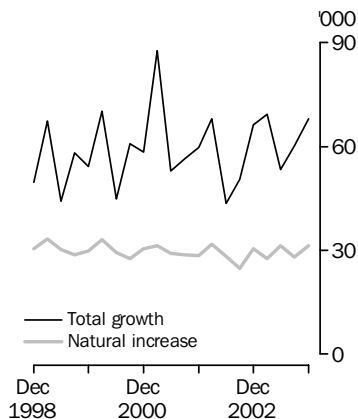


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

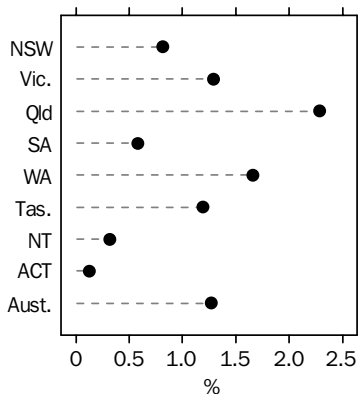
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Population growth



Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	<i>Population at end Dec qtr 2003</i> '000	<i>Change over previous year</i> '000	<i>Change over previous year</i> %
New South Wales	6 716.3	54.1	0.8
Victoria	4 948.0	63.0	1.3
Queensland	3 840.1	86.0	2.3
South Australia	1 531.4	8.9	0.6
Western Australia	1 969.0	32.1	1.7
Tasmania	480.0	5.7	1.2
Northern Territory	198.7	0.6	0.3
Australian Capital Territory	322.6	0.4	0.1
Australia (a)	20 008.7	250.8	1.3

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at December 2003 was 20,008,700 persons, an increase of 250,800 persons since December 2002 and 67,900 persons since September 2003.
- Natural increase during the December quarter 2003 was 31,400 persons, a 2.6% increase on the December quarter 2002.
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 36,500 persons in the December quarter 2003, a 2% increase on the December quarter 2002.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew 0.3% in the December quarter 2003 and 1.3% in the 12 months ended December 2003.
- In the December quarter 2003 all states and territories had positive growth rates.
- For the year ended December 2003 all states and territories experienced positive population growth. Queensland recorded the highest growth rate (2.3%) and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (0.1%).

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2004	16 September 2004
June 2004	8 December 2004
September 2004	24 March 2005
December 2004	3 June 2005
March 2005	22 September 2005
June 2005	9 December 2005



INTRODUCTION

Estimated resident population (ERP) data in this publication are based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (2001 census). Exceptions are tables 9, 17, 18 and 19 (excluding 2001 estimates), which are still based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing (1996 census).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

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

- A new table 7 has been included consisting of ERP figures and proportions for states and territories, and Other Territories (Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands).
- The *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration* has been updated for December quarter 2003 figures.

Revisions included in this issue are as follows:

- Revisions have been applied to births and deaths data for March, June and September quarters 2003.
- Data for household estimates for 2001 are now based on 2001 census data and are included in tables 17, 18 and 19.

ERP DATA STATUS

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

- Final — All ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001
- Revised — ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002, inclusive
- Preliminary — ERP data from September quarter 2002 to December quarter 2003, inclusive.

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

Household estimates for 2002 and 2003 in tables 17, 18 and 19 are currently under review.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at December 2003 was 20,008,700 persons, an increase of 250,800 since December 2002 and 67,900 since September 2003. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended December 2003 was 1.3%, compared with 1.2% for the 12 months ended December 2002.

COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

The growth of Australia's population has two components; natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement plus the migration adjustment). Since Federation, natural increase has generally contributed more to annual population growth than net overseas migration. This was not the case for the year ended December 2003, when net overseas migration exceeded natural increase by 14,000 persons. This is attributed to high levels of net overseas migration rather than low levels of natural increase. Preliminary net overseas migration in the year ended December 2003 was 132,400 persons.

Natural increase

Natural increase in December quarter 2003 was 31,400 persons, a 2.6% increase on December quarter 2002 (30,600). The number of births registered in December quarter 2003 (64,800) was 1.6% higher than December quarter 2002 (63,800).

