for the first time in six years, the preliminary estimate was positive, adding 4% to net overseas migration gain.

LEVELS OF CATEGORY JUMPING

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Although there are no clear trends in the size of the Australian resident and overseas visitor components of category jumping, there are differences between birthplace groups in the probability of travellers changing their travel intentions.

Australian residents

Over the last decade, the Australian resident component has fluctuated considerably. From a low of 27,900 in 1987–88, levels increased and remained high during the early 1990s, peaking at 76,600 in 1992–93, possibly as a result of the prevailing economic conditions. In 1993–94, the level fell to 40,300 and fell again to 23,500 in 1994–95.

Of Australian residents, those born in Australia or the United Kingdom and Ireland tend to contribute most to category jumping. However, Australian residents born in New Zealand, Hong Kong and Macau, Japan, Malaysia and Brunei, and India are also substantial contributors.

Overseas visitors

The overseas visitor component of category jumping has also fluctuated widely over the last 10 years, peaking at 64,200 in 1988–89 before declining to 13,700 in 1994–95.

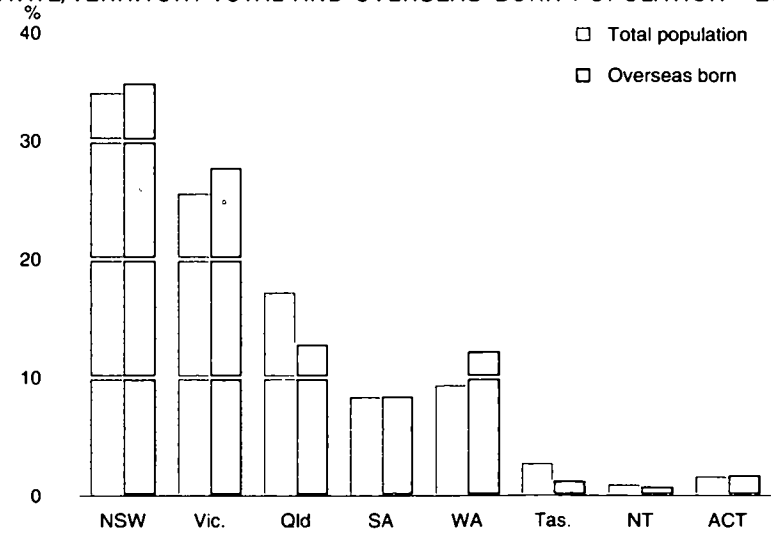
In 1988–89 and 1989–90, overseas visitors born in China made a very large contribution to category jumping, reflecting the special arrangements under which Chinese visitors were granted permanent residence after entry to Australia following the events in Tiananmen Square. The 20,800 Chinese visitor category jumpers in 1989–90 represent the largest contribution by any birthplace group since category jumping has been estimated. Visitors born in New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and Hong Kong and Macau have also tended to overstay, although in the case of Hong Kong and Macau, this trend was reversed in 1993–94 and 1994–95. New Zealanders in particular tend to overstay, reflecting the lack of visa requirements. In contrast, visitors from the United States of America are more likely to stay for less time than anticipated, as is reflected in negative levels of category jumping for the last six years.

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON STATES AND TERRITORIES

The present-day State distribution of the overseas-born population is a product of established groups of the immigrant population, the location choices of new arrivals who tend to be drawn to existing concentrations of their birthplace groups, and of interstate migration which tends to promote a more even distribution throughout Australia of those born overseas

While Sydney, Melbourne and to a lesser extent, Perth are currently the main ports of entry for migrants to Australia, subsequent internal migration redistributes the overseas-born population among the States and Territories. Because internal migration in Australia is free and unrestricted, interstate moves of the overseas-born from their State of entry can only be measured using census data.

STATE/TERRITORY TOTAL AND OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION—1991



Source: ABS, 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

According to the 1991 Census, Western Australia, Victoria and, to a lesser extent, New South Wales had a higher proportion of the overseas-born population than of the total population. However, New South Wales and Western Australia were the only two States

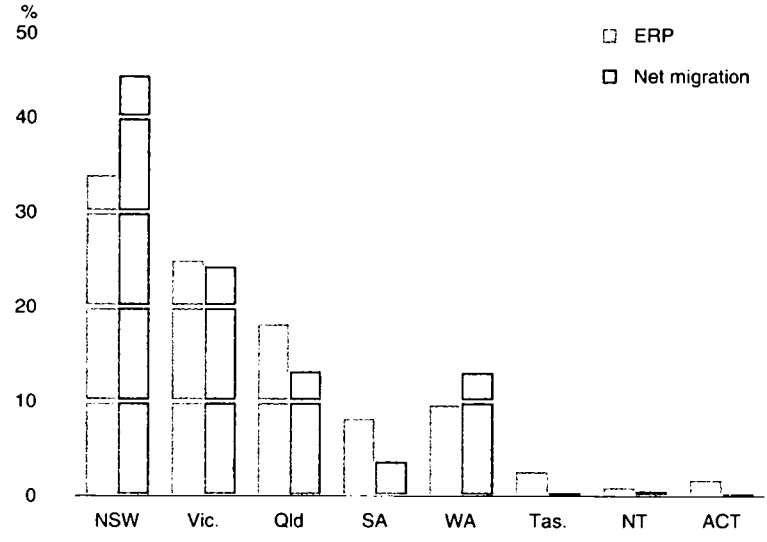
where the proportion of net overseas migration was higher than the proportion of total population in 1994–95.

In Queensland, the proportion of the overseas-born population living in the State in 1991 was lower than the proportion of total population despite high levels of net interstate migration which included migrants relocating from Sydney and Melbourne.

In previous decades, South Australia and Tasmania have attracted larger shares of overseas migrants than in recent years, this has declined. Therefore these States have a higher proportion of Australia's overseas born population than their share of new migrants.

Soon after arriving in Australia, many migrants move interstate giving the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory a larger proportion of Australia's overseas born than their share of net overseas migration.

STATE/TERRITORY POPULATION AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION—1994–95



Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

New South Wales

Since the mid 1970s New South Wales' share of Australia's population has declined slightly from, 36% to 34%. Its share of the annual net overseas migration gain has fluctuated between 39% and 45%. While its share of permanent arrivals has remained about 40%, the proportion of overseas visitors arriving for long-term stays has increased from 38% to 51%. Its share of Australian residents departing long-term has been 36%, with very little variation, for the entire 20-year period and its share of permanent departures has also remained in the 36% to 38% range. Since the mid 1970s New South Wales' annual net population gain from overseas migration has fluctuated between 10,000 and 60,000.

New South Wales experiences annual net interstate migration losses which can be attributed in part to the movement of recent migrants. Sydney is the major point of entry to Australia, and permanent and long-term arrivals who stay for a time in Sydney before moving on to another State are included in the interstate migration estimates. There is a strong link between permanent and long-term arrivals and interstate departures. New

South Wales' share of the national net overseas migration gain is therefore ultimately not as great as overseas migration data imply. This flow-on effect also applies to Victoria.

Victoria

Victoria's share of the national population has also declined since the mid 1970s, from 27% to 25%. Its share of the annual net population gain from migration has also declined slightly from 29% to 26%. The proportion of immigrants settling in Victoria has remained much the same as the State's population share and, although the proportion of overseas visitors arriving for long-term stays has been slightly lower, it has risen from about 21% to 24% over the last 20 years. The State's proportion of Australian residents departing for long-term stays abroad has been steady at about 24%.

Although these figures would indicate an overall net migration gain at or below its population share, Victoria tends to have a lower level of return migration of newly arriving immigrants than other States (i.e. the proportion of immigrants who decide to return to their country of origin is lower). As a result, the State's share of the national net overseas migration gain has generally been higher than its share of the population. Since the mid 1970s the State's annual net population gain from overseas migration has fluctuated between 8,000 and 40,000. However, Victoria, like New South Wales, experiences net interstate migration losses as some permanent and long-term arrivals relocate.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and Territories(a)

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Five years ended 30 June	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
1980	45.0	29.5	10.2	3.5	10.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	54 586
1985	39.3	25.9	12.5	6.7	12.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	88 679
1990	41.1	25.8	12.2	4.5	14.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	131 503
1995	44.1	25.6	12.0	4.5	12.8	0.3	0.8	-0.1	62 555

(a) Annual averages.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Queensland

Queensland's share of Australia's population has risen from 15% to 18% over the last 20 years. However, its proportion of permanent and long-term international arrivals has consistently been lower than its proportion of population. Since 1974–75, the proportion of permanent arrivals has risen from 8% to 15% and the proportion of long-term overseas arrivals from 12% to 14%. The number of overseas arrivals has been supplemented indirectly by the State's large net interstate migration gains which include newly arrived immigrants, particularly from New South Wales and Victoria. Even so, Queensland's share of the national net overseas migration gain remains lower than its share of the population, ranging from 5% to 14%. Since the mid 1970s, the State's annual net population gain from overseas migration has fluctuated between 1,000 and 20,000.

South Australia

South Australia, with 8% of Australia's population, has attracted lower proportions of permanent and long-term arrivals since the mid 1970s. Its share of the national net

overseas migration gain in 1994–95 was 4%, after fluctuating from less than 1% to 9% over the last 20 years. Since the mid 1970s there has been a gradual decline in South Australia's share of Australia's population from 9% to 8%. Over the same period its annual net population gain from overseas migration has fluctuated between 1,000 and 7,000.

Western Australia

Western Australia, with 10% of Australia's population, has attracted a consistently higher share of net overseas migration, being an important port of entry to Australia. Its share of net overseas migration gains has generally been about 13% since the 1970s. Its share of permanent and long-term arrivals has been stable, with the former (13% of permanent arrivals) being higher than the latter (11% of long-term visitor arrivals). Since the mid 1970s the State's annual net population gain from overseas migration has fluctuated between 2,000 and 24,000. However, losses due to interstate migration have been lower than in New South Wales and Victoria, and this is reflected in the high proportion of overseas-born people living in Western Australia.

Tasmania

Tasmania, with 3% of Australia's population, usually receives only about 1% of net overseas migration gains. Since the mid 1970s Tasmania's annual net population gain from overseas migration has generally been below 1,000.

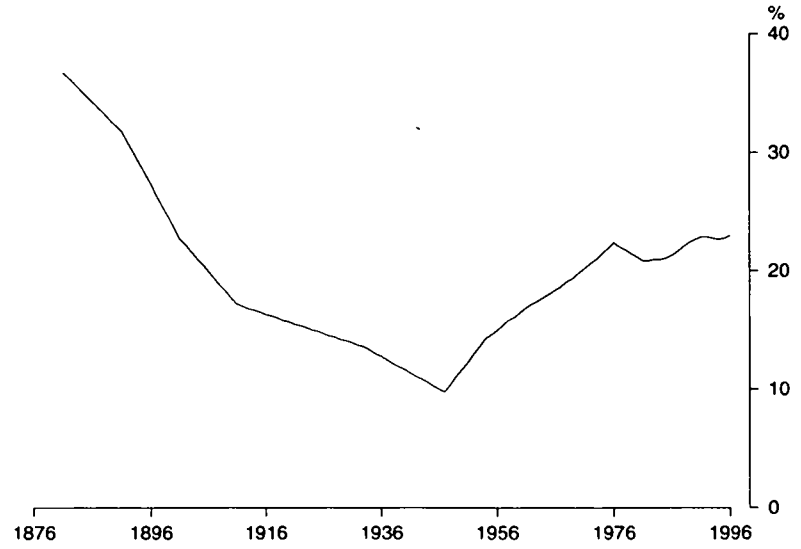
The Territories

Both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory receive about 1% of the national net overseas migration gains (comparable to their population shares). The Australian Capital Territory accounts for a higher proportion of Australian residents returning after, and departing for, long-term stays overseas (about 4%). It also attracts a higher proportion of long-term visitor arrivals (ranging from 4% to 7% over the last 20 years). Annual net population gains from overseas migration are generally about 1,000 for both Territories.

OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

Australia's population has always been characterised by a high proportion of people born overseas. Very high levels of immigration in the years before the 1891 Census resulted in 32% of the population being recorded as born overseas. At the 1901 Census, this proportion had fallen to 23%, the same proportion as in 1996. Between these years, the proportion of overseas born in the population fell to a low of 10% in 1947, and then rose rapidly.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS



Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing.

From the beginning of the 1970s until the late 1980s the proportion of the population born overseas was about 20%. Following an increase in immigration levels at the end of the 1980s, this rose to 23% during the 1990s.

Source countries

The migration waves that have occurred over the last century are reflected in the changing composition of Australia's population. The clearest trends over the last 100 years have been the relative decline in importance of the United Kingdom as a source country and the increasing diversity of birthplaces represented in the population, initially European and more recently Asian.

At the turn of the century, 23% of the population had been born overseas. Four-fifths of these had been born in the United Kingdom. The first Australian Yearbook of 1909 described the typical Australian as 'little other than a transplanted Briton'. Small groups from New Zealand, Germany, China, Scandinavia, Polynesia, British India, United States of America and Italy made up the remainder. Many of these were remnant communities of the mass immigration to Australia during the gold rushes.

By 1911, the only significant change was an increase in the number and proportion of people born in Africa. This was mainly due to an increase in the number of immigrants from South Africa arriving as a consequence of Australian intervention in the Boer War (Commonwealth of Australia 1917).

At the 1933 Census, the last before World War II, the United Kingdom maintained its position as the predominant source country with 70% of the overseas-born population. New Zealanders had increased by almost half to 5%, while the Italian-born population had more than trebled to 3%. There was also a large increase in the Greek-born community. The ageing Chinese-born community had declined from 3% in 1911 to 1% of the overseas-born population. The German-born population followed the same trend, halving in numbers to 16,800 (2% of the overseas-born population).

MAIN SOURCE COUNTRIES OF OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

1911	'000	%	1933	'000	%
United Kingdom	457.8	59.8	United Kingdom	633.8	70.2
Ireland	141.4	18.5	Ireland	78.7	8.7
Germany	33.4	4.4	New Zealand	46.0	5.1
New Zealand	32.1	4.2	Italy	26.8	3.0
China	21.0	2.7	Germany	16.8	1.9
Italy	6.8	0.9	China	8.6	0.9
United States of America	6.7	0.9	Greece	8.3	0.9
India	6.7	0.9	India	6.8	0.7
Total overseas born	*766.1*	*100.0*	*Total overseas born*	*903.3*	*100.0*
Proportion of total population (%)		17.2	Proprotion of total population (%)		13.6

1947	'000	%	1954	'000	%
United Kingdom	496.5	66.7	United Kingdom	616.5	47.9
Ireland	44.8	6.0	Italy	119.9	9.3
New Zealand	43.6	5.9	Germany	65.4	5.1
Italy	33.6	4.5	Poland	56.6	4.4
Germany	14.6	2.0	Netherlands	52.0	4.0
Greece	12.3	1.7	Ireland	47.7	3.7
India	8.2	1.1	New Zealand	43.4	3.4
Poland	6.6	0.9	Ukraine/USSR	27.8	2.2
Total overseas born	*744.2*	*100.0*	*Total overseas born*	*1 286.5*	*100.0*
Proportion of total population (%)		9.8	Proportion of total population (%)		14.3

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing.

Between 1933 and 1947, the stream of immigration was interrupted by the depression and World War II. While Australia's population increased by almost one million, the number of overseas-born decreased by 159,000, from 14% to 10% of the population, the lowest level ever. Most of the decline can be attributed to a decrease in the number of people born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The German-born community decreased by 2,300, while the Italian and Greek communities increased by about 7,000 and 4,000 respectively.

In 1954 the size and composition of the overseas-born population in Australia reflected the high level and increased diversity of post-war immigration. Not only had the number of overseas-born in the population increased to 1.3 million, almost doubling in less than 10 years, but also the source countries had changed and become more varied; 17 countries had more than 10,000 migrants living in Australia compared to six in 1947. Apart from India and China all these countries were European. The proportion of those born in the United Kingdom had declined to 48%, despite growing in numbers by 120,000. The Italian-born community grew by 86,000 to become the second largest group (9% of the overseas-born). Both the German and the Polish communities grew by about 50,000 to account for 5% and 4% respectively of the overseas-born population.

MAIN SOURCE COUNTRIES OF OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

1961	'000	%	1971	'000	%
United Kingdom	691.2	38.9	United Kingdom	1 046 .4	40.6
Italy	228.3	12.8	Italy	289.5	11.2
Germany	109.3	6.1	Greece	160.2	6.2
Netherlands	102.1	5.7	Yugoslavia	129.8	5.0
Greece	77.3	4.3	Germany	110.8	4.3
Poland	60.0	3.4	Netherlands	99.3	3.8
Ireland	50.2	2.8	New Zealand	80.5	3.1
Yugoslavia	49.8	2.8	Poland	59.7	2.3
New Zealand	47.0	2.6	Ukraine/USSR	54.5	2.1
Malta	39.3	2.2	Malta	53.7	2.1
Total overseas born	*1 778.8*	*100.0*	*Total overseas born*	*2 579.3*	*100.0*
Proportion of total population (%)		16.9	Proportion of total population (%)		20.2

1981	'000	%	1991	'000	%
United Kingdom & Ireland	1 175.7	37.8	United Kingdom & Ireland	1 244.3	31.4
Italy	285.3	9.2	New Zealand	286.4	7.2
New Zealand	175.7	5.6	Italy	272.0	6.9
Yugoslavia	156.1	5.0	Yugoslavia	168.0	4.2
Greece	153.2	4.9	Greece	147.4	3.7
Germany	115.2	3.7	Viet Nam	124.8	3.1
Netherlands	100.5	3.2	Germany	120.4	3.0
Poland	62.1	2.0	Netherlands	100.9	2.5
Malta	59.9	1.9	China	84.6	2.1
Ukraine/USSR	53.3	1.7	Philippines	79.1	2.0
Total overseas born	3 110.9	100.0	*Total overseas born*	3 965.3	100.0
Proportion of total population (%)		20.8	Proportion of total population (%)		22.9

Source: ABS, Censuses of Population and Housing, 1961 and 1971; ABS, *Estimated Resident population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex* (Cat. no. 3221.0).

Apart from those who had left Europe as a result of World War II, and family members who were sponsored in later years, Australia also became home to a number of British families who left India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and Dutch families who left Indonesia, at the time these countries gained independence. At the 1961 Census, of 79,000 persons recorded as born in Asia, 54,000 were of 'European extraction'.

High levels of migration continued in the 1960s and 1970s, and the overseas-born population in Australia grew in both numbers and relative size. By 1971 the overseas-born made up 20% of the population. The group continued to be dominated by the United Kingdom (41%), Italy (11%) and other European countries.

There have been a number of significant trends in the last 25 years. Despite the fact that the United Kingdom has continued to decline in relative size, to the point where in 1996 it accounted for only 29% of the overseas-born population, it is still the largest group. Annual data show that the size of this group has been relatively stable since the beginning of the 1980s. Some of the older migrant streams, such as Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, Malta and the former USSR and Baltic States, have declined in absolute numbers as their populations have aged and the number of deaths has exceeded net

migration gains. One exception has been the population born in the Former Yugoslav Republics which has grown during the 1990s as a result of recent arrivals.

In contrast to most of the European-born groups, the New Zealand-born population more than trebled between 1971 and 1991 to become the second largest group (7%), exceeding those born in Italy, who, until 1988, had held this position.

Since the mid 1970s, there has been an increase in the number of people born in countries of the Asian regions. For example, the Chinese-born community increased from 17,600 in 1971 to 103,400 in 1996, and the Philippines-born community increased from 2,600 to 94,700 over the same period. At 30 June 1996 there were 922,400 people born in Asian regions living in Australia (5% of Australia's population).

Period of residence

Census data provide a further perspective into changing migration patterns. In 1947, the immigrant population was composed predominantly of long-term settlers, 86% of whom had been resident in Australia for 15 years or longer. In contrast, in 1961, 72% of the overseas-born population had arrived in Australia during the 14 years since 1947.

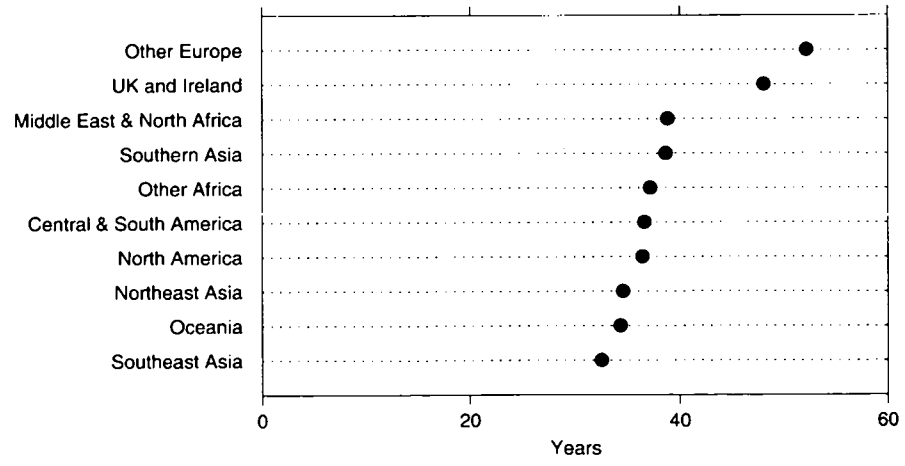
In 1991, 59% of the overseas born population, mainly from the United Kingdom and Europe, had been living in Australia for over 15 years; 20% had arrived in the previous five years, reflecting high levels of immigration during the 1980s, particularly from Northeast and Southeast Asian countries.

Age

At 30 June 1996 the overseas-born had a higher median age than those born in Australia (44 years compared to 30 years). Only people born in Thailand (25 years), Singapore (27 years), Papua New Guinea (28 years), Central America (29 years) or Korea (29 years) had median ages lower than those born in Australia. People from the Southeast and Northeast Asian regions also had relatively low median ages (33 years and 35 years respectively). Groups with low median ages and thus young age structures are recent migrant streams to Australia.

In contrast, people from the former USSR and Baltic States (65 years), Italy (58 years), Poland (54 years), Greece (55 years) and Malta (50 years) had high median ages. These groups tend to be from the early post-war migrant streams to Australia.

MEDIAN AGES OF OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION–30 June 1995



Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

CHAPTER 6 INTERNAL MIGRATION

The movement of people within and between regions is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. It also has an impact on population growth at the State and regional level. Much of the migration from one State to another is matched by movements in the reverse direction, but in some cases the migration flows are unbalanced, resulting in a net gain or loss of population for a State or Territory. For example, in the five years to June 1996, growth due to interstate migration averaged 1.4% a year in Queensland, 0.1% in Western Australia and 0.2% in the Australian Capital Territory. These were the only States and Territory to have averaged population growth from interstate migration. The remaining States and Territory averaged population loss due to interstate migration.

Of the components of population change, net migration is the most volatile. While natural increase changes slowly over time, net migration (both international and internal) can change rapidly within a short period. Unlike international migration, which is largely regulated by government policy, internal migration is completely unregulated and, because of the larger numbers involved, has a larger impact on population growth rates at the State and regional level.

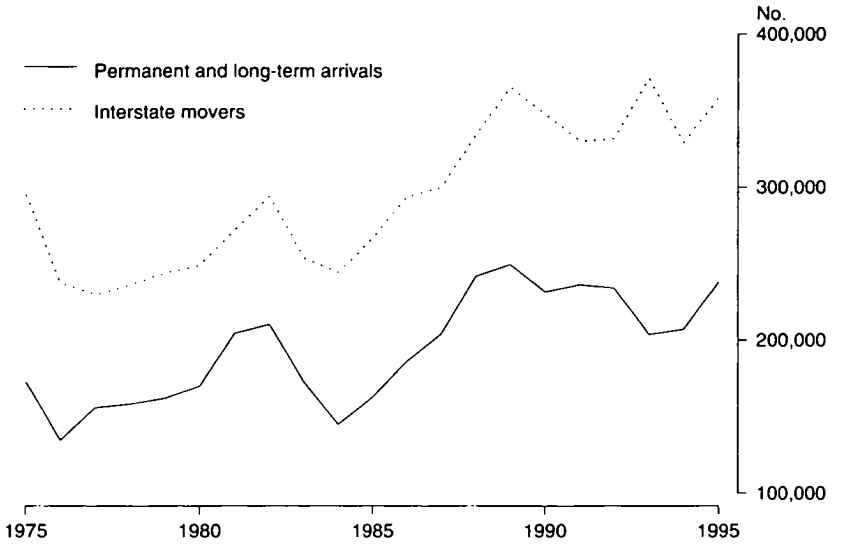
Historically, mobility in Australia has been high. After the 1911 Census, the Statistician reported on the high level of lifetime migration between Australian States, noting that the Australian-born person seemed to have 'inherited from his immigrant forebears a tendency to rove, and that he is in consequence little disposed to remain in one place' (Commonwealth of Australia 1917, p. 131). Similar trends were reported by the Statistician after later censuses, and this trend of high mobility has continued to the present day. Bell (1996) estimated that, on average, if 1985–86 migration rates and 1985–87 mortality rates were maintained, Australians would move 11 times during their lifetimes.

Levels of interstate migration can be affected by differences between State and Territory economies, as well as by the number of permanent and long-term overseas arrivals, whose mobility rates in Australia are fairly high. There is a strong relationship between the number of movers and the number of arrivals. Between 1976–77 and 1985–86 there were 1.7 million permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia and 2.6 million interstate movers. In the following decade, permanent and long-term arrivals numbered 2.3 million and interstate movers 3.4 million.

Comprehensive data on interstate migration have been collected in every census since 1971 from when the concept of Estimated Resident Population[1] was introduced. Prior to this net interstate migration was estimated from records of movements (including short-term movements) by sea, rail and air. Since 1986, interstate migration has been estimated between censuses, at quarterly intervals, from information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare. Data on intrastate migration have been collected in every census since 1986 but no estimates are regularly compiled on intrastate migration between censuses.

[1] For further information see ABS, 1995.

TOTAL INTERSTATE MOVERS, Permanent and Long-term Arrivals



Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Between 1986 and 1991, 41% of Australia's population changed address. Of these, 4.9 million people (87%) moved within the same State or Territory (intrastate migration) and a further 0.8 million people (13%) moved interstate. Overall, the mobility rate between 1986 and 1991 declined slightly from the previous intercensal period, although this decline only appears to have been in movements over intermediate distances, that is, within the same Statistical Division (SD) but between Statistical Local Areas (SLA).

TRENDS IN INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Interstate migration has been characterised over the last two decades by a northward and westward drift away from south-eastern Australia resulting in large net interstate gains for Queensland and Western Australia, areas experiencing relatively high rates of economic activity and perceived as offering an improved lifestyle. The Northern Territory also experienced annual net gains through interstate migration between 1975–76 and 1984–85, but this was offset by annual net losses between 1985–86 and 1994–95. In 1995–96, the Northern Territory experienced a small net gain. Over the past 20 years, the Australian Capital Territory also had an overall net gain.

Queensland has consistently gained population from every State and Territory with the exception of a minor net loss to Western Australia between 1981 and 1986. These gains have largely been at the expense of New South Wales and Victoria. Between 1975–76 and 1985–86, Queensland's average annual net gain was 17,900 and Western Australia's was 3,400. In the following decade Queensland received an average annual net gain of 38,600 and Western Australia of 2,800.

The largest population flows have occurred between the three most populous States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, whose combined population accounts for approximately 77% of the total Australian population. Between 1981 and 1986 movements between these three States accounted for approximately 46% of all interstate migration, and this figure increased to 57% if movements between

these States and the Australian Capital Territory were included. These proportions have risen slightly in the period since 1986.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Year	NSW '000	Vic. '000	Qld '000	SA '000	WA '000	Tas. '000	NT '000	ACT '000
1971–72	-12.5	-3.1	10.5	-2.8	3.0	-2.1	3.4	3.6
1972–73	-18.5	-5.5	16.1	-1.5	0.0	-1.4	2.2	8.6
1973–74	-19.5	-9.2	19.0	-2.0	3.0	-1.1	2.8	7.0
1974–75	-15.5	-13.5	13.0	13.0	7.5	0.2	-12.2	7.5
1975–76	-15.7	-13.7	12.7	1.5	9.1	-0.6	3.3	3.5
1976–77	-9.0	-10.0	11.0	0.0	5.0	-1.0	2.0	2.0
1977–78	-2.0	-11.0	12.0	-1.5	1.5	-1.0	1.5	0.5
1978–79	1.5	-11.0	13.0	-4.0	1.0	-0.5	0.5	-0.5
1979–80	-2.0	-11.0	17.0	-4.5	1.5	-1.0	0.5	-0.5
1980–81	-15.0	-15.4	35.1	-5.1	2.1	-1.0	0.3	-1.0
1981–82	-19.6	-14.4	35.5	-4.9	3.6	-2.0	2.1	-0.2
1982–83	-17.2	-5.1	20.8	-0.3	1.5	-1.2	0.5	1.0
1983–84	-10.3	-3.3	10.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
1984–85	-9.3	-5.8	12.9	-2.3	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.2
1985–86	-12.5	-13.2	16.5	-1.4	9.4	-0.1	-0.5	1.8
1986–87	-9.5	-13.1	19.7	-4.0	6.6	-1.5	-0.1	1.9
1987–88	-13.3	-14.4	27.7	-1.2	4.3	-1.9	-3.1	2.1
1988–89	-38.0	-12.5	47.1	-0.2	5.0	0.2	-1.5	-0.1
1989–90	-36.0	-7.8	38.1	-0.3	3.0	2.8	-1.2	1.3
1990–91	-17.2	-14.9	29.7	1.5	-1.8	0.8	-1.2	1.9
1991–92	-15.2	-21.1	38.2	-0.1	-1.4	-0.3	-1.6	1.7
1992–93	-19.1	-28.4	53.8	-4.7	-0.3	-1.6	-1.4	1.6
1993–94	-13.5	-31.9	49.1	-3.5	3.7	-2.2	-1.5	-0.2
1994–95	-15.0	-24.9	44.8	-6.5	4.9	-2.7	-0.3	-0.2
1995–96	-15.7	-16.4	37.5	-6.2	3.8	-2.7	0.1	-0.5

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

At the national level there were 365,920 interstate movements in 1995–96. Since each of these movements consists of a departure and an arrival the population turnover was 731,840, or 4% of the estimated resident population. At the State and Territory level, the largest interstate population turnover was 21% for the Northern Territory, five times the national average. Bell (1995) indicated that this very high level of mobility is associated with the 'frontier character' of the Northern Territory.

The second largest population turnover was in the Australian Capital Territory (13%) and reflects the large number of Commonwealth Public Service and Defence transfers into and out of the Territory. Queensland had the third largest population turnover in 1995–96 (6%), indicating that even when its relatively large population base is taken into account, Queensland experiences considerable interstate mobility.

Victoria (2.9%) and New South Wales (3.1%) had the lowest population turnovers indicating that, despite recording the largest numbers of total interstate movements, they experience relatively low interstate mobility in relation to their total population size and in relation to the other States and Territories.

POPULATION TURNOVER—1995-96

State/Territory	POPULATION TURNOVER '000	POPULATION TURNOVER %(a)
New South Wales	191.4	3.1
Victoria	130.5	2.9
Queensland	189.5	5.7
South Australia	58.0	3.9
Western Australia	62.6	3.5
Tasmania	23.9	5.0
Northern Territory	37.6	21.3
Australian Capital Territory	38.5	12.6
Australia	**731.8**	**4.0**

(a) Percentage of the resident population of that State or Territory at 31 December 1995

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

INDIGENOUS POPULATION MOBILITY

At the 1991 Census, 5.3% of the Indigenous population indicated that they had moved interstate in the previous five years, a proportion very similar to the 5.5% of the non-Indigenous population who had moved. There was considerable variation between States and Territories. In Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, Indigenous mobility was significantly higher than non-Indigenous mobility while in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory it was significantly lower. Only in New South Wales were mobility rates similar.

INTERSTATE MOBILITY RATES(a)—1986-91

State/Territory	*Indigenous* %	*Non-Indigenous* %
New South Wales	5.4	5.4
Victoria	10.5	4.6
Queensland	4.6	5.2
South Australia	8.1	5.4
Western Australia	3.4	4.2
Tasmania	6.5	7.1
Northern Territory	4.8	33.9
Australian Capital Territory	32.5	19.1
Australia	**5.3**	**5.3**

(a) Number of interstate movers expressed as a percentage of the population in the same category.

Source: ABS, 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Although population mobility in Australia is high, similar or slightly higher levels occur in Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America. Levels in Japan and Great Britain are considerably lower.

With the exception of New Zealand the proportions of the populations of the high mobility countries who moved in a five-year period remained relatively constant over the

20-year period 1966–71 to 1986–91. In Australia, around 40% of the population moved in each five-year period while equivalent proportions for Canada and the United States of America were both 47%. However, in both these countries mobility was lower in 1981–86. In New Zealand mobility rose from 35% in 1966–71 to 44% in the next three five-year periods, and to 48% in 1986–91.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION WHO MOVED, Selected Countries

Country	Type of movement	1966–71 %	1971–76 %	1976–81 %	1981–86 %	1986–91 %
Australia						
	Moved within Statistical Local Area (SLA)	26.8	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.0
	Moved to other SLA within Statistical Division				16.3	15.3
	Moved to other SD within State	8.0	24.1	23.3	7.6	7.2
	Moved between States	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4
	Total moved	*39.4*	*40.7*	*40.7*	*41.2*	*40.7*
Canada						
	Moved within Locality	23.5	23.5	24.9	24.2	23.2
	Moved between Localities within Province	14.0	16.5	15.1	13.5	15.9
	Moved between Provinces	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.0	3.9
	Total moved	*47.4*	*48.5*	*47.6*	*43.7*	*46.7*
United States of America(a)						
	Moved within County	23.3	24.0	25.8	22.1	25.5
	Moved between Counties within State	8.4	8.5	10.2	9.1	9.7
	Moved between States	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.7	9.4
	Total moved	*47.0*	*47.6*	*47.0*	*41.7*	*46.7*
New Zealand						
	Moved within Statistical Area	23.1	32.2	32.2	33.4	37.6
	Moved between Statistical Areas	11.9	11.8	11.1	10.4	10.5
	Total moved	*35.1*	*44.0*	*43.3*	*43.8*	*48.1*
Great Britain						
	Moved within County	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.1
	Moved between Counties	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2
	Total moved	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	n.a.	9.9
Japan(b)						
	Moved within Prefecture	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.3
	Moved between Prefectures	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.6
	Total moved	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	*25.0*

(a) Data relate to intercensal periods 1965–70, 1970–75, 1975–80, 1980–85 and 1985–90.

(b) Data relate to the population aged five years and over at the 1990 census.

Source: Long 1991.

The majority of moves are made over relatively short distances although the different regional classifications for each country make direct comparisons difficult. In 1986–91, just over half of movers in Canada and the United States of America moved within a locality or county respectively. In Great Britain 61% of movers moved within a county and in Japan 69% moved within a prefecture. New Zealand had the highest proportion of movers moving relatively short distances with 78% moving within a statistical area. In comparison 68% of Australian movers moved within a statistical division.