Natural increase for the year ended December 2003 was 118,400 persons, an increase of 2.6% on the number recorded in the year ended December 2002 (115,400). Births contributed 251,200 babies and deaths removed 132,800 persons from the population in the year ended December 2003.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration was 36,500 persons in the December quarter 2003, an increase of 2% from the number recorded in December quarter 2002 (35,800). During the December quarter 2003 there were 124,300 permanent and long-term arrivals and 87,700 permanent and long-term departures after migration adjustments.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) applies a number of adjustments to the overseas arrivals and departures data used to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration* on page 34.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Population

The population of Australia's states and territories at December 2003 was as follows:

New South Wales 6,716,300, Victoria 4,948,000, Queensland 3,840,100, South Australia 1,531,400, Western Australia 1,969,000, Tasmania 480,000, Northern Territory 198,700, and the Australian Capital Territory 322,600.

Consistent with the recent amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, estimates of the population of each of the Other Territories are listed separately in Table 7 of this publication. The population of these territories continue to be included in the Australian totals presented in other tables (see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes). Estimates of the population of Other External Territories of Australia will be included in a future issue of this publication.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Growth rates

All states and territories recorded positive growth in the December quarter 2003. Queensland recorded the highest growth (0.6%) followed by Western Australia (0.4%), Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales (each 0.3%), South Australia (0.2%) and the Northern Territory (0.1%). The Australian Capital Territory remained relatively unchanged with marginal growth from the previous quarter.

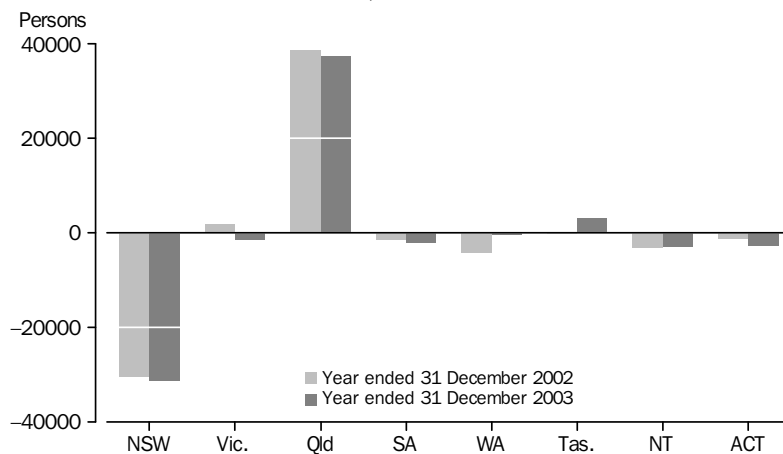
For the year ended December 2003 all states and territories recorded a positive growth rate. The highest growth rate was recorded by Queensland (2.3%) followed by Western Australia (1.7%). The lowest growth rate was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (0.1%).

Interstate migration

With the exception of Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, all states and territories experienced a net loss through interstate migration in the December quarter 2003. Queensland had a gain of 10,400 persons while Tasmania increased by 800 persons. Western Australia recorded a net gain through interstate migration for just the second time since March quarter 1999, increasing by 100 persons. New South Wales recorded the largest net loss through interstate migration (-8,400), followed by Victoria (-1,000), the Australian Capital Territory (-800), the Northern Territory (-700) and South Australia (-400).

For the year ended December 2003 all states and territories, with the exception of Queensland and Tasmania, recorded a net loss through interstate migration. Queensland had the highest gain of 37,600 persons, followed by Tasmania (3,000). New South Wales lost the largest number of persons (-31,300), followed by the Northern Territory (-2,900), the Australian Capital Territory (-2,600), South Australia (-1,900), Victoria (-1,500) and Western Australia (-400).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net overseas migration '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year(b) '000	Growth on previous year(b) %
1997-98	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	18 711.3	193.7	1.05
1998-99	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	18 925.9	214.6	1.15
1999-2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2000-01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001-02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
2002-03	248.3	133.9	114.3	125.3	19 880.6	239.6	1.22
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	1.10
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.19
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002	250.2	134.9	115.4	113.2	19 757.9	228.6	1.17
2003	251.2	132.8	118.4	132.4	20 008.7	250.8	1.27
2001							
December	60.8	32.3	28.5	31.2	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002							
March	61.3	29.6	31.7	36.4	19 597.3	237.1	1.22
June	61.5	33.1	28.4	15.3	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
September	63.7	38.9	24.8	25.8	19 691.5	221.9	1.14
December	63.8	33.2	30.6	35.8	19 757.9	228.6	1.17
2003							
March	57.2	29.6	27.6	41.6	19 827.2	229.9	1.17
June	63.6	32.2	31.4	22.1	19 880.6	239.6	1.22
September	65.6	37.6	28.0	32.1	19 940.8	249.3	1.27
December	64.8	33.4	31.4	36.5	20 008.7	250.8	1.27