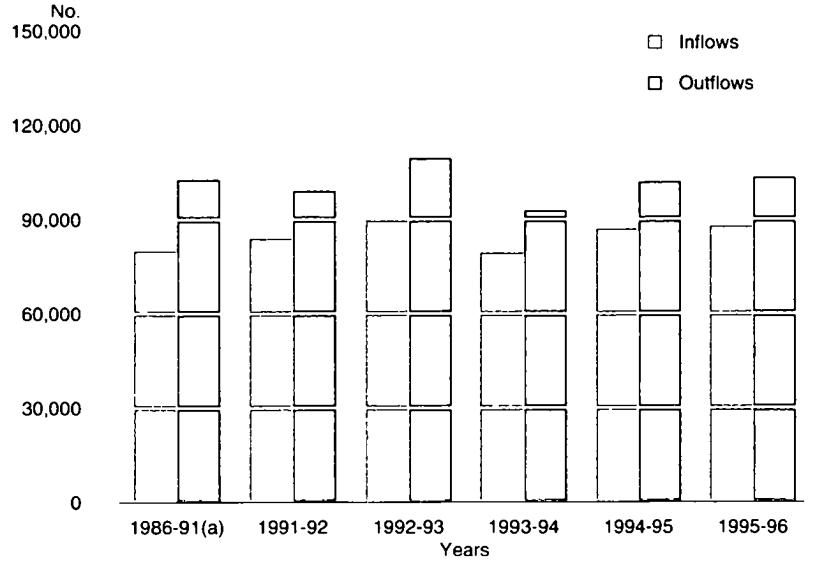
STATES AND TERRITORIES IN DETAIL

New South Wales

New South Wales has experienced substantial annual net losses in interstate migration since 1971. These losses were generally in the range of 10,000 to 20,000 a year, except for a small gain in 1978–79. The net loss of 38,000 in 1988–89 was the largest ever recorded by any State or Territory. In the 1990s, net losses have averaged about 16,000 a year. While steady net gains of between 2,000 and 7,000 a year have come from Victoria, these

have been more than offset by net losses of approximately 20,000 a year to Queensland. New South Wales has also had smaller, yet noteworthy, net losses to Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES



(a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Overall the largest single migration flow within Australia is that from New South Wales to Queensland. This is not only due to geographical proximity but also because the capital cities, Sydney and Brisbane, along with Melbourne, are 'the main hubs in the Australian migration system' (Bell 1995, *xx*). Between 1986 and 1991 a migration outflow of approximately 50,000 a year took place from New South Wales to Queensland. In the 1990s this flow generally remained above 50,000 with a peak of 58,000 in 1992–93. This large outflow was accompanied by a smaller, yet considerable, counterflow from Queensland to New South Wales of over 30,000 a year resulting in a net loss to New South Wales. The second most important interstate flow for New South Wales is the inflow from Victoria which, for the 1986–91 period and throughout the 1990s, was approximately 24,000 a year. The outflow from New South Wales to Victoria ranged from 17,000 to 21,000 over the same period. Migration flows to and from the Australian Capital Territory are also important for New South Wales and reflect the geographic location of the former, surrounded as it is by New South Wales. From 1986–87 to 1992–93 approximately 10,000 persons moved each year from New South Wales to the Australian Capital Territory with the counterflow, on average, being approximately 500 persons less. However, since then the flows and counterflows have been equal.

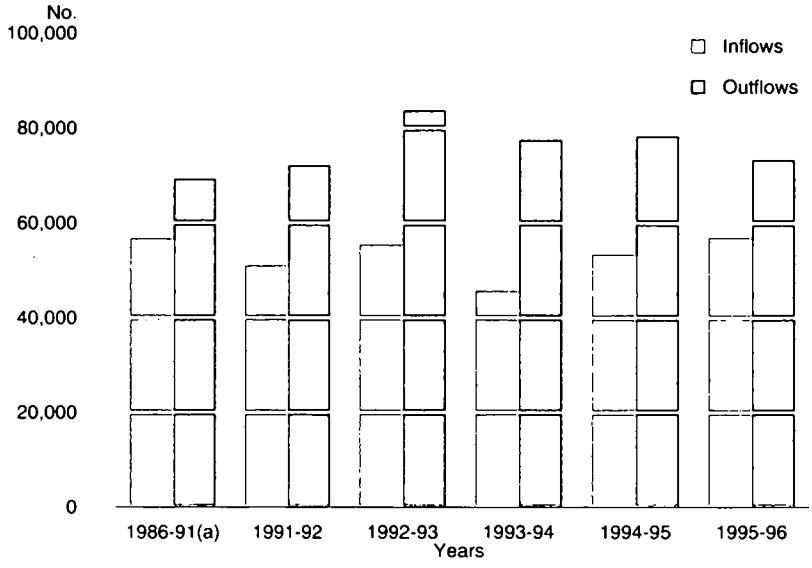
Not surprisingly, as the most populous State, New South Wales has consistently experienced the largest number of total interstate movements, that is people moving both into and out of the State. It experienced its highest number of total interstate movements in 1992–93 when almost 200,000 movements were recorded. For the year 1995–96, this figure had reduced slightly to 191,400 total interstate movements.

Victoria

Victoria's experience of interstate migration has been characterised by consistent net losses for almost every year since 1971, with annual net losses ranging from 3,000 in the

early 1980s to a peak of 31,900 in 1993–94. The losses were primarily to Queensland, but also to New South Wales, Western Australia and South Australia. In the 1990s, Victorian net interstate migration losses were greater than those of New South Wales, with approximately 20,000 persons leaving Victoria each year. The net loss for 1995–96 was smaller at 16,000.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN VICTORIA



(a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

As with New South Wales, the largest interstate migration flow affecting Victoria is the outflow to Queensland and this has come to be of increasing significance into the 1980s and 1990s. In 1992–93 more than 33,000 persons moved from Victoria to Queensland but in 1995–96 this had declined to just over 28,000. The accompanying counterflow, although considerable at between 11,000 and 16,000 a year, ensured a large net interstate migration loss for Victoria. The second most important migration flow for Victoria is the outflow of between 23,000 and 26,000 to New South Wales. The reverse flow from New South Wales is also considerable at between 17,000 and 20,000 but has resulted in an annual net loss from Victoria to New South Wales of between 2,000 and 7,000 a year. Considerable in and outmigration flows of 6,000 to 8,000 have occurred between Victoria and South Australia, and Victoria and Western Australia. Since 1986, Victoria has experienced consistent losses of between 1,000 and 2,000 a year to Western Australia and an overall net loss to South Australia of approximately 400 a year.

In the late 1980s and into the 1990s Victoria consistently experienced the third largest estimated number of total interstate movements. A peak of 139,000 was reached in 1992–93 but in 1995–96 the total number of interstate movements had dropped to 130,500.

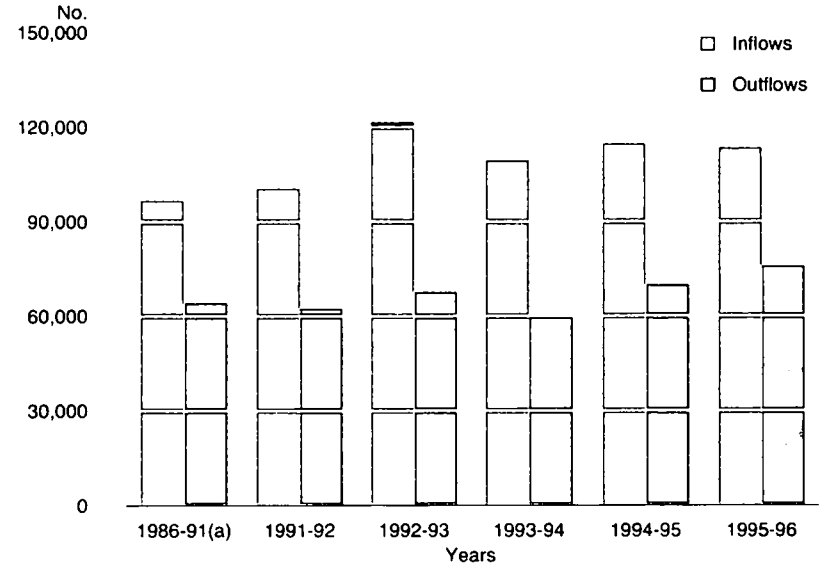
Queensland

Queensland is the only State or Territory to have gained population through interstate migration every year since census-based estimates began in 1971. Over the last two and a half decades it has made major net gains, consistently ranking as the most prominent destination of interstate migration. Throughout the 1970s Queensland had an average net interstate gain of approximately 13,000 a year, rising to 24,000 throughout the 1980s.

In 1992–93 Queensland's net gain of almost 54,000 was the highest ever recorded. The net gain for 1995–96 was considerably smaller at approximately 38,000.

Queensland was the most common destination for departures from all States and the Northern Territory during the 1990s. In 1995–96, Queensland attracted between 25% (the Australian Capital Territory) and 51% (New South Wales) of departures from each State and Territory.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN QUEENSLAND



(a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

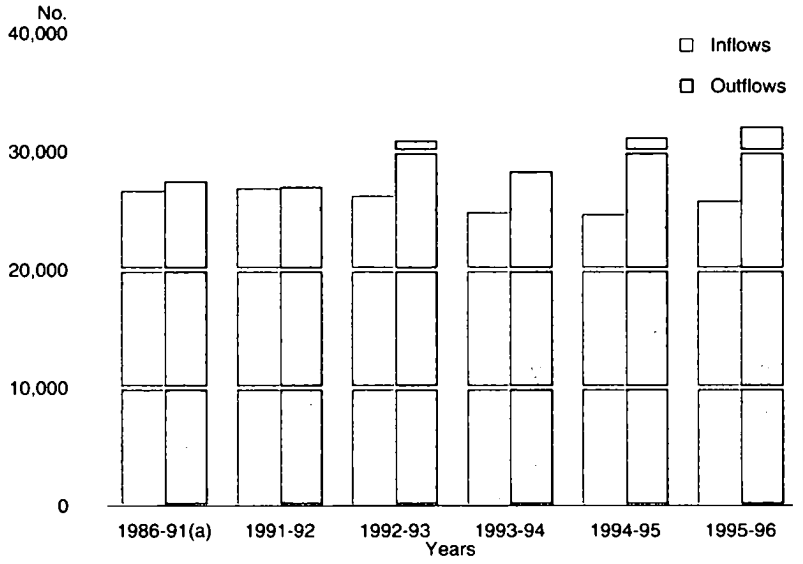
The largest migration flows affecting Queensland are those to and from New South Wales and Victoria. By far the largest single migration flow is that from New South Wales, which has been the main source of interstate migrants to Queensland since 1971. Since 1986 approximately 53,000 people each year have migrated to Queensland from New South Wales. The corresponding outflow to New South Wales has varied from 30,000 a year during 1986–91, to 36,000 a year in 1995–96, maintaining an annual net gain of approximately 19,000 to Queensland since 1986. Migration flows from Victoria have, over the last decade, ranged from 23,000 to 33,000, while the counterflows to Victoria have varied from 12,000 to 16,000 resulting in consistent net gains for Queensland. The net gains to Queensland from Victoria have varied throughout the 1990s from a peak of 20,000 in 1992–93 and 1993–94, to a low of 12,000 in 1995–96. During the 1990s Queensland experienced increasing inflows from all other States and Territories although, since 1994–95, outflows have also increased and have reduced the net gains made from these States and Territories from a peak of 12,000 in 1992–93 to 8,000 in 1995–96.

Queensland had the second largest number of total interstate movements of all the States and Territories during the late 1980s and the 1990s. In 1995–96 a total of almost 190,000 persons moved into or out of Queensland, only 2,000 interstate movements less than the much more populous state of New South Wales.

South Australia

South Australia has experienced overall net losses in interstate migration since 1971 although there were occasional years of net gain, the largest being 13,000 in 1974–75, a result of the outflow from Darwin after Cyclone Tracy. The net losses were generally less than 2,000 a year but rose to around 5,000 a year in the early 1980s and to over 6,000 a year in 1994–95 and 1995–96.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



(a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Most of South Australia's net loss in the last decade has been to Queensland with annual outflows of between 6,000 and 9,000 only partly offset by inflows of 4,000 to 5,000. Net movement to and from the other States and Territories has generally resulted in small losses although in 1993–94 South Australia had net gains from Victoria (1,400), Tasmania (150) and the Northern Territory (250).

The total number of interstate movements experienced by South Australia since 1986 has been relatively stable varying between 53,000 in 1993–94 and 58,000 in 1995–96.

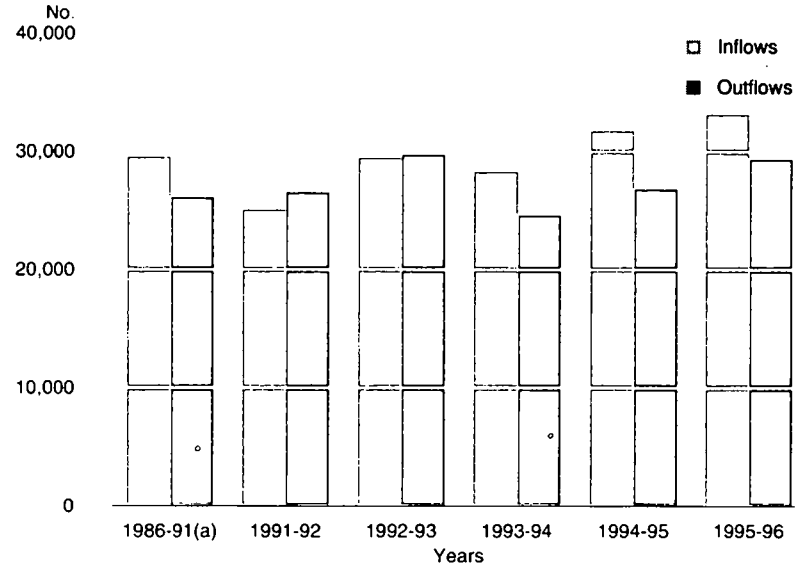
Western Australia

Apart from three years at the beginning of the 1990s, Western Australia has gained population through interstate migration. Annual net gains have generally been less than 5,000 but there were peaks of over 9,000 in 1975–76 and 1985–86. In 1995–96 Western Australia's net gain was 3,800.

The largest interstate migration flows for Western Australia are those involving exchanges with New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Overall, the inflow to Western Australia from New South Wales, which averaged 7,700 in the last decade, has been greater than the outflow which averaged 6,700. Similarly, the inflow from Victoria, averaging 7,300 a year, was 1,800 greater than the outflow. In contrast, the outflow of migrants from Western Australia to Queensland is, on average, 1,900 less than the inflow, resulting in a net loss from Western Australia to Queensland. Smaller, though still sizeable flows

operate between Western Australia and South Australia, and Western Australia and the Northern Territory, resulting in increasing gains to Western Australia. The total number of interstate movements experienced by Western Australia has varied over the last 10 years, from 52,000 in 1991–92, to 62,600 in 1995–96.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA



(a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

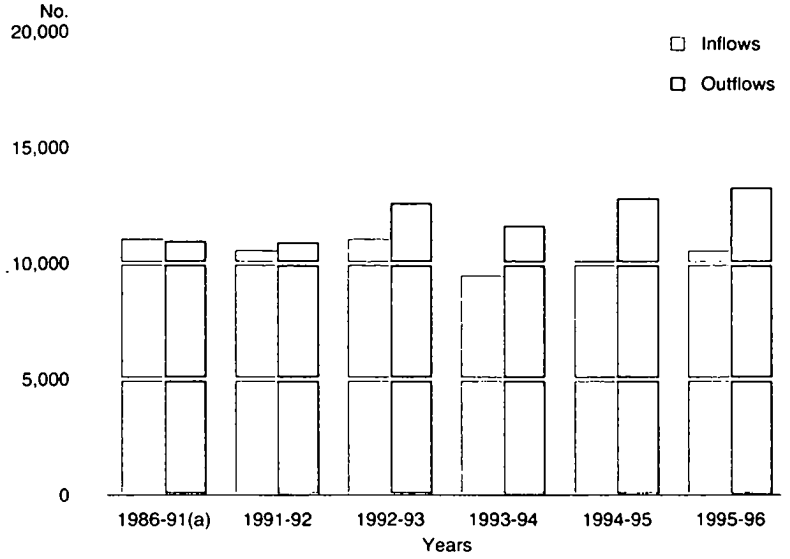
Tasmania

Since 1971 Tasmania has experienced net losses to interstate migration, generally not exceeding 2,000 a year, interspersed with small net gains. In 1989–90 a record net gain of 2,800 persons was recorded for Tasmania. From 1991–92 onwards, increasingly large net losses have occurred, reaching 2,700 in 1994–95 and 1995–96.

The largest interstate migration flows to affect Tasmania are those involving exchanges with Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. In the 1970s and 1980s Victoria was the main destination for most migrants from Tasmania but Queensland emerged as the principal destination in the 1990s. In 1994–95 and 1995–96, 4,100 people left Tasmania for Queensland while the counterflows were 2,200 and 2,600 respectively. The flows between Tasmania and Victoria, at around 3,000 in each direction, have been in approximate balance since the 1980s. Tasmania gained population from New South Wales in the second half of the 1980s and the early 1990s, with inflows averaging 2,900 and outflows averaging 2,100 a year. Since then small, but increasing, net losses from Tasmania to New South Wales have occurred.

Tasmania, partly due to its geographic isolation, has experienced the smallest number of total interstate population movements of all States and Territories. Total movements have varied slightly from an average of 22,000 in 1986–91 to almost 24,000 in 1995–96.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN TASMANIA



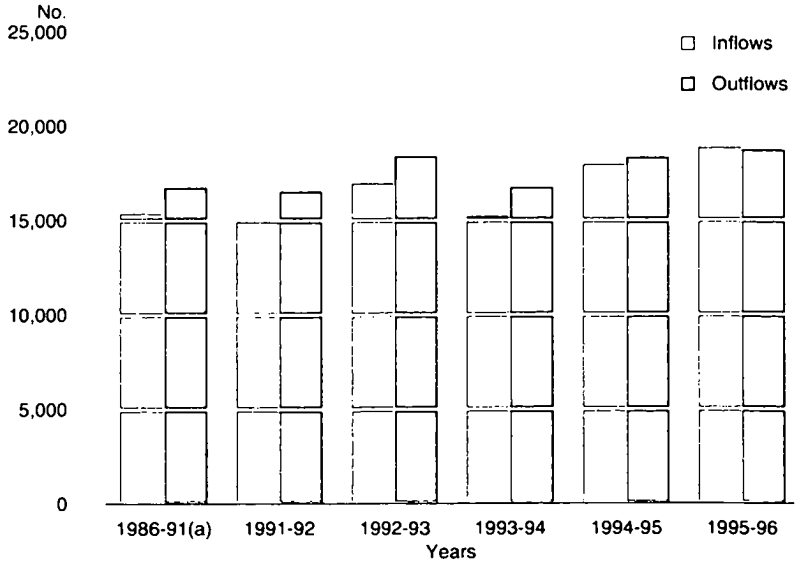
a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Northern Territory

In the 1970s and early 1980s the Northern Territory gained population from interstate migration in every year except 1974–75, the year that Cyclone Tracy devastated Darwin. Sustained net losses in interstate migration began in 1985–86 and continued through the rest of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s. Bell (1995) indicated that the losses were associated with reductions in federal capital works and changes to State-based funding arrangements. In 1995–96 a small net gain was experienced for the first time in a decade.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY



(a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

In the first half of the 1990s the Northern Territory received considerable inflows of migrants from all States and Territories except Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. For Queensland, Western Australia, and South Australia until 1993–94, the inflows were more than offset by outflows to these States resulting in net losses for the Northern Territory. Net gains were made from New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia from 1994–95.

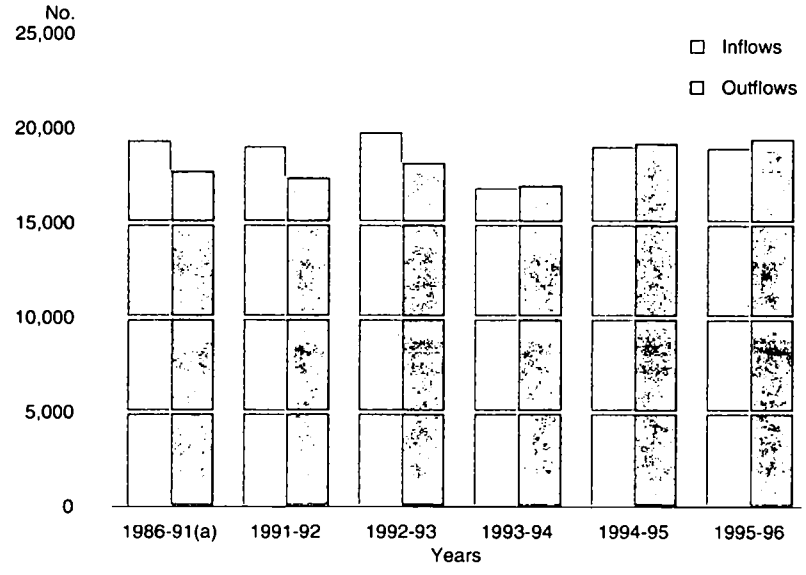
In the last decade the Northern Territory has consistently experienced more than 30,000 interstate movements a year. In 1995–96, 37,600 movements were made into and out of the Northern Territory.

Australian Capital Territory

The Australian Capital Territory recorded high net annual gains in the first half of the 1970s followed in the early 1980s by a period of lesser gains interspersed with small losses. Between the mid 1980s and the early 1990s it generally recorded net gains of around 1,500 a year. Small net losses have occurred since 1993–94.

As might be expected, considering its geographical location, the most important population flows for the Australian Capital Territory are to and from New South Wales. In the first half of the 1990s the average flow into the Australian Capital Territory from New South Wales was 10,400 a year and the average flow in the reverse direction was 9,700. In the same manner as the rest of the States and Territories, the Australian Capital Territory experienced large outflows to Queensland, averaging 4,000 a year, and smaller counterflows resulting in an average net loss from the Territory to Queensland of 1,200 a year. Migration flows between the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria resulted in small net gains for the Territory.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



(a) Average annual.

Source: ABS, *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0).

The Australian Capital Territory experiences large numbers of migrants moving into and out of the Territory relative to the size of its population. Since 1986 the Australian Capital Territory has averaged 37,000 interstate movements a year.

REGIONAL MIGRATION

Movements within States and Territories also make a considerable contribution to changes in population distribution even though most movements are made over short distances. For example, between 1986 and 1991, 4.9 million people changed their address while remaining in the same State or Territory. Of these movers, 2.7 million (54%) moved within the boundaries of their capital city and 1.6 million (32%) moved within the non-metropolitan area of their own State. A further 8% moved from the State capital to the non-metropolitan area of the State and 6% moved from the non-metropolitan area to the capital. Overall there was a net loss of 126,400 from the capital cities to non-metropolitan Australia.

A tendency to move away from the population concentration of metropolitan areas (counterurbanisation) has resulted in net losses of population from Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane to the non-metropolitan areas of their States. In Queensland and New South Wales the movement from the capital cities was to areas along the coastal fringe, in contrast to Victoria where counterurbanisation resulted in net population gains for all non-metropolitan areas. This decentralisation of the metropolitan population may be due to several factors: the relatively high cost of living in the State capital cities; increasing employment opportunities in non-metropolitan areas; a growing number of the aged retiring to coastal areas; the search for a non-urban lifestyle; improvements in the infrastructure of transport and communications which have led to an expansion of the metropolitan commuting catchment area; the inability of statistical boundaries to accurately identify the functional boundaries of a metropolitan area; and overspill into urban areas located in non-metropolitan regions (Bell 1995).

South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania experienced an increasing concentration of population in their metropolitan areas between 1986 and 1991. This may be due to relatively limited economic development and employment opportunities in non-metropolitan areas in these States. Growth in Adelaide and Hobart was largely due to intrastate gains while Perth's increasing metropolitan dominance was primarily due to large net interstate gains which may reflect the high rate of economic growth that occurred in Western Australia in the late 1980s.

Between 1986 and 1991 the population drift away from the interior regions of Australia continued. These regions comprise large areas of marginal agricultural land and were badly affected by drought which increased in severity in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The economic recession of the late 1980s, high interest rates and worsening terms of trade added to already difficult conditions resulting from the drought. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia all experienced net internal migration loss from their interior regions.

New South Wales

Between 1986 and 1991 Sydney experienced a net internal migration loss of 138,900 people almost evenly divided between interstate (71,300) and intrastate (67,600) migration. The intrastate outflow translated to an inflow of people to the non-metropolitan regions located along the coastal fringe north and south of Sydney. Of the regions on the north coast to experience net gains from internal migration during 1986–91, the Mid–North Coast had the largest net gain (19,300) derived solely from intrastate movement. Interstate migration resulted in a loss of 1,000 people. The

Richmond–Tweed region also had a large net gain (16,100) with 87% due to gains from elsewhere in New South Wales, principally from Sydney. The Hunter region experienced a net intrastate gain of 15,100 but had a net interstate loss of 5,600. Large net intrastate gains were also made on the south coast, in the Illawarra (14,400) and South Eastern (4,600) regions.

NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, New South Wales—1986–91(a)

Region	*Interstate* '000	*Intrastate* '000	*Total* '000
Sydney	-73.1	-67.6	-138.9
Hunter	-5.6	15.1	9.5
Illawarra	-5.8	14.4	8.7
South Eastern	1.4	4.6	6.1
Richmond–Tweed	2.1	14.0	16.1
Mid–North Coast	-1.0	20.3	19.3
Northern	-3.9	-0.4	-4.3
Far West–North Western	-2.7	-0.3	-3.0
Central West	-3.1	0.8	-2.4
Murray–Murrumbidgee	-3.0	-1.0	-4.0

(a) Census counts on a usual residence basis. Excludes children aged less than five years at 6 August 1991 and persons whose SLA of usual residence in 1986 was not stated.

Source: ABS, *1991 Census—Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (Cat. no. 2822.0).

During 1986–91 the drift of population away from the dry interior to the west of the Great Dividing Range continued with a combined internal migration loss of 13,700, mostly due to people moving interstate.

Victoria

Between 1986 and 1991, Melbourne, like Sydney, experienced considerable net internal migration loss evenly divided between interstate (29,900) and intrastate (29,200). Victoria was the only State in which all non-metropolitan regions gained population from internal migration but they only did so because net gains from Melbourne outweighed net interstate losses incurred by each region. Loddon–Campaspe–Mallee (8,000) and Goulburn–Ovens–Murray (6,300) experienced the greatest net gains from intrastate migration and the smallest net losses to interstate migration. Net intrastate gains in Gippsland (4,800) were almost entirely offset by net interstate losses (4,500).

NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Victoria and Queensland—1986–91(a)

State/region	Interstate '000	Intrastate '000	Total '000
Victoria			
Melbourne	-29.9	-29.2	-59.0
Barwon–Western Districts	-3.5	5.4	1.9
Central Highlands–Wimmera	-2.7	4.6	2.0
Loddon–Campaspe–Mallee	-2.1	8.0	6.0
Goulburn–Ovens–Murray	-2.2	6.3	4.1
Gippsland	-4.5	4.8	0.3
Queensland			
Brisbane	45.6	-3.1	42.5
South and East Moreton	30.7	4.7	35.4
North and West Moreton	19.0	15.5	34.5
Wide Bay–Burnett	12.6	1.6	14.2
Darling Downs–South West	3.4	-6.7	-3.3
Mackay–Fitzroy–Central West	3.6	-6.1	-2.5
Other	9.5	-5.8	3.7

(a) Census counts on a usual residence basis. Excludes children aged less than five years at 6 August 1991 and persons whose SLA of usual residence in 1986 was not stated.

Source: ABS, *1991 Census–Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (Cat. no. 2822.0).

Queensland

Between 1986 and 1991, almost all regions within Queensland made net gains from internal migration. Brisbane showed the largest net gain (42,500), closely followed by South and East Moreton (35,400), the region which includes the Gold Coast, and by North and West Moreton (34,500), the region which includes the Sunshine Coast. These large net gains in population may be due to the perception that these regions offer an improved lifestyle and experience relatively high rates of economic activity.

When intrastate migration is examined separately a different pattern of population movement emerges. Intrastate migration resulted in a net loss from Brisbane to the non-metropolitan regions of Queensland, although the loss of 3,100 people represents only 2% of the total flow of 148,500 people moving between the Queensland capital and the rest of the State. The interior regions of Darling Downs–South West and Mackay–Fitzroy–Central West also experienced net losses (6,700 and 6,100 respectively) to the south-east corner of the State. These losses can be attributed to a number of factors including the recession and a severe drought, both of which worsened in the late 1980s. North and West Moreton had the largest net gain (15,500) from intrastate migration while South and East Moreton, which had a large net interstate gain (30,700), made a much smaller gain (4,700) from other regions within Queensland.

South Australia

During 1986–91, Adelaide, like Perth, Hobart and Darwin, reinforced its centralised dominance as it gained population from the non-metropolitan regions of the State. Net interstate gain was relatively small (400) but migration from elsewhere within the State accounted for a net population gain of 5,100.

The flow of people leaving the dry interior regions of South Australia, particularly from the Northern and Eyre statistical divisions, is similar to the intrastate movements which occurred in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia, and reflects the effects of severe drought and recession on marginal agricultural land. Most of those who left the interior moved to Adelaide although a considerable number (3,200) moved to the south and east of the State. All of the non-metropolitan regions experienced net interstate losses. The region of Northern and Western South Australia had a net interstate loss of 3,300 while the corresponding loss for Southern and Eastern South Australia was considerably smaller at 1,200.

Western Australia

Perth had the second highest net internal migration gain (17,400) of all the capital cities and, like Adelaide, made net gains from both intrastate and interstate. However, the major difference between these State capitals was that 74% of Perth's net gain came from interstate migration compared to 7% of Adelaide's.

All regions in Western Australia experienced small net interstate gains. Lower Western Australia also experienced a net gain from the northern and eastern interior of the State (7,600) indicating that the former benefited more from intrastate migration than did Perth. The dry interior regions of Western Australia experienced considerable losses (12,200) to other parts of the State, similar to those experienced by the inland areas of New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Selected States and Territories—1986–91(a)

State/Region	*Interstate* '000	*Intrastate* '000	*Total* '000
South Australia			
Adelaide	0.4	5.1	5.5
Northern and Western SA	-3.3	-8.3	-11.6
Southern and Eastern SA	-1.2	3.2	2.0
Western Australia			
Perth	12.8	4.6	17.4
Lower Western WA	1.9	7.6	9.4
Other	1.5	-12.2	-10.6
Tasmania			
Hobart	-0.1	3.9	3.8
Rest of Tasmania	0.6	-3.9	-3.3
Northern Territory			
Darwin	-2.1	0.3	-1.8
Rest of NT	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Australian Capital Territory			
Canberra	5.8	—	5.8
Rest of ACT	—	—	—

(a) Census counts on a usual residence basis. Excludes children aged less than five years at August 1991 and persons whose SLA of usual residence in 1986 was not stated.

Source: ABS, *1991 Census–Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (Cat. no. 2822.0).

Tasmania

Between 1986 and 1991, Hobart had a net internal migration gain of 3,800. This gain was due entirely to net inflows from the rest of Tasmania. Migration to Hobart from elsewhere in Tasmania is possibly related to the employment opportunities that are associated with the State capital.

While the rest of Tasmania experienced outflows to Hobart they were slightly offset by a small net interstate gain.

The Territories

Darwin experienced a net internal migration loss of 1,800 between 1986 and 1991. The loss was due to a net interstate outflow of 2,100 people and was only slightly counterbalanced by an inflow of 300 from the rest of the Territory.

Canberra had a net interstate gain of 5,800 between 1986 and 1991.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS

As well as the impact of the volume of movement on regional population growth and distribution, the characteristics of the people who move into or out of a region affect the nature and structure of the region's population. For example, because movers are generally younger than non-movers, in regions which gain population through internal migration there is usually a rejuvenation effect while regions which lose population are usually subject to more rapid ageing. An obvious exception to this is the ageing effect of incoming retirement flows in some local areas.

Age and sex

At the 1991 Census, the median age of people who had changed address in the previous five years was 29.9 years compared to a median age of 41.0 years for non-movers. People who had moved interstate had a slightly lower median age of 29.5 years. These median ages exclude children under the age of five years and are based on age at the census date not age at moving which is probably two to three years younger.

In some States and Territories there is a marked disparity between the median ages of interstate arrivals and departures which suggests different motivations for moving. States and Territories with greater employment opportunities typically have lower levels of working age departures and higher levels of working age arrivals. Flows of older age groups reflect retirement choices. In Queensland and Tasmania, arrivals were generally older than departures, indicating retirement or pre-retirement moves to these areas. In Victoria and the Territories, arrivals were generally younger than departures, indicating higher proportions of work-related moves in and retirement moves out.

Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory had an above average proportion of their net gains in the younger working age groups, 15–34 years. Queensland's net gain peaked in the 35–64 years age group, perhaps indicating that fewer Queenslanders were making pre-retirement moves to other States. At the same time arrivals were swelled by people choosing Queensland as a place to retire.

On average, males are more likely to move interstate than females, particularly in the 35–54 years age group. The sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) of all interstate movers for the period 1986–91 was 103.9 while the sex ratio of the population as a whole in 1991 was 99.4. The sex ratio of movers into and out of most States did not

vary much from the overall average, except in Western Australia (108.5 and 111.7) and the Northern Territory (113.1 and 110.5). Sex ratios of more than 120 were recorded for the one-way flows from Queensland and Tasmania to the Northern Territory.

MEDIAN AGE AND SEX RATIO OF INTERSTATE MOVERS—1986–91

	MEDIAN AGE.....		SEX RATIO.....	
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*
State/Territory	years	years		
New South Wales	29.4	30.0	105.9	100.6
Victoria	28.7	30.5	101.5	104.4
Queensland	31.1	28.5	102.5	106.7
South Australia	29.3	29.0	105.2	103.8
Western Australia	29.2	29.0	108.5	111.7
Tasmania	31.0	27.1	103.3	101.0
Northern Territory	28.0	29.8	113.1	110.5
Australian Capital Territory	27.0	29.7	97.9	102.8
Australia	**29.5**	**29.5**	**103.9**	**103.9**

Source: ABS, *1991 Census–Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (Cat. no. 2822.0).

Birthplace

Internal migration of people born overseas is very high on arrival and for the first decade or two of their residence in Australia. After this settling-in period their mobility patterns more closely resemble those of the Australian-born population.

MOBILITY RATES(a)—1986–91

Birthplace/year of arrival	*Interstate movers*	*Intrastate movers*	*Total movers*
Overseas			
Arrived before 1971	4.0	26.9	31.0
Arrived 1971–75	5.4	38.1	43.4
Arrived 1976–80	5.7	41.1	46.7
Arrived 1981–86	6.8	49.9	56.7
Australia	5.5	35.0	40.5
Total	**5.3**	**34.7**	**40.0**

(a) Number of movers expressed as a percentage of the population in the same category.

Source: ABS, *1991 Census–Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (Cat. no. 2822.0).

Of the 380,100 overseas-born people counted in the 1991 Census who had arrived in Australia between 1981 and 1985, 215,500 had changed address since the 1986 Census. This represents a mobility rate of 567 per 1,000 population, 40% higher than the mobility rate of the Australian-born population (405 per 1,000). For the same period, the mobility rate of the overseas-born who had arrived between 1976 and 1980 was 467 per 1,000 population, also higher than that for the Australian-born. People who had arrived in Australia before 1971, and who are now in older age groups, had a mobility rate which was lower than that of the Australian-born population as a whole. This overall pattern held true for both interstate and intrastate migration but while the intrastate mobility

rate for people who had arrived between 1981 and 1985 was 43% higher than that of the Australian-born, the interstate rate was only 23% higher.

The pattern of interstate movement of the overseas-born population closely resembles the pattern of the Australian-born with Queensland being the most common destination.

Qualifications and labour force status

In general higher rates of interstate mobility are associated with higher levels of education. Of the 641,700 people aged 15 years and over who moved interstate in 1986–91, 42% had post-school qualifications compared to 39% for the population as a whole. Their interstate mobility rates varied from 5.6 for people with skilled vocational training (trade certificates) to 9.0 for those with higher degrees. Among people with no qualifications, the interstate mobility rate was much lower at 4.9.

Interstate mobility rates also varied with labour force status although, because labour force status was measured at the time of the census, the relationship between them is not clear. However, employment related reasons are among the most important motivating factors for people moving interstate. Overall, 71% of interstate movers aged 15 years and over were in the labour force at the 1991 Census compared to 61% of the total population aged 15 years and over. These proportions varied with level of education from 64% of those with no post-school qualifications to 90% of people with higher degrees. Interstate mobility rates also varied from 4.1 for people with no post-school qualifications who were not in the labour force to 9.1 for people with higher degrees in the labour force. People who were unemployed at the time of the census had higher interstate mobility rates than those who were employed but whether the move caused the unemployment or vice versa is not available from the census.