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

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE									
1997-98	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	119 850
1998-99	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	121 687
1999-2000	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	120 918
2000-01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	118 587
2001-02	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	117 183
2002-03	39 564	26 246	23 252	5 270	12 531	1 915	2 820	2 677	114 325
1998	39 949	27 192	24 632	6 544	14 458	2 389	2 699	2 929	120 823
1999	40 304	28 081	24 546	6 782	14 249	2 423	2 779	2 796	121 989
2000	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	120 394
2001	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	117 751
2002	40 570	26 031	23 324	5 712	12 263	1 974	2 806	2 650	115 373
2003	40 086	27 803	24 810	5 260	12 936	1 863	2 915	2 715	118 413
2001									
December	9 919	6 699	5 739	1 175	3 087	543	680	579	28 476
2002									
March	10 404	7 442	6 450	1 871	3 483	587	734	711	31 687
June	9 270	6 657	6 080	1 409	3 087	497	728	631	28 363
September	8 797	4 891	5 271	948	2 958	558	683	642	24 754
December	12 099	7 041	5 523	1 484	2 735	332	661	666	30 569
2003									
March	8 001	7 760	4 890	1 512	3 489	546	726	691	27 622
June	10 667	6 554	7 568	1 326	3 349	479	750	678	31 380
September	9 604	6 809	5 524	1 195	3 114	359	796	629	28 037
December	11 814	6 680	6 828	1 227	2 984	479	643	717	31 374
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1997-98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	79 162
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002-03	44 873	33 809	22 813	4 679	17 964	655	242	285	125 295
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	88 781
1999	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	104 210
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	-8	700	351	111 441
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	136 076
2002	43 900	26 491	23 326	2 777	15 597	260	368	545	113 249
2003	45 259	36 683	23 591	5 586	19 581	755	605	344	132 368
2001									
December	12 872	5 614	6 491	1 468	4 196	421	61	76	31 189
2002									
March	14 230	8 917	6 960	499	4 947	65	296	443	36 355
June	5 933	1 962	5 205	311	1 895	-150	81	68	15 300
September	9 506	7 293	4 749	746	3 591	2	-58	-44	25 777
December	14 231	8 319	6 412	1 221	5 164	343	49	78	35 817
2003									
March	12 836	12 923	7 516	1 958	5 639	266	131	395	41 649
June	8 300	5 274	4 136	754	3 570	44	120	-144	22 052
September	10 525	9 735	5 446	1 323	4 778	140	219	-36	32 124
December	13 598	8 751	6 493	1 551	5 594	305	135	129	36 543

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
1997-98	-12 249	-270	17 424	-1 996	3 227	-3 633	-472	-1 982	—
1998-99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506	—
1999-2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	—
2000-01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	—
2001-02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	—
2002-03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	—
1998	-11 963	1 394	15 433	-1 481	2 381	-3 735	-688	-1 292	—
1999	-13 902	3 883	17 033	-2 204	-1 476	-2 846	-817	378	—
2000	-14 708	4 920	20 367	-3 669	-2 501	-2 533	-1 621	-218	—
2001	-19 185	5 481	23 253	-1 696	-3 834	-1 886	-2 049	-72	—
2002	-30 392	1 922	38 656	-1 537	-4 231	-117	-3 069	-1 232	—
2003	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	—
2001									
December	-6 628	1 438	8 150	-110	-1 444	-526	-905	25	—
2002									
March	-6 463	1 986	7 041	-470	-983	-250	-811	-50	—
June	-7 398	-244	10 388	-447	-1 149	-325	-333	-492	—
September	-7 162	-314	9 846	35	-970	19	-974	-480	—
December	-9 369	494	11 381	-655	-1 129	439	-951	-210	—
2003									
March	-7 249	704	8 241	-456	-498	818	-1 160	-400	—
June	-8 010	-856	9 739	-421	-213	619	-304	-554	—
September	-7 591	-303	9 141	-656	221	826	-760	-878	—
December	-8 430	-998	10 435	-413	117	772	-671	-812	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)									
1997-98	62 110	40 619	53 054	8 195	27 676	-1 638	2 968	846	193 707
1998-99	72 299	48 582	53 696	8 267	27 065	-537	2 855	2 438	214 584
1999-2000	74 843	54 937	60 116	7 219	24 726	-21	2 826	2 889	227 525
2000-01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	259 860
2001-02	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	227 739
2002-03	52 647	60 083	85 272	8 452	27 685	4 465	-327	1 318	239 620
1998	66 634	46 215	51 248	8 625	28 722	-932	2 932	1 814	205 161
1999	74 408	51 449	57 937	8 807	25 746	-280	3 075	2 960	224 062
2000	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	-214	1 931	3 310	234 306
2001	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	256 630
2002	54 078	54 444	85 306	6 952	23 629	2 117	105	1 963	228 622
2003	54 065	63 033	85 957	8 900	32 144	5 653	625	415	250 781
2001									
December	16 163	13 751	20 380	2 533	5 839	438	-164	680	59 665
2002									
March	18 171	18 345	20 451	1 900	7 447	402	219	1 104	68 042
June	7 805	8 375	21 673	1 273	3 833	22	476	207	43 663
September	11 141	11 870	19 866	1 729	5 579	579	-349	118	50 531
December	16 961	15 854	23 316	2 050	6 770	1 114	-241	534	66 386
2003									
March	13 588	21 387	20 647	3 014	8 630	1 630	-303	686	69 271
June	10 957	10 972	21 443	1 659	6 706	1 142	566	-20	53 432
September	12 538	16 241	20 111	1 862	8 113	1 325	255	-285	60 161
December	16 982	14 433	23 756	2 365	8 695	1 556	107	34	67 917