INTERSTATE MOBILITY RATES(a)—1986–91

Qualification	*Employed*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Not in labour*	*Total(b)*
Higher degree	9.0	14.3	9.1	7.7	9.0
Graduate diploma	6.7	13.8	6.9	8.1	7.0
Bachelor degree	8.5	12.3	8.6	7.7	8.5
Undergraduate	6.8	12.7	7.0	6.3	6.9
Associate diploma	5.9	9.9	6.1	5.4	6.0
Skilled vocational	5.4	9.7	5.8	4.6	5.6
Basic vocational	6.5	11.6	6.9	6.9	6.9
No qualification	5.1	8.7	5.5	4.1	4.9
Total(c)	**5.6**	**9.1**	**6.0**	**4.3**	**5.4**

(a) Number of movers expressed as a percentage of the population in the same category.

(b) Includes labour force not stated.

(c) Includes qualifications not stated, not recognised or inadequately described.

Source: ABS, *1991 Census–Population Growth and Distribution in Australia* (Cat. no. 2822.0).

Labour force participation of interstate arrivals and departures exceeded the national average in every State and Territory, but with considerable variation. For example, among people who moved to Queensland and Tasmania, about 65% were in the labour force, while among movers to the two Territories the figures were 82% for the Northern Territory and 76% for the Australian Capital Territory. These figures, when considered in the context of the age distribution of interstate movers, suggest that movement to these regions was connected with retirement or work opportunities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 Over time the manner in which some information in this publication was collected and calculated has changed. Some data included in this publication is based on data sources outside of the ABS. These sources have varied in availability, quality and timeliness.

TECHNIQUES FOR ESTIMATION

Population

2 Until 1971 annual estimates of Australia's population have been based on unadjusted Census counts on actual location basis, updated for post-censal years according to registered births and deaths by State of registration, and interstate and overseas migration. From 1971 population estimates have been based on Census counts by State of usual residence adjusted for underenumeration and including Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. In intercensal periods they have been updated quarterly according to registered births and deaths by State of usual residence and estimated interstate and overseas migration.

Internal migration

3 Australia has never had a comprehensive register of interstate movers, and so estimates of internal migration have been based on other data sources. These data sources have varied in availability, quality and timeliness. Therefore, the ABS has used models for estimating interstate migration based on the following data:

- until 1960: numbers of air, rail, sea and bus passengers travelling interstate;
- from 1961 to 1970: child endowment recipients and electoral rolls;
- from 1971 to 1985: family allowance data; and
- since 1986: Medicare data.

Until 1975 net interstate and overseas migration included an adjustment for intercensal discrepancy (the difference between the population estimate based on the previous census and the estimate based on the new census).

Overseas migration

4 Until 1975 overseas migration was calculated by subtracting the number of departures from Australia from the number of arrivals to Australia. Since 1976, net overseas migration has been calculated as permanent and long-term arrivals less permanent and long-term depatures plus category jumping. See glossary or Information Paper: *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 3228.0) for more details.

INCLUSION OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

5 In 1967 Australia passed a referendum which meant that 'full-blooded Aborigines' were not excluded from population counts. Following this, population estimates were backdated to 1961 to include this component of the population. However, births, deaths and natural increase of the 'full-blooded' Aboriginal population have only been included in data since 1966.

6 Due to the concerns about the quality of data on births, deaths and population estimates of full-blooded Aborigines in the 1960s, the revisions backdated to 1961 should not be used as estimates of the Indigenous population.

CHANGE TO A USUAL RESIDENCE BASIS

7 For most of this century, demographic data has been collected on a State of enumeration/registration basis. This means that the population of a State at a Census date was assumed to be the number of people counted in that State in the Census, and intercensal estimates were calculated by adjusting for the number of births and deaths registered in that State.

8 Since 1971 population estimates have been calculated on the basis of where people usually live. Births have been calculated on a usual residence basis since 1969, and deaths since 1971.

AUSTRALIA'S TERRITORIES

9 Until January 1911, the Australian Capital Territory did not separately exist, and so the population in the region was included in New South Wales.

10 In 1916 Jervis Bay Territory was formed and included in the population of the Australian Capital Territory.

11 Until June 1993 data for Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands were included with Western Australia, while data for Jervis Bay was included with the Australian Capital Territory. From July 1993 the population of these 'Other Territories' have not been associated with any State or Territory but have still been included in the national total.

WAR TIME

12 During World War I, troops leaving Australia were regarded as emigrants, while those returning were regarded as immigrants. This largely explains the record loss in 1916, and the second highest migration gain (after 1988) in 1919. Deaths of Australia's troops overseas were excluded.

13 During World War II, troop movements between September 1939 and June 1947 were excluded from calculations of migration. Deaths of these troops were not included in death and natural increase statistics, but were removed from the population.

CALCULATION OF RATES

14 Rates can be divided into three categories:

- Growth rates, such as those found in appendix table13, are calculated by dividing the growth over the year into the population at the end of the previous year.
- Infant mortality rates (appendix table 25) are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths registered in a year by the number of births registered in that year.
- Other rates, such as those in appendix tables 14, 15, 17 and 21, are calculated as the number of events in a year divided by the mean population over that year. From 1994, the mid-year population has been used instead of the mean population.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
——	break in continuity of series where drawn across a column between consecutive figures

APPENDIX — TIME SERIES FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES

1 MALE POPULATION—31 December

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	720 840	608 436	282 291	180 440	117 885	90 945	3 999	..	2 004 836
1902	736 142	604 318	284 215	177 545	128 370	93 571	3 847	..	2 028 008
1903	748 821	599 950	286 871	176 556	134 140	95 224	3 582	..	2 045 144
1904	765 713	597 617	289 785	178 509	141 694	95 951	3 514	..	2 072 783
1905	782 897	598 134	291 807	181 467	146 498	95 947	3 368	..	2 100 118
1906	800 820	600 856	294 063	184 803	148 061	94 879	3 248	..	2 126 730
1907	823 413	605 775	296 670	188 023	146 264	96 973	3 095	..	2 160 213
1908	832 419	614 937	302 370	194 903	148 447	97 942	2 963	..	2 193 981
1909	845 228	631 021	314 481	198 719	151 325	98 514	2 927	..	2 242 215
1910	858 181	646 482	325 513	206 557	157 971	98 866	2 738	..	2 296 308
1911	890 578	668 818	338 969	214 061	167 993	98 101	2 644	1 068	2 382 232
1912	941 555	690 056	346 511	221 906	173 897	100 423	2 808	1 074	2 478 230
1913	973 092	707 444	360 333	226 813	180 534	102 695	2 927	1 093	2 554 931
1914	982 522	713 307	369 697	227 679	178 978	101 171	3 166	1 056	2 577 576
1915	972 765	694 210	366 047	220 967	170 890	98 653	3 587	957	2 528 076
1916	946 105	666 245	352 271	212 585	159 237	95 995	3 713	1 194	2 437 345
1917	960 403	671 075	354 497	213 671	157 532	96 928	3 749	1 080	2 458 935
1918	984 796	684 243	363 154	219 701	159 865	100 089	3 500	1 179	2 516 527
1919	1 042 379	739 956	390 122	240 203	174 981	106 352	3 377	1 008	2 698 378
1920	1 067 945	753 803	396 555	245 300	176 895	107 259	2 911	1 062	2 751 730
1921	1 086 454	765 306	403 261	251 170	178 968	110 353	2 765	1 138	2 799 415
1922	1 112 319	789 517	411 955	255 181	184 471	110 262	2 653	1 467	2 867 825
1923	1 134 444	807 884	422 261	261 681	191 131	110 760	2 704	1 445	2 932 310
1924	1 160 794	825 919	431 847	268 615	197 676	110 238	2 782	1 696	2 999 567
1925	1 184 465	840 817	444 330	276 265	202 554	110 172	2 860	2 298	3 063 761
1926	1 212 046	855 035	452 968	285 013	206 797	108 895	3 146	2 902	3 126 802
1927	1 241 763	870 718	460 319	289 303	215 851	110 013	3 569	3 322	3 194 858
1928	1 266 254	879 478	468 323	289 639	225 072	110 750	3 231	4 670	3 247 417
1929	1 283 241	886 472	473 948	288 597	231 361	112 244	3 496	4 736	3 284 095
1930	1 294 419	892 422	481 559	288 618	232 868	113 505	3 599	4 732	3 311 722
1931	1 302 893	896 429	487 932	289 397	232 397	115 176	3 462	4 891	3 332 577
1932	1 315 003	900 663	492 516	290 254	233 049	116 067	3 353	4 560	3 355 465
1933	1 324 913	904 868	497 460	291 727	234 744	116 922	3 373	5 042	3 379 049
1934	1 335 351	909 806	502 483	292 531	236 140	117 043	3 446	5 065	3 401 865
1935	1 344 696	910 740	508 348	293 667	238 739	118 124	3 490	5 234	3 423 038
1936	1 356 004	913 959	514 150	294 835	240 827	119 038	3 607	5 606	3 448 026
1937	1 369 186	916 974	519 679	295 653	244 050	121 136	3 656	5 952	3 476 286
1938	1 381 054	924 034	525 264	297 604	246 943	122 427	3 841	6 376	3 507 543
1939	1 393 358	929 470	532 038	299 212	249 065	123 194	5 136	7 187	3 538 660
1940	1 402 297	947 037	536 712	297 885	248 734	123 650	6 337	7 856	3 570 508
1941	1 410 509	964 619	537 879	301 645	246 842	122 153	7 264	7 733	3 598 644
1942	1 427 739	970 729	534 767	303 511	246 816	122 440	6 056	7 641	3 619 699
1943	1 436 177	979 549	542 738	305 655	246 389	123 067	7 216	7 368	3 648 159
1944	1 449 551	986 889	548 848	308 853	249 301	124 293	7 235	7 825	3 682 795
1945	1 464 686	994 784	556 829	312 588	251 590	125 854	7 252	8 283	3 721 866
1946	1 480 644	1 006 395	563 013	317 238	255 310	128 007	7 263	8 819	3 766 689
1947	1 501 399	1 016 724	570 993	325 399	261 653	135 195	7 389	9 710	3 828 462
1948	1 523 810	1 039 037	584 560	335 085	268 304	138 843	8 016	10 931	3 908 586
1949	1 579 257	1 071 759	601 723	349 600	280 273	143 433	8 650	12 557	4 047 252
1950	1 627 618	1 114 497	620 329	364 705	294 758	147 103	9 414	13 021	4 191 445

For footnotes see end of table.

1 MALE POPULATION—31 December *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	1 667 566	1 150 009	636 935	375 188	304 454	153 721	9 370	13 690	4 310 933
1952	1 695 899	1 189 262	652 974	388 433	316 700	157 702	9 477	15 081	4 425 528
1953	1 713 639	1 212 060	666 348	397 610	326 372	161 305	9 854	16 090	4 503 278
1954	1 739 535	1 244 739	680 224	409 733	334 342	162 393	10 243	16 458	4 597 667
1955	1 774 382	1 281 891	696 544	423 042	343 838	165 356	11 149	17 615	4 713 817
1956	1 807 840	1 319 445	714 288	436 807	350 333	168 695	11 885	19 553	4 828 846
1957	1 845 075	1 348 351	726 623	448 411	356 195	172 186	12 499	20 820	4 930 160
1958	1 875 863	1 379 857	740 017	458 401	361 441	174 465	13 094	22 957	5 026 095
1959	1 908 062	1 413 523	753 906	471 868	366 253	178 109	14 256	26 386	5 132 363
1960	1 951 907	1 453 815	766 448	483 802	372 665	180 511	14 785	29 140	5 253 073
1961(b)	1 987 831	1 485 348	784 711	494 581	384 773	178 864	25 474	32 722	5 374 304
1962	2 020 777	1 511 418	795 010	503 233	395 891	181 085	26 177	36 449	5 470 040
1963	2 047 191	1 540 749	810 535	514 666	407 024	183 330	27 798	40 320	5 571 613
1964	2 078 808	1 573 966	825 775	529 100	417 023	185 051	29 267	43 972	5 682 962
1965	2 112 610	1 602 058	841 926	544 257	427 330	186 483	30 632	48 333	5 793 629
1966	2 140 218	1 627 787	854 986	553 951	440 913	188 180	32 811	51 796	5 890 642
1967	2 171 067	1 653 363	868 549	559 256	458 438	190 369	35 861	55 377	5 992 280
1968	2 206 900	1 679 213	883 587	566 691	479 938	192 871	39 266	59 719	6 108 185
1969	2 251 495	1 710 586	898 857	574 692	500 378	194 788	42 580	64 962	6 238 338
1970	2 292 534	1 739 916	914 631	584 357	520 174	196 363	46 561	70 341	6 364 877
1971(c)	2 393 833	1 815 332	944 899	601 996	547 563	200 569	49 303	79 343	6 632 838
1972	2 419 043	1 841 114	970 145	608 766	558 030	201 613	52 075	84 893	6 735 679
1973	2 440 268	1 863 086	998 847	615 660	568 500	202 812	54 592	91 723	6 835 488
1974	2 466 491	1 887 222	1 024 704	627 714	584 552	204 629	48 021	98 607	6 941 940
1975	2 472 519	1 896 188	1 043 639	633 187	594 518	205 899	52 761	103 521	7 002 232
1976	2 484 986	1 905 656	1 061 986	637 839	605 932	206 936	55 467	106 977	7 065 779
1977	2 508 436	1 918 212	1 081 423	643 191	618 210	208 284	58 362	109 289	7 145 407
1978	2 531 524	1 927 106	1 101 246	645 391	627 238	209 567	60 928	110 574	7 213 574
1979	2 560 871	1 937 866	1 124 997	648 211	636 442	210 654	62 532	111 768	7 293 341
1980	2 593 277	1 951 449	1 156 231	651 560	648 922	211 646	65 059	113 283	7 391 427
1981	2 624 579	1 969 349	1 200 504	657 014	667 381	212 935	68 023	114 554	7 514 339
1982	2 655 478	1 991 532	1 235 548	663 641	684 771	214 168	70 671	117 370	7 633 179
1983	2 678 250	2 012 443	1 259 140	671 738	697 570	216 145	74 225	120 904	7 730 415
1984	2 706 580	2 033 611	1 281 035	677 950	708 066	218 417	77 307	123 402	7 826 368
1985	2 739 325	2 055 418	1 306 321	684 416	724 952	220 701	80 913	127 987	7 940 033
1986	2 777 230	2 076 705	1 331 718	689 991	745 203	222 486	82 828	131 159	8 057 320
1987	2 822 255	2 102 763	1 357 083	694 962	763 238	223 099	84 054	134 292	8 181 746
1988	2 865 373	2 132 228	1 394 568	701 150	785 839	224 486	84 567	136 857	8 325 068
1989	2 889 741	2 157 614	1 435 984	707 424	803 939	227 368	85 139	139 447	8 446 656
1990	2 918 868	2 182 990	1 468 021	713 922	817 518	230 360	86 412	142 442	8 560 533
1991	2 950 067	2 198 904	1 500 733	720 531	827 945	232 203	86 975	145 741	8 663 099
1992	2 973 970	2 209 760	1 539 261	724 972	837 654	233 475	87 654	148 366	8 755 112
1993(d)	2 994 127	2 213 204	1 581 520	727 985	847 879	234 182	88 391	150 374	8 839 100
1994	3 020 454	2 221 407	1 620 790	730 325	861 133	234 468	88 862	151 810	8 930 704
1995	3 055 737	2 237 495	1 662 643	732 553	876 869	234 688	90 918	153 709	9 046 087

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5, and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

2 FEMALE POPULATION—31 December

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	654 615	601 464	224 430	178 890	75 716	84 288	674	..	1 820 077
1902	665 801	603 913	228 025	179 462	83 603	85 879	627	..	1 847 310
1903	676 362	604 792	230 857	180 477	90 608	87 700	652	..	1 871 448
1904	689 745	607 991	235 150	180 859	97 714	89 216	692	..	1 901 367
1905	704 987	612 287	239 675	181 154	103 640	90 438	678	..	1 932 859
1906	720 798	618 976	244 910	181 710	107 112	90 593	656	..	1 964 755
1907	738 159	627 032	249 135	185 640	108 276	92 625	642	..	2 001 509
1908	751 504	635 512	254 729	190 928	111 224	93 791	609	..	2 038 297
1909	768 671	646 001	263 364	194 178	114 350	94 605	576	..	2 081 745
1910	785 674	654 926	273 503	200 311	118 861	94 937	563	..	2 128 775
1911	808 798	671 075	284 154	205 331	125 930	94 824	589	853	2 191 554
1912	843 857	692 497	292 242	211 041	131 724	95 504	628	866	2 268 359
1913	871 635	707 972	303 478	217 760	139 401	96 980	689	895	2 338 810
1914	897 719	721 881	312 102	220 217	143 111	97 532	737	903	2 394 202
1915	920 684	730 235	319 020	225 018	145 773	98 883	896	872	2 441 381
1916	938 946	738 418	324 755	229 253	147 643	99 608	952	1 029	2 480 604
1917	959 640	745 985	332 007	233 036	149 306	101 077	1 053	1 024	2 523 128
1918	977 171	753 002	341 097	237 851	150 318	102 754	1 139	1 053	2 564 385
1919	996 368	763 079	346 016	241 260	152 879	103 515	1 168	911	2 605 196
1920	1 023 777	774 106	354 069	245 706	154 428	105 493	1 078	910	2 659 567
1921	1 045 236	785 421	362 463	250 572	157 580	108 323	994	940	2 711 529
1922	1 069 198	800 756	370 424	256 421	161 073	109 506	959	1 124	2 769 461
1923	1 088 435	817 571	379 583	260 531	165 728	109 651	946	1 231	2 823 676
1924	1 112 229	831 232	390 237	266 331	170 648	109 434	946	1 378	2 882 435
1925	1 137 875	843 234	400 512	270 783	174 973	109 192	961	1 736	2 939 266
1926	1 164 632	856 952	409 518	275 912	178 436	108 680	951	2 137	2 997 218
1927	1 191 892	871 114	416 066	280 327	184 046	109 138	1 027	2 548	3 056 158
1928	1 216 875	882 268	422 554	282 948	189 549	109 569	1 023	3 567	3 108 353
1929	1 236 452	891 797	428 188	284 376	195 276	111 034	1 284	3 711	3 152 118
1930	1 251 934	900 183	435 177	285 849	198 742	111 792	1 365	3 987	3 189 029
1931	1 263 421	907 141	441 794	287 682	201 289	113 288	1 384	4 030	3 220 029
1932	1 276 728	912 724	446 581	289 039	203 271	114 540	1 433	4 004	3 248 320
1933	1 288 691	919 349	451 684	291 019	205 898	115 253	1 454	4 298	3 277 646
1934	1 301 112	926 854	457 361	291 958	207 589	114 595	1 522	4 391	3 305 382
1935	1 313 376	930 855	462 949	293 095	210 884	115 299	1 640	4 526	3 332 624
1936	1 326 316	935 648	468 828	294 935	213 373	116 735	1 754	4 798	3 362 387
1937	1 342 357	940 017	474 901	296 144	216 492	118 434	1 770	5 091	3 395 206
1938	1 356 137	947 065	480 259	298 238	219 741	119 692	1 889	5 345	3 428 366
1939	1 373 057	953 663	488 057	300 101	223 315	120 062	2 151	5 846	3 466 252
1940	1 388 651	967 881	494 740	301 171	225 342	120 352	2 637	6 304	3 507 078
1941	1 402 547	981 806	500 592	304 721	226 371	119 982	2 505	6 430	3 544 954
1942	1 420 401	991 829	503 158	307 467	229 839	119 997	2 235	6 471	3 581 397
1943	1 434 534	1 002 067	511 846	310 372	231 875	121 186	3 189	6 430	3 621 499
1944	1 451 488	1 011 065	519 407	314 177	235 474	122 596	3 242	6 780	3 664 229
1945	1 468 312	1 020 323	528 035	318 294	238 498	124 426	3 294	7 149	3 708 331
1946	1 481 748	1 033 374	533 818	323 180	241 663	126 563	3 379	7 567	3 751 292
1947	1 501 235	1 045 985	541 825	329 233	247 109	132 741	3 503	7 870	3 809 501
1948	1 524 496	1 069 088	553 984	335 530	253 695	134 558	4 169	8 359	3 883 879
1949	1 570 549	1 097 125	568 596	346 018	263 911	137 910	4 689	9 520	3 998 318
1950	1 613 439	1 122 685	585 089	358 138	277 891	143 230	5 006	10 558	4 116 036

For footnotes see end of table.

2 FEMALE POPULATION—31 December *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	1 647 106	1 149 529	601 343	368 597	285 885	148 066	5 244	11 204	4 216 974
1952	1 672 087	1 177 457	618 282	380 137	296 235	151 856	5 294	12 693	4 314 041
1953	1 695 370	1 203 975	632 072	388 055	305 371	155 160	5 781	13 624	4 399 408
1954	1 722 997	1 233 247	645 257	398 517	314 365	156 825	6 213	14 848	4 492 269
1955	1 752 152	1 264 441	662 314	411 619	324 771	159 563	6 803	16 345	4 598 008
1956	1 781 531	1 298 667	678 285	425 145	330 935	162 645	7 542	17 275	4 702 025
1957	1 817 829	1 332 204	693 878	437 841	339 039	166 621	8 221	18 294	4 813 927
1958	1 852 937	1 365 308	709 320	449 652	345 755	169 433	8 862	19 996	4 921 263
1959	1 886 015	1 397 906	723 255	462 629	352 438	173 240	9 558	23 564	5 028 605
1960	1 925 354	1 434 475	735 838	473 220	358 368	175 458	10 002	26 132	5 138 847
1961(b)	1 963 820	1 469 951	755 540	484 770	370 440	174 394	19 825	29 610	5 268 350
1962	2 001 584	1 499 625	767 835	495 012	381 357	177 002	20 507	33 097	5 376 019
1963	2 030 552	1 530 297	784 911	507 721	391 871	179 469	22 093	36 955	5 483 869
1964	2 063 313	1 563 955	800 750	522 854	401 098	181 457	23 487	40 553	5 597 467
1965	2 098 439	1 593 802	817 497	538 701	410 918	183 125	24 832	44 465	5 711 779
1966	2 127 234	1 622 056	832 076	549 789	423 180	185 129	26 541	48 196	5 814 201
1967	2 158 846	1 650 243	847 254	556 670	438 550	187 472	28 538	52 400	5 919 973
1968	2 194 312	1 677 614	864 137	565 446	457 862	190 184	30 957	56 885	6 037 397
1969	2 239 270	1 710 592	880 833	574 683	476 242	192 210	33 251	61 798	6 168 879
1970	2 281 201	1 742 115	898 153	585 873	493 878	193 890	36 261	67 221	6 298 592
1971(c)	2 372 786	1 818 511	930 031	606 716	522 784	198 881	39 596	76 237	6 565 542
1972	2 401 803	1 845 022	954 513	613 382	534 574	200 273	42 551	81 491	6 673 609
1973	2 427 850	1 867 738	982 787	619 922	545 482	201 813	45 292	87 972	6 778 856
1974	2 459 504	1 892 365	1 008 269	632 044	561 439	204 197	37 196	95 024	6 890 038
1975	2 474 922	1 904 468	1 028 686	637 467	572 885	205 558	42 727	99 936	6 966 649
1976	2 493 475	1 918 285	1 048 445	642 318	585 748	206 766	45 668	103 623	7 044 328
1977	2 520 524	1 934 377	1 069 603	649 074	599 006	208 265	48 517	106 760	7 136 126
1978	2 547 868	1 947 395	1 090 340	653 243	609 163	209 557	50 976	108 714	7 217 256
1979	2 579 321	1 962 127	1 114 702	656 398	620 650	211 581	53 549	110 812	7 309 140
1980	2 612 103	1 979 206	1 145 471	661 063	634 583	213 556	56 627	113 334	7 415 943
1981	2 642 315	1 999 049	1 187 439	668 162	652 840	215 348	59 695	114 930	7 539 778
1982	2 672 743	2 021 155	1 220 927	674 142	670 200	216 806	62 113	117 626	7 655 712
1983	2 696 665	2 042 055	1 244 145	681 470	683 441	218 955	65 294	121 056	7 753 081
1984	2 725 172	2 064 029	1 266 043	687 383	694 966	221 653	67 986	123 682	7 850 914
1985	2 757 142	2 085 003	1 290 779	692 422	711 948	223 875	71 443	127 921	7 960 533
1986	2 797 021	2 107 137	1 317 060	697 508	732 195	225 749	73 750	131 029	8 081 449
1987	2 843 964	2 132 182	1 346 433	703 997	750 117	226 721	74 986	134 495	8 212 895
1988	2 886 881	2 163 072	1 386 301	711 173	773 075	228 295	75 969	137 248	8 362 014
1989	2 913 338	2 190 611	1 428 023	718 037	792 286	231 042	76 958	139 772	8 490 067
1990	2 943 629	2 217 717	1 460 692	724 960	806 872	234 160	78 635	142 570	8 609 235
1991	2 978 714	2 236 783	1 494 327	731 375	818 911	236 201	79 520	145 540	8 721 371
1992	3 005 503	2 249 664	1 532 576	735 468	829 084	237 319	80 993	147 499	8 818 106
1993(d)	3 029 570	2 255 631	1 573 974	738 366	839 522	237 971	82 214	149 010	8 907 529
1994	3 057 091	2 264 922	1 612 457	740 893	853 211	238 348	83 267	149 899	9 001 375
1995	3 096 294	2 283 323	1 653 496	742 968	869 522	238 480	85 947	151 177	9 122 512

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

3 TOTAL POPULATION—31 December

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	1 375 455	1 209 900	506 721	359 330	193 601	175 233	4 673	..	3 824 913
1902	1 401 943	1 208 231	512 240	357 007	211 973	179 450	4 474	..	3 875 318
1903	1 425 183	1 204 742	517 728	357 033	224 748	182 924	4 234	..	3 916 592
1904	1 455 458	1 205 608	524 935	359 368	239 408	185 167	4 206	..	3 974 150
1905	1 487 884	1 210 421	531 482	362 621	250 138	186 385	4 046	..	4 032 977
1906	1 521 618	1 219 832	538 973	366 513	255 173	185 472	3 904	..	4 091 485
1907	1 561 572	1 232 807	545 805	373 663	254 540	189 598	3 737	..	4 161 722
1908	1 583 923	1 250 449	557 099	385831	259 671	191 733	3 572	..	4 232 278
1909	1 613 899	1 277 022	577 845	392 897	265 675	193 119	3 503	..	4 323 960
1910	1 643 855	1 301 408	599 016	406 868	276 832	193 803	3 301	..	4 425 083
1911	1 699 376	1 339 893	623 123	419 392	293 923	192 925	3 233	1 921	4 573 786
1912	1 785 412	1 382 553	638 753	432 947	305 621	195 927	3 436	1 940	4 746 589
1913	1 844 727	1 415 416	663 811	444 573	319 935	199 675	3 616	1 988	4 893 741
1914	1 880 241	1 435 188	681 799	447 896	322 089	198 703	3 903	1 959	4 971 778
1915	1 893 449	1 424 445	685 067	445 985	316 663	197 536	4 483	1 829	4 969 457
1916	1 885 051	1 404 663	677 026	441 838	306 880	195 603	4 665	2 223	4 917 949
1917	1 920 043	1 417 060	686 504	446 707	306 838	198 005	4 802	2 104	4 982 063
1918	1 961 967	1 437 245	704 251	457 552	310 183	202 843	4 639	2 232	5 080 912
1919	2 038 747	1 503 035	736 138	481 463	327 860	209 867	4 545	1 919	5 303 574
1920	2 091 722	1 527 909	750 624	491 006	331 323	212 752	3 989	1 972	5 411 297
1921	2 131 690	1 550 727	765 724	501 742	336 548	218 676	3 759	2 078	5 510 944
1922	2 181 517	1 590 273	782 379	511 602	345 544	219 768	3 612	2 591	5 637 286
1923	2 222 879	1 625 455	801 844	522 212	356 859	220 411	3 650	2 676	5 755 986
1924	2 273 023	1 657 151	822 084	534 946	368 324	219 672	3 728	3 074	5 882 002
1925	2 322 340	1 684 051	844 842	547 048	377 527	219 364	3 821	4 034	6 003 027
1926	2 376 678	1 711 987	862 486	560 925	385 233	217 575	4 097	5 039	6 124 020
1927	2 433 655	1 741 832	876 385	569 630	399 897	219 151	4 596	5 870	6 251 016
1928	2 483 129	1 761 746	890 877	572 587	414 621	220 319	4 254	8 237	6 355 770
1929	2 519 693	1 778 269	902 136	572 973	426 637	223 278	4 780	8 447	6 436 213
1930	2 546 353	1 792 605	916 736	574 467	431 610	225 297	4 964	8 719	6 500 751
1931	2 566 314	1 803 570	929 726	577 079	433 686	228 464	4 846	8 921	6 552 606
1932	2 591 731	1 813 387	939 097	579 293	436 320	230 607	4 786	8 564	6 603 785
1933	2 613 604	1 824 217	949 144	582 746	440 642	232 175	4 827	9 340	6 656 695
1934	2 636 463	1 836 660	959 844	584 489	443 729	231 638	4 968	9 456	6 707 247
1935	2 658 072	1 841 595	971 297	586 762	449 623	233 423	5 130	9 760	6 755 662
1936	2 682 320	1 849 607	982 978	589 770	454 200	235 773	5 361	10 404	6 810 413
1937	2 711 543	1 856 991	994 580	591 797	460 542	239 570	5 426	11 043	6 871 492
1938	2 737 191	1 871 099	1 005 523	595 842	466 684	242 119	5 730	11 721	6 935 909
1939	2 766 415	1 883 133	1 020 095	599 313	472 380	243 256	7 287	13 033	7 004 912
1940	2 790 948	1 914 918	1 031 452	599 056	474 076	244 002	8 974	14 160	7 077 586
1941	2 813 056	1 946 425	1 038 471	606 366	473 213	242 135	9 769	14 163	7 143 598
1942	2 848 140	1 962 558	1 037 925	610 978	476 655	242 437	8 291	14 112	7 201 096
1943	2 870 711	1 981 616	1 054 584	616 027	478 264	244 253	10 405	13 798	7 269 658
1944	2 901 039	1 997 954	1 068 255	623 030	484 775	246 889	10 477	14 605	7 347 024
1945	2 932 998	2 015 107	1 084 864	630 882	490 088	250 280	10 546	15 432	7 430 197
1946	2 962 392	2 039 769	1 096 831	640 418	496 973	254 570	10 642	16 386	7 517 981
1947	3 002 634	2 062 709	1 112 818	654 632	508 762	267 936	10 892	17 580	7 637 963
1948	3 048 306	2 108 125	1 138 544	670 615	521 999	273 401	12 185	19 290	7 792 465
1949	3 149 806	2 168 884	1 170 319	695 618	544 184	281 343	13 339	22 077	8 045 570
1950	3 241 057	2 237 182	1 205 418	722 843	572 649	290 333	14 420	23 579	8 307 481

For footnotes see end of table.