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

NATURAL INCREASE RATE

1997-98	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	0.65
1998-99	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.80	0.56	1.45	0.95	0.65
1999-2000	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	0.64
2000-01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	0.62
2001-02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	0.60
2002-03	0.60	0.54	0.63	0.35	0.65	0.41	1.42	0.83	0.58
1998	0.63	0.59	0.72	0.44	0.80	0.51	1.43	0.95	0.65
1999	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.45	0.78	0.51	1.45	0.90	0.65
2000	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	0.63
2001	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	0.61
2002	0.61	0.54	0.64	0.38	0.64	0.42	1.42	0.83	0.59
2003	0.60	0.57	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.39	1.47	0.84	0.60
2001									
December	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.34	0.18	0.15
2002									
March	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	0.16
June	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.37	0.20	0.14
September	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.34	0.20	0.13
December	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.33	0.21	0.16
2003									
March	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.21	0.14
June	0.16	0.13	0.20	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.38	0.21	0.16
September	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.40	0.19	0.14
December	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.32	0.22	0.16

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE

1997-98	0.51	0.42	0.37	0.21	0.67	0.01	0.30	-0.08	0.43
1998-99	0.65	0.53	0.40	0.18	0.73	0.04	0.53	-0.07	0.52
1999-2000	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.09	0.49	-0.03	0.57
2000-01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	0.71
2001-02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	0.57
2002-03	0.68	0.70	0.61	0.31	0.93	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.64
1998	0.56	0.51	0.36	0.21	0.72	0.11	0.45	-0.01	0.48
1999	0.69	0.53	0.49	0.25	0.76	0.02	0.56	-0.16	0.55
2000	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	—	0.36	0.11	0.59
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	0.71
2002	0.66	0.55	0.64	0.18	0.82	0.06	0.19	0.17	0.58
2003	0.68	0.75	0.63	0.37	1.01	0.16	0.31	0.11	0.67
2001									
December	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.16
2002									
March	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.19
June	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.08
September	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.19	—	-0.03	-0.01	0.13
December	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.08	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.18
2003									
March	0.19	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.29	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.21
June	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.18	0.01	0.06	-0.04	0.11
September	0.16	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.24	0.03	0.11	-0.01	0.16
December	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.10	0.29	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.18

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a) *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
1997-98	-0.20	-0.01	0.51	-0.13	0.18	-0.77	-0.25	-0.64	—
1998-99	-0.21	0.05	0.48	-0.11	0.02	-0.70	-0.50	-0.16	—
1999-2000	-0.22	0.11	0.53	-0.24	-0.12	-0.56	-0.47	-0.03	—
2000-01	-0.25	0.11	0.56	-0.16	-0.17	-0.45	-0.81	0.13	—
2001-02	-0.37	0.09	0.86	-0.11	-0.23	-0.32	-1.31	-0.33	—
2002-03	-0.48	—	1.06	-0.10	-0.15	0.40	-1.71	-0.51	—
1998	-0.19	0.03	0.45	-0.10	0.13	-0.79	-0.37	-0.42	—
1999	-0.22	0.08	0.49	-0.15	-0.08	-0.60	-0.43	0.12	—
2000	-0.23	0.10	0.58	-0.24	-0.13	-0.54	-0.83	-0.07	—
2001	-0.29	0.11	0.65	-0.11	-0.20	-0.40	-1.04	-0.02	—
2002	-0.46	0.04	1.05	-0.10	-0.22	-0.02	-1.55	-0.38	—
2003	-0.47	-0.03	1.00	-0.13	-0.02	0.64	-1.46	-0.82	—
2001									
December	-0.10	0.03	0.22	-0.01	-0.08	-0.11	-0.46	0.01	—
2002									
March	-0.10	0.04	0.19	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.41	-0.02	—
June	-0.11	-0.01	0.28	-0.03	-0.06	-0.07	-0.17	-0.15	—
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.27	—	-0.05	—	-0.49	-0.15	—
December	-0.14	0.01	0.31	-0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.48	-0.07	—
2003									
March	-0.11	0.01	0.22	-0.03	-0.03	0.17	-0.59	-0.12	—
June	-0.12	-0.02	0.26	-0.03	-0.01	0.13	-0.15	-0.17	—
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.24	-0.04	0.01	0.17	-0.38	-0.27	—
December	-0.13	-0.02	0.27	-0.03	0.01	0.16	-0.34	-0.25	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)									
1997-98	0.99	0.88	1.56	0.55	1.54	-0.35	1.59	0.27	1.05
1998-99	1.14	1.05	1.56	0.55	1.48	-0.11	1.50	0.79	1.15
1999-2000	1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	—	1.47	0.92	1.20
2000-01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	1.36
2001-02	0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	1.17
2002-03	0.79	1.24	2.30	0.56	1.44	0.94	-0.16	0.41	1.22
1998	1.06	1.00	1.50	0.58	1.59	-0.20	1.56	0.59	1.10
1999	1.17	1.10	1.67	0.59	1.40	-0.06	1.61	0.95	1.19
2000	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	-0.05	0.99	1.06	1.23
2001	1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	1.33
2002	0.82	1.13	2.33	0.46	1.24	0.45	0.05	0.61	1.17
2003	0.81	1.29	2.29	0.58	1.66	1.19	0.32	0.13	1.27
2001									
December	0.25	0.29	0.56	0.17	0.31	0.09	-0.08	0.21	0.31
2002									
March	0.27	0.38	0.56	0.13	0.39	0.09	0.11	0.34	0.35
June	0.12	0.17	0.59	0.08	0.20	—	0.24	0.06	0.22
September	0.17	0.24	0.54	0.11	0.29	0.12	-0.18	0.04	0.26
December	0.26	0.33	0.62	0.13	0.35	0.24	-0.12	0.17	0.34
2003									
March	0.20	0.44	0.55	0.20	0.45	0.34	-0.15	0.21	0.35
June	0.16	0.22	0.57	0.11	0.34	0.24	0.29	-0.01	0.27
September	0.19	0.33	0.53	0.12	0.42	0.28	0.13	-0.09	0.30
December	0.25	0.29	0.62	0.15	0.44	0.33	0.05	0.01	0.34