3 TOTAL POPULATION—31 December *continued*

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Australia*
1951	3 314 672	2 299 538	1 238 278	743 785	590 339	301 787	14 614	24 894	8 527 907
1952	3 367 986	2 366 719	1 271 256	768 570	612 935	309 558	14 771	27 774	8 739 569
1953	3 409 009	2 416 035	1 298 420	785 665	631 743	316 465	15 635	29 714	8 902 686
1954	3 462 532	2 477 986	1 325 481	808 250	648 707	319 218	16 456	31 306	9 089 936
1955	3 526 534	2 546 332	1 358 858	834 661	668 609	324 919	17 952	33 960	9 311 825
1956	3 589 371	2 618 112	1 392 573	861 952	681 268	331 340	19 427	36 828	9 530 871
1957	3 662 904	2 680 555	1 420 501	886 252	695 234	338 807	20 720	39 114	9 744 087
1958	3 728 800	2 745 165	1 449 337	908 053	707 196	343 898	21 956	42 953	9 947 358
1959	3 794 077	2 811 429	1 477 161	934 497	718 691	351 349	23 814	49 950	10 160 968
1960	3 877 261	2 888 290	1 502 286	957 022	731 033	355 969	24 787	55 272	10 391 920
1961(b)	3 951 651	2 955 299	1 540 251	979 351	755 213	353 258	45 299	62 332	10 642 654
1962	4 022 361	3 011 043	1 562 845	998 245	777 248	358 087	46 684	69 546	10 846 059
1963	4 077 743	3 071 046	1 595 446	1 022 387	798 895	362 799	49 891	77 275	11 055 482
1964	4 142 121	3 137 921	1 626 525	1 051 954	818 121	366 508	52 754	84 525	11 280 429
1965	4 211 049	3 195 860	1 659 423	1 082 958	838 248	369 608	55 464	92 798	11 505 408
1966	4 267 452	3 249 843	1 687 062	1 103 740	864 093	373 309	59 352	99 992	11 704 843
1967	4 329 913	3 303 606	1 715 803	1 115 926	896 988	377 841	64 399	107 777	11 912 253
1968	4 401 212	3 356 827	1 747 724	1 132 137	937 800	383 055	70 223	116 604	12 145 582
1969	4 490 765	3 421 178	1 779 690	1 149 375	976 620	386 998	75 831	126 760	12 407 217
1970	4 573 735	3 482 031	1 812 784	1 170 230	1 014 052	390 253	82 822	137 562	12 663 469
1971(c)	4 766 619	3 633 843	1 874 930	1 208 712	1 070 347	399 450	88 899	155 580	13 198 380
1972	4 820 846	3 686 136	1 924 658	1 222 148	1 092 604	401 886	94 626	166 384	13 409 288
1973	4 868 118	3 730 824	1 981 634	1 235 582	1 113 982	404 625	99 884	179 695	13 614 344
1974	4 925 995	3 779 587	2 032 973	1 259 758	1 145 991	408 826	85 217	193 631	13 831 978
1975	4 947 441	3 800 656	2 072 325	1 270 654	1 167 403	411 457	95 488	203 457	13 968 881
1976	4 978 461	3 823 941	2 110 431	1 280 157	1 191 680	413 702	101 135	210 600	14 110 107
1977	5 028 960	3 852 589	2 151 026	1 292 265	1 217 216	416 549	106 879	216 049	14 281 533
1978	5 079 392	3 874 501	2 191 586	1 298 634	1 236 401	419 124	111 904	219 288	14 430 830
1979	5 140 192	3 899 993	2 239 699	1 304 609	1 257 092	422 235	116 081	222 580	14 602 481
1980	5 205 380	3 930 655	2 301 702	1 312 623	1 283 505	425 202	121 686	226 617	14 807 370
1981	5 266 894	3 968 398	2 3879 43	1 325 176	1 320 221	428 283	127 718	229 484	15 054 117
1982	5 328 221	4 012 687	2 456 475	1 337 783	1 354 971	430 974	132 784	234 996	15 288 891
1983	5 374 915	4 054 498	2 503 285	1 353 208	1 381 011	435 100	139 519	241 960	15 483 496
1984	5 431 752	4 097 640	2 547 078	1 365 333	1 403 032	440 070	145 293	247 084	15 677 282
1985	5 496 467	4 140 421	2 597 100	1 376 838	1 436 900	444 576	152 356	255 908	15 900 566
1986	5 574 251	4 183 842	2 648 778	1 387 499	1 477 398	448 235	156 578	262 188	16 138 769
1987	5 666 219	4 234 945	2 703 516	1 398 959	1 513 355	449 820	159 040	268 787	16 394 641
1988	5 752 254	4 295 300	2 780 869	1 412 323	1 558 914	452 781	160 536	274 105	16 687 082
1989	5 803 079	4 348 225	2 864 007	1 425 461	1 596 225	458 410	162 097	279 219	16 936 723
1990	5 862 497	4 400 707	2 928 713	1 438 882	1 624 390	464 520	165 047	285 012	17 169 768
1991	5 928 781	4 435 687	2 995 060	1 451 906	1 646 856	468 404	166 495	291 281	17 384 470
1992	5 979 473	4 459 424	3 071 837	1 460 440	1 666 738	470 794	168 647	295 865	17 573 218
1993(d)	6 023 697	4 468 835	3 155 494	1 466 351	1 687 401	472 153	170 605	299 384	17 746 629
1994	6 077 545	4 486 329	3 233 247	1 471 218	1 714 344	472 816	172 129	301 709	17 932 079
1995	6 152 031	4 520 818	3 316 139	1 475 521	1 746 391	473 168	176 865	304 886	18 168 599

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

4 MALE POPULATION—30 June

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	713 414	604 272	279 644	178 878	115 391	89 380	4 144	..	1 985 123
1902	728 613	603 923	284 338	176 685	125 513	90 483	3 923	..	2 013 478
1903	742 240	600 082	285 192	175 766	132 595	93 971	3 715	..	2 033 561
1904	756 401	596 203	289 246	176 186	140 277	94 961	3 548	..	2 056 822
1905	773 677	595 460	291 403	178 747	146 013	94 932	3 442	..	2 083 674
1906	791 555	597 378	294 306	182 260	148 997	94 130	3 308	..	2 111 934
1907	813 030	602 736	295 844	184 420	147 620	94 046	3 172	..	2 140 868
1908	826 749	606 736	303 064	190 516	148 162	95 192	3 029	..	2 173 448
1909	836 505	619 908	311 909	196 062	150 541	97 018	2 945	..	2 214 888
1910	854 495	632 285	324 426	199 929	154 509	97 026	2 833	..	2 265 503
1911	866 152	657 250	336 741	208 949	164 726	96 208	2 738	1 011	2 333 775
1912	917 145	676 576	345 670	216 455	172 545	96 686	2 740	1 112	2 428 929
1913	958 058	694 192	359 345	224 222	177 436	99 483	3 030	1 570	2 517 336
1914	986 756	713 165	371 919	225 765	181 718	100 016	2 902	1 740	2 583 981
1915	978 144	706 458	376 769	223 013	176 429	99 027	3 578	1 572	2 564 990
1916	960 309	678 939	360 896	214 142	165 882	96 405	3 792	1 596	2 481 961
1917	950 316	666 383	354 034	210 395	157 392	94 343	3 928	1 427	2 438 218
1918	972 172	674 441	362 145	215 617	158 064	97 223	4 009	1 356	2 485 027
1919	1 013 277	715 313	376 676	230 307	167 818	102 567	3 612	1 298	2 610 868
1920	1 056 564	744 327	396 700	243 402	176 425	106 214	2 991	1 237	2 727 860
1921	1 071 739	757 244	404 484	249 281	177 558	107 198	2 856	1 547	2 771 907
1922	1 097 542	776 755	411 026	251 797	181 774	108 118	2 705	1 780	2 831 497
1923	1 121 611	798 733	420 894	256 661	187 599	108 289	2 751	2 243	2 898 781
1924	1 143 385	815 481	429 680	264 047	195 130	108 254	2 767	2 706	2 961 450
1925	1 169 327	833 885	442 381	271 590	200 126	107 561	2 939	3 317	3 031 126
1926	1 194 399	845 195	452 895	280 911	204 357	106 477	2 977	4 311	3 091 522
1927	1 224 872	862 334	458 986	287 031	211 119	106 163	3 453	4 840	3 158 798
1928	1 254 807	873 057	466 963	289 582	221 139	107 769	3 435	4 616	3 221 368
1929	1 275 877	881 354	473 406	288 779	228 605	109 109	3 368	4 781	3 265 279
1930	1 286 879	888 591	479 476	288 303	232 222	111 148	3 695	4 940	3 295 254
1931	1 297 253	894 820	486 907	288 902	232 122	112 926	3 568	4 708	3 321 206
1932	1 308 166	897 718	492 172	289 832	232 779	114 403	3 462	4 576	3 343 108
1933	1 318 471	903 244	497 217	290 962	233 937	115 097	3 378	4 805	3 367 111
1934	1 328 268	906 374	502 066	292 088	235 675	115 388	3 421	5 102	3 388 382
1935	1 339 172	908 747	507 039	292 778	237 777	116 121	3 502	5 176	3 410 312
1936	1 347 970	911 638	513 942	294 008	240 201	116 831	3 598	5 578	3 433 766
1937	1 360 640	914 947	519 478	294 368	242 383	118 386	3 705	5 977	3 459 884
1938	1 372 788	920 832	525 113	296 208	245 723	119 313	3 924	6 286	3 490 187
1939	1 385 051	927021	531 823	297 945	248 402	120 766	4 252	6 901	3 522 161
1940	1 396 989	938 945	535 816	298 707	248 888	121 911	5 670	7 655	3 554 581
1941	1 403 840	957 258	539 609	298 156	248 633	121 296	7 323	8 374	3 584 489
1942	1 417 563	972 393	537 540	302 108	247 717	121 677	6 882	7 845	3 613 725
1943	1 430.972	976 846	540 266	304 457	245 222	122 248	7 226	7 148	3 634 385
1944	1 443 478	983 343	545 949	307 202	247 837	123 709	7 224	7 595	3 666 337
1945	1 457 500	991 049	552 935	310 813	250 509	125 079	7 248	8 044	3 703 177
1946	1 471 066	999 191	559 444	314 516	252 860	126 685	7 230	8 531	3 739 523
1947	1 492 211	1 013 867	567 471	320 031	258 076	129 244	7 378	9 092	3 797 370
1948	1 507 895	1 030 563	580 541	329 923	264 399	132 415	8 122	11 371	3 865 229
1949	1 549 199	1 056 958	595 284	340 632	273 421	136 068	8 726	12 268	3 972 558
1950	1 602 664	1 097 556	615 167	357 669	286 540	140 339	9 547	13 398	4 122 880

For footnotes see end of table.

4 MALE POPULATION—30 June *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	1 647 299	1 136 995	631 966	369 590	298 714	145 279	10 073	13 826	4 253 742
1952	1 681 469	1 177 296	647 174	381 453	309 749	151 100	9 973	14 375	4 372 589
1953	1 703 078	1 202 936	662 945	392 694	320 352	155 161	10 101	15 374	4 462 641
1954	1 720 860	1 231 099	676 252	403 903	330 358	157 129	10 288	16 229	4 546 118
1955	1 755 325	1 266 616	692 585	415 338	338 075	159 861	11 431	17 089	4 656 320
1956	1 789 803	1 307 253	708 753	430 712	346 762	162 196	12 021	18 542	4 776 042
1957	1 826 175	1 338 297	723 752	442 909	352 424	165 940	12 675	20 102	4 882 274
1958	1 858 002	1 367 970	735 235	453 614	357 425	169 123	13 163	22 046	4 976 578
1959	1 892 354	1 400 192	749 085	464 787	363 019	172 097	14 291	24 410	5 080 235
1960	1 929 082	1 437 353	763 266	477 609	367 685	174 379	15 221	27 690	5 192 285
1961(b)	1 973 700	1 474 536	779 265	491 406	380 740	177 628	25 052	30 858	5 333 185
1962	2 004 264	1 498 161	789 507	498 240	390 168	179 966	25 845	34 716	5 420 867
1963	2 034 506	1 526 344	802 426	509 324	401 731	182 439	27 099	38 421	5 522 290
1964	2 062 692	1 558 386	818 225	522 458	412 103	184 074	28 595	41 782	5 628 315
1965	2 096 037	1 587 580	834 964	537 051	421 017	185 789	29 818	46 095	5 738 351
1966	2 126 652	1 614 240	849 390	550 196	432 569	187 391	31 159	49 991	5 841 588
1967	2 154 753	1 640 118	861 483	556 872	449 174	189 195	34 312	53 414	5 939 321
1968	2 186 929	1 664 208	875 227	562 254	468 231	191 288	37 671	57 427	6 043 235
1969	2 227 939	1 693 941	891 469	570 329	489 237	193 888	40 877	62 511	6 170 191
1970	2 268 665	1 723 210	905 611	579 011	508 612	195 280	44 307	67 281	6 291 977
1971(c)	2 373 784	1 799 486	932 976	597 572	539 332	199 915	47 750	77 121	6 567 936
1972	2 407 712	1 828 978	956 959	605 054	553 145	200 926	50 870	81 509	6 685 153
1973	2 428 527	1 852 056	984 081	612 069	562 258	202 119	53 250	88 488	6 782 848
1974	2 452 418	1 875 820	1 012 648	618 862	575 430	203 417	56 045	95 028	6 889 668
1975	2 467 784	1 890 499	1 033 697	630 495	588 629	205 265	51 481	101 331	6 969 181
1976	2 476 978	1 900 488	1 053 535	635 152	599 959	206 193	54 096	105 633	7 032 034
1977	2 496 098	1 911 900	1 071 295	640 546	612 145	207 545	56 828	108 345	7 104 702
1978	2 519 784	1 922 930	1 091 582	644 711	623 262	208 859	60 005	110 160	7 181 293
1979	2 546 874	1 932 332	1 112 774	646 249	632 032	210 314	61 991	111 196	7 253 762
1980	2 576 617	1 944 400	1 138 297	650 221	641 935	211 000	63 219	112 371	7 338 060
1981	2 608 351	1 958 717	1 178 447	653 940	657 249	212 565	65 393	113 605	7 448 267
1982	2 643 527	1 981 619	1 219 369	660 066	676 892	213 679	69 388	116 374	7 580 914
1983	2 668 049	2 003 140	1 248 666	667 942	691 681	215 090	72 336	119 442	7 686 346
1984	2 692 083	2 023 349	1 269 559	675 233	702 455	217 409	75 666	122 458	7 778 212
1985	2 723 253	2 045 027	1 293 238	681 229	715 642	219 791	78 999	125 549	7 882 728
1986	2 756 990	2 065 739	1 320 568	687 764	736 131	221 659	81 720	129 616	8 000 187
1987	2 798 066	2 089 786	1 344 029	692 398	754 718	222 879	83 652	132 727	8 118 255
1988	2 842 852	2 116 566	1 374 106	697 670	774 200	223 754	83 903	135 894	8 248 945
1989	2 876 807	2 144 305	1 418 103	704 437	795 463	225 708	84 745	138 021	8 387 589
1990	2 905 892	2 172 635	1 453 511	710 687	812 372	229 256	85 858	141 058	8 511 269
1991	2 936 262	2 192 113	1 483 751	717 622	822 930	231 466	86 629	144 636	8 615 409
1992	2 964 481	2 206 474	1 519 611	723 533	833 193	232 839	87 268	147 540	8 714 939
1993	2 982 125	2 211 575	1 561 791	726 225	842 444	233 743	87 847	150 096	8 795 846
1994(d)	3 006 641	2 216 393	1 602 070	729 480	854 636	234 341	88 459	151 269	8 884 737
1995	3 037 235	2 228 516	1 642 990	731 580	869 514	234 616	89 554	153 198	8 988 670
1996	3 073 633	2 247 279	1 681 688	734 436	884 876	234 800	91 235	155 198	9 104 636

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

5 FEMALE POPULATION—30 June

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	648 322	598 728	222 635	177 196	73 175	82 323	621	..	1 803 000
1902	660 472	602 364	226 750	177 956	80 180	83 414	651	..	1 831 787
1903	671 528	604 236	229 372	178 661	87 631	85 891	639	..	1 857 958
1904	682 579	605 206	233 342	180 289	95 088	87 210	672	..	1 884 386
1905	696 621	609 291	238 051	180 672	101 660	88 419	686	..	1 915 400
1906	712 711	615 059	242 986	180 611	106 176	88 938	668	..	1 947 149
1907	729 812	623 280	247 971	182 584	107 877	89 159	650	..	1 981 333
1908	743 963	631 036	252 977	187 570	110 129	90 943	626	..	2 017 244
1909	760 199	639 555	260 275	191 729	112 974	92 226	593	..	2 057 551
1910	779 689	646 387	270 308	195 514	116 653	92 781	570	..	2 101 902
1911	794 226	662 178	280 808	201 804	123 031	92 362	595	766	2 155 770
1912	825 744	679 324	289 929	206 416	129 421	92 419	595	944	2 224 792
1913	859 805	698 964	299 907	213 194	135 898	93 420	673	975	2 302 836
1914	885 271	712 916	311 334	217 835	141 488	94 427	698	1 040	2 365 009
1915	910 935	725 377	319 453	221 708	145 011	96 292	789	1 014	2 420 579
1916	929 574	733 952	324 720	226 512	147 166	97 195	959	1 134	2 461 212
1917	953 272	742 182	328 550	229 308	148 905	98 247	1 004	1 129	2 502 597
1918	968 956	748 633	339 327	235 019	150 168	100 019	1 137	1 117	2 544 376
1919	983 082	758 590	346 496	238 179	151 818	101 858	1 154	1 059	2 582 236
1920	1 011 125	767 536	351 960	243 052	153 747	103 119	1 078	985	2 632 602
1921	1 031 649	778 495	361 942	247 847	156 374	104 810	1 076	1 036	2 683 229
1922	1 056 824	793 679	368 319	251 934	159 688	105 790	1 000	1 158	2 738 392
1923	1 078 759	808 952	377 072	257 950	163 028	106 589	975	1 263	2 794 588
1924	1 099 069	824 340	386 728	261 772	168 868	106 533	971	1 414	2 849 695
1925	1 123 489	837 072	398 240	267 466	172 691	106 430	976	1 741	2 908 105
1926	1 149 269	849 370	408 308	272 430	176 753	105 493	976	2 239	2 964 838
1927	1 177 069	864 456	414 175	278 050	180 995	105 076	1 024	2 845	3 023 690
1928	1 204 045	877 054	420 439	281 709	186 766	106 228	1 064	3 537	3 080 842
1929	1 226 752	887 223	426 382	283 589	192 458	107 395	1 092	3 713	3 128 604
1930	1 242 647	896 078	432 636	284 793	196 890	108 835	1 404	4 073	3 167 356
1931	1 257 226	904 709	439 924	286 896	200 061	111 076	1 452	3 935	3 205 279
1932	1 270 048	910 110	445 560	288 228	202 332	111 984	1 449	4 005	3 233 716
1933	1 282 376	917 017	450 317	289 987	204 915	112 502	1 472	4 142	3 262 728
1934	1 293 508	922 619	455 882	291 308	207 095	112 693	1 506	4 368	3 288 979
1935	1 305 880	928 044	461 362	292 288	209 401	112 867	1 641	4 463	3 315 946
1936	1 317 972	933 293	467 614	293 668	212 293	113 273	1 763	4 730	3 344 606
1937	1 332 678	938 051	473 585	294 828	214 874	114 817	1 815	5 004	3 375 652
1938	1 347 519	943 795	479 309	296 751	218 266	115 514	1 924	5 276	3 408 354
1939	1 363 342	951 459	486 184	298 618	221 642	116 653	2 029	5 666	3 445 593
1940	1 379 962	961 183	492 145	300 530	224 366	118 280	2 345	6 098	3 484 909
1941	1 394 440	976 246	498 647	302 134	226 158	118 381	2 755	6 648	3 525 409
1942	1 411 134	990 250	502 217	306 181	229 266	119 236	2 183	6 544	3 567 011
1943	1 426 731	997 284	508 151	308 582	230 059	120 313	3 160	6 239	3 600 519
1944	1 443 096	1 006 668	515 947	312 241	233 693	121 907	3 212	6 610	3 643 374
1945	1 460 878	1 015 980	524 189	316 493	237 183	123 554	3 270	6 968	3 688 515
1946	1 473 634	1 025 943	530 113	320 313	239 650	125 313	3 332	7 336	3 725 634
1947	1 492 627	1 040 834	538 944	326 042	244 404	127 834	3 490	7 813	3 781 988
1948	1 507 868	1 061 757	550 659	331 230	250 675	128 791	4 132	8 420	3 843 532
1949	1 543 422	1 086 028	563 840	338 673	258 770	130 994	4 663	9 118	3 935 508
1950	1 590 708	1 110 522	581 018	351 878	270 556	135 563	5 145	10 426	4 055 816

For footnotes see end of table.

5 FEMALE POPULATION—30 June *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	1 630 733	1 139 580	595 735	362 840	281 629	140 914	5 536	11 066	4 168 033
1952	1 657 986	1 167 195	612 304	373 600	290 109	145 199	5 491	11 985	4 263 869
1953	1 680 714	1 192 318	628 465	383 087	300 195	148 919	5 752	13 271	4 352 721
1954	1 702 669	1 221 242	642 007	393 191	309 413	151 623	6 181	14 086	4 440 412
1955	1 735 424	1 250 613	657 432	404 229	319 040	154 231	6 779	15 661	4 543 409
1956	1 764 454	1 286 215	672 838	417 845	327 767	156 274	7 535	16 593	4 649 521
1957	1 798 794	1 317 960	689 333	430 257	335 181	160 190	8 386	17 763	4 757 864
1958	1 833 952	1 350 512	703 964	443 189	342 140	163 943	8 934	19 121	4 865 755
1959	1 867 480	1 385 713	719 152	456 111	349 051	167 279	9 798	21 660	4 976 244
1960	1 903 371	1 420 036	732 661	467 711	354 395	169 531	10 352	24 678	5 082 735
1961(b)	1 944 801	1 455 830	748 249	480 081	366 010	172 712	19 429	27 970	5 215 082
1962	1 982 684	1 484 897	761 475	489 256	375 794	175 702	20 159	31 457	5 321 424
1963	2 015 492	1 514 497	775 441	501 417	386 613	178 288	21 362	34 979	5 428 089
1964	2 045 223	1 547 133	792 473	515 562	396 340	180 237	22 868	38 551	5 538 387
1965	2 079 401	1 576 789	809 570	530 520	404 508	182 116	24 040	42 370	5 649 314
1966	2 111 249	1 605 977	824 934	544 788	415 531	184 045	25 345	46 041	5 757 910
1967	2 140 486	1 634 222	838 499	552 908	430 005	186 049	27 524	50 064	5 859 757
1968	2 172 396	1 659 972	853 769	559 557	446 811	188 361	29 866	54 668	5 965 400
1969	2 213 249	1 691 102	871 618	569 004	465 609	191 005	32 085	59 151	6 092 823
1970	2 253 665	1 721 726	887 132	578 976	482 742	192 440	34 504	64 187	6 215 372
1971(c)	2 351 719	1 801 866	918 509	602 542	514 502	198 158	37 985	74 048	6 499 329
1972	2 387 394	1 832 276	941 519	609 574	528 872	199 382	41 211	78 283	6 618 511
1973	2 413 371	1 855 597	967 870	616 406	538 783	200 968	43 877	84 818	6 721 690
1974	2 441 635	1 879 906	995 692	622 676	552 168	202 734	46 879	91 213	6 832 903
1975	2 464 232	1 896 942	1 017 665	634 769	566 319	204 823	41 388	97 676	6 923 814
1976	2 482 610	1 909 938	1 038 840	638 918	578 383	206 121	44 132	102 107	7 001 049
1977	2 505 790	1 925 464	1 058 544	645 573	592 221	207 487	47 110	105 343	7 087 532
1978	2 534 006	1 940 829	1 080 465	651 494	604 589	208 783	49 975	107 821	7 177 962
1979	2 564 256	1 954 074	1 101 997	654 860	614 579	210 442	52 158	109 601	7 261 967
1980	2 594 910	1 969 903	1 127 638	658 176	627 133	212 590	55 026	111 920	7 357 296
1981	2 626 538	1 988 200	1 166 761	664 829	642 807	214 659	57 223	113 976	7 474 993
1982	2 660 053	2 011 251	1 205 217	671 042	662 007	216 166	60 926	116 671	7 603 333
1983	2 684 910	2 032 562	1 233 616	677 833	677 369	217 715	63 580	119 541	7 707 126
1984	2 710 646	2 053 143	1 254 300	684 815	688 782	220 351	66 488	122 654	7 801 179
1985	2 741 259	2 075 041	1 277 980	689 968	702 922	223 037	69 537	125 840	7 905 584
1986	2 774 536	2 095 117	1 304 027	694 786	722 888	224 814	72 701	129 294	8 018 163
1987	2 818 670	2 120 325	1 331 078	700 366	741 530	226 347	74 553	132 750	8 145 619
1988	2 864 457	2 146 003	1 365 801	707 239	760 967	227 394	75 123	136 235	8 283 219
1989	2 899 476	2 175 859	1 409 534	714 592	782 971	229 550	76 434	138 411	8 426 827
1990	2 928 129	2 205 957	1 445 772	721 369	800 677	232 932	77 870	141 153	8 553 859
1991	2 962 469	2 228 260	1 477 200	728 677	813 137	235 336	78 864	144 684	8 668 627
1992	2 994 226	2 244 571	1 513 223	734 062	824 157	236 846	80 135	146 913	8 774 133
1993	3 015 307	2 252 613	1 554 227	736 669	833 897	237 607	81 457	148 804	8 860 581
1994(d)	3 042 597	2 259 072	1 594 064	739 891	846 428	238 123	82 613	149 598	8 953 664
1995	3 074 981	2 272 549	1 634 063	742 047	861 646	238 382	84 511	150 866	9 060 346
1996	3 116 523	2 293 724	1 672 987	744 717	877 857	238 579	86 487	152 313	9 184 506

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

6 TOTAL POPULATION—30 June

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	1 361 736	1 203 000	502 279	356 074	188 566	171 703	4 765	..	3 788 123
1902	1 389 085	1 206 287	511 088	354 641	205 693	173 897	4 574	..	3 845 265
1903	1 413 768	1 204 318	514 564	354 427	220 226	179 862	4 354	..	3 891 519
1904	1 438 980	1 201 409	522 588	356 475	235 365	182 171	4 220	..	3 941 208
1905	1 470 298	1 204 751	529 454	359 419	247 673	183 351	4 128	..	3 999 074
1906	1 504 266	1 212 437	537 292	362 871	255 173	183 068	3 976	..	4 059 083
1907	1 542 842	1 226 016	543 815	367 004	255 497	183 205	3 822	..	4 122 201
1908	1 570 712	1 237 772	556 041	378 086	258 291	186 135	3 655	..	4 190 692
1909	1 596 704	1 259 463	572 184	387 791	263 515	189 244	3 538	..	4 272 439
1910	1 634 184	1 278 672	594 734	395 443	271 162	189 807	3 403	..	4 367 405
1911	1 660 378	1 319 428	617 549	410 753	287 757	188 570	3 333	1 777	4 489 545
1912	1 742 889	1 355 900	635 599	422 871	301 966	189 105	3 335	2 056	4 653 721
1913	1 817 863	1 393 156	659 252	437 416	313 334	192 903	3703	2 545	4 820 172
1914	1 872 027	1 426 081	683 253	443 600	323 206	194 443	3 600	2 780	4 948 990
1915	1 889 079	1 431 835	696 222	444 721	321 440	195 319	4 367	2 586	4 985 569
1916	1 889 883	1 412 891	685 616	440 654	313 048	193 600	4 751	2 730	4 943 173
1917	1 903 588	1 408 565	682 584	439 703	306 297	192 590	4 932	2 556	4 940 815
1918	1 941 128	1 423 074	701 472	450 636	308 232	197 242	5 146	2 473	5 029 403
1919	1 996 359	1 473 903	723 172	468 486	319 636	204 425	4 766	2 357	5 193 104
1920	2 067 689	1 511 863	748 660	486 454	330 172	209 333	4 069	2 222	5 360 462
1921	2 103 388	1 535 739	766 426	497 128	333 932	212 008	3 932	2 583	5 455 136
1922	2 154 366	1 570 434	779 345	503 731	341 462	213 908	3 705	2 938	5 569 889
1923	2 200 370	1 607 685	797 966	514 611	350 627	214 878	3 726	3 506	5 693 369
1924	2 242 454	1 639 821	816 408	525 819	363 998	214 787	3 738	4 120	5 811 145
1925	2 292 816	1 670 957	840 621	539 056	372 817	213 991	3 915	5 058	5 939 231
1926	2 343 668	1 694 565	861 203	553 341	381 110	211 970	3 953	6 550	6 056 360
1927	2 401 941	1 726 790	873 161	565 081	392 114	211 239	4 477	7 685	6 182 488
1928	2 458 852	1 750 111	887 402	571 291	407 905	213 997	4 499	8 153	6 302 210
1929	2 502 629	1 768 577	899 788	572 368	421 063	216 504	4 460	8 494	6 393 883
1930	2 529 526	1 784 669	912 112	573 096	429 112	219 983	5 099	9 013	6 462 610
1931	2 554 479	1 799 529	926 831	575 798	432 183	224 002	5 020	8 643	6 526 485
1932	2 578 214	1 807 828	937 732	578 060	435 111	226 387	4 911	8 581	6 576 824
1933	2 600 847	1 820 261	947 534	580 949	438 852	227 599	4 850	8 947	6 629 839
1934	2 621 776	1 828 993	957 948	583 396	442 770	228 081	4 927	9 470	6 677 361
1935	2 645 052	1 836 791	968 401	585 066	447 178	228 988	5 143	9 639	6 726 258
1936	2 665 942	1 844 931	981 556	587 676	452 494	230 104	5 361	10 308	6 778 372
1937	2 693 318	1 852 998	993 063	589 196	457 257	233 203	5 520	10 981	6 835 536
1938	2 720 307	1 864 627	1 004 422	592 959	463 989	234 827	5 848	11 562	6 898 541
1939	2 748 393	1 878 480	1 018 007	596 563	470 044	237 419	6 281	12 567	6 967 754
1940	2 776 951	1 900 128	1 027 961	599 237	473 254	240 191	8 015	13 753	7 039 490
1941	2 798 280	1 933 504	1 038 256	600 290	474 791	239 677	10 078	15 022	7 109 898
1942	2 828 697	1 962 643	1 039 757	608 289	476 983	240 913	9 065	14 389	7 180 736
1943	2 857 703	1 974 130	1 048 417	613 039	475 281	242 561	10 386	13 387	7 234 904
1944	2 886 574	1 990 011	1 061 896	619 443	481 530	245 616	10 436	14 205	7 309 711
1945	2 918 378	2 007 029	1 077 124	627 306	487 692	248 633	10 518	15 012	7 391 692
1946	2 944 700	2 025 134	1 089 557	634 829	492 510	251 998	10 562	15 867	7 465 157
1947	2 984 838	2 054 701	1 106 415	646 073	502 480	257 078	10 868	16 905	7 579 358
1948	3 015 763	2 092 320	1 131 200	661 153	515 074	261 206	12 254	19 791	7 708 761
1949	3 092 621	2 142 986	1 159 124	679 305	532 191	267 062	13 391	21 386	7 908 066
1950	3 193 372	2 208 078	1 196 185	709 547	557 096	275 902	14 692	23 824	8 178 696

For footnotes see end of table.

6 TOTAL POPULATION—30 June *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	3 278 032	2 276 575	1 227 701	732 430	580 343	286 193	15 609	24 892	8 421 775
1952	3 339 455	2 344 491	1 259 478	755 053	599 858	296 299	15 464	26 360	8 636 458
1953	3 383 792	2 395 254	1 291 410	775 781	620 547	304 080	15 853	28 645	8 815 362
1954	3 423 529	2 452 341	1 318 259	797 094	639 771	308 752	16 469	30 315	8 986 530
1955	3 490 749	2 517 229	1 350 017	819 567	657 115	314 092	18 210	32 750	9 199 729
1956	3 554 257	2 593 468	1 381 591	848 557	674 529	318 470	19 556	35 135	9 425 563
1957	3 624 969	2 656 257	1 413 085	873 166	687 605	326 130	21 061	37 865	9 640 138
1958	3 691 954	2 718 482	1 439 199	896 803	699 565	333 066	22 097	41 167	9 842 333
1959	3 759 834	2 785 905	1 468 237	920 898	712 070	339 376	24 089	46 070	10 056 479
1960	3 832 453	2 857 389	1 495 927	945 320	722 080	343 910	25 573	52 368	10 275 020
1961(b)	3 918 501	2 930 366	1 527 514	971 487	746 750	350 340	44 481	58 828	10 548 267
1962	3 986 948	2 983 058	1 550 982	987 496	765 962	355 668	46 004	66 173	10 742 291
1963	4 049 998	3 040 841	1 577 867	1 010 741	788 344	360 727	48 461	73 400	10 950 379
1964	4 107 915	3 105 519	1 610 698	1 038 020	808 443	364 311	51 463	80 333	11 166 702
1965	4 175 438	3 164 369	1 644 534	1 067 571	825 525	367 905	53 858	88 465	11 387 665
1966	4 237 901	3 220 217	1 674 324	1 094 984	848 100	371 436	56 504	96 032	11 599 498
1967	4 295 239	3 274 340	1 699 982	1 109 780	879 179	375 244	61 836	103 478	11 799 078
1968	4 359 325	3 324 180	1 728 996	1 121 811	915 042	379 649	67 537	112 095	12 008 635
1969	4 441 188	3 385 043	1 763 087	1 139 333	954 846	384 893	72 962	121 662	12 263 014
1970	4 522 330	3 444 936	1 792 743	1 157 987	991 354	387 720	78 811	131 468	12 507 349
1971(c)	4 725 503	3 601 352	1 851 485	1 200 114	1 053 834	398 073	85 735	151 169	13 067 265
1972	4 795 106	3 661 254	1 898 478	1 214 628	1 082 017	400 308	92 081	159 792	13 303 664
1973	4 841 898	3 707 653	1 951 951	1 228 475	1 101 041	403 087	97 127	173 306	13 504 538
1974	4 894 053	3 755 726	2 008 340	1 241 538	1 127 598	406 151	102 924	186 241	13 722 571
1975	4 932 016	3 787 441	2 051 362	1 265 264	1 154 948	410 088	92 869	199 007	13 892 995
1976	4 959 588	3 810 426	2 092 375	1 274 070	1 178 342	412 314	98 228	207 740	14 033 083
1977	5 001 888	3 837 364	2 129 839	1 286 119	1 204 366	415 032	103 938	213 688	14 192 234
1978	5 053 790	3 863 759	2 172 047	1 296 205	1 227 851	417 642	109 980	217 981	14 359 255
1979	5 111 130	3 886 406	2 214 771	1 301 109	1 246 611	420 756	114 149	220 797	14 515 729
1980	5 171 527	3 914 303	2 265 935	1 308 397	1 269 068	423 590	118 245	224 291	14 695 356
1981	5 234 889	3 946 917	2 345 208	1 318 769	1 300 056	427 224	122 616	227 581	14 923 260
1982	5 303 580	3 992 870	2 424 586	1 331 108	1 338 899	429 845	130 314	233 045	15 184 247
1983	5 352 959	4 035 702	2 482 282	1 345 775	1 369 050	432 805	135 916	238 983	15 393 472
1984	5 402 729	4 076 492	2 523 859	1 360 048	1 391 237	437 760	142 154	245 112	15 579 391
1985	5 464 512	4 120 068	2 571 218	1 371 197	1 418 564	442 828	148 536	251 389	15 788 312
1986	5 531 526	4 160 856	2 624 595	1 382 550	1 459 019	446 473	154 421	258 910	16 018 350
1987	5 616 736	4 210 111	2 675 107	1 392 764	1 496 248	449 226	158 205	265 477	16 263 874
1988	5 707 309	4 262 569	2 739 907	1 404 909	1 535 167	451 148	159 026	272 129	16 532 164
1989	5 776 283	4 320 164	2 827 637	1 419 029	1 578 434	455 258	161 179	276 432	16 814 416
1990	5 834 021	4 378 592	2 899 283	1 432 056	1 613 049	462 188	163 728	282 211	17 065 128
1991	5 898 731	4 420 373	2 960 951	1 446 299	1 636 067	466 802	165 493	289 320	17 284 036
1992	5 958 707	4 451 045	3 032 834	1 457 595	1 657 350	469 685	167 403	294 453	17 489 072
1993	5 997 432	4 464 188	3 116 018	1 462 894	1 676 341	471 350	169 304	298 900	17 656 427
1994(d)	6 049 238	4 475 465	3 196 134	1 469 371	1 701 064	472 464	171 072	300 867	17 838 401
1995	6 112 216	4 501 065	3 277 053	1 473 627	1 731 160	472 998	174 065	304 064	18 049 016
1996	6 190 156	4 541 003	3 354 675	1 479 153	1 762 733	473 379	177 722	307 511	18 289 142

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

7 MEAN POPULATION—Year Ended 31 December

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	1 363 373	1 203 137	501 432	357 343	188 135	172 525	4 765	..	3 790 710
1902	1 389 635	1 207 527	510 450	355 934	204 705	175 173	4 574	..	3 847 998
1903	1 413 741	1 205 296	514 483	355 437	219 643	180 375	4 354	..	3 893 329
1904	1 439 943	1 202 814	521 815	356 968	233 963	183 007	4 220	..	3 942 730
1905	1 470 916	1 206 046	528 928	359 940	246 681	184 478	4 128	..	4 001 117
1906	1 504 732	1 213 672	536 200	363 110	254 362	184 272	3 976	..	4 060 324
1907	1 543 663	1 225 503	542 730	367 710	255 510	184 791	3 822	..	4 123 729
1908	1 573 347	1 240 488	553 619	377 994	257 822	187 485	3 655	..	4 194 410
1909	1 598 015	1 261 169	569 950	388 439	263 279	190 227	3 538	..	4 274 617
1910	1 632 990	1 282 477	591 591	397 700	271 019	191 005	3 403	..	4 370 185
1911	1 663 237	1 320 652	614 709	411 663	286 712	190 120	3 312	1 781	4 492 186
1912	1 742 205	1 357 824	633 244	423 697	301 040	190 768	3 332	2 037	4 654 147
1913	1 818 768	1 395 881	655 565	437 294	313 383	194 361	3 608	2 450	4 821 310
1914	1 868 650	1 427 512	679 319	445 408	322 668	196 041	3 686	2 646	4 945 930
1915	1 889 574	1 431 632	692 699	446 401	321 247	196 238	4 323	2 468	4 984 582
1916	1 891 818	1 414 480	684 609	441 665	313 066	194 265	4 757	2 613	4 947 273
1917	1 903 760	1 411 381	682 113	442 003	306 339	194 177	4 851	2 493	4 947 117
1918	1 942 213	1 424 054	697 798	451 382	308 198	198 193	4 871	2 427	5 029 136
1919	1 999 820	1 473 013	723 285	468 319	319 955	204 959	4 654	2 311	5 196 316
1920	2 067 715	1 512 093	745 957	486 619	330 023	210 350	4 211	2 174	5 359 142
1921	2 108 485	1 537 042	762 072	497 001	334 084	213 404	3 914	2 487	5 458 489
1922	2 155 522	1 570 883	776 806	504 910	341 375	215 379	3 698	2 838	5 571 411
1923	2 201 531	1 607 850	795 103	515 372	350 772	216 420	3 689	3 360	5 694 097
1924	2 244 403	1 641 944	814 078	526 648	363 152	216 274	3 716	3 912	5 814 127
1925	2 295 516	1 671 537	836 844	539 920	372 970	215 552	3 829	4 809	5 940 977
1926	2 346 903	1 696 758	857 071	553 800	380 930	213 800	3 946	6 215	6 059 423
1927	2 403 881	1 727 734	870 643	565 284	392 071	213 051	4 451	7 469	6 184 584
1928	2 460 410	1 751 974	884 815	570 863	407 576	215 471	4 459	8 198	6 303 766
1929	2 503 026	1 770 133	897 569	572 457	420 756	217 752	4 467	8 541	6 394 701
1930	2 532 289	1 786 217	910 319	573 242	429 079	220 933	4 979	8 961	6 466 019
1931	2 555 871	1 799 241	924 825	575 717	432 347	224 811	4 959	8 801	6 526 572
1932	2 579 741	1 808 618	935 575	578 010	435 041	227 084	4 917	8 925	6 577 911
1933	2 601 799	1 820 497	945 481	581 034	438 780	228 450	4 863	9 078	6 629 982
1934	2 623 717	1 830 326	955 810	583 474	442 354	229 289	4 949	9 434	6 679 353
1935	2 645 875	1 838 206	966 654	585 268	446 874	229 867	5 133	9 736	6 727 613
1936	2 668 314	1 845 941	979 297	587 934	452 294	231 426	5 303	10 294	6 780 803
1937	2 695 351	1 853 765	990 643	589 663	457 328	234 463	5 476	10 901	6 837 590
1938	2 722 378	1 865 251	1 001 996	593 242	463 808	236 328	5 804	11 534	6 900 341
1939	2 750 205	1 878 918	1 015 043	597 048	469 780	238 845	6 382	12 505	6 968 726
1940	2 777 898	1 900 426	1 026 541	599 136	473 397	241 134	8 354	13 775	7 040 661
1941	2 800 537	1 932 412	1 036 555	601 193	473 988	240 389	10 279	14 629	7 109 982
1942	2 831 080	1 959 496	1 036 016	609 172	476 619	241 087	8 946	14 223	7 176 639
1943	2 857 547	1 973 533	1 047 421	613 327	476 745	242 860	9 574	13 644	7 234 651
1944	2 886 204	1 989 870	1 061 467	619 409	481 498	245 618	10 440	14 200	7 308 706
1945	2 917 415	2 006 649	1 076 610	627 102	487 510	248 596	10 512	15 012	7 389 406
1946	2 945 220	2 025 475	1 090 238	635 127	492 771	252 192	10 568	15 883	7 467 474
1947	2 983 810	2 053 916	1 105 882	646 686	502 951	257 636	10 866	17 029	7 578 776
1948	3 020 058	2 091 581	1 127 318	661 370	514 621	263 445	11 984	19 182	7 709 559
1949	3 093 277	2 142 529	1 155 638	680 287	532 603	270 327	13 068	21 161	7 908 890
1950	3 193 208	2 209 013	1 191 081	709 475	557 878	278 785	14 309	23 545	8 177 294

For footnotes see end of table.