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)(a)
MALES									
1997-98	3 145 483	2 286 997	1 722 870	736 326	915 039	232 911	99 832	153 743	9 294 674
1998-99	3 181 260	2 309 422	1 747 726	740 138	927 984	232 551	101 319	154 718	9 396 548
1999-2000	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	9 505 331
2000-01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 652
2001-02	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	9 753 133
2002-03	3 322 068	2 423 379	1 893 015	755 737	976 848	235 271	104 179	159 388	9 871 287
1998	3 162 436	2 297 572	1 734 391	738 076	921 233	232 829	100 500	153 921	9 342 413
1999	3 199 449	2 321 721	1 761 188	742 280	933 257	232 505	102 187	155 228	9 449 247
2000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	9 562 299
2001	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	9 691 946
2002	3 309 889	2 406 804	1 872 399	753 150	969 361	233 792	104 265	158 998	9 810 068
2003	3 336 808	2 438 459	1 915 148	757 809	985 106	236 644	104 459	159 354	9 935 179
2001									
December	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	9 691 946
2002									
March	3 291 647	2 389 340	1 839 222	750 519	961 335	232 983	104 222	158 622	9 729 296
June	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	9 753 133
September	3 301 490	2 399 453	1 861 087	752 207	966 067	233 267	104 380	158 781	9 778 128
December	3 309 889	2 406 804	1 872 399	753 150	969 361	233 792	104 265	158 998	9 810 068
2003									
March	3 316 601	2 417 913	1 882 421	754 760	973 501	234 748	103 882	159 369	9 844 594
June	3 322 068	2 423 379	1 893 015	755 737	976 848	235 271	104 179	159 388	9 871 287
September	3 328 342	2 431 700	1 903 174	756 702	980 932	235 892	104 365	159 373	9 901 880
December	3 336 808	2 438 459	1 915 148	757 809	985 106	236 644	104 459	159 354	9 935 179
FEMALES									
1997-98	3 193 588	2 350 823	1 724 855	753 226	907 629	239 056	90 048	156 145	9 416 597
1998-99	3 230 110	2 376 980	1 753 695	757 681	921 749	238 879	91 416	157 608	9 529 307
1999-2000	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	9 648 049
2000-01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 588
2001-02	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	9 887 846
2002-03	3 364 689	2 493 932	1 903 229	771 411	975 390	241 806	94 159	163 442	10 009 312
1998	3 211 142	2 364 169	1 738 488	755 545	914 860	239 081	90 751	156 625	9 471 863
1999	3 248 537	2 391 469	1 769 628	760 148	928 582	239 125	92 139	158 278	9 589 091
2000	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	9 710 345
2001	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	9 837 328
2002	3 352 323	2 478 148	1 881 755	769 325	967 541	240 513	93 810	163 166	9 947 828
2003	3 379 469	2 509 526	1 924 963	773 566	983 940	243 314	94 241	163 225	10 073 498
2001									
December	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	9 837 328
2002									
March	3 334 658	2 459 513	1 850 077	766 904	959 385	239 607	93 967	162 683	9 868 020
June	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	9 887 846
September	3 343 761	2 469 645	1 869 751	768 218	964 065	239 924	93 936	162 849	9 913 382
December	3 352 323	2 478 148	1 881 755	769 325	967 541	240 513	93 810	163 166	9 947 828
2003									
March	3 359 199	2 488 426	1 892 380	770 729	972 031	241 187	93 890	163 481	9 982 573
June	3 364 689	2 493 932	1 903 229	771 411	975 390	241 806	94 159	163 442	10 009 312
September	3 370 953	2 501 852	1 913 181	772 308	979 419	242 510	94 228	163 172	10 038 880
December	3 379 469	2 509 526	1 924 963	773 566	983 940	243 314	94 241	163 225	10 073 498

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)(a)
PERSONS									
1997-98	6 339 071	4 637 820	3 447 725	1 489 552	1 822 668	471 967	189 880	309 888	18 711 271
1998-99	6 411 370	4 686 402	3 501 421	1 497 819	1 849 733	471 430	192 735	312 326	18 925 855
1999-2000	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	19 153 380
2000-01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240
2001-02	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	19 640 979
2002-03	6 686 757	4 917 311	3 796 244	1 527 148	1 952 238	477 077	198 338	322 830	19 880 599
1998	6 373 578	4 661 741	3 472 879	1 493 621	1 836 093	471 910	191 251	310 546	18 814 276
1999	6 447 986	4 713 190	3 530 816	1 502 428	1 861 839	471 630	194 326	313 506	19 038 338
2000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	19 272 644
2001	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	19 529 274
2002	6 662 212	4 884 952	3 754 154	1 522 475	1 936 902	474 305	198 075	322 164	19 757 896
2003	6 716 277	4 947 985	3 840 111	1 531 375	1 969 046	479 958	198 700	322 579	20 008 677
2001									
December	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	19 529 274
2002									
March	6 626 305	4 848 853	3 689 299	1 517 423	1 920 720	472 590	198 189	321 305	19 597 316
June	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	19 640 979
September	6 645 251	4 869 098	3 730 838	1 520 425	1 930 132	473 191	198 316	321 630	19 691 510
December	6 662 212	4 884 952	3 754 154	1 522 475	1 936 902	474 305	198 075	322 164	19 757 896
2003									
March	6 675 800	4 906 339	3 774 801	1 525 489	1 945 532	475 935	197 772	322 850	19 827 167
June	6 686 757	4 917 311	3 796 244	1 527 148	1 952 238	477 077	198 338	322 830	19 880 599
September	6 699 295	4 933 552	3 816 355	1 529 010	1 960 351	478 402	198 593	322 545	19 940 760
December	6 716 277	4 947 985	3 840 111	1 531 375	1 969 046	479 958	198 700	322 579	20 008 677

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE						
		1998	2002	2003	1998-2003(b)	1998-2003(b)	2002-2003	2002-2003
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	3 969 649	4 167 002	4 201 493	46 369	1.14	34 491	0.83
205	Melbourne	3 342 230	3 513 051	3 559 654	43 485	1.27	46 603	1.33
305	Brisbane	1 567 996	1 690 541	1 733 227	33 046	2.02	42 686	2.52
405	Adelaide	1 090 526	1 113 765	1 119 920	5 879	0.53	6 155	0.55
505	Perth	1 334 992	1 411 618	1 433 217	19 645	1.43	21 599	1.53
605	Hobart	195 913	197 878	199 886	795	0.40	2 008	1.01
705	Darwin	101 165	107 755	107 922	1 351	1.30	167	0.15
805	Canberra	309 539	321 134	322 492	2 591	0.82	1 358	0.42
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	474 512	496 990	501 687	5 435	1.12	4 697	0.95
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	381 178	440 482	456 485	15 061	3.67	16 003	3.63
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	348 215	365 027	367 656	3 888	1.09	2 629	0.72
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	260 538	271 833	273 427	2 578	0.97	1 594	0.59
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	168 305	192 094	200 139	6 367	3.53	8 045	4.19
2024	Geelong (VIC)	153 571	161 232	162 835	1 853	1.18	1 603	0.99
3057	Townsville (QLD)	125 203	137 507	140 600	3 079	2.35	3 093	2.25
3061	Cairns (QLD)	110 077	114 610	117 400	1 465	1.30	2 790	2.43
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	104 324	111 512	113 687	1 873	1.73	2 175	1.95
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 279	99 134	100 590	462	0.47	1 456	1.47
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	94 327	99 053	100 277	1 190	1.23	1 224	1.24
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	80 444	84 580	85 956	1 102	1.33	1 376	1.63
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	76 133	80 652	82 006	1 175	1.50	1 354	1.68
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	78 356	77 366	78 175	-36	-0.05	809	1.05
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	73 182	76 431	77 094	782	1.05	663	0.87
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 734	74 664	74 551	-237	-0.31	-113	-0.15
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 642	67 588	67 838	39	0.06	250	0.37
3054	Mackay (QLD)	62 212	65 862	66 804	918	1.43	942	1.43
5071	Mandurah (WA)	54 124	61 927	65 913	2 358	4.02	3 986	6.44
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	55 098	57 715	58 495	679	1.20	780	1.35
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 074	52 484	52 688	123	0.23	204	0.39
5074	Bunbury (WA)	44 808	50 736	51 519	1 342	2.83	783	1.54
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	43 891	47 025	48 047	831	1.83	1 022	2.17
2042	Mildura (VIC)	42 721	46 022	46 444	745	1.69	422	0.92
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	42 165	45 561	46 298	827	1.89	737	1.62
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	37 590	40 732	42 922	1 066	2.69	2 190	5.38
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	41 115	42 687	42 921	361	0.86	234	0.55
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 082	39 905	40 737	531	1.36	832	2.08
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	34 864	39 079	39 966	1 020	2.77	887	2.27
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	33 621	35 301	35 388	353	1.03	87	0.25
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 350	30 829	31 448	420	1.39	619	2.01
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 701	31 291	31 088	77	0.25	-203	-0.65
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 010	30 811	30 760	-50	-0.16	-51	-0.17
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	28 107	30 020	30 354	449	1.55	334	1.11
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 028	29 196	29 425	-121	-0.40	229	0.78

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2003

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b) (a)
MALES									
0-4	221 034	155 417	127 625	45 824	63 362	15 766	8 950	10 276	648 392
5-9	228 456	166 160	136 798	49 736	68 611	16 668	8 803	10 784	686 149
10-14	235 214	169 184	140 776	51 867	72 087	17 525	8 351	11 392	706 518
15-19	231 724	169 980	138 030	53 216	73 470	17 441	7 545	12 377	703 876
20-24	230 335	174 248	135 631	51 473	70 783	15 194	8 481	14 201	700 437
25-29	231 031	171 433	129 782	48 635	67 271	13 225	8 894	12 830	683 162
30-34	254 538	189 439	141 464	54 538	74 450	15 332	9 375	12 671	751 914
35-39	243 989	181 059	135 463	54 996	72 569	15 638	8 747	11 979	724 540
40-44	257 525	186 644	143 812	58 749	76 646	18 093	8 463	12 153	762 199
45-49	232 909	169 545	131 393	54 242	71 108	17 197	7 075	11 274	694 854
50-54	217 070	157 317	125 782	51 665	66 741	16 452	6 639	10 988	652 784
55-59	195 780	139 763	114 622	46 431	57 468	14 985	5 020	9 334	583 476
60-64	148 094	107 280	85 355	35 084	42 010	11 737	3 419	6 104	439 141
65-69	122 062	88 116	66 903	29 214	32 899	9 520	1 878	4 358	354 985
70-74	105 103	76 073	54 580	25 897	26 888	8 027	1 212	3 465	301 261
75-79	83 954	61 273	42 438	22 025	20 562	6 331	728	2 699	240 016
80-84	51 685	36 904	26 235	13 637	12 233	3 755	331	1 635	146 422
85-89	22 491	16 359	11 647	6 009	5 265	1 729	156	643	64 304
90-94	7 168	5 612	3 679	2 024	1 852	512	63	185	21 097
95-99	1 510	1 230	812	381	450	120	27	33	4 563
100 and over	396	343	188	94	123	24	22	7	1 197
All ages	3 322 068	2 423 379	1 893 015	755 737	976 848	235 271	104 179	159 388	9 871 287