7 MEAN POPULATION—Year Ended 31 December *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	3 279 415	2 276 272	1 223 719	732 537	580 317	288 294	15 179	24 658	8 420 391
1952	3 341 476	2 343 610	1 255 896	755 042	600 615	298 361	15 087	26 570	8 636 657
1953	3 386 556	2 395 851	1 287 231	776 355	621 034	306 318	15 534	28 724	8 817 603
1954	3 428 549	2 452 741	1 313 738	796 364	639 963	311 055	16 293	30 424	8 989 127
1955	3 492 799	2 520 481	1 344 445	820 161	657 323	315 565	17 670	32 738	9 201 182
1956	3 556 672	2 592 670	1 377 393	848 563	674 459	321 039	19 155	35 352	9 425 303
1957	3 624 311	2 656 363	1 408 732	874 201	687 448	328 435	20 620	37 999	9 638 109
1958	3 696 049	2 717 371	1 436 156	896 987	699 915	335 382	21 746	41 110	9 844 716
1959	3 762 339	2 783 951	1 464 469	921 106	711 737	341 423	23 623	46 618	10 055 266
1960	3 834 085	2 857 032	1 491 114	944 861	722 900	346 913	25 107	52 562	10 274 574
1961	3 913 967	2 926 075	1 516 334	970 118	737 596	353 628	26 272	58 852	10 502 842
1962(b)	3 986 796	2 983 715	1 551 249	987 867	766 205	355 682	46 034	66 180	10 743 728
1963	4 050 230	3 041 442	1 578 309	1 010 500	788 457	360 590	48 330	73 300	10 951 158
1964	4 109 559	3 105 685	1 610 809	1 037 495	808 300	364 554	51 528	80 499	11 168 429
1965	4 176 686	3 165 594	1 644 028	1 066 884	826 481	367 970	54 142	88 417	11 390 202
1966	4 238 841	3 221 403	1 674 151	1 094 356	849 189	371 483	56 986	96 488	11 602 897
1967	4 297 400	3 277 183	1 701 047	1 109 975	879 815	375 397	61 953	103 554	11 806 324
1968	4 364 219	3 328 451	1 730 614	1 122 758	915 757	379 916	67 558	112 173	12 021 446
1969	4 445 959	3 388 417	1 764 206	1 140 015	955 660	385 079	73 137	121 645	12 274 118
1970	4 530 444	3 450 523	1 795 394	1 158 623	994 201	388 180	79 301	131 851	12 528 517
1971	4 611 705	3 510 362	1 830 463	1 176 483	1 031 614	391 242	86 424	144 132	12 782 425
1972(c)	4 794 608	3 661 084	1 898 942	1 214 909	1 081 634	400 465	91 909	160 405	13 303 956
1973	4 842 799	3 707 460	1 952 285	1 228 627	1 101 921	403 150	97 192	173 223	13 506 657
1974	4 894 788	3 754 761	2 007 472	1 242 633	1 127 887	406 283	101 286	186 392	13 721 502
1975	4 933 662	3 788 394	2 051 820	1 265 103	1 155 499	410 039	92 101	198 780	13 895 398
1976	4 960 845	3 811 360	2 091 743	1 274 618	1 178 928	412 449	98 313	207 398	14 035 654
1977	5 002 656	3 837 834	2 130 182	1 286 024	1 204 454	415 071	103 962	213 604	14 193 787
1978	5 054 983	3 864 925	2 172 269	1 296 041	1 227 903	417 779	109 711	217 935	14 361 546
1979	5 110 477	3 886 929	2 215 258	1 301 239	1 246 800	420 741	114 178	220 888	14 516 510
1980	5 171 766	3 914 238	2 267 615	1 307 962	1 269 270	423 605	118 828	224 431	14 697 715
1981	5 237 350	3 949 277	2 344 597	1 318 377	1 301 238	427 122	123 372	227 756	14 929 089
1982	5 300 845	3 991 755	2 424 222	1 331 351	1 338 681	429 830	130 464	232 470	15 179 618
1983	5 353 345	4 035 029	2 481 388	1 345 794	1 368 546	432 832	136 168	238 592	15 391 694
1984	5 402 916	4 076 346	2 524 646	1 359 594	1 391 775	437 572	142 294	244 850	15 579 993
1985	5 464 704	4 119 696	2 571 491	1 371 062	1 419 004	442 483	148 647	251 242	15 788 329
1986	5 533 249	4 161 497	2 623 482	1 382 506	1 457 917	446 495	154 433	258 937	16 018 516
1987	5 618 197	4 210 290	2 675 470	1 393 127	1 496 004	449 032	158 308	265 637	16 266 065
1988	5 709 333	4 264 735	2 741 811	1 405 436	1 536 423	451 234	159 391	271 943	16 540 306
1989	5 777 440	4 321 493	2 826 309	1 419 190	1 578 633	455 396	161 324	276 628	16 816 413
1990	5 833 697	4 377 421	2 898 510	1 432 384	1 612 495	461 788	163 526	282 164	17 061 985
1991	5 899 171	4 420 801	2 962 411	1 446 263	1 636 559	466 721	165 808	288 808	17 286 542
1992	5 958 510	4 450 294	3 034 702	1 457 177	1 657 900	469 641	167 459	294 241	17 489 924
1993(d)	6 001 486	4 465 040	3 117 246	1 463 286	1 677 058	471 522	169 617	298 907	17 664 162
1994	6 053 013	4 477 294	3 196 657	1 469 299	1 701 953	472 500	171 110	300 869	17 845 421
1995p	6 113 245	4 502 327	3 276 293	1 473 458	1 731 208	473 085	174 239	304 083	18 050 702

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

8 MEAN POPULATION—Year Ended 30 June

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	1 355 968	1 197 438	495 036	357 155	180 856	172 591	4 845	..	3 763 889
1902	1 375 994	1 207 236	506 550	357 086	195 791	173 550	4 672	..	3 820 879
1903	1 402 321	1 206 498	512 622	355 101	212 968	177 869	4 469	..	3 871 848
1904	1 426 102	1 203 347	517 880	355 960	226 471	181 970	4 261	..	3 915 991
1905	1 455 128	1 203 846	525 373	358 409	240 896	183 834	4 190	..	3 971 676
1906	1 487 509	1 209 319	532 290	361 289	251 112	184 630	4 049	..	4 030 198
1907	1 523 399	1 219 304	539 147	365 310	255 840	184 024	3 902	..	4 090 926
1908	1 561 439	1 232 489	547 810	371 939	255 933	186 433	3 738	..	4 159 781
1909	1 583 627	1 249 987	560 800	384 052	260 355	188 839	3 584	..	4 231 244
1910	1 616 514	1 271 500	580 252	392 074	266 686	190 792	3 487	..	4 321 305
1911	1 644 699	1 301 138	602 659	404 729	278 043	190 825	3 333	..	4 425 426
1912	1 699 947	1 337 796	625 171	417 690	294 364	189 880	3 302	1 916	4 570 066
1913	1 783 981	1 378 226	643 438	430 789	307 145	192 433	3 431	2 216	4 741 659
1914	1 845 353	1 412 176	667 785	441 693	319 014	195 668	3 672	2 614	4 887 975
1915	1 882 648	1 433 971	688 212	447 236	322 996	196 320	3 908	2 573	4 977 864
1916	1 892 609	1 424 896	690 494	444 643	317 867	195 303	4 644	2 496	4 972 952
1917	1 892 972	1 408 480	680 772	440 108	308 756	193 700	4 836	2 604	4 932 228
1918	1 922 629	1 416 900	688 946	446 304	306 804	196 144	4 863	2 406	4 984 996
1919	1 965 568	1 442 619	707 731	457 336	311 835	200 727	4 713	2 437	5 092 966
1920	2 038 279	1 497 806	737 464	479 864	327 152	208 599	4 552	2 181	5 295 897
1921	2 089 330	1 524 498	754 374	491 833	331 973	211 719	3 977	2 339	5 410 043
1922	2 130 297	1 552 601	769 180	500 992	337 269	214 689	3 833	2 591	5 511 452
1923	2 180 329	1 589 673	785 466	510 157	345 891	216 028	3 659	3 138	5 634 341
1924	2 221 767	1 625 703	804 442	502 694	356 751	216 355	3 698	3 593	5 735 003
1925	2 270 024	1 657 111	825 313	533 461	368 525	215 997	3 768	4 312	5 878 511
1926	2 320 184	1 683 724	847 757	546 514	376 933	214 795	3 875	5 443	5 999 225
1927	2 375 204	1 711 855	864 502	560 179	385 780	213 212	4 152	6 873	6 121 757
1928	2 432 731	1 741 432	877 753	568 746	399 777	214 074	4 557	7 912	6 246 982
1929	2 484 071	1 761 212	891 435	572 028	414 489	216 411	4 369	8 419	6 352 434
1930	2 518 553	1 778 761	903 703	572 577	425 785	219 269	4 762	8 836	6 432 246
1931	2 544 691	1 792 802	917 830	574 383	431 022	222 820	5 011	8 877	6 497 436
1932	2 567 639	1 804 014	930 456	576 893	433 596	226 045	4 932	8 961	6 552 536
1933	2 590 840	1 814 797	940 628	579 422	436 798	227 927	4 867	8 740	6 604 019
1934	2 613 141	1 824 660	950 462	582 461	440 736	229 105	4 891	9 383	6 654 839
1935	2 634 587	1 835 578	961 200	584 354	444 275	229 339	5 045	9 540	6 703 918
1936	2 656 895	1 841 636	972 767	586 514	449 728	230 689	5 204	9 966	6 753 399
1937	2 681 299	1 850 071	984 956	588 752	454 532	232 651	5 376	10 617	6 808 254
1938	2 709 664	1 858 585	996 448	591 314	460 642	235 628	5 612	11 180	6 869 073
1939	2 735 400	1 872 287	1 008 207	595 131	466 896	237 637	5 932	11 965	6 933 455
1940	2 764 224	1 886 751	1 021 426	598 790	472 060	240 023	7 254	13 224	7 003 752
1941	2 790 087	1 916 727	1 032 122	598 900	474 180	241 009	9 540	14 310	7 076 875
1942	2 813 385	1 948 710	1 036 690	605 952	474 833	240 358	9 878	14 334	7 144 140
1943	2 845 805	1 965 473	1 040 433	610 925	476 989	241 704	8 723	14 017	7 204 069
1944	2 871 452	1 981 997	1 054 810	616 151	478 271	244 178	10 408	13 798	7 271 065
1945	2 901 459	1 998 202	1 068 630	623 104	484 720	246 971	10 477	14 607	7 348 170
1946	2 932 366	2 015 197	1 084 125	630 921	489 982	250 309	10 537	15 431	7 428 868
1947	2 963 056	2 039 348	1 097 303	640 352	497 006	254 553	10 676	16 381	7 518 675
1948	3 001 662	2 070 116	1 114 634	653 852	508 747	261 202	11 209	18 097	7 639 519
1949	3 049 051	2 115 830	1 140 816	669 828	521 932	266 518	12 539	19 965	7 796 479
1950	3 145 699	2 174 844	1 173 232	694 582	545 134	274 493	13 737	22 571	8 044 292

For footnotes see end of table.

8 MEAN POPULATION—Year Ended 30 June *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	3 238 406	2 242 882	1 207 194	721 845	570 346	283 526	14 827	24 017	8 303 043
1952	3 311 840	2 309 708	1 239 868	743 310	589 887	293 340	15 131	25 545	8 528 629
1953	3 366 358	2 372 366	1 272 244	766 538	611 191	302 529	15 241	27 721	8 734 188
1954	3 405 414	2 422 839	1 300 464	785 981	630 705	309 416	15 930	29 595	8 900 344
1955	3 459 755	2 485 222	1 328 064	807 510	648 222	312 694	16 853	31 411	9 089 731
1956	3 524 991	2 556 148	1 360 801	834 489	666 898	318 309	18 419	34 132	9 314 187
1957	3 589 128	2 625 609	1 394 088	861 410	680 949	324 666	19 915	36 749	9 532 514
1958	3 660 738	2 687 115	1 422 349	886 021	693 568	332 046	21 239	39 283	9 742 359
1959	3 729 030	2 749 994	1 450 535	908 354	705 869	338 628	22 507	43 429	9 948 346
1960	3 796 452	2 819 650	1 478 129	933 619	717 316	344 111	24 573	50 013	10 163 863
1961	3 875 921	2 893 417	1 503 703	957 136	729 770	350 077	25 673	55 232	10 390 929
1962(b)	3 952 259	2 956 769	1 539 634	979 241	755 770	353 175	45 282	62 674	10 644 804
1963	4 020 774	3 011 833	1 563 347	998 510	777 413	358 180	46 960	69 557	10 846 574
1964	4 078 917	3 073 384	1 594 993	1 023 448	798 824	362 758	50 010	76 966	11 059 300
1965	4 142 568	3 136 319	1 626 935	1 052 098	817 157	366 366	52 793	84 400	11 278 636
1966	4 209 710	3 149 035	1 660 076	1 081 864	837 290	369 600	55 418	92 624	11 500 617
1967	4 266 849	3 249 885	1 687 256	1 103 123	863 539	373 321	59 333	99 869	11 703 175
1968	4 329 823	3 302 366	1 715 376	1 115 676	896 761	377 582	64 635	107 777	11 909 996
1969	4 402 499	3 356 773	1 747 372	1 131 384	935 985	382 710	70 434	116 812	12 143 969
1970	4 490 009	3 420 609	1 779 988	1 149 134	975 063	386 665	76 068	126 637	12 404 173
1971	4 571 920	3 481 370	1 812 297	1 168 115	1 013 455	389 739	82 996	137 605	12 657 497
1972(c)	4 763 707	3 632 733	1 874 915	1 208 012	1 068 972	399 352	88 947	155 574	13 192 212
1973	4 819 830	3 685 499	1 924 670	1 221 900	1 091 845	401 764	94 579	166 511	13 406 598
1974	4 867 700	3 730 502	1 980 697	1 235 007	1 113 723	404 592	100 008	179 803	13 612 032
1975	4 918 032	3 774 902	2 030 885	1 254 787	1 142 777	408 277	95 569	192 974	13 818 203
1976	4 946 530	3 799 937	2 072 044	1 270 025	1 166 902	411 332	95 589	203 477	13 965 836
1977	4 979 367	3 823 831	2 110 743	1 279 974	1 191 588	413 673	101 107	210 706	14 110 989
1978	5 028 529	3 852 206	2 151 266	1 291 788	1 217 062	416 453	106 858	216 060	14 280 222
1979	5 081 773	3 875 422	2 192 790	1 298 646	1 237 090	419 176	112 082	219 420	14 436 399
1980	5 139 951	3 899 760	2 239 595	1 304 391	1 257 214	422 200	116 165	222 501	14 601 777
1981	5 205 830	3 931 159	2 303 192	1 312 810	1 284 014	425 338	121 193	226 260	14 809 796
1982	5 267 879	3 969 101	2 386 751	1 324 988	1 320 278	428 593	127 290	229 890	15 054 770
1983	5 329 373	4 013 824	2 455 858	1 338 132	1 354 814	431 041	132 999	235 424	15 291 465
1984	5 376 434	4 055 564	2 503 331	1 353 041	1 380 567	435 093	139 295	241 845	15 485 170
1985	5 433 591	4 098 084	2 547 579	1 365 603	1 404 053	440 123	145 305	247 588	15 681 926
1986	5 497 291	4 140 430	2 597 025	1 376 832	1 437 490	444 628	151 933	255 420	15 901 049
1987	5 573 443	4 184 673	2 649 482	1 387 618	1 477 611	447 988	156 597	262 263	16 139 675
1988	5 664 472	4 236 445	2 705 878	1 399 058	1 515 134	449 982	158 976	269 043	16 398 988
1989	5 749 026	4 294 563	2 783 185	1 412 596	1 558 537	452 943	160 391	274 382	16 685 623
1990	5 802 631	4 348 962	2 864 983	1 425 570	1 596 710	458 488	162 163	279 133	16 938 640
1991	5 865 740	4 401 563	2 930 154	1 439 299	1 625 226	464 616	164 859	285 453	17 176 910
1992	5 930 989	4 437 055	2 997 296	1 452 423	1 647 542	468 400	166 718	291 712	17 392 135
1993	5 981 031	4 459 595	3 075 101	1 460 289	1 667 406	470 679	168 449	296 763	17 579 313
1994(d)	6 025 715	4 469 692	3 157 469	1 466 547	1 688 539	472 024	170 460	299 570	17 752 727
1995	6 080 442	4 487 981	3 235 499	1 471 461	1 716 068	472 874	172 414	302 498	17 941 982
1996p	6 152 256	4 521 457	3 317 541	1 476 007	1 747 235	473 216	176 260	305 544	18 172 301

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

9 POPULATION, Capital Cities

	Sydney, NSW	Melbourne, Vic.	Brisbane, Qld	Adelaide, SA	Perth, WA	Hobart, Tas.(a)	Darwin, NT(b)	Canberra, ACT(a)(c)	Total population of capital cities(d)
31 December									
1901	496 990	501 580	120 650	162 200	70 700	36 060	n.a.	..	1 388 180
1906	559 800	530 660	132 470	175 640	95 870	39 230	n.a.	..	1 533 670
1911	656 800	600 160	143 510	199 760	111 400	40 200	1 082	..	1 751 830
1916	764 600	695 640	168 390	223 720	124 110	40 260	n.a.	..	2 016 720
1920	885 000	763 000	205 980	255 000	152 000	50 000	n.a.	..	2 310 980
1921	912 750	800 520	217 710	259 590	155 590	53 870	1 399	1 150	2 401 180
1922	934 540	831 060	230 200	267 570	161 770	54 420	n.a.	1 500	2 481 060
1923	952 620	861 760	235 690	274 520	173 770	54 980	n.a.	2 000	2 555 340
1924	974 540	889 720	245 020	283 540	180 790	55 540	n.a.	2 600	2 631 750
1925	996 100	917 080	253 220	294 710	183 500	56 100	n.a.	3 500	2 704 210
1926	1 019 860	945 500	258 620	305 510	188 260	56 680	n.a.	4 900	2 779 330
1927	1 044 770	971 000	264 030	314 330	195 080	57 250	n.a.	6 150	2 852 610
1928	1 066 400	990 650	275 780	316 390	200 520	57 840	n.a.	6 640	2 914 220
1929	*1 176 900	1 006 000	284 760	310 920	206 310	58 430	n.a.	6 880	3 050 200
1930	1 190 590	999 650	279 950	310 530	211 640	59 020	n.a.	7 290	3 058 670
1931	1 200 830	995 600	283 440	310 460	215 800	59 620	n.a.	7 050	3 072 800
1932	1 213 880	993 800	298 140	311 840	214 880	60 230	n.a.	7 030	3 099 800
1933	*1 237 130	995 800	301 250	313 000	209 000	62 150	1 566	7 325	3 125 655
1934	1 241 900	1 000 000	304 930	314 000	211 000	62 610	n.a.	7 500	3 141 940
1935	1 245 590	1 008 300	306 150	315 000	214 000	63 620	n.a.	7 700	3 160 360
1936	1 251 150	1 016 500	313 430	317 000	217 000	64 830	n.a.	8 030	3 187 940
1937	1 256 500	1 024 300	318 430	318 000	220 000	66 490	n.a.	8 410	3 212 130
1938	1 263 220	1 035 600	325 890	321 500	223 000	67 700	n.a.	9 827	3 246 737
1939	1 274 930	1 050 700	330 000	323 000	227 000	68 580	n.a.	10 800	3 285 010
1940	1 294 080	1 083 000	335 520	330 000	230 000	69 370	n.a.	12 000	3 353 970
1941	1 331 290	1 114 900	344 230	350 000	234 000	69 390	n.a.	13 300	3 457 110
1942	1 363 010	1 143 900	353 590	355 000	239 000	69 930	n.a.	12 650	3 537 080
1943	1 402 790	1 156 600	370 460	360 000	245 000	70 970	n.a.	11 650	3 617 470
1944	1 433 000	1 168 900	384 040	365 000	253 000	72 230	n.a.	12 450	3 688 620
1945	1 456 350	1 180 200	393 580	372 000	260 000	73 790	n.a.	13 250	3 749 170
1946	1 475 150	1 189 800	399 530	380 000	268 000	75 510	n.a.	14 100	3 802 090
1947	1 489 620	*1 228 300	404 640	388 000	276 000	76 534	2 538	15 156	3 878 250
1948	1 503 740	1 247 800	414 500	399 000	283 000	*78 310	n.a.	18 040	3 944 390
1949	1 530 060	1 272 300	429 530	415 500	296 000	80 580	n.a.	19 640	4 043 610
1950	1 557 220	1 302 200	444 650	433 500	313 000	83 680	n.a.	22 080	4 156 330
1951	1 574 880	1 330 800	453 660	447 500	322 000	87 190	n.a.	23 140	4 239 170
1952	1 579 790	1 359 100	469 000	464 000	335 000	90 650	n.a.	24 530	4 322 070
1953	1 576 480	1 388 800	488 000	476 000	345 000	93 280	n.a.	26 710	4 394 270
30 June									
1954	*1 863 161	*1 524 111	502 320	483 508	348 647	95 206	*8 071	28 277	4 845 230
1955	1 906 340	1 575 300	515 000	499 100	360 000	97 428	8 600	30 710	4 983 878
1956	1 949 400	1 629 400	527 500	517 900	372 000	99 536	8 900	33 100	5 128 836
1957	1 996 010	1 677 100	543 000	533 600	382 000	103 044	n.a.	35 827	5 271 481
1958	2 043 200	1 726 100	555 000	547 400	391 000	105 611	n.a.	39 061	5 407 372
1959	2 085 790	1 777 700	567 000	562 300	401 000	109 756	n.a.	43 973	5 547 519
1960	2 132 680	1 831 100	578 000	576 600	409 000	111 851	n.a.	50 237	5 689 468

For footnotes see end of table.

9 POPULATION, Capital Cities *continued*

	Sydney, NSW	Melbourne, Vic.	Brisbane, Qld	Adelaide, SA	Perth, WA	Hobart, Tas.	Darwin, NT	Canberra, ACT	Total population of capital cities
30 June									
1961	2 183 388	1 911 895	621 550	587 957	420 133	115 932	12 326	56 449	5 897 304
1961(c)(e)	*2 303 807	*1 984 936	*692 924	*659 316	*475 576	*130 236	15 477	56 449	6 303 244
1962	2 353 280	2 029 240	706 679	673 750	491 300	132 790	n.a.	63 821	6 450 860
1963	2 397 620	2 077 560	721 756	695 700	509 200	135 320	n.a.	70 775	6 607 931
1964	2 441 570	2 130 980	740 306	720 900	525 800	137 310	17 800	77 644	6 774 510
1965	2 491 320	2 180 800	759 085	748 350	540 700	139 400	n.a.	85 690	6 945 345
1966	2 542 207	2 230 793	778 193	771 561	559 298	141 311	21 671	93 314	7 116 677
1967	2 583 650	2 283 000	793 960	784 450	583 800	143 390	23 400	100 938	7 273 188
1968	2 630 690	2 331 000	810 410	795 000	611 800	145 830	26 300	109 550	7 434 280
1969	2 690 580	2 389 700	829 070	809 650	642 800	149 090	29 300	119 235	7 630 125
1970	2 751 830	2 447 600	847 220	826 850	671 900	151 230	32 900	129 000	7 825 630
1971(f)	2 977 300	2 515 400	891 100	850 700	711 800	153 100	37 100	160 800	8 260 200
1972	3 017 700	2 559 000	915 900	864 100	734 700	153 800	39 900	174 150	8 419 400
1973	3 040 800	2 597 200	941 800	877 800	751 700	155 500	42 800	185 100	8 549 900
1974	3 063 300	2 632 100	967 400	892 700	775 000	157 800	*46 700	197 400	8 685 700
1975	3 082 500	2 658 800	979 000	905 100	799 600	160 600	25 700	209 900	8 795 500
1976	*3 143 800	2 723 700	*1 000 900	*924 000	832 800	164 400	44 200	226 500	9 016 100
1977	3 168 100	2 740 800	1 012 200	934 200	851 800	165 800	n.a.	232 600	9 105 500
1978	3 197 700	2 757 200	1 028 300	942 900	869 000	167 300	n.a.	236 900	9 199 300
1979	3 226 800	2 771 000	1 046 400	944 800	882 900	168 400	n.a.	239 700	9 280 000
1980	3 257 500	2 787 400	1 063 300	948 000	899 400	169 400	n.a.	243 200	9 368 200
1981	3 279 500	2 806 300	1 096 200	953 700	922 000	171 100	56 400	246 500	9 531 700
1982	3 318 700	2 833 800	1 128 700	962 500	952 400	172 200	61 800	252 100	9 682 200
1983	3 350 700	2 861 700	1 148 300	973 400	976 800	173 400	65 100	258 400	9 807 800
1984	3 382 900	2 884 600	1 161 200	984 300	995 600	175 500	68 900	265 200	9 918 200
1985	3 425 200	2 909 100	1 176 500	994 000	1 018 200	177 500	72 200	272 300	10 045 000
1986	3 471 600	2 967 800	1 217 300	1 003 500	1 050 100	182 100	75 400	280 900	10 248 700
1987	3 528 500	3 004 500	1 238 400	1 011 900	1 079 600	180 200	77 000	287 900	10 408 000
1988	3 591 000	3 043 600	1 264 500	1 021 100	1 110 500	181 000	75 900	295 000	10 582 600
1989	3 622 900	3 086 600	1 300 200	1 033 500	1 147 400	185 900	76 000	299 800	10 752 300
1990	3 643 700	3 126 900	1 330 900	1 044 600	1 175 400	189 000	76 500	305 800	10 892 800
1991	3 672 900	3 155 700	1 358 000	1 057 200	1 188 800	191 000	76 700	288 200	10 988 500
1992	3 699 800	3 177 900	1 387 300	1 066 600	1 205 500	192 300	77 400	293 300	11 100 100
1993	3 713 300	3 187 900	1 421 600	1 071 100	1 221 200	193 200	77 900	297 800	11 184 000
1994	3 736 700	3 196 700	1 454 400	1 076 100	1 238 800	194 200	78 100	300 500	11 275 500
1995	3 770 100	3 217 400	1 488 900	1 080 700	1 262 200	194 800	79 200	303 700	11 397 000
1996	3 821 400	3 248 800	1 525 500	1 086 500	1 282 800	195 000	80 900	307 100	11 548 000

(a) Includes Canberra at 30 June since 1921 and Hobart at 30 June for 1947–53.

(b) Canberra includes Queanbeyan from 1971–90.

(c) Except for Canberra City District, populations at 30 June 1961 and subsequent years reflect new capital city statistical divisions. These Statistical Divisions include and are for future urban development, beyond the existing urban area.

(d) Prior to 1981, Darwin excluded from total.

(e) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(f) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

* Denotes boundary changes.

10 TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	15 150	13 687	12 874	2 080	13 634	2 333	-184	..	59 574
1902	26 488	-1 669	5 519	-2 323	18 372	4 217	-199	..	50 405
1903	23 240	-3 489	5 488	26	12 775	3 474	-240	..	41 274
1904	30 275	866	7 207	2 335	14 660	2 243	-28	..	57 558
1905	32 426	4 813	6 547	3 253	10 730	1 218	-160	..	58 827
1906	33 734	9 411	7 491	3 892	5 035	-913	-142	..	58 508
1907	39 954	12 975	6 832	7 150	-633	4 126	-167	..	70 237
1908	22 351	17 642	11 294	12 168	5 131	2 135	-165	..	70 556
1909	29 976	26 573	20 746	7 066	6 004	1 386	-69	..	91 682
1910	29 956	24 386	21 171	13 971	11 157	684	-202	..	101 123
1911	57 166	38 485	24 107	12 524	17 091	-878	-68	276	148 703
1912	86 036	42 660	15 630	13 555	11 698	3 002	203	19	172 803
1913	59 315	32 863	25 058	11 626	14 314	3 748	180	48	147 152
1914	35 514	19 772	17 988	3 323	2 154	-972	287	-29	78 037
1915	13 208	-10 743	3 268	-1 911	-5 426	-1 167	580	-130	-2 321
1916	-8 398	-19 782	-8 041	-4 147	-9 783	-1 933	182	394	-51 508
1917	34 992	12 397	9 478	4 869	-42	2 402	137	-119	64 114
1918	41 924	20 185	17 747	10 845	3 345	4 838	-163	128	98 849
1919	76 780	65 790	31 887	23 911	17 677	7 024	-94	-313	222 662
1920	52 975	24 874	14 486	9 543	3 463	2 885	-556	53	107 723
1921	39 968	22 818	15 100	10 736	5 225	5 924	-230	106	99 647
1922	49 827	39 546	16 655	9 860	8 996	1 092	-147	513	126 342
1923	41 362	35 182	19 465	10 610	11 315	643	38	85	118 700
1924	50 144	31 696	20 240	12 734	11 465	-739	78	398	126 016
1925	49 317	26 900	22 758	12 102	9 203	-308	93	960	121 025
1926	54 338	27 936	17 644	13 877	7 706	-1 789	276	1 005	120 993
1927	56 977	29 845	13 899	8 705	14 664	1 576	499	831	126 996
1928	49 474	19 914	14 492	2 957	14 724	1 168	-342	2 367	104 754
1929	36 564	16 523	11 259	386	12 016	2 959	526	210	80 443
1930	26 660	14 336	14 600	1 494	4 973	2 019	184	272	64 538
1931	19 961	10 965	12 990	2 612	2 076	3 167	-118	202	51 855
1932	25 417	9 817	9 371	2 214	2 634	2 143	-60	-357	51 179
1933	21 873	10 830	10 047	3 453	4 322	1 568	41	776	52 910
1934	22 859	12 443	10 700	1 743	3 087	-537	141	116	50 552
1935	21 609	4 935	11 453	2 273	5 894	1 785	162	304	48 415
1936	24 248	8 012	11 681	3 008	4 577	2 350	231	644	54 751
1937	29 223	7 384	11 602	2 027	6 342	3 797	65	639	61 079
1938	25 648	14 108	10 943	4 045	6 142	2 549	304	678	64 417
1939	29 224	12 034	14 572	3 471	5 696	1 137	1 557	1 312	69 003
1940	24 533	31 785	11 357	-257	1 696	746	1 687	1 127	72 674
1941	22 108	31 507	7 019	7 310	-863	-1 867	795	3	66 012
1942	35 084	16 133	-546	4 612	3 442	302	-1 478	-51	57 498
1943	22 571	19 058	16 659	5 049	1 609	1 816	2 114	-314	68 562
1944	30 328	16 338	13 671	7 003	6 511	2 636	72	807	77 366
1945	31 959	17 153	16 609	7 852	5 313	3 391	69	827	83 173
1946	29 394	24 662	11 967	9 536	6 885	4 290	96	954	87 784
1947	40 242	22 940	15 987	14 214	11 789	13 366	250	1 194	119 982
1948	45 672	45 416	25 726	15 983	13 237	5 465	1 293	1 710	154 502
1949	101 500	60 759	31 775	25 003	22 185	7 942	1 154	2 787	253 105
1950	91 251	68 298	35 099	27 225	28 465	8 990	1 081	1 502	261 911

For footnotes see end of table.

10 TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE *continued*

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Australia*
1951	73 615	62 356	32 860	20 942	17 690	11 454	194	1 315	220 426
1952	53 314	67 181	32 978	24 785	22 596	7 771	157	2 880	211 662
1953	41 023	49 316	27 164	17 095	18 808	6 907	864	1 940	163 117
1954	53 523	61 951	27 061	22 585	16 964	2 753	821	1 592	187 250
1955	64 002	68 346	33 377	26 411	19 902	5 701	1 496	2 654	221 889
1956	62 837	71 780	33 715	27 291	12 659	6 421	1 475	2 868	219 046
1957	73 533	62 443	27 928	24 300	13 966	7 467	1 293	2 286	213 216
1958	65 896	64 610	28 836	21 801	11 962	5 091	1 236	3 839	203 271
1959	65 277	66 264	27 824	26 444	11 495	7 451	1 858	6 997	213 610
1960	83 184	76 861	25 125	22 525	12 342	4 620	973	5 322	230 952
1961(b)	69 150	56 696	26 265	25 688	16 010	8 228	589	7 057	209 683
1962	70 710	55 744	22 594	18 894	22 035	4 829	1 385	7 214	203 405
1963	55 382	60 003	32 601	24 142	21 647	4 712	3 207	7 729	209 423
1964	64 378	66 875	31 079	29 567	19 226	3 709	2 863	7 250	224 947
1965	68 928	57 939	32 898	31 004	20 127	3 100	2 710	8 273	224 979
1966	56 403	53 983	27 639	20 782	25 845	3 701	3 888	7 194	199 435
1967	62 461	53 763	28 741	12 186	32 895	4 532	5 047	7 785	207 410
1968	71 299	53 221	31 921	16 211	40 812	5 214	5 824	8 827	233 329
1969	89 553	64 351	31 966	17 238	38 820	3 943	5 608	10 156	261 635
1970	82 970	60 853	33 094	20 855	37 432	3 255	6 991	10 802	256 252
1971(c)	77 753	55 504	39 536	15 265	34 845	2 571	6 072	13 226	244 772
1972	54 227	52 293	49 728	13 436	22 257	2 436	5 727	10 804	210 908
1973	47 272	44 688	56 976	13 434	21 378	2 739	5 258	13 311	205 056
1974	57 877	48 763	51 339	24 176	32 009	4 201	14 667	13 936	217 634
1975	21 446	21 069	39 352	10 896	21 412	2 631	10 271	9 826	136 903
1976	31 020	23 285	38 106	9 503	24 277	2 245	5 647	7 143	141 226
1977	50 499	28 648	40 595	12 108	25 536	2 847	5 744	5 449	171 426
1978	50 432	21 912	40 560	6 369	19 185	2 575	5 025	3 239	149 297
1979	60 800	25 492	48 113	5 975	20 691	3 111	4 177	3 292	171 651
1980	65 188	30 662	62 003	8 014	26 413	2 967	5 605	4 037	204 889
1981	61 514	37 743	86 241	12 553	36 716	3 081	6 032	2 867	246 747
1982	61 327	44 289	68 532	12 607	34 750	2 691	5 066	5 512	234 774
1983	46 694	41 811	46 810	15 425	26 040	4 126	6 735	6 964	194 605
1984	56 837	43 142	43 793	12 125	22 021	4 970	5 774	5 124	193 786
1985	64 715	42 781	50 022	11 505	33 868	4 506	7 063	8 824	223 284
1986	77 784	43 421	51 678	10 661	40 498	3 659	4 222	6 280	238 203
1987	91 968	51 103	54 738	11 460	35 957	1 585	2 462	6 599	255 872
1988	86 035	60 355	77 353	13 364	45 559	2 961	1 496	5 318	292 441
1989	50 825	52 925	83 138	13 138	37 311	5 629	1 561	5 114	249 641
1990	59 418	52 482	64 706	13 421	28 165	6 110	2 950	5 793	233 045
1991	66 284	34 980	66 347	13 024	22 466	3 884	1 448	6 269	214 702
1992	50 692	23 737	76 777	8 534	19 882	2 390	2 152	4 584	188 748
1993(d)	44 224	9 411	83 657	5 911	20 663	1 359	1 958	3 519	173 411
1994	53 848	17 494	77 753	4 867	26 943	663	1 524	2 325	185 450
1995	74 486	34 489	82 892	4 303	32 047	352	4 736	3 177	236 520

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

11 NATURAL INCREASE

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	21 854	15 104	8 296	5 105	3 199	3 116	-59	..	56 615
1902	21 189	14 284	8 012	4 691	3 409	3 171	-58	..	54 698
1903	19 469	13 974	6 275	4 602	3 911	2 964	-45	..	51 150
1904	23 307	15 370	8 832	5 381	4 359	3 318	-26	..	60 541
1905	24 523	15 431	8 123	5 071	4 873	3 413	-7	..	61 427
1906	25 973	15 607	8 924	5 049	4 716	3 322	-34	..	63 557
1907	25 790	16 826	8 942	5 475	4 781	3 293	-65	..	65 042
1908	26 403	15 331	9 150	5 922	4 876	3 486	-49	..	65 119
1909	27 972	17 108	10 022	6 282	4 898	3 658	-41	..	69 899
1910	29 286	16 705	10 425	6 526	4 845	3 466	-42	..	71 211
1911	30 391	17 810	10 440	7 019	5 168	3 510	-34	20	74 324
1912	32 999	19 207	11 817	7 743	5 354	3 796	-34	29	80 911
1913	32 487	20 496	12 948	7 934	6 284	3 755	-12	33	83 925
1914	34 921	19 719	13 151	8 191	6 161	4 099	-23	44	86 263
1915	33 346	19 186	12 604	7 104	6 025	3 830	-36	30	82 089
1916	32 234	17 746	11 398	6 780	5 478	3 586	-48	55	77 229
1917	34 507	18 478	13 232	6 961	5 113	3 608	6	31	81 936
1918	31 893	16 420	12 385	6 967	4 273	3 478	31	43	75 490
1919	22 188	12 249	9 843	5 585	3 347	3 118	21	9	56 360
1920	33 008	19 381	12 309	6 945	4 761	3 704	—	9	80 117
1921	34 610	19 426	13 187	6 992	4 327	3 558	-1	23	82 122
1922	36 004	21 133	12 835	7 393	4 964	3 820	10	26	86 185
1923	33 021	18 658	12 089	6 731	4 924	3 520	34	9	78 986
1924	32 870	19 637	12 381	6 722	5 038	3 260	13	26	79 947
1925	33 793	20 085	12 738	6 478	4 870	3 222	3	35	81 224
1926	30 957	19 027	11 550	6 606	4 951	3 076	9	34	76 210
1927	31 090	18 301	11 755	6 364	5 089	2 800	-8	25	75 416
1928	32 134	16 790	11 807	6 261	5 064	2 559	12	73	74 700
1929	28 089	16 887	10 177	5 626	5 121	2 621	-12	114	68 623
1930	30 893	17 168	11 484	5 133	5 426	2 838	-6	132	73 068
1931	26 451	13 299	10 308	4 191	4 868	2 705	2	125	61 949
1932	23 552	10 659	9 554	3 564	4 250	2 469	6	122	54 176
1933	21 873	10 936	8 796	3 996	4 084	2 361	13	93	52 152
1934	19 861	9 180	9 168	3 056	3 725	2 125	28	103	47 246
1935	20 129	9 428	8 837	3 107	4 001	2 103	14	107	47 726
1936	21 817	10 105	10 162	3 447	4 249	2 194	53	114	52 141
1937	22 262	11 118	10 156	3 738	4 544	2 616	36	165	54 635
1938	21 214	11 389	9 791	3 871	4 907	2 619	33	140	53 964
1939(b)	21 188	10 324	10 818	3 879	4 700	2 578	50	207	53 744
1940(b)	23 239	11 669	11 209	4 309	4 635	2 607	87	208	57 963
1941(b)	24 429	13 884	11 989	4 677	5 349	2 631	94	296	63 349
1942(b)	23 428	13 954	11 544	4 566	4 825	2 875	9	316	61 517
1943(b)	28 395	17 790	12 658	6 663	5 894	3 070	31	308	74 809
1944(b)	32 960	18 856	15 135	7 327	6 392	2 706	58	314	83 748
1945(b)	34 668	20 704	17 254	7 984	5 960	3 372	55	332	90 329
1946(b)	38 668	25 159	16 376	9 352	7 352	4 298	77	436	101 718
1947(b)	40 949	25 924	18 242	10 102	8 151	4 777	211	560	108 916
1948	36 831	24 274	17 396	9 122	8 246	4 451	207	610	101 137
1949	39 448	24 882	17 587	9 669	8 721	4 721	254	719	106 001
1950	40 627	27 489	18 629	10 566	9 170	4 776	315	832	112 404

For footnotes see end of table.

11 NATURAL INCREASE *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	40 137	27 107	18 547	10 279	9 506	4 790	290	854	111 510
1952	42 158	30 416	19 782	10 834	10 204	5 337	359	963	120 053
1953	43 183	30 911	19 776	11 194	10 790	5 185	344	664	122 047
1954	40 681	32 106	19 832	11 048	10 564	5 074	407	739	120 451
1955	41 854	33 809	21 045	10 958	11 244	5 600	396	735	125 641
1956	41 650	34 507	20 223	11 371	11 344	5 591	449	910	126 045
1957	46 139	36 333	22 084	11 960	11 627	5 765	531	966	135 405
1958	47 695	37 644	22 417	12 304	11 177	5 860	591	1 093	138 781
1959	45 617	37 167	23 250	12 429	11 614	5 845	672	1 170	137 764
1960	46 953	39 478	22 843	13 162	11 229	6 183	643	1 371	141 862
1961	51 344	41 386	23 881	14 584	11 349	6 193	750	1 538	151 025
1962	48 578	40 043	22 508	13 129	11 254	6 024	780	1 602	143 918
1963	46 839	38 729	22 659	13 166	11 314	5 712	698	1 678	140 795
1964	41 031	37 442	20 449	11 960	10 256	5 078	747	1 592	128 555
1965	39 120	35 519	19 437	12 103	9 912	4 492	753	1 803	123 139
1966(c)	37 212	35 335	18 003	11 017	10 292	4 242	1 232	1 877	119 210
1967	39 228	37 112	19 956	11 315	11 244	4 319	1 394	2 025	126 593
1968	39 893	40 261	19 112	11 291	12 073	5 033	1 541	2 155	131 359
1969	45 116	42 524	20 654	12 548	13 450	5 124	1 828	2 435	143 679
1970	44 668	43 134	20 296	12 337	14 137	5 008	2 064	2 824	144 468
1971(d)	56 910	44 704	23 687	13 223	16 480	5 038	2 296	3 373	165 711
1972	53 810	41 776	22 574	12 020	14 780	4 618	2 265	3 366	155 209
1973	46 487	36 172	21 292	10 474	12 700	3 991	2 337	3 395	136 848
1974	42 376	35 079	19 759	9 906	12 506	3 940	2 277	3 501	129 344
1975	40 539	32 218	20 061	9 958	12 411	3 657	1 638	3 509	123 991
1976	36 535	29 647	18 145	8 902	12 972	3 321	2 117	3 509	115 148
1977	37 831	29 847	18 632	9 406	12 815	3 457	1 837	3 676	117 501
1978	37 566	29 481	17 963	8 781	12 880	3 520	2 184	3 381	115 756
1979	38 560	28 510	18 857	8 753	12 499	3 589	2 269	3 524	116 561
1980	39 377	28 569	18 605	8 861	12 505	3 354	2 106	3 455	116 832
1981	41 857	30 196	21 898	9 550	13 905	3 866	2 277	3 290	126 839
1982	41 381	29 182	22 589	8 751	14 060	3 595	2 352	3 222	125 132
1983	42 760	30 563	25 029	9 961	14 718	3 743	2 400	3 312	132 486
1984	38 692	29 953	23 041	9 953	13 122	3 536	2 644	3 179	124 120
1985	43 522	30 202	21 808	9 294	14 273	3 556	2 674	3 211	128 540
1986	42 364	29 987	22 510	9 413	14 929	3 496	2 654	3 074	128 427
1987	43 904	29 958	20 504	8 704	14 452	3 153	2 853	3 110	126 638
1988	39 971	31 408	21 758	8 465	15 611	3 232	2 563	3 319	126 327
1989	40 730	31 623	21 626	8 262	15 508	3 123	2 592	3 157	126 621
1990	46 721	35 984	25 547	8 925	15 949	3 330	2 775	3 355	142 586
1991	44 900	34 222	24 985	8 464	15 889	3 184	2 797	3 660	138 101
1992	47 784	33 815	25 744	8 386	15 175	3 248	2 966	3 373	140 491
1993(e)	46 285	32 852	26 806	8 550	14 765	3 198	2 838	3 304	138 630
1994	43 214	31 621	24 923	7 699	14 845	2 933	2 850	3 239	131 359
1995	43 076	30 166	25 821	8 118	14 775	2 816	2 953	3 301	131 057

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 12 and 13.

(c) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(d) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(e) See explanatory note 11.

12 NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)—30 December

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia
1902	5 299	-15 953	-2 493	-7 014	14 963	1 046	-141	..	-4 293
1903	3 771	-17 463	-787	-4 576	8 864	510	-195	..	-9 876
1904	6 968	-14 504	-1 625	-3 046	10 301	-1 075	-2	..	-2 983
1905	7 903	-10 618	-1 576	-1 818	5 857	-2 195	-153	..	-2 600
1906	7 761	-6 196	-1 433	-1 157	319	-4 235	-108	..	-5 049
1907	14 164	-3 851	-2 110	1 675	-5 414	833	-102	..	5 195
1908	-4 052	2 311	2 144	6 246	255	-1 351	-116	..	5 437
1909	2 004	9 465	10 724	784	1 106	-2 272	-28	..	21 783
1910	670	7 681	10 746	7 445	6 312	-2 782	-160	..	29 912
1911	26 775	20 675	13 667	5 511	11 923	-4 388	-40	256	74 379
1912	53 037	23 453	3 813	5 812	6 344	-794	237	-10	91 892
1913	26 828	12 367	12 110	3 692	8 030	-7	192	15	63 277
1914	593	53	4 837	-4 868	-4 007	-5 071	310	-73	-8 226
1915	-20 138	-29 929	-9 336	-9 015	-11 451	-4 977	616	-160	-84 410
1916	-40 632	-37 528	-19 439	-10 927	-15 261	-5 519	230	339	-128 737
1917	485	-6 081	-3 754	-2 092	-5 155	-1 206	131	-150	-17 822
1918	10 031	3 765	5 362	3 878	-928	1 360	-194	85	23 359
1919	54 593	53 541	22 044	18 326	14 330	3 906	-115	-322	166 303
1920	19 967	5 493	2 177	2 598	-1 298	-819	-556	44	27 606
1921	5 358	3 392	1 913	3 744	898	2 366	-229	83	17 525
1922	13 823	18 413	3 820	2 467	4 032	-2 728	-157	487	40 157
1923	8 341	16 524	7 376	3 879	6 391	-2 877	4	76	39 714
1924	17 274	12 059	7 859	6 012	6 427	-3 999	65	372	46 069
1925	15 524	6 815	10 020	5 624	4 333	-3 530	90	925	39 801
1926	23 381	8 909	6 094	7 271	2 755	-4 865	267	971	44 783
1927	25 887	11 544	2 144	2 341	9 575	-1 224	507	806	51 580
1928	17 340	3 124	2 685	-3 304	9 660	-1 391	-354	2 294	30 054
1929	8 475	-364	1 082	-5 240	6 895	338	538	96	11 820
1930	-4 233	-2 832	3 116	-3 639	-453	-819	190	140	-8 530
1931	-6 490	-2 334	2 682	-1 570	-2 792	462	-120	77	-10 094
1932	1 865	-842	-183	-1 350	-1 616	-326	-66	-479	-2 997
1933	—	-106	1 251	-543	238	-793	28	683	758
1934	2 998	3 263	1 532	-1 313	-638	-2 662	113	13	3 306
1935	1 480	-4 493	2 616	-834	1 893	-318	148	197	689
1936	2 431	-2 093	1 519	-439	328	156	178	530	2 610
1937	6 961	-3 734	1 446	-1 717	1 798	1 181	29	474	6 444
1938	4 434	2 719	1 152	174	1 235	-70	271	538	10 453
1939(c)	8 044	1 718	3 760	-403	1 000	-1 441	1 507	1 105	15 290
1940(c)	1 432	20 268	199	-4 534	-2 902	-1 841	1 600	920	15 142
1941(c)	-965	18 995	-4 458	3 089	-5 769	-4 381	706	-281	6 936
1942(c)	15 622	5 527	-10 498	1 070	-349	-2 247	-1 482	-332	7 311
1943(c)(d)	-2 772	3 789	-5 467	-814	-3 528	-992	2 092	-589	2 653
1944(c)(d)	-573	-955	-549	156	654	119	19	514	-615
1945(c)(d)	-221	-1 812	244	287	-105	141	15	517	-934
1946(c)(d)	-9 062	-327	-4 340	217	-392	23	19	518	-13 344
1947(c)(d)	-671	-2 952	-2 230	4 121	3 670	8 594	39	634	11 205
1948	8 841	21 142	8 330	6 861	4 991	1 014	1 086	1 100	53 365
1949	62 052	35 877	14 188	15 334	13 464	3 221	900	2 068	147 104
1950	50 624	40 809	16 470	16 659	19 295	4 214	766	670	149 507

For footnotes see end of table.

12 NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION—30 December *continued*

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Australia*
1951	33 479	35 249	14 313	10 663	8 184	6 664	-96	461	108 916
1952	11 156	36 765	13 196	13 951	12 392	2 434	-202	1 917	91 609
1953	-2 160	18 405	7 388	5 901	8 018	1 722	520	1 276	41 070
1954	12 842	29 845	7 229	11 537	6 400	-2 321	414	853	66 799
1955	22 148	34 537	12 332	15 453	8 658	101	1 100	1 919	96 248
1956	21 187	37 273	13 492	15 920	1 315	830	1 026	1 958	93 001
1957	27 394	26 110	5 844	12 340	2 339	1 702	762	1 320	77 811
1958	18 201	26 966	6 419	9 497	785	-769	645	2 746	64 490
1959	19 660	29 097	4 574	14 015	-119	1 606	1 186	5 827	75 846
1960	36 231	37 383	2 282	9 363	1 113	-1 563	330	3 951	89 090
1961	17 808	15 310	2 384	11 104	4 661	2 033	-161	5 519	58 658
1962(e)	22 116	15 701	104	5 745	10 697	-1 195	212	5 612	58 992
1963	8 519	21 274	9 937	10 957	10 268	-1 000	2 111	6 051	68 117
1964	23 356	29 433	10 618	17 565	8 902	-1 369	1 653	5 658	95 816
1965	29 780	22 420	13 465	18 858	10 161	-1 392	1 567	6 470	101 329
1966	19 191	18 648	9 636	9 765	15 553	-541	2 656	5 317	80 225
1967	23 233	16 651	8 785	871	21 651	213	3 653	5 760	80 817
1968	31 406	12 960	12 809	4 920	28 739	181	4 283	6 672	101 970
1969	44 182	22 292	11 176	4 598	25 416	-1 193	3 819	7 665	117 955
1970	38 123	18 169	12 619	8 376	23 357	-1 756	4 975	7 921	111 784
1971	20 978	10 604	15 905	1 955	18 412	-2 455	3 877	9 784	79 060
1972	5 571	12 410	19 729	3 073	7 875	-1 748	2 927	6 483	56 320
1973	5 462	10 258	27 829	4 611	8 910	-865	2 449	8 840	67 494
1974	19 935	15 410	23 565	16 021	19 700	680	-17 324	9 261	87 248
1975	-13 849	-9 188	11 279	2 898	9 410	-503	8 313	5 153	13 513
1976(f)	2 430	-10	13 738	1 729	10 921	-599	2 804	3 017	34 030
1977	22 681	9 431	17 451	2 924	11 392	-325	2 797	1 676	68 027
1978	22 832	3 133	17 770	-2 142	4 980	-671	1 745	-250	47 397
1979	32 291	7 776	23 858	-2 473	6 847	-226	893	-355	68 611
1980	35 876	12 518	37 632	-564	12 627	-148	2 552	447	100 940
1981	25 926	13 613	55 511	1 889	19 931	-567	5 961	812	123 076
1982	21 970	16 203	41 665	4 364	17 640	-854	600	1 120	102 708
1983	5 902	12 388	17 507	6 012	8 126	437	2 181	2 442	54 995
1984	17 701	14 302	16 360	2 737	5 586	1 493	948	696	59 823
1985	24 901	13 648	23 976	2 848	16 304	987	2 311	4 346	89 321
1986	35 696	14 943	29 526	2 964	24 154	642	70	2 668	110 663
1987	47 524	22 139	38 220	3 814	22 841	-1 456	-565	3 543	136 060
1988	45 956	29 889	59 225	5 921	31 252	-201	-1 241	1 993	172 794
1989	10 219	22 490	64 838	5 738	22 941	2 512	-1 169	1 909	129 478
1990	13 427	18 110	41 819	5 206	13 404	2 636	205	2 324	97 131
1991	22 138	1 856	42 946	4 886	7 910	631	-874	2 384	81 877
1992	5 836	-10 002	51 256	77	5 036	-829	-803	1 203	51 774
1993	-513	-23 537	57 203	-2 310	6 161	-1 807	-932	978	35 243
1994	11 816	-14 186	52 779	-2 872	12 444	-2 274	-1 269	-932	55 506
1995	32 895	4 878	57 282	-3 609	17 478	-2 415	1 662	-143	108 028

(a) Includes intercensal discrepancy; see explanatory note 2.

(b) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(c) See explanatory notes 12 and 13.

(d) Excludes interstate migration from July 1943 and June 1947.

(e) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(f) See explanatory note 4.

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

13 RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH, Per 100 Population at Start of Period(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia
1901	1.1	1.1	2.6	0.6	7.6	1.3	-3.8	..	1.6
1902	1.9	-0.1	1.1	-0.6	9.5	2.4	-4.3	..	1.3
1903	1.7	-0.3	1.1	0.0	6.0	1.9	-5.4	..	1.1
1904	2.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	6.5	1.2	-0.7	..	1.5
1905	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	4.5	0.7	-3.8	..	1.5
1906	2.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.0	-0.5	-3.5	..	1.5
1907	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	-0.2	2.2	-4.3	..	1.7
1908	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.0	1.1	-4.4	..	1.7
1909	1.9	2.1	3.7	1.8	2.3	0.7	-1.9	..	2.2
1910	1.9	1.9	3.7	3.6	4.2	0.4	-5.8	..	2.3
1911	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.1	6.2	-0.5	-2.1	..	3.4
1912	5.1	3.2	2.5	3.2	4.0	1.6	6.3	1.0	3.8
1913	3.3	2.4	3.9	2.7	4.7	1.9	5.2	2.5	3.1
1914	1.9	1.4	2.7	0.7	0.7	-0.5	7.9	-1.5	1.6
1915	0.7	-0.7	0.5	-0.4	-1.7	-0.6	14.9	-6.6	0.0
1916	-0.4	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-3.1	-1.0	4.1	21.5	-1.0
1917	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.2	2.9	-5.4	1.3
1918	2.2	1.4	2.6	2.4	1.1	2.4	-3.4	6.1	2.0
1919	3.9	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.7	3.5	-2.0	-14.0	4.4
1920	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.4	-12.2	2.8	2.0
1921	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.8	-5.8	5.4	1.8
1922	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.7	0.5	-3.9	24.7	2.3
1923	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.1	3.3	2.1
1924	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.2	-0.3	2.1	14.9	2.2
1925	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.3	2.5	-0.1	2.5	31.2	2.1
1926	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.0	-0.8	7.2	24.9	2.0
1927	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.8	0.7	12.2	16.5	2.1
1928	2.0	1.1	1.7	0.5	3.7	0.5	-7.4	40.3	1.7
1929	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.1	2.9	1.3	12.4	2.5	1.3
1930	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	3.8	3.2	1.0
1931	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	-2.4	2.3	0.8
1932	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	-1.2	-4.0	0.8
1933	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	9.1	0.8
1934	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	-0.2	2.9	1.2	0.8
1935	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.8	3.3	3.2	0.7
1936	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	4.5	6.6	0.8
1937	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	6.1	0.9
1938	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.1	5.6	6.1	0.9
1939	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	27.2	11.2	1.0
1940	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	23.2	8.6	1.0
1941	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.2	-0.2	-0.8	8.9	0.0	0.9
1942	1.2	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	-15.1	-0.4	0.8
1943	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	25.5	-2.2	1.0
1944	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	5.8	1.1
1945	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	5.7	1.1
1946	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	6.2	1.2
1947	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.4	5.3	2.3	7.3	1.6
1948	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.0	11.9	9.7	2.0
1949	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.7	4.3	2.9	9.5	14.4	3.2
1950	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.9	5.2	3.2	8.1	6.8	3.3

For footnotes see end of table.

13 RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH, Per 100 Population at Start of Period(a) *continued*

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Australia*
1951	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.9	1.3	5.6	2.7
1952	1.6	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	2.6	1.1	11.6	2.5
1953	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.2	5.8	7.0	1.9
1954	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.7	0.9	5.3	5.4	2.1
1955	1.8	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.8	9.1	8.5	2.4
1956	1.8	2.8	2.5	3.3	1.9	2.0	8.2	8.4	2.4
1957	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	6.7	6.2	2.2
1958	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.5	6.0	9.8	2.1
1959	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.6	2.2	8.5	16.3	2.1
1960	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.3	4.1	10.7	2.3
1961(c)	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	12.8	2.0
1962	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.4	3.1	11.6	1.9
1963	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	1.3	6.9	11.1	1.9
1964	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.4	1.0	5.7	9.4	2.0
1965	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.5	0.8	5.1	9.8	2.0
1966	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.1	1.0	7.0	7.8	1.7
1967	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	3.8	1.2	8.5	7.8	1.8
1968	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	4.5	1.4	9.0	8.2	2.0
1969	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	4.1	1.0	8.0	8.7	2.2
1970	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.8	0.8	9.2	8.5	2.1
1971(d)	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.3	3.4	0.7	7.3	9.6	1.9
1972	1.1	1.4	2.7	1.1	2.1	0.6	6.4	6.9	1.6
1973	1.0	1.2	3.0	1.1	2.0	0.7	5.6	8.0	1.5
1974	1.2	1.3	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.0	14.7	7.8	1.6
1975	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.9	0.6	12.1	5.1	1.0
1976	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	0.5	5.9	3.5	1.0
1977	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.9	2.1	0.7	5.7	2.6	1.2
1978	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.6	4.7	1.5	1.0
1979	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.7	3.7	1.5	1.2
1980	1.3	0.8	2.8	0.6	2.1	0.7	4.8	1.8	1.4
1981	1.2	1.0	3.7	1.0	2.9	0.7	5.0	1.3	1.7
1982	1.2	1.1	2.9	1.0	2.6	0.6	4.0	2.4	1.6
1983	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.0	5.1	3.0	1.3
1984	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.1	4.1	2.1	1.3
1985	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	2.4	1.0	4.9	3.6	1.4
1986	1.4	1.0	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.8	2.8	2.5	1.5
1987	1.6	1.2	2.1	0.8	2.4	0.4	1.6	2.5	1.6
1988	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.0	3.0	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.8
1989	0.9	1.2	3.0	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.5
1990	1.0	1.2	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.4
1991	1.1	0.8	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.3
1992	0.9	0.5	2.6	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.1
1993(e)	0.7	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
1994	0.9	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
1995	1.2	0.8	2.6	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.8	1.1	1.3

(a) See explanatory note 14.

(b) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(c) See explanatory notes 3, 5 and 6.

(d) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(e) See explanatory note 11.

14 RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia
1901	16.0	12.6	16.5	14.3	17.0	18.1	-12.4	..	14.9
1902	15.2	11.8	15.7	13.2	16.7	18.1	-12.7	..	14.2
1903	13.8	11.6	12.2	12.9	17.8	16.4	-10.3	..	13.1
1904	16.2	12.8	16.9	15.1	18.6	18.1	-6.2	..	15.4
1905	16.7	12.8	15.4	14.1	19.8	18.5	-1.7	..	15.4
1906	17.3	12.9	16.6	13.9	18.5	18.0	-8.6	..	15.7
1907	16.7	13.7	16.5	14.9	18.7	17.8	-17.0	..	15.8
1908	16.8	12.4	16.5	15.7	18.9	18.6	-13.4	..	15.5
1909	17.5	13.6	17.6	16.2	18.6	19.2	-11.6	..	16.4
1910	17.9	13.0	17.6	16.4	17.9	18.1	-12.3	..	16.3
1911	18.3	13.5	17.0	17.1	18.0	18.5	-10.3	11.2	16.5
1912	18.9	14.1	18.7	18.3	17.8	19.9	-10.2	14.2	17.4
1913	17.9	14.7	19.8	18.1	20.1	19.3	-3.3	13.5	17.4
1914	18.7	13.8	19.4	18.4	19.1	20.9	-6.2	16.6	17.4
1915	17.6	13.4	18.2	15.9	18.8	19.5	-8.3	12.2	16.5
1916	17.0	12.5	16.6	15.4	17.5	18.5	-10.1	21.0	15.6
1917	18.1	13.1	19.4	15.7	16.7	18.6	1.2	12.4	16.6
1918	16.4	11.5	17.7	15.4	13.9	17.5	6.4	17.7	15.0
1919	11.1	8.3	13.6	11.9	10.5	15.2	4.5	3.9	10.8
1920	16.0	12.8	16.5	14.3	14.4	17.6	0.0	4.1	14.9
1921	16.4	12.6	17.3	14.1	13.0	16.7	-0.3	9.2	15.0
1922	16.7	13.5	16.5	14.6	14.5	17.7	2.7	9.2	15.5
1923	15.0	11.6	15.2	13.1	14.0	16.3	9.2	2.7	13.9
1924	14.6	12.0	15.2	12.8	13.9	15.1	3.5	6.6	13.8
1925	14.7	12.0	15.2	12.0	13.1	14.9	0.8	7.3	13.7
1926	13.2	11.2	13.5	11.9	13.0	14.4	2.3	5.5	12.6
1927	12.9	10.6	13.5	11.3	13.0	13.1	-1.8	3.3	12.2
1928	13.1	9.6	13.3	11.0	12.4	11.9	2.7	8.9	11.9
1929	11.2	9.5	11.3	9.8	12.2	12.0	-2.7	13.3	10.7
1930	12.2	9.6	12.6	9.0	12.6	12.8	-1.2	14.7	11.3
1931	10.3	7.4	11.1	7.3	11.3	12.0	0.4	14.2	9.5
1932	9.1	5.9	10.2	6.2	9.8	10.9	1.2	13.7	8.2
1933	8.4	6.0	9.3	6.9	9.3	10.3	2.7	10.2	7.9
1934	7.6	5.0	9.6	5.2	8.4	9.3	5.7	10.9	7.1
1935	7.6	5.1	9.1	5.3	9.0	9.1	2.7	11.0	7.1
1936	8.2	5.5	10.4	5.9	9.4	9.5	10.0	11.1	7.7
1937	8.3	6.0	10.3	6.3	9.9	11.2	6.6	15.1	8.0
1938	7.8	6.1	9.8	6.5	10.6	11.1	5.7	12.1	7.8
1939(c)	7.7	5.5	10.7	6.5	10.0	10.8	7.8	16.6	7.7
1940(c)	8.4	6.1	10.9	7.2	9.8	10.8	10.4	15.1	8.2
1941(c)	8.7	7.2	11.6	7.8	11.3	10.9	9.1	20.2	8.9
1942(c)	8.3	7.1	11.1	7.5	10.1	11.9	1.0	22.2	8.6
1943(c)	9.9	9.0	12.1	10.9	12.4	12.6	3.2	22.6	10.3
1944(c)	11.4	9.5	14.3	11.8	13.3	11.0	5.6	22.1	11.5
1945(c)	11.9	10.3	16.0	12.7	12.2	13.6	5.2	22.1	12.2
1946(c)	13.1	12.4	15.0	14.7	14.9	17.0	7.3	27.5	13.6
1947(c)	13.7	12.6	16.5	15.6	16.2	18.5	19.4	32.9	14.4
1948	12.2	11.6	15.4	13.8	16.0	16.9	17.3	31.8	13.1
1949	12.8	11.6	15.2	14.2	16.4	17.5	19.4	34.0	13.4
1950	12.7	12.4	15.6	14.9	16.4	17.1	22.0	35.3	13.7

For footnotes see end of table.

14 RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a) *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	12.2	11.9	15.2	14.0	16.4	16.6	19.1	34.6	13.2
1952	12.6	13.0	15.8	14.3	17.0	17.9	23.8	36.2	13.9
1953	12.8	12.9	15.4	14.4	17.4	16.9	22.1	23.1	13.8
1954	11.9	13.1	15.1	13.9	16.5	16.3	25.0	24.3	13.4
1955	12.0	13.4	15.7	13.4	17.1	17.7	22.4	22.5	13.7
1956	11.7	13.3	14.7	13.4	16.8	17.4	23.4	25.7	13.4
1957	12.7	13.7	15.7	13.7	16.9	17.6	25.8	25.4	14.0
1958	12.9	13.9	15.6	13.7	16.0	17.5	27.2	26.6	14.1
1959	12.1	13.4	15.9	13.5	16.3	17.1	28.4	25.1	13.7
1960	12.2	13.8	15.3	13.9	15.5	17.8	25.6	26.1	13.8
1961	13.1	14.1	15.7	15.0	15.4	17.5	28.5	26.1	14.4
1962	12.2	13.4	14.5	13.3	14.7	16.9	16.9	24.2	13.4
1963	11.6	12.7	14.4	13.0	14.3	15.8	14.4	22.9	12.9
1964	10.0	12.1	12.7	11.5	12.7	13.9	14.5	19.8	11.5
1965	9.4	11.2	11.8	11.3	12.0	12.2	13.9	20.4	10.8
1966(d)	8.8	11.0	10.8	10.1	12.1	11.4	21.6	19.5	10.3
1967	9.1	11.3	11.7	10.2	12.8	11.5	22.5	19.6	10.7
1968	9.1	12.1	11.0	10.1	13.2	13.2	22.8	19.2	10.9
1969(e)	10.1	12.5	11.7	11.0	14.1	13.3	25.0	20.0	11.7
1970	9.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	14.2	12.9	26.0	21.4	11.5
1971(e)	12.3	12.7	12.9	11.2	16.0	12.9	26.6	23.4	13.0
1972	11.2	11.4	11.9	9.9	13.7	11.5	24.6	21.0	11.7
1973	9.6	9.8	10.9	8.5	11.5	9.9	24.0	19.6	10.1
1974	8.7	9.3	9.8	8.0	11.1	9.7	22.5	18.8	9.4
1975	8.2	8.5	9.8	7.9	10.7	8.9	17.8	17.7	8.9
1976	7.4	7.8	8.7	7.0	11.0	8.1	21.5	16.9	8.2
1977	7.6	7.8	8.7	7.3	10.6	8.3	17.7	17.2	8.3
1978	7.4	7.6	8.3	6.8	10.5	8.4	19.9	15.5	8.1
1979	7.5	7.3	8.5	6.7	10.0	8.5	19.9	16.0	8.0
1980	7.6	7.3	8.2	6.8	9.9	7.9	17.7	15.4	7.9
1981	8.0	7.6	9.3	7.2	10.7	9.1	18.5	14.4	8.5
1982	7.8	7.3	9.3	6.6	10.5	8.4	18.0	13.9	8.2
1983	8.0	7.6	10.1	7.4	10.8	8.6	17.6	13.9	8.6
1984	7.2	7.3	9.1	7.3	9.4	8.1	18.6	13.0	8.0
1985	8.0	7.3	8.5	6.8	10.1	8.0	18.0	12.8	8.1
1986	7.7	7.2	8.6	6.8	10.2	7.8	17.2	11.9	8.0
1987	7.8	7.1	7.7	6.2	9.7	7.0	18.0	11.7	7.8
1988	7.0	7.4	7.9	6.0	10.2	7.2	16.1	12.2	7.6
1989	7.0	7.3	7.7	5.8	9.8	6.9	16.1	11.4	7.5
1990	8.0	8.2	8.8	6.2	9.9	7.2	17.0	11.9	8.4
1991	7.6	7.7	8.4	5.9	9.7	6.8	16.9	12.7	8.0
1992	8.0	7.6	8.5	5.8	9.2	6.9	17.7	11.5	8.0
1993(f)	7.7	7.4	8.6	5.8	8.8	6.8	16.7	11.1	7.8
1994	7.1	7.1	7.8	5.2	8.7	6.2	16.7	10.8	7.4
1995	7.0	6.7	7.9	5.5	8.5	6.0	17.0	10.9	7.3

(a) See explanatory note 14.

(b) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(c) See explanatory notes 12 and 13.

(d) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(e) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(f) See explanatory note 11.

15 NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia
1901	-4.9	-1.2	9.1	-8.5	55.5	-4.5	-26.2	..	0.8
1902	3.8	-13.2	-4.9	-19.7	73.1	6.0	-30.8	..	-1.1
1903	2.7	-14.5	-1.5	-12.9	40.4	2.8	-44.8	..	-2.5
1904	4.8	-12.1	-3.1	-8.5	44.0	-5.9	-0.5	..	-0.8
1905	5.4	-8.8	-3.0	-5.1	23.7	-11.9	-37.1	..	-0.6
1906	5.2	-5.1	-2.7	-3.2	1.3	-23.0	-27.2	..	-1.2
1907	9.2	-3.1	-3.9	4.6	-21.2	4.5	-26.7	..	1.3
1908	-2.6	1.9	3.9	16.5	1.0	-7.2	-31.7	..	1.3
1909	1.3	7.5	18.8	2.0	4.2	-11.9	-7.9	..	5.1
1910	0.4	6.0	18.2	18.7	23.3	-14.6	-47.0	..	6.8
1911	16.1	15.7	22.2	13.4	41.6	-23.1	-12.1	143.7	16.6
1912	30.4	17.3	6.0	13.7	21.1	-4.2	71.1	-4.9	19.7
1913	14.8	8.9	18.5	8.4	25.6	0.0	53.2	6.1	13.1
1914	0.3	0.0	7.1	-10.9	-12.4	-25.9	84.1	-27.6	-1.7
1915	-10.7	-20.9	-13.5	-20.2	-35.6	-25.4	142.5	-64.8	-16.9
1916	-21.5	-26.5	-28.4	-24.7	-48.7	-28.4	48.3	129.7	-26.0
1917	0.3	-4.3	-5.5	-4.7	-16.8	-6.2	27.0	-60.2	-3.6
1918	5.2	2.6	7.7	8.6	-3.0	6.9	-39.8	35.0	4.6
1919	27.3	36.3	30.5	39.1	44.8	19.1	-24.7	-139.3	32.0
1920	9.7	3.6	2.9	5.3	-3.9	-3.9	-132.0	20.2	5.2
1921	2.5	2.2	2.5	7.5	2.7	11.1	-58.5	33.4	3.2
1922	6.4	11.7	4.9	4.9	11.8	-12.7	-42.5	171.6	7.2
1923	3.8	10.3	9.3	7.5	18.2	-13.3	1.1	22.6	7.0
1924	7.7	7.3	9.7	11.4	17.7	-18.5	17.5	95.1	7.9
1925	6.8	4.1	12.0	10.4	11.6	-16.4	23.5	192.3	6.7
1926	10.0	5.3	7.1	13.1	7.2	-22.8	67.7	156.2	7.4
1927	10.8	6.7	2.5	4.1	24.4	-5.7	113.9	107.9	8.3
1928	7.0	1.8	3.0	-5.8	23.7	-6.5	-79.4	279.8	4.8
1929	3.4	-0.2	1.2	-9.2	16.4	1.6	120.4	11.2	1.8
1930	-1.7	-1.6	3.4	-6.3	-1.1	-3.7	38.2	15.6	-1.3
1931	-2.5	-1.3	2.9	-2.7	-6.5	2.1	-24.2	8.7	-1.5
1932	0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-2.3	-3.7	-1.4	-13.4	-53.7	-0.5
1933	—	-0.1	1.3	-0.9	0.5	-3.5	5.8	75.2	0.1
1934	1.1	1.8	1.6	-2.3	-1.4	-11.6	22.8	1.4	0.5
1935	0.6	-2.4	2.7	-1.4	4.2	-1.4	28.8	20.2	0.1
1936	0.9	-1.1	1.6	-0.7	0.7	0.7	33.6	51.5	0.4
1937	2.6	-2.0	1.5	-2.9	3.9	5.0	5.3	43.5	0.9
1938	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.3	2.7	-0.3	46.7	46.6	1.5
1939(c)	2.9	0.9	3.7	-0.7	2.1	-6.0	236.1	88.4	2.2
1940(c)	0.5	10.7	0.2	-7.6	-6.1	-7.6	191.5	66.8	2.2
1941(c)	-0.3	9.8	-4.3	5.1	-12.2	-18.2	68.7	-19.2	1.0
1942(c)	5.5	2.8	-10.1	1.8	-0.7	-9.3	-165.7	-23.3	1.0
1943(c)(d)	-1.0	1.9	-5.2	-1.3	-7.4	-4.1	218.5	-43.2	0.4
1944(c)(d)	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.8	36.2	-0.1
1945(c)(d)	-0.1	-0.9	0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.6	1.4	34.4	-0.1
1946(c)(d)	-3.1	-0.2	-4.0	0.3	-0.8	0.1	1.8	32.6	-1.8
1947(c)(d)	-0.2	-1.4	-2.0	6.4	7.3	33.4	3.6	37.2	1.5
1948	2.9	10.1	7.4	10.4	9.7	3.8	90.6	57.3	6.9
1949	20.1	16.7	12.3	22.5	25.3	11.9	68.9	97.7	18.6
1950	15.9	18.5	13.8	23.5	34.6	15.1	53.5	28.5	18.3

For footnotes see end of table.

15 NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a) *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	10.2	15.5	11.7	14.6	14.1	23.1	-6.3	18.7	12.9
1952	3.3	15.7	10.5	18.5	20.6	8.2	-13.4	72.1	10.6
1953	-0.6	7.7	5.7	7.6	12.9	5.6	33.5	44.4	4.7
1954	3.7	12.2	5.5	14.5	10.0	-7.5	25.4	28.0	7.4
1955	6.3	13.7	9.2	18.8	13.2	0.3	62.3	58.6	10.5
1956	6.0	14.4	9.8	18.8	1.9	2.6	53.6	55.4	9.9
1957	7.6	9.8	4.1	14.1	3.4	5.2	37.0	34.7	8.1
1958	4.9	9.9	4.5	10.6	1.1	-2.3	29.7	66.8	6.6
1959	5.2	10.5	3.1	15.2	-0.2	4.7	50.2	125.0	7.5
1960	9.4	13.1	1.5	9.9	1.5	-4.5	13.1	75.2	8.7
1961	4.5	5.2	1.6	11.4	6.3	5.7	-6.1	93.8	5.6
1962(e)	5.5	5.3	0.1	5.8	14.0	-3.4	4.6	84.8	5.5
1963	2.1	7.0	6.3	10.8	13.0	-2.8	43.7	82.6	6.2
1964	5.7	9.5	6.6	16.9	11.0	-3.8	32.1	70.3	8.6
1965	7.1	7.1	8.2	17.7	12.3	-3.8	28.9	73.2	8.9
1966	4.5	5.8	5.8	8.9	18.3	-1.5	46.6	55.1	6.9
1967	5.4	5.1	5.2	0.8	24.6	0.6	59.0	55.6	6.8
1968	7.2	3.9	7.4	4.4	31.4	0.5	63.4	59.5	8.5
1969	9.9	6.6	6.3	4.0	26.6	-3.1	52.2	63.0	9.6
1970	8.4	5.3	7.0	7.2	23.5	-4.5	62.7	60.1	8.9
1971	4.5	3.0	8.7	1.7	17.8	-6.3	44.9	67.9	6.2
1972	1.2	3.4	10.4	2.5	7.3	-4.4	31.8	40.4	4.2
1973	1.1	2.8	14.3	3.8	8.1	-2.1	25.2	51.0	5.0
1974	4.1	4.1	11.7	12.9	17.5	1.7	-171.0	49.7	6.4
1975	-2.8	-2.4	5.5	2.3	8.1	-1.2	90.3	25.9	1.0
1976(f)	0.5	0.0	6.6	1.4	9.3	-1.5	28.5	14.5	2.4
1977	4.5	2.5	8.2	2.3	9.5	-0.8	26.9	7.8	4.8
1978	4.5	0.8	8.2	-1.7	4.1	-1.6	15.9	-1.1	3.3
1979	6.3	2.0	10.8	-1.9	5.5	-0.5	7.8	-1.6	4.7
1980	6.9	3.2	16.6	-0.4	9.9	-0.3	21.5	2.0	6.9
1981	5.0	3.4	23.7	1.4	15.3	-1.3	48.3	3.6	8.2
1982	4.1	4.1	17.2	3.3	13.2	-2.0	4.6	4.8	6.8
1983	1.1	3.1	7.1	4.5	5.9	1.0	16.0	10.2	3.6
1984	3.3	3.5	6.5	2.0	4.0	3.4	6.7	2.8	3.8
1985	4.6	3.3	9.3	2.1	11.5	2.2	15.5	17.3	5.7
1986	6.5	3.6	11.3	2.1	16.6	1.4	0.5	10.3	6.9
1987	8.5	5.3	14.3	2.7	15.3	-3.2	-3.6	13.3	8.4
1988	8.0	7.0	21.6	4.2	20.3	-0.4	-7.8	7.3	10.4
1989	1.8	5.2	22.9	4.0	14.5	5.5	-7.2	6.9	7.7
1990	2.3	4.1	14.4	3.6	8.3	5.7	1.3	8.2	5.7
1991	3.8	0.4	14.5	3.4	4.8	1.4	-5.3	8.3	4.7
1992	1.0	-2.2	16.9	0.1	3.0	-1.8	-4.8	4.1	3.0
1993	-0.1	-5.3	18.4	-1.6	3.7	-3.8	-5.5	3.3	2.0
1994	2.0	-3.2	16.5	-2.0	7.3	-4.8	-7.4	-3.1	3.1
1995	5.4	1.1	17.5	-2.4	10.1	-5.1	9.5	-0.5	6.0

(a) See explanatory note 14.

(b) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(c) See explanatory notes 12 and 13.

(d) Excludes interstate migration from July 1943 to June 1947.

(e) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(f) See explanatory note 4.

16 BIRTHS

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	37 875	31 008	14 303	9 079	5 718	4 930	32	..	102 945
1902	37 835	30 461	14 216	8 927	6 232	5 085	20	..	102 776
1903	35 966	29 569	12 621	8 475	6 699	5 080	33	..	98 443
1904	38 667	29 763	14 082	9 100	7 176	5 292	33	..	104 113
1905	39 501	30 107	13 626	8 832	7 582	5 257	36	..	104 941
1906	40 948	30 844	14 019	8 921	7 800	5 333	25	..	107 890
1907	42 201	31 365	14 540	9 211	7 712	5 291	27	..	110 347
1908	42 458	31 097	14 830	9 756	7 755	5 615	34	..	111 545
1909	43 782	31 544	15 552	10 064	7 602	5 500	27	..	114 071
1910	45 444	31 437	16 169	10 540	7 585	5 586	40	..	116 801
1911	47 537	33 026	16 984	11 057	8 091	5 437	31	30	122 193
1912	51 861	35 796	18 738	12 079	8 689	5 853	33	39	133 088
1913	52 186	35 970	19 731	12 627	9 218	5 886	52	44	135 714
1914	53 641	36 222	19 882	12 904	9 204	6 017	58	55	137 983
1915	52 931	35 009	20 163	11 798	9 017	5 845	61	47	134 871
1916	52 080	34 235	18 912	11 857	8 563	5 642	74	63	131 426
1917	52 448	33 033	19 787	11 326	7 882	5 376	69	44	129 965
1918	50 709	31 597	19 536	11 357	7 106	5 280	105	49	125 739
1919	48 532	31 619	18 699	11 060	6 937	5 310	106	27	122 290
1920	53 942	36 213	20 256	12 028	8 149	5 740	63	15	136 406
1921	54 636	35 591	20 329	11 974	7 807	5 755	79	27	136 198
1922	55 170	36 288	19 987	12 001	8 131	5 817	70	32	137 496
1923	54 069	35 877	19 982	11 692	7 854	5 657	72	19	135 222
1924	53 705	36 140	19 708	11 592	8 301	5 383	57	41	134 927
1925	54 615	35 922	20 283	11 457	8 185	5 218	65	47	135 792
1926	53 116	35 362	19 764	11 483	8 301	4 988	73	75	133 162
1927	53 839	35 074	19 833	11 492	8 482	4 833	68	77	133 698
1928	54 791	34 498	19 783	11 408	8 704	4 691	83	120	134 078
1929	52 671	33 604	18 486	10 665	9 051	4 797	53	153	129 480
1930	52 128	33 127	18 939	9 984	9 200	4 786	71	164	128 399
1931	47 721	30 332	17 833	9 079	8 549	4 762	72	161	118 509
1932	44 895	27 464	17 367	8 521	7 965	4 491	79	151	110 933
1933	44 195	28 392	17 150	8 900	7 874	4 553	74	131	111 269
1934	43 335	27 828	17 360	8 459	7 801	4 470	88	134	109 475
1935	44 676	27 884	17 688	8 270	8 119	4 456	84	148	111 325
1936	46 193	28 883	18 755	8 911	8 479	4 581	113	158	116 073
1937	47 497	29 731	19 162	8 985	8 609	4 841	99	207	119 131
1938	47 319	30 344	18 992	9 410	9 141	4 907	102	200	120 415
1939	48 003	30 493	20 348	9 618	9 036	5 004	138	251	122 891
1940	49 382	31 962	20 412	10 017	9 121	4 994	173	286	126 347
1941	51 729	34 406	21 519	10 965	10 118	5 206	216	366	134 525
1942	52 647	35 927	21 166	11 278	9 901	5 305	92	392	136 708
1943	57 265	39 117	23 234	13 145	10 481	5 597	80	376	149 295
1944	59 612	39 358	24 520	13 311	10 870	5 200	89	384	153 344
1945	61 662	41 200	26 713	14 033	10 672	5 785	90	405	160 560
1946	67 247	46 693	27 024	15 813	12 105	6 847	132	518	176 379
1947	69 398	47 366	28 358	16 317	12 874	7 140	276	655	182 384
1948	67 234	46 099	27 858	15 870	12 931	6 979	280	725	177 976
1949	68 812	46 873	27 748	16 042	13 511	7 110	346	819	181 261
1950	71 592	49 830	29 028	17 306	14 228	7 242	411	954	190 591

For footnotes see end of table.

16 BIRTHS *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	72 069	50 553	29 652	17 463	14 794	7 357	407	1 003	193 298
1952	74 196	53 738	30 953	17 884	15 413	7 916	448	1 102	201 650
1953	74 890	53 561	30 782	18 156	15 862	7 736	460	788	202 235
1954	73 125	54 660	31 176	18 227	15 928	7 770	513	857	202 256
1955	74 407	56 336	32 352	18 494	16 623	8 089	515	861	207 677
1956	75 714	58 393	32 409	18 964	16 916	8 104	556	1 077	212 133
1957	79 456	60 464	33 763	19 536	16 924	8 435	646	1 134	220 358
1958	80 045	61 269	33 872	20 047	16 731	8 568	697	1 275	222 504
1959	80 866	62 245	35 599	20 372	17 111	8 625	796	1 362	226 976
1960	81 983	64 025	35 213	20 966	16 926	8 853	777	1 583	230 326
1961	86 392	65 886	36 637	22 399	17 078	8 982	878	1 734	239 986
1962	85 439	65 890	35 690	21 361	17 064	8 894	924	1 819	237 081
1963	84 065	65 649	35 934	21 367	17 290	8 530	859	1 995	235 689
1964	80 518	64 990	34 972	20 866	16 685	8 252	911	1 955	229 149
1965	78 069	63 550	33 551	20 891	16 186	7 535	914	2 158	222 854
1966(b)	77 776	64 008	32 903	20 362	17 194	7 401	1 769	2 318	223 731
1967	78 841	65 485	34 692	20 386	18 023	7 547	1 921	2 401	229 296
1968	81 696	70 228	35 190	21 207	19 541	8 317	2 084	2 643	240 906
1969(c)	85 781	71 500	36 440	21 885	20 800	8 433	2 313	3 023	250 175
1970	88 269	73 469	37 351	22 475	21 680	8 182	2 672	3 418	257 516
1971	98 736	75 394	39 847	22 889	24 276	8 350	2 916	3 953	276 361
1972	95 607	71 713	39 025	21 748	22 211	7 862	2 807	3 996	264 969
1973	87 745	66 910	37 900	20 328	20 531	7 362	2 907	3 987	247 670
1974	86 483	66 052	37 770	20 117	20 243	7 441	2 855	4 216	245 177
1975	81 172	61 797	36 328	19 883	20 365	7 014	2 275	4 178	233 012
1976	78 749	60 531	35 268	18 866	20 700	6 736	2 688	4 272	227 810
1977	78 302	59 389	34 976	19 170	20 688	6 760	2 601	4 405	226 291
1978	78 052	58 687	34 530	18 523	20 662	6 836	2 700	4 191	224 181
1979	77 469	57 628	35 220	18 413	20 515	6 789	2 848	4 247	223 129
1980	79 801	58 022	35 001	18 430	20 652	6 776	2 602	4 243	225 527
1981	81 971	59 284	38 935	19 271	21 900	7 230	3 109	4 142	235 842
1982	83 908	59 876	40 599	19 199	22 261	7 039	2 914	4 107	239 903
1983	83 307	59 928	42 085	19 830	23 087	7 062	3 127	4 144	242 570
1984	77 994	59 485	40 446	20 052	21 625	7 132	3 191	4 109	234 034
1985	87 786	61 555	40 437	19 790	23 109	7 249	3 315	4 107	247 348
1986	84 531	60 162	40 371	19 741	24 236	6 950	3 315	4 102	243 408
1987	86 093	61 507	39 365	19 235	23 332	6 790	3 529	4 108	243 959
1988	84 647	62 134	40 561	19 155	25 143	6 779	3 439	4 335	246 193
1989	85 790	64 002	42 071	19 610	25 051	6 813	3 379	4 137	250 853
1990	90 534	66 970	44 868	19 863	25 356	7 043	3 557	4 457	262 648
1991	87 367	65 438	44 160	19 640	25 417	6 870	3 599	4 756	257 247
1992	92 585	65 766	46 240	19 311	25 073	6 987	3 742	4 447	264 151
1993(d)	89 354	64 049	46 778	20 078	25 081	6 835	3 603	4 414	260 229
1994	87 977	63 974	46 578	19 409	25 138	6 844	3 626	4 461	258 051
1995	87 849	62 591	46 484	19 336	25 139	6 570	3 766	4 415	256 190

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

17 CRUDE BIRTH RATE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia
1901	27.8	25.8	28.5	25.4	30.4	28.6	6.7	..	27.2
1902	27.2	25.2	27.8	25.1	30.4	29.0	4.4	..	26.7
1903	25.4	24.5	24.5	23.8	30.5	28.2	7.6	..	25.3
1904	26.9	24.7	27.0	25.5	30.7	28.9	7.8	..	26.4
1905	26.9	25.0	25.8	24.5	30.7	28.5	8.7	..	26.2
1906	27.2	25.4	26.1	24.6	30.7	28.9	6.3	..	26.6
1907	27.3	25.6	26.8	25.0	30.2	28.6	7.1	..	26.8
1908	27.0	25.1	26.8	25.8	30.1	29.9	9.3	..	26.6
1909	27.4	25.0	27.3	25.9	28.9	28.9	7.6	..	26.7
1910	27.8	24.5	27.3	26.5	28.0	29.2	11.8	..	26.7
1911	28.6	25.0	27.6	26.9	28.2	28.6	9.4	16.8	27.2
1912	29.8	26.4	29.6	28.5	28.9	30.7	9.9	19.1	28.6
1913	28.7	25.8	30.1	28.9	29.4	30.3	14.4	18.0	28.1
1914	28.7	25.4	29.3	29.0	28.5	30.7	15.7	20.8	27.9
1915	28.0	24.5	29.1	26.4	28.1	29.8	14.1	19.0	27.1
1916	27.5	24.2	27.6	26.8	27.4	29.0	15.6	24.1	26.6
1917	27.5	23.4	29.0	25.6	25.7	27.7	14.2	17.6	26.3
1918	26.1	22.2	28.0	25.2	23.1	26.6	21.6	20.2	25.0
1919	24.3	21.5	25.9	23.6	21.7	25.9	22.8	11.7	23.5
1920	26.1	23.9	27.2	24.7	24.7	27.3	15.0	6.9	25.5
1921	25.9	23.2	26.7	24.1	23.4	27.0	20.2	10.9	25.0
1922	25.6	23.1	25.7	23.8	23.8	27.0	18.9	11.3	24.7
1923	24.6	22.3	25.1	22.7	22.4	26.1	19.5	5.7	23.7
1924	23.9	22.0	24.2	22.0	22.9	24.9	15.3	10.5	23.2
1925	23.8	21.5	24.2	21.2	21.9	24.2	17.0	9.8	22.9
1926	22.6	20.8	23.1	20.7	21.8	23.3	18.5	12.1	22.0
1927	22.4	20.3	22.8	20.3	21.6	22.7	15.3	10.3	21.6
1928	22.3	19.7	22.4	20.0	21.4	21.8	18.6	14.6	21.3
1929	21.0	19.0	20.6	18.6	21.5	22.0	11.9	17.9	20.2
1930	20.6	18.5	20.8	17.4	21.4	21.7	14.3	18.3	19.9
1931	18.7	16.9	19.3	15.8	19.8	21.2	14.5	18.3	18.2
1932	17.4	15.2	18.6	14.7	18.3	19.8	16.1	16.9	16.9
1933	17.0	15.6	18.1	15.3	17.9	19.9	15.2	14.4	16.8
1934	16.5	15.2	18.2	14.5	17.6	19.5	17.8	14.2	16.4
1935	16.9	15.2	18.3	14.1	18.2	19.4	16.4	15.2	16.5
1936	17.3	15.6	19.2	15.2	18.7	19.8	21.3	15.3	17.1
1937	17.6	16.0	19.3	15.2	18.8	20.6	18.1	19.0	17.4
1938	17.4	16.3	19.0	15.9	19.7	20.8	17.6	17.3	17.5
1939	17.5	16.2	20.0	16.1	19.2	21.0	21.6	20.1	17.6
1940	17.8	16.8	19.9	16.7	19.3	20.7	20.7	20.8	17.9
1941	18.5	17.8	20.8	18.2	21.3	21.7	21.0	25.0	18.9
1942	18.6	18.3	20.4	18.5	20.8	22.0	10.3	27.6	19.0
1943	20.0	19.8	22.2	21.4	22.0	23.0	8.4	27.6	20.6
1944	20.7	19.8	23.1	21.5	22.6	21.2	8.5	27.0	21.0
1945	21.1	20.5	24.8	22.4	21.9	23.3	8.6	27.0	21.7
1946	22.8	23.1	24.8	24.9	24.6	27.1	12.5	32.6	23.6
1947	23.3	23.1	25.6	25.2	25.6	27.7	25.4	38.5	24.1
1948	22.3	22.0	24.7	24.0	25.1	26.5	23.4	37.8	23.1
1949	22.2	21.9	24.0	23.6	25.4	26.3	26.5	38.7	22.9
1950	22.4	22.6	24.4	24.4	25.5	26.0	28.7	40.5	23.3

For footnotes see end of table.

17 CRUDE BIRTH RATE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a) *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	22.0	22.2	24.2	23.8	25.5	25.5	26.8	40.7	23.0
1952	22.2	22.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	26.5	29.7	41.5	23.3
1953	22.1	22.4	23.9	23.4	25.5	25.3	29.6	27.4	22.9
1954	21.3	22.3	23.7	22.9	24.9	25.0	31.5	28.2	22.5
1955	21.3	22.4	24.1	22.5	25.3	25.6	29.1	26.3	22.6
1956	21.3	22.5	23.5	22.3	25.1	25.2	29.0	30.5	22.5
1957	21.9	22.8	24.0	22.3	24.6	25.7	31.3	29.8	22.9
1958	21.7	22.5	23.6	22.3	23.9	25.5	32.1	31.0	22.6
1959	21.5	22.4	24.3	22.1	24.0	25.3	33.7	29.2	22.6
1960	21.4	22.4	23.6	22.2	23.4	25.5	30.9	30.1	22.4
1961	22.1	22.5	24.2	23.1	23.2	25.4	33.4	29.5	22.8
1962	21.4	22.1	23.0	21.6	22.3	25.0	20.1	27.5	22.1
1963	20.8	21.6	22.8	21.1	21.9	23.7	17.8	27.2	21.5
1964	19.6	20.9	21.7	20.1	20.6	22.6	17.7	24.3	20.5
1965	18.7	20.1	20.4	19.6	19.6	20.5	16.9	24.4	19.6
1966(c)	18.3	19.9	19.7	18.6	20.2	19.9	31.0	24.0	19.3
1967	18.3	20.0	20.4	18.4	20.5	20.1	31.0	23.2	19.4
1968	18.7	21.1	20.3	18.9	21.3	21.9	30.8	23.6	20.0
1969(d)	19.3	21.1	20.7	19.2	21.8	21.9	31.6	24.9	20.4
1970	19.5	21.3	20.8	19.4	21.8	21.1	33.7	25.9	20.6
1971	21.4	21.5	21.8	19.5	23.5	21.3	33.7	27.4	21.6
1972	19.9	19.6	20.6	17.9	20.5	19.6	30.5	24.9	19.9
1973	18.1	18.0	19.4	16.5	18.6	18.3	29.9	23.0	18.3
1974	17.7	17.6	18.8	16.2	17.9	18.3	28.2	22.6	17.9
1975	16.5	16.3	17.7	15.7	17.6	17.1	24.7	21.0	16.8
1976	15.9	15.9	16.9	14.8	17.6	16.3	27.3	20.6	16.2
1977	15.7	15.5	16.4	14.9	17.2	16.3	25.0	20.6	15.9
1978	15.4	15.2	15.9	14.3	16.8	16.4	24.6	19.2	15.6
1979	15.2	14.8	15.9	14.2	16.5	16.1	24.9	19.2	15.4
1980	15.4	14.8	15.4	14.1	16.3	16.0	21.9	18.9	15.3
1981	15.7	15.0	16.6	14.6	16.8	16.9	25.2	18.2	15.8
1982	15.8	15.0	16.7	14.4	16.6	16.4	22.3	17.7	15.8
1983	15.6	14.9	17.0	14.7	16.9	16.3	23.0	17.4	15.8
1984	14.4	14.6	16.0	14.7	15.5	16.3	22.4	16.8	15.0
1985	16.1	14.9	15.7	14.4	16.3	16.4	22.3	16.3	15.7
1986	15.3	14.5	15.4	14.3	16.6	15.6	21.5	15.8	15.2
1987	15.3	14.6	14.7	13.8	15.6	15.1	22.3	15.5	15.0
1988	14.8	14.6	14.8	13.6	16.4	15.0	21.6	15.9	14.9
1989	14.8	14.8	14.9	13.8	15.9	15.0	20.9	15.0	14.9
1990	15.5	15.3	15.5	13.9	15.7	15.3	21.8	15.8	15.4
1991	14.8	14.8	14.9	13.6	15.5	14.7	21.7	16.5	14.9
1992	15.5	14.8	15.2	13.3	15.1	14.9	22.3	15.1	15.1
1993(e)	14.9	14.3	15.0	13.7	15.0	14.5	21.2	14.8	14.7
1994(a)	14.5	14.3	14.6	13.2	14.8	14.5	21.2	14.8	14.5
1995	14.4	13.9	14.2	13.1	14.5	13.9	21.6	14.5	14.2

(a) See explanatory note 14.

(b) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(c) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(d) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(e) See explanatory note 11.

18 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1975	2.128	2.102	2.315	2.002	2.185	2.225	2.869	2.164	2.151
1976	2.038	2.026	2.179	1.864	2.142	2.093	3.060	2.094	2.061
1977	2.004	1.964	2.114	1.865	2.085	2.067	2.748	2.111	2.016
1978	1.960	1.917	2.024	1.771	2.026	2.072	2.651	1.983	1.957
1979	1.908	1.855	2.009	1.741	1.973	2.024	2.707	2.014	1.913
1980	1.930	1.840	1.933	1.728	1.932	1.974	2.292	1.994	1.895
1981	1.947	1.852	2.056	1.785	1.986	2.070	2.650	1.921	1.938
1982	1.966	1.847	2.068	1.766	1.960	2.006	2.321	1.885	1.936
1983	1.936	1.824	2.090	1.805	1.993	2.004	2.386	1.877	1.931
1984	1.799	1.792	1.983	1.810	1.847	1.999	2.325	1.829	1.844
1985	2.006	1.833	1.950	1.775	1.943	2.011	2.317	1.796	1.926
1986	1.914	1.775	1.911	1.763	1.979	1.928	2.209	1.740	1.870
1987	1.919	1.791	1.833	1.717	1.864	1.885	2.306	1.709	1.848
1988	1.856	1.786	1.843	1.701	1.967	1.894	2.250	1.768	1.837
1989	1.864	1.810	1.854	1.733	1.911	1.899	2.185	1.680	1.842
1990	1.956	1.868	1.935	1.748	1.909	1.948	2.277	1.784	1.907
1991	1.874	1.814	1.877	1.728	1.909	1.906	2.274	1.864	1.855
1992	1.975	1.820	1.928	1.702	1.878	1.951	2.394	1.724	1.894
1993(a)	1.912	1.784	1.907	1.784	1.881	1.930	2.305	1.693	1.865
1994	1.879	1.793	1.861	1.738	1.877	1.961	2.344	1.716	1.846
1995	1.867	1.758	1.820	1.750	1.859	1.909	2.433	1.692	1.824

(a) See explanatory note 11.

19 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF CHILD (Years)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1976	26.1	26.2	25.5	25.6	25.5	24.9	25.0	26.7	25.9
1977	26.3	26.4	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.1	25.8	27.1	26.1
1978	26.5	26.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.2	25.4	27.1	26.3
1979	26.6	26.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	25.3	25.4	27.5	26.5
1980	26.7	27.0	26.1	26.1	26.2	25.6	25.6	27.8	26.6
1981	26.8	27.1	26.1	26.4	26.4	25.5	25.6	27.9	26.7
1982	26.9	27.3	26.3	26.5	26.6	25.8	25.5	28.1	26.8
1983	27.0	27.3	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.0	25.8	28.0	26.9
1984	27.2	27.6	26.6	26.8	26.9	26.3	25.7	28.4	27.1
1985	27.4	27.8	26.8	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.1	28.4	27.3
1986	27.6	28.0	27.0	27.2	27.3	26.6	25.7	28.5	27.5
1987	27.8	28.2	27.2	27.5	27.6	27.0	26.0	28.5	27.7
1988	28.0	28.4	27.4	27.7	27.8	27.3	26.4	28.7	27.9
1989	28.2	28.6	27.7	27.9	28.0	27.4	26.5	28.8	28.2
1990	28.4	28.8	27.9	28.1	28.2	27.8	26.5	28.8	28.3
1991	28.6	28.9	28.0	28.3	28.3	27.7	26.7	28.9	28.5
1992	28.7	29.2	28.2	28.7	28.5	28.0	26.3	28.9	28.7
1993(a)	28.9	29.3	28.3	29.1	28.7	27.9	26.7	29.1	28.9
1994	29.0	29.5	28.4	29.2	28.7	28.1	26.7	29.4	29.0
1995	29.2	29.7	28.4	29.4	28.8	28.5	26.8	29.4	29.1

(a) See explanatory note 11.

20 DEATHS

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	16 021	15 904	6 007	3 974	2 519	1 814	91	..	46 330
1902	16 646	16 177	6 204	4 236	2 823	1 914	78	..	48 078
1903	16 497	15 595	6 346	3 873	2 788	2 116	78	..	47 293
1904	15 360	14 393	5 250	3 719	2 817	1 974	59	..	43 572
1905	14 978	14 676	5 503	3 761	2 709	1 844	43	..	43 514
1906	14 975	15 237	5 095	3 872	3 084	2 011	59	..	44 333
1907	16 411	14 539	5 598	3 736	2 931	1 998	92	..	45 305
1908	16 055	15 766	5 680	3 834	2 879	2 129	83	..	46 426
1909	15 810	14 436	5 530	3 782	2 704	1 842	68	..	44 172
1910	16 158	14 732	5 744	4 014	2 740	2 120	82	..	45 590
1911	17 146	15 216	6 544	4 038	2 923	1 927	65	10	47 869
1912	18 862	16 589	6 921	4 336	3 335	2 057	67	10	52 177
1913	19 699	15 474	6 783	4 693	2 934	2 131	64	11	51 789
1914	18 720	16 503	6 731	4 713	3 043	1 918	81	11	51 720
1915	19 585	15 823	7 559	4 694	2 992	2 015	97	17	52 782
1916	19 846	16 489	7 514	5 077	3 085	2 056	122	8	54 197
1917	17 941	14 555	6 555	4 365	2 769	1 768	63	13	48 029
1918	18 816	15 177	7 151	4 390	2 833	1 802	74	6	50 249
1919	26 344	19 370	8 856	5 475	3 590	2 192	85	18	65 930
1920	20 934	16 832	7 947	5 083	3 388	2 036	63	6	56 289
1921	20 026	16 165	7 142	4 982	3 480	2 197	80	4	54 076
1922	19 166	15 155	7 152	4 608	3 167	1 997	60	6	51 311
1923	21 048	17 219	7 893	4 961	2 930	2 137	38	10	56 236
1924	20 835	16 503	7 327	4 870	3 263	2 123	44	15	54 980
1925	20 822	15 837	7 545	4 979	3 315	1 996	62	12	54 568
1926	22 159	16 335	8 214	4 877	3 350	1 912	64	41	56 952
1927	22 749	16 773	8 078	5 128	3 393	2 033	76	52	58 282
1928	22 657	17 708	7 976	5 147	3 640	2 132	71	47	59 378
1929	24 582	16 717	8 309	5 039	3 930	2 176	65	39	60 857
1930	21 235	15 959	7 455	4 851	3 774	1 948	77	32	55 331
1931	21 270	17 033	7 525	4 888	3 681	2 057	70	36	56 560
1932	21 343	16 805	7 813	4 957	3 715	2 022	73	29	56 757
1933	22 322	17 456	8 354	4 904	3 790	2 192	61	38	59 117
1934	23 474	18 648	8 192	5 403	4 076	2 345	60	31	62 229
1935	24 547	18 456	8 851	5 163	4 118	2 353	70	41	63 599
1936	24 376	18 778	8 593	5 464	4 230	2 387	60	44	63 932
1937	25 235	18 613	9 006	5 247	4 065	2 225	63	42	64 496
1938	26 105	18 955	9 201	5 539	4 234	2 288	69	60	66 451
1939(b)	26 815	20 169	9 530	5 739	4 336	2 426	88	44	69 147
1940(b)	26 143	20 293	9 203	5 708	4 486	2 387	86	78	68 384
1941(b)	27 300	20 522	9 530	6 288	4 769	2 575	122	70	71 176
1942(b)	29 219	21 973	9 622	6 712	5 076	2 430	83	76	75 191
1943(b)	28 870	21 327	10 576	6 482	4 587	2 527	49	68	74 486
1944(b)	26 652	20 502	9 385	5 984	4 478	2 494	31	70	69 596
1945(b)	26 994	20 496	9 459	6 049	4 712	2 413	35	73	70 231
1946(b)	28 579	21 534	10 648	6 461	4 753	2 549	55	82	74 661
1947(b)	28 449	21 442	10 116	6 215	4 723	2 363	65	95	73 468
1948	30 403	21 825	10 462	6 748	4 685	2 528	73	115	76 839
1949	29 364	21 991	10 161	6 373	4 790	2 389	92	100	75 260
1950	30 965	22 341	10 399	6 740	5 058	2 466	96	122	78 187

For footnotes see end of table.

20 DEATHS *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	31 932	23 446	11 105	7 184	5 288	2 567	117	149	81 788
1952	32 038	23 322	11 171	7 050	5 209	2 579	89	139	81 597
1953	31 707	22 650	11 006	6 962	5 072	2 551	116	124	80 188
1954	32 444	22 554	11 344	7 179	5 364	2 696	106	118	81 805
1955	32 553	22 527	11 307	7 536	5 379	2 489	119	126	82 036
1956	34 064	23 886	12 186	7 593	5 572	2 513	107	167	86 088
1957	33 317	24 131	11 679	7 576	5 297	2 670	115	168	84 953
1958	32 350	23 625	11 455	7 743	5 554	2 708	106	182	83 723
1959	35 249	25 078	12 349	7 943	5 497	2 780	124	192	89 212
1960	35 030	24 547	12 370	7 804	5 697	2 670	134	212	88 464
1961	35 048	24 500	12 756	7 815	5 729	2 789	128	196	88 961
1962	36 861	25 847	13 182	8 232	5 810	2 870	144	217	93 163
1963	37 226	26 920	13 275	8 201	5 976	2 818	161	317	94 894
1964	39 487	27 548	14 523	8 906	6 429	3 174	164	363	100 594
1965	38 949	28 031	14 114	8 788	6 274	3 043	161	355	99 715
1966(c)	40 564	28 673	14 900	9 345	6 902	3 159	537	441	104 521
1967	39 613	28 373	14 736	9 071	6 779	3 228	527	376	102 703
1968	41 803	29 967	16 078	9 916	7 468	3 284	543	488	109 547
1969	40 665	28 976	15 786	9 337	7 350	3 309	485	588	106 496
1970	43 601	30 335	17 055	10 138	7 543	3 174	608	594	113 048
1971(d)	41 826	30 690	16 160	9 666	7 796	3 312	620	580	110 650
1972	41 797	29 937	16 451	9 728	7 431	3 244	542	630	109 760
1973	41 258	30 738	16 608	9 854	7 831	3 371	570	592	110 822
1974	44 107	30 973	18 011	10 211	7 737	3 501	578	715	115 833
1975	40 633	29 579	16 267	9 925	7 954	3 357	637	669	109 021
1976	42 214	30 884	17 123	9 964	7 728	3 415	571	763	112 662
1977	40 471	29 542	16 344	9 764	7 873	3 303	764	729	108 790
1978	40 486	29 206	16 567	9 742	7 782	3 316	516	810	108 425
1979	38 909	29 118	16 363	9 660	8 016	3 200	579	723	106 568
1980	40 424	29 453	16 396	9 569	8 147	3 422	496	788	108 695
1981	40 114	29 088	17 037	9 721	7 995	3 364	832	852	109 003
1982	42 527	30 694	18 010	10 448	8 201	3 444	562	885	114 771
1983	40 547	29 365	17 056	9 869	8 369	3 319	727	832	110 084
1984	39 302	29 532	17 405	10 099	8 503	3 596	547	930	109 914
1985	44,264	31 353	18 629	10 496	8 836	3 693	641	896	118 808
1986	42 167	30 175	17 861	10 328	9 307	3 454	661	1 028	114 981
1987	42 189	31 549	18 861	10 531	8 880	3 637	676	998	117 321
1988	44 676	30 726	18 803	10 690	9 532	3 547	876	1 016	119 866
1989	45 060	32 379	20 445	11 348	9 543	3 690	787	980	124 232
1990	43 813	30 986	19 321	10 938	9 407	3 713	782	1 102	120 062
1991	42 467	31 216	19 175	11 176	9 528	3 686	802	1 096	119 146
1992	44 801	31 951	20 496	10 925	9 898	3 739	776	1 074	123 660
1993(c)	43 069	31 197	19 972	11 528	10 316	3 637	765	1 110	121 599
1994	44 763	32 353	21 655	11 710	10 293	3 911	776	1 222	126 692
1995	44 773	32 425	20 663	11 218	10 364	3 754	813	1 114	125 133

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory note 13.

(c) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(d) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

21 CRUDE DEATH RATE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia
1901	11.8	13.2	12.0	11.1	13.4	10.5	19.1	..	12.2
1902	12.0	13.4	12.2	11.9	13.8	10.9	17.1	..	12.5
1903	11.7	12.9	12.3	10.9	12.7	11.7	17.9	..	12.1
1904	10.7	12.0	10.1	10.4	12.0	10.8	14.0	..	11.1
1905	10.2	12.2	10.4	10.4	11.0	10.0	10.4	..	10.9
1906	10.0	12.6	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.9	14.8	..	10.9
1907	10.6	11.9	10.3	10.2	11.5	10.8	24.1	..	11.0
1908	10.2	12.7	10.3	10.1	11.2	11.4	22.7	..	11.1
1909	9.9	11.4	9.7	9.7	10.3	9.7	19.2	..	10.3
1910	9.9	11.5	9.7	10.1	10.1	11.1	24.1	..	10.4
1911	10.3	11.5	10.6	9.8	10.2	10.1	19.6	5.6	10.7
1912	10.8	12.2	10.9	10.2	11.1	10.8	20.1	4.9	11.2
1913	10.8	11.1	10.3	10.7	9.4	11.0	17.7	4.5	10.7
1914	10.0	11.6	9.9	10.6	9.4	9.8	22.0	4.2	10.5
1915	10.4	11.1	10.9	10.5	9.3	10.3	22.4	6.9	10.6
1916	10.5	11.7	11.0	11.5	9.9	10.6	25.6	3.1	11.0
1917	9.4	10.3	9.6	9.9	9.0	9.1	13.0	5.2	9.7
1918	9.7	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	15.2	2.5	10.0
1919	13.2	13.1	12.2	11.7	11.2	10.7	18.3	7.8	12.7
1920	10.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.3	9.7	15.0	2.8	10.5
1921	9.5	10.5	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.3	20.4	1.6	9.9
1922	8.9	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.3	16.2	2.1	9.2
1923	9.6	10.7	9.9	9.6	8.4	9.9	10.3	3.0	9.9
1924	9.3	10.1	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.8	11.8	3.8	9.5
1925	9.1	9.5	9.0	9.2	8.9	9.3	16.2	2.5	9.2
1926	9.4	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	16.2	6.6	9.4
1927	9.5	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.7	9.5	17.1	7.0	9.4
1928	9.2	10.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.9	15.9	5.7	9.4
1929	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.3	10.0	14.6	4.6	9.5
1930	8.4	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.8	15.5	3.6	8.6
1931	8.3	9.5	8.1	8.5	8.5	9.1	14.1	4.1	8.7
1932	8.3	9.3	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.9	14.8	3.2	8.6
1933	8.6	9.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.6	12.5	4.2	8.9
1934	8.9	10.2	8.6	9.3	9.2	10.2	12.1	3.3	9.3
1935	9.3	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.2	10.2	13.6	4.2	9.5
1936	9.1	10.2	8.8	9.3	9.4	10.3	11.3	4.3	9.4
1937	9.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.5	11.5	3.9	9.4
1938	9.6	10.2	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.7	11.9	5.2	9.6
1939(c)	9.8	10.7	9.4	9.6	9.2	10.2	13.8	3.5	9.9
1940(c)	9.4	10.7	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.9	10.3	5.7	9.7
1941(c)	9.7	10.6	9.2	10.5	10.1	10.7	11.9	4.8	10.0
1942(c)	10.3	11.2	9.3	11.0	10.7	10.1	9.3	5.3	10.5
1943(c)	10.1	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.6	10.4	5.1	5.0	10.3
1944(c)	9.2	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.3	10.2	3.0	4.9	9.5
1945(c)	9.3	10.2	8.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	3.3	4.9	9.5
1946(c)	9.7	10.6	9.8	10.2	9.6	10.1	5.2	5.2	10.0
1947(c)	9.5	10.4	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.2	6.0	5.6	9.7
1948	10.1	10.4	9.3	10.2	9.1	9.6	6.1	6.0	10.0
1949	9.5	10.3	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.8	7.0	4.7	9.5
1950	9.7	10.1	8.7	9.5	9.1	8.8	6.7	5.2	9.6

For footnotes see end of table.

21 CRUDE DEATH RATE, Per 1,000 Mean Population(a) *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	9.7	10.3	9.1	9.8	9.1	8.9	7.7	6.0	9.7
1952	9.6	10.0	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.6	5.9	5.2	9.4
1953	9.4	9.5	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.3	7.5	4.3	9.1
1954	9.5	9.2	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.7	6.5	3.9	9.1
1955	9.3	8.9	8.4	9.2	8.2	7.9	6.7	3.8	8.9
1956	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.8	5.6	4.7	9.1
1957	9.2	9.1	8.3	8.7	7.7	8.1	5.6	4.4	8.8
1958	8.8	8.7	8.0	8.6	7.9	8.1	4.9	4.4	8.5
1959	9.4	9.0	8.4	8.6	7.7	8.1	5.2	4.1	8.9
1960	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.7	5.3	4.0	8.6
1961	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.9	4.9	3.3	8.5
1962	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.1	3.1	3.3	8.7
1963	9.2	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.8	3.3	4.3	8.7
1964	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.0	8.7	3.2	4.5	9.0
1965	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6	8.3	3.0	4.0	8.8
1966(d)	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.4	4.6	9.0
1967	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.2	7.7	8.6	8.5	3.6	8.7
1968	9.6	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.2	8.6	8.0	4.4	9.1
1969	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.2	7.7	8.6	6.6	4.8	8.7
1970	9.6	8.8	9.5	8.8	7.6	8.2	7.7	4.5	9.0
1971(e)	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.2	7.6	8.5	7.2	4.0	8.7
1972	8.7	8.2	8.7	8.0	6.9	8.1	5.9	3.9	8.3
1973	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.4	5.9	3.4	8.2
1974	9.0	8.2	9.0	8.2	6.9	8.6	5.7	3.8	8.4
1975	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.8	6.9	8.2	6.9	3.4	7.8
1976	8.5	8.1	8.2	7.8	6.6	8.3	5.8	3.7	8.0
1977	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.6	6.5	8.0	7.3	3.4	7.7
1978	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	7.9	4.7	3.7	7.5
1979	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.4	7.6	5.1	3.3	7.3
1980	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	6.4	8.1	4.2	3.5	7.4
1981	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.1	7.9	6.7	3.7	7.3
1982	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.8	6.1	8.0	4.3	3.8	7.6
1983	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.1	7.7	5.3	3.5	7.2
1984	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.4	6.1	8.2	3.8	3.8	7.1
1985	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.7	6.2	8.3	4.3	3.6	7.5
1986	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.5	6.4	7.7	4.3	4.0	7.2
1987	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.6	5.9	8.1	4.3	3.8	7.2
1988	7.8	7.2	6.9	7.6	6.2	7.9	5.5	3.7	7.2
1989	7.8	7.5	7.2	8.0	6.0	8.1	4.9	3.5	7.4
1990	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.6	5.8	8.0	4.8	3.9	7.0
1991	7.2	7.1	6.5	7.7	5.8	7.9	4.8	3.8	6.9
1992	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.0	8.0	4.6	3.7	7.1
1993(f)	7.2	7.0	6.4	7.9	6.2	7.7	4.5	3.7	6.9
1994(a)	7.4	7.2	6.8	8.0	6.1	8.3	4.5	4.1	7.1
1995	7.3	7.2	6.3	7.6	6.0	7.9	4.7	3.7	6.9

(a) See explanatory note 14.

(b) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(c) See explanatory note 13.

(d) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(e) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(f) See explanatory note 11.

22 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1971	10.7	10.5	10.4	9.8	10.3	10.7	15.0	10.1	10.5
1972	10.5	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.6	10.2	13.1	10.3	10.2
1973	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.8	10.3	14.9	9.2	10.1
1974	10.7	10.1	10.8	9.7	9.4	10.6	14.6	10.1	10.4
1975	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.9	17.3	8.7	9.5
1976	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.0	8.9	10.2	14.2	8.8	9.6
1977	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.5	19.3	7.9	9.1
1978	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.4	9.3	11.6	8.9	8.8
1979	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.6	9.0	14.3	7.4	8.7
1980	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.4	9.4	11.6	8.0	8.6
1981	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.9	8.9	16.8	8.4	8.4
1982	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.9	11.3	8.2	8.6
1983	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.4	13.7	7.0	8.0
1984	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.8	10.4	7.4	7.9
1985	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.8	11.3	6.7	8.0
1986	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.1	10.2	7.7	7.6
1987	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.9	8.3	10.7	7.0	7.6
1988	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	8.0	11.3	6.8	7.5
1989	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.0	8.1	11.0	6.4	7.6
1990	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.9	11.4	6.7	7.2
1991	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.5	7.7	11.1	6.4	6.9
1992	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.5	7.6	11.0	6.0	6.9
1993(b)	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	7.2	10.0	5.9	6.6
1994	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.6	10.8	6.3	6.7
1995	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.2	7.1	9.9	5.4	6.5

(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard Australian population (1991).

(b) See explanatory note 11.

23 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Years)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
					MALES				
1881–90	48.3	47.1	41.3	50.6	46.4	51.1	..	..	47.2
1891–1900	51.8	51.1	49.5	53.0	43.7	54.2	..	..	51.1
1901–10	55.9	55.1	54.2	56.8	51.4	57.8	..	..	55.2
1920–22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.2
1932–34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63.5
1946–48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66.1
1953–55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.1
1960–62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.9
1965–67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.6
1971	68.0	68.6	67.8	69.4	68.4	68.1	60.7	68.9	68.3
1976	69.0	70.0	69.0	70.3	70.4	69.2	62.7	70.1	69.4
1981	71.1	71.9	71.1	72.2	72.1	69.8	59.5	71.4	71.4
1982	70.9	71.6	70.8	71.7	72.3	71.0	66.1	73.1	71.2
1983	72.0	72.3	72.0	72.5	72.8	71.2	63.9	74.8	72.1
1984	72.1	72.8	72.5	73.0	73.2	70.9	69.1	73.6	72.5
1985	72.1	72.7	72.0	73.1	73.2	71.0	67.1	74.9	72.4
1986	72.5	73.2	73.0	73.5	73.1	72.3	67.7	73.6	72.9
1987	73.0	73.1	73.0	73.5	73.8	72.1	67.1	74.6	73.1
1988	72.6	73.6	73.3	73.6	73.7	72.6	64.9	74.5	73.1
1989	73.0	73.6	73.2	73.8	74.2	72.9	66.5	75.6	73.3
1990	73.4	74.3	74.1	74.1	74.8	72.6	66.3	75.0	73.9
1991	74.2	74.5	74.4	74.7	75.0	73.1	67.1	75.5	74.4
1992	74.1	74.8	74.4	75.1	75.2	74.0	68.3	76.6	74.5
1993	74.8	75.4	75.1	75.0	75.1	73.9	69.2	76.2	75.0
1993–95	74.8	75.4	75.1	75.1	75.2	73.9	68.5	76.2	75.0
					FEMALES				
1881–90	51.4	49.8	49.8	53.8	51.5	52.3	..	..	50.9
1891–1900	55.1	54.1	55.8	56.1	49.5	55.6	..	..	54.8
1901–10	59.0	58.5	59.3	60.4	56.5	59.9	..	..	58.8
1920–22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63.3
1932–34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.1
1946–48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70.6
1953–55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72.8
1960–62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74.2
1965–67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74.2
1971	74.4	75.2	74.7	76.0	75.3	75.1	64.0	76.0	74.8
1976	76.2	76.7	76.1	77.2	77.5	75.4	67.2	77.0	76.4
1981	78.3	78.4	78.3	79.5	79.3	77.7	67.1	79.4	78.4
1982	77.8	78.4	78.4	79.0	79.3	77.4	71.8	78.3	78.2
1983	78.4	78.8	79.1	79.5	79.6	78.3	69.3	78.7	78.8
1984	78.6	79.3	78.9	79.8	79.6	77.6	72.3	78.8	79.0
1985	78.7	78.9	78.8	79.1	79.4	77.6	72.3	79.9	78.8
1986	78.8	79.5	79.4	79.8	79.6	78.3	73.4	79.1	79.2
1987	79.4	79.5	79.4	80.1	80.6	78.4	74.8	79.5	79.5
1988	79.0	79.9	79.8	80.3	80.2	78.8	71.4	80.5	79.5
1989	79.5	79.8	79.4	79.8	80.4	78.4	72.3	81.1	79.6
1990	79.8	80.3	80.2	80.3	80.6	79.3	72.3	80.1	80.1
1991	80.2	80.3	80.5	80.4	80.9	79.6	72.3	81.0	80.3
1992	80.2	80.7	80.2	80.9	80.9	79.2	72.5	81.3	80.4
1993	80.8	81.1	81.0	80.5	81.2	80.1	73.8	82.3	80.9
1993–95	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.2	79.9	74.0	81.6	80.8

24 INFANT DEATHS

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1901	3 929	3 192	1 458	909	737	439	2	..	10 666
1902	4 152	3 308	1 424	837	885	402	4	..	11 012
1903	3 969	3 146	1 513	820	946	563	6	..	10 963
1904	3 187	2 319	1 072	637	811	480	7	..	8 513
1905	3 182	2 508	1 029	643	790	424	4	..	8 580
1906	3 052	2 866	1 047	675	858	487	4	..	8 989
1907	3 733	2 277	1 129	610	752	439	5	..	8 945
1908	3 193	2 676	1 048	678	657	422	2	..	8 676
1909	3 234	2 251	1 112	613	593	357	3	..	8 163
1910	3 395	2 417	1 017	740	593	568	8	..	8 738
1911	3 302	2 269	1 110	670	615	399	3	1	8 369
1912	3 682	2 666	1 344	745	713	391	4	3	9 548
1913	4 059	2 537	1 250	883	648	416	6	1	9 800
1914	3 717	2 835	1 271	978	627	430	3	—	9 861
1915	3 582	2 408	1 297	791	600	423	4	2	9 107
1916	3 497	2 555	1 329	868	567	423	3	1	9 243
1917	2 986	1 877	1 066	601	450	281	3	2	7 266
1918	2 993	1 951	1 107	582	406	321	3	1	7 364
1919	3 486	2 147	1 344	708	424	345	7	3	8 464
1920	3 744	2 669	1 281	810	538	376	12	1	9 431
1921	3 418	2 582	1 101	784	611	449	5	2	8 952
1922	2 957	1 936	1 007	570	452	324	4	1	7 251
1923	3 277	2 356	1 078	705	442	325	1	—	8 184
1924	3 165	2 216	1 011	595	414	296	2	2	7 701
1925	3 001	2 047	917	528	463	288	2	5	7 251
1926	3 060	1 969	1 001	509	409	233	5	4	7 190
1927	2 958	1 966	1 080	614	389	256	7	13	7 283
1928	3 001	1 919	901	542	419	300	5	14	7 101
1929	2 973	1 587	851	436	508	255	1	5	6 616
1930	2 598	1 544	757	483	430	242	5	6	6 065
1931	2 075	1 349	654	330	355	219	6	6	4 994
1932	1 840	1 181	698	312	355	185	6	4	4 581
1933	1 739	1 148	733	286	290	187	7	7	4 397
1934	2 009	1 242	705	301	319	189	6	1	4 772
1935	1 762	1 148	659	289	326	231	7	7	4 429
1936	2 008	1 222	679	277	358	227	3	4	4 778
1937	1 932	1 091	683	297	323	202	3	3	4 534
1938	1 980	1 038	784	287	309	195	6	8	4 607
1939	1 969	1 085	722	336	369	203	8	6	4 698
1940	1 927	1 261	721	356	403	176	8	3	4 855
1941	2 264	1 246	842	356	357	255	18	6	5 344
1942	2 116	1 497	736	448	365	225	4	9	5 400
1943	2 072	1 399	878	482	342	227	6	7	5 413
1944	1 829	1 258	768	387	354	199	2	9	4 806
1945	1 889	1 155	795	394	315	159	5	5	4 717
1946	2 032	1 268	791	428	376	207	4	10	5 116
1947	2 069	1 245	874	396	398	195	12	13	5 202
1948	2 037	1 103	779	472	331	193	10	17	4 942
1949	1 878	1 026	686	444	357	170	13	13	4 587
1950	1 936	1 001	719	416	386	172	15	20	4 665

For footnotes see end of table.

24 INFANT DEATHS *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	1 895	1 143	761	428	425	196	18	12	4 878
1952	1 818	1 198	772	413	384	172	14	26	4 797
1953	1 846	1 133	769	375	378	177	18	17	4 713
1954	1 850	1 055	695	388	359	186	9	4	4 546
1955	1 850	1 035	656	431	373	189	26	12	4 572
1956	1 777	1 128	737	377	384	170	24	11	4 608
1957	1 804	1 219	732	403	357	170	22	10	4 717
1958	1 704	1 178	657	449	360	167	22	23	4 560
1959	1 832	1 320	721	422	345	202	31	16	4 889
1960	1 735	1 182	740	397	366	169	26	28	4 643
1961	1 800	1 173	733	448	336	151	21	27	4 689
1962	1 825	1 219	754	409	380	184	37	32	4 840
1963	1 673	1 242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4 607
1964	1 634	1 098	673	397	328	166	30	41	4 367
1965	1 492	1 109	598	385	351	125	23	34	4 117
1966(b)	1 492	1 116	587	364	343	108	134	46	4 190
1967	1 452	1 101	678	346	314	130	122	44	4 187
1968	1 525	1 010	716	345	398	143	101	45	4 283
1969	1 625	1 066	691	347	453	139	103	58	4 482
1970	1 743	1 060	672	367	459	116	126	61	4 604
1971(c)	1 728	1 097	758	361	465	115	176	77	4 777
1972	1 683	1 038	694	357	346	129	117	66	4 430
1973	1 495	954	658	273	398	139	104	64	4 085
1974	1 445	986	594	307	326	133	106	61	3 958
1975	1 251	804	535	217	271	132	61	54	3 325
1976	1 177	687	529	274	273	79	63	68	3 150
1977	970	648	476	213	252	101	110	51	2 821
1978	1 018	610	439	219	231	102	56	58	2 733
1979	901	632	377	166	249	99	62	48	2 534
1980	867	582	383	186	241	87	37	34	2 417
1981	840	554	406	154	194	89	73	37	2 347
1982	851	623	425	216	208	59	58	42	2 482
1983	827	543	417	183	179	80	57	41	2 327
1984	721	525	364	152	232	84	44	41	2 163
1985	860	601	411	188	209	93	58	32	2 452
1986	759	517	351	146	214	79	53	35	2 154
1987	731	498	366	165	196	68	55	37	2 116
1988	775	486	339	152	214	65	66	35	2 132
1989	744	414	357	146	195	72	49	27	2 004
1990	733	523	345	168	217	63	54	42	2 145
1991	632	428	335	109	183	62	51	36	1 836
1992	688	366	365	117	175	46	58	28	1 843
1993(d)	552	347	327	104	147	40	55	19	1 591
1994	551	327	289	92	140	51	41	21	1 512
1995	498	308	293	112	129	38	50	21	1 449

(a) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(b) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(c) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(d) See explanatory note 11.

25 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia
1901	103.7	102.9	101.9	100.1	128.9	89.0	62.5	..	103.6
1902	109.7	108.6	100.2	93.8	142.0	79.1	200.0	..	107.1
1903	110.4	106.4	119.9	96.8	141.2	110.8	181.8	..	111.4
1904	82.4	77.9	76.1	70.0	113.0	90.7	212.1	..	81.8
1905	80.6	83.3	75.5	72.8	104.2	80.7	111.1	..	81.8
1906	74.5	92.9	74.7	75.7	110.0	91.3	160.0	..	83.3
1907	88.5	72.6	77.6	66.2	97.5	83.0	185.2	..	81.1
1908	75.2	86.1	70.7	69.5	84.7	75.2	58.8	..	77.8
1909	73.9	71.4	71.5	60.9	78.0	64.9	111.1	..	71.6
1910	74.7	76.9	62.9	70.2	78.2	101.7	200.0	..	74.8
1911	69.5	68.7	65.4	60.6	76.0	73.4	96.8	33.3	68.5
1912	71.0	74.5	71.7	61.7	82.1	66.8	121.2	76.9	71.7
1913	77.8	70.5	63.4	69.9	70.3	70.7	115.4	22.7	72.2
1914	69.3	78.3	63.9	75.8	68.1	71.5	51.7	—	71.5
1915	67.7	68.8	64.3	67.0	66.5	72.4	65.6	42.6	67.5
1916	67.1	74.6	70.3	73.2	66.2	75.0	40.5	15.9	70.3
1917	56.9	56.8	53.9	53.1	57.1	52.3	43.5	45.5	55.9
1918	59.0	61.7	56.7	51.2	57.1	60.8	28.6	20.4	58.6
1919	71.8	67.9	71.9	64.0	61.1	65.0	66.0	111.1	69.2
1920	69.4	73.7	63.2	67.3	66.0	65.5	190.5	66.7	69.1
1921	62.6	72.5	54.2	65.5	78.3	78.0	63.3	74.1	65.7
1922	53.6	53.4	50.4	47.5	55.6	55.7	57.1	31.3	52.7
1923	60.6	65.7	53.9	60.3	56.3	57.5	13.9	—	60.5
1924	58.9	61.3	51.3	51.3	49.9	55.0	35.1	48.8	57.1
1925	54.9	57.0	45.2	46.1	56.6	55.2	30.8	106.4	53.4
1926	57.6	55.7	50.6	44.3	49.3	46.7	68.5	53.3	54.0
1927	54.9	56.1	54.5	53.4	45.9	53.0	102.9	168.8	54.5
1928	54.8	55.6	45.5	47.5	48.1	64.0	60.2	116.7	53.0
1929	56.4	47.2	46.0	40.9	56.1	53.2	18.9	32.7	51.1
1930	49.8	46.6	40.0	48.4	46.7	50.6	70.4	36.6	47.2
1931	43.5	44.5	36.7	36.3	41.5	46.0	83.3	37.3	42.1
1932	41.0	43.0	40.2	36.6	44.6	41.2	75.9	26.5	41.3
1933	39.3	40.4	42.7	32.1	36.8	41.1	94.6	53.4	39.5
1934	46.4	44.6	40.6	35.6	40.9	42.3	68.2	7.5	43.6
1935	39.4	41.2	37.3	34.9	40.2	51.8	83.3	47.3	39.8
1936	43.5	42.3	36.2	31.1	42.2	49.6	26.5	25.3	41.2
1937	40.7	36.7	35.6	33.1	37.5	41.7	30.3	14.5	38.1
1938	41.8	34.2	41.3	30.5	33.8	39.7	58.8	40.0	38.3
1939	41.0	35.6	35.5	34.9	40.8	40.6	58.0	23.9	38.2
1940	39.0	39.5	35.3	35.5	44.2	35.2	46.2	10.5	38.4
1941	43.8	36.2	39.1	32.5	35.3	49.0	83.3	16.4	39.7
1942	40.2	41.7	34.8	39.7	36.9	42.4	43.5	23.0	39.5
1943	36.2	35.8	37.8	36.7	32.6	40.6	75.0	18.6	36.3
1944	30.7	32.0	31.3	29.1	32.6	38.3	22.5	23.4	31.3
1945	30.6	28.0	29.8	28.1	29.5	27.5	55.6	12.3	29.4
1946	30.2	27.2	29.3	27.1	31.1	30.2	30.3	19.3	29.0
1947	29.8	26.3	30.8	24.3	30.9	27.3	43.5	19.8	28.5
1948	30.3	23.9	28.0	29.7	25.6	27.7	35.7	23.4	27.8
1949	27.3	21.9	24.7	27.7	26.4	23.9	37.6	15.9	25.3
1950	27.0	20.1	24.8	24.0	27.1	23.8	36.5	21.0	24.5

For footnotes see end of table.

25 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a) *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1951	26.3	22.6	25.7	24.5	28.7	26.6	44.2	12.0	25.2
1952	24.5	22.3	24.9	23.1	24.9	21.7	31.3	23.6	23.8
1953	24.6	21.2	25.0	20.7	23.8	22.9	39.1	21.6	23.3
1954	25.3	19.3	22.3	21.3	22.5	23.9	17.5	4.7	22.5
1955	24.9	18.4	20.3	23.3	22.4	23.4	50.5	13.9	22.0
1956	23.5	19.3	22.7	19.9	22.7	21.0	43.2	10.2	21.7
1957	22.7	20.2	21.7	20.6	21.1	20.2	34.1	8.8	21.4
1958	21.3	19.2	19.4	22.4	21.5	19.5	31.6	18.0	20.5
1959	22.7	21.2	20.3	20.7	20.2	23.4	38.9	11.7	21.5
1960	21.2	18.5	21.0	18.9	21.6	19.1	33.5	17.7	20.2
1961	20.8	17.8	20.0	20.0	19.7	16.8	23.9	15.6	19.5
1962	21.4	18.5	21.1	19.1	22.3	20.7	40.0	17.6	20.4
1963	19.9	18.9	20.1	18.7	20.4	17.9	31.4	19.0	19.5
1964	20.3	16.9	19.2	19.0	19.7	20.1	32.9	21.0	19.1
1965	19.1	17.5	17.8	18.4	21.7	16.6	25.2	15.8	18.5
1966(c)	19.2	17.4	17.8	17.9	19.9	14.6	75.7	19.8	18.7
1967	18.4	16.8	19.5	17.0	17.4	17.2	63.5	18.3	18.3
1968	18.7	14.4	20.3	16.3	20.4	17.2	48.5	17.0	17.8
1969	18.9	14.9	19.0	15.9	21.8	16.5	44.5	19.2	17.9
1970	19.7	14.4	18.0	16.3	21.2	14.2	47.2	17.8	17.9
1971(d)	17.5	14.6	19.0	15.8	19.2	13.8	60.4	19.5	17.3
1972	17.6	14.5	17.8	16.4	15.6	16.4	41.7	16.5	16.7
1973	17.0	14.3	17.4	13.4	19.4	18.9	35.8	16.1	16.5
1974	16.7	14.9	15.7	15.3	16.1	17.9	37.1	14.5	16.1
1975	15.4	13.0	14.7	10.9	13.3	18.8	26.8	12.9	14.3
1976	14.9	11.3	15.0	14.5	13.2	11.7	23.4	15.9	13.8
1977	12.4	10.9	13.6	11.1	12.2	14.9	42.3	11.6	12.5
1978	13.0	10.4	12.7	11.8	11.2	14.9	20.7	13.8	12.2
1979	11.6	11.0	10.7	9.0	12.1	14.6	21.8	11.3	11.4
1980	10.9	10.0	10.9	10.1	11.7	12.8	14.2	8.0	10.7
1981	10.2	9.3	10.4	8.0	8.9	12.3	23.5	8.9	10.0
1982	10.1	10.4	10.5	11.3	9.3	8.4	19.9	10.2	10.3
1983	9.9	9.1	9.9	9.2	7.8	11.3	18.2	9.9	9.6
1984	9.2	8.8	9.0	7.6	10.7	11.8	13.8	10.0	9.2
1985	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.5	9.0	12.8	17.5	7.8	9.9
1986	9.0	8.6	8.7	7.4	8.8	11.4	16.0	8.5	8.8
1987	8.5	8.1	9.3	8.6	8.4	10.0	15.6	9.0	8.7
1988	9.2	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.5	9.6	19.2	8.1	8.7
1989	8.7	6.5	8.5	7.4	7.8	10.6	14.5	6.5	8.0
1990	8.1	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.6	8.9	15.2	9.4	8.2
1991	7.2	6.5	7.6	5.5	7.2	9.0	14.2	7.6	7.1
1992	7.4	5.6	7.9	6.1	7.0	6.6	15.5	6.3	7.0
1993(e)	6.2	5.4	7.0	5.2	5.9	5.9	15.3	4.3	6.1
1994	6.3	5.1	6.2	4.7	5.6	7.5	11.3	4.7	5.9
1995	5.7	4.9	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.8	13.3	4.8	5.7

(a) See explanatory note 14.

(b) See explanatory notes 9 and 10.

(c) See explanatory notes 5 and 6.

(d) See explanatory notes 7 and 8.

(e) See explanatory note 11.

GLOSSARY

Age-specific birth rates Age-specific birth rates are the number of live births 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 are included in the 15–19 age group, and births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the 45–49 age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.

Age-specific death rates Age-specific death rates are the number of deaths at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of that age at 30 June. The infant mortality rate is used for the age-specific rate for children under one year of age. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of deceased is not given.

Australian resident Depending on the source for the data, statistics in this publication are based on two different definitions of Australian resident:

- For estimated resident population statistics, the 1991 Census definition is used whereby an Australian resident is defined as any person who has lived in Australia, or who intends to live in Australia, for a total of six months or more.
- For overseas arrival and departure statistics, Australian residence is a self-defined term reported by travellers themselves when completing incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

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

Category jumping Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Category jumping consists of two components — an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing with the number of these residents who return in the following 12 months to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving is compared with the number of these visitors who depart in the following 12 months to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.

Category of movement Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on the incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent
- long-term (stay/leave for 12 months or more); and
- short-term (stay/leave for less than 12 months).

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitor arrivals to Australia and Australian resident departures) 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.

Cohort A group of people born in a given year.

Country of residence Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

Confinement A pregnancy which results in at least one live birth.

Crude birth rate From 1994 the crude birth rate has the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1994, the crude birth rate is based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Crude death rate From 1994 the crude death rate has the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. For years prior to 1994, the crude death rate is based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.

Estimated resident population Estimated resident population data are quarterly estimates 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. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional quarterly adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two respective census dates.

Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for underenumeration) census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.

The concept of estimated resident population links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.

Rates shown in this publication for the years since 1971 are calculated using estimates of resident population. A description of the conceptual basis of the estimated resident population is contained in *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 3228.0). Revised population estimates are published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0) (issued quarterly).

Generational fertility The generational fertility rate represents the average number of births a cohort of women have borne. It is obtained by summing the age-specific birth rates experienced by that cohort of women over their reproductive lives.

Indigenous origin Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

An Indigenous birth refers to the birth of a live born child where either the mother or the father has identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

An Indigenous death refers to a death where the deceased was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Infant death An infant death is the death of a live born child who died when less than one year old.

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

Interstate mobility rate The proportion of people who moved from one State to another in a five-year period.

Life expectancy Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.

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

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

Main destination Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

Marital status Two separate concepts are measured by the ABS. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They are different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status in this publication relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate.

Median value The median value (age, duration, interval) is that value which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below this value, and half exceeding it. Where the value for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.

Metropolitan area The capital city statistical divisions. These delimit an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. The boundary is defined to contain the anticipated development of the city for a period of at least 20 years. They contain more than just the urban centre, and represent the city in the wider sense.

Mobility rate The proportion of people who changed address in a five-year period. A person's mobility is determined by comparing their address five years before with their current address. Therefore it does not measure number of moves within the five-year period. People who move and return to the same address are not classified as movers.

People who migrated to Australia in the five-year period are excluded, as mobility rates only aim at measuring internal migration. Children under the age of five are also excluded.

Multiple birth A multiple birth is a confinement which results in two or more issue, at least one of which is live born.

Natural increase The 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. This difference may be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term overseas arrivals by State or Territory of intended residence and the number of permanent and long-term departures of Australian residents (including former settlers) by State or Territory of actual residence. Figures are based on movements with State or Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This difference may be either positive or negative.

Net population growth For Australia, net population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, net population growth also includes net interstate migration.

Net reproduction rate The net reproduction rate makes allowance for all women not surviving until the end of the reproductive period. It represents the average number of daughters born to a group of women who are subject to the fertility rates of that year and to the mortality rates of the life table. It indicates the extent to which the population would reproduce itself. The net reproduction rate is obtained by multiplying the female age-specific birth rates by the proportion of survivors at corresponding ages in a life table, and adding the products.

Non-metropolitan area Area of a State or Territory outside the capital city statistical division.

Nuptial first confinement A nuptial first confinement is the first confinement in the current marriage and therefore does not necessarily represent the woman's first ever confinement resulting in a live birth.

Nuptiality Nuptiality relates to the registered marital status of parents. Confinements and births are identified as being nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during the pregnancy. Confinements and children of Indigenous mothers who are notified as tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as ex-nuptial.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) OAD refers to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming or outgoing passenger cards. 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).

Paternity-acknowledged birth A paternity-acknowledged birth refers to an ex-nuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged by the child's father.

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

Permanent departures Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.

Population turnover Population turnover is derived by summing the interstate moves to a State and the interstate moves from that State. Population turnover is useful in indicating a State or Territory's contribution to total interstate migration in Australia.

Purpose of journey On arrival in or departure from Australia, all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to purpose of journey have been published using the following categories: 'Convention/conference', 'Business', 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Holiday', 'Employment', 'Education' and 'Other'. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit', and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

Rate of population growth Population change over a period as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

Sex ratio The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. It can relate to events, such as births or deaths, or it can relate to a population.

Short-term arrivals Short-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months and Australian residents returning after and absence of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures Short-term departures comprise Australian residents whose intended period of stay abroad is less than 12 months and overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rates Two different methods are used in the calculation of standardised death rates:

- Direct method — expressed per 1,000 persons. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in a standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population being studied. The standard population used in these calculations is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. The direct method is used for State, Territory and Australia rates, except where they are compared to Indigenous indirect standardised rates.
- Indirect method — expressed per 1,000 persons. The indirect method is used to calculate rates for small populations of deaths and is used in this publication to calculate standardised death rates for the Indigenous population. This is calculated by initially applying a standard set of age-specific rates (those for persons in the 1991 Australian population) to the population under study, and comparing the actual number of deaths with the number expected assuming that these standard death rates applied. The standardised death rate for the population under study is then calculated by multiplying the crude death rate of the standard population by the ratio of actual deaths to expected deaths.

State/Territory of intended residence

State/Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by permanent arrivals (settlers), and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which a traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

State/Territory of intended stay

Overseas visitors are asked on arrival for the name of the State or Territory in which they will spend the most time.

State or Territory of registration

State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory in which the birth or death was registered.

State or Territory of usual residence

State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory of usual residence of:

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

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

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate represents the number of children one woman would bear if the age-specific birth rates of the year shown continued during her child-bearing lifetime. It is obtained by summing the age-specific birth rates.

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EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of European Communities
OPCS	Office of Population, Census and Surveys.
UN	United Nations

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