FEMALES

0-4	208 734	148 607	120 734	43 901	60 954	14 900	8 487	10 104	616 545
5-9	217 177	157 115	129 418	47 313	64 742	15 727	8 098	10 448	650 159
10-14	223 040	161 856	133 890	49 063	68 593	16 725	7 755	10 852	671 929
15-19	220 765	164 024	131 433	50 796	69 996	16 760	7 072	11 995	672 919
20-24	221 826	171 219	131 683	48 498	67 774	14 357	7 296	13 697	676 412
25-29	231 172	171 922	129 357	46 308	65 370	13 540	8 289	12 595	678 632
30-34	258 397	196 445	144 634	53 520	73 651	16 374	9 110	13 090	765 311
35-39	244 117	186 115	139 384	54 453	72 971	16 640	7 860	12 348	734 003
40-44	256 930	189 852	147 160	59 060	76 994	18 800	7 551	12 806	769 259
45-49	234 317	173 777	133 982	55 279	71 733	17 551	6 631	12 221	705 605
50-54	216 764	161 837	125 516	52 972	65 893	16 569	5 723	11 602	656 957
55-59	190 603	140 506	110 155	47 146	53 922	14 783	3 921	9 331	570 413
60-64	145 702	106 897	81 726	35 342	40 577	11 572	2 474	6 100	430 429
65-69	126 263	93 128	65 380	30 926	33 579	9 727	1 434	4 637	365 097
70-74	115 604	84 646	57 260	28 932	28 768	8 736	980	3 715	328 653
75-79	105 145	77 594	50 644	27 799	24 742	7 772	680	3 441	297 821
80-84	78 309	57 113	37 793	21 078	18 340	5 950	441	2 457	221 483
85-89	44 931	32 353	21 456	12 096	10 469	3 495	215	1 309	126 327
90-94	19 059	14 367	9 016	5 322	4 826	1 415	103	524	54 632
95-99	4 916	3 883	2 204	1 339	1 297	360	25	147	14 171
100 and over	918	676	404	268	199	53	14	23	2 555
All ages	3 364 689	2 493 932	1 903 229	771 411	975 390	241 806	94 159	163 442	10 009 312

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2003 *continued*

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)(a)
PERSONS									
0-4	429 768	304 024	248 359	89 725	124 316	30 666	17 437	20 380	1 264 937
5-9	445 633	323 275	266 216	97 049	133 353	32 395	16 901	21 232	1 336 308
10-14	458 254	331 040	274 666	100 930	140 680	34 250	16 106	22 244	1 378 447
15-19	452 489	334 004	269 463	104 012	143 466	34 201	14 617	24 372	1 376 795
20-24	452 161	345 467	267 314	99 971	138 557	29 551	15 777	27 898	1 376 849
25-29	462 203	343 355	259 139	94 943	132 641	26 765	17 183	25 425	1 361 794
30-34	512 935	385 884	286 098	108 058	148 101	31 706	18 485	25 761	1 517 225
35-39	488 106	367 174	274 847	109 449	145 540	32 278	16 607	24 327	1 458 543
40-44	514 455	376 496	290 972	117 809	153 640	36 893	16 014	24 959	1 531 458
45-49	467 226	343 322	265 375	109 521	142 841	34 748	13 706	23 495	1 400 459
50-54	433 834	319 154	251 298	104 637	132 634	33 021	12 362	22 590	1 309 741
55-59	386 383	280 269	224 777	93 577	111 390	29 768	8 941	18 665	1 153 889
60-64	293 796	214 177	167 081	70 426	82 587	23 309	5 893	12 204	869 570
65-69	248 325	181 244	132 283	60 140	66 478	19 247	3 312	8 995	720 082
70-74	220 707	160 719	111 840	54 829	55 656	16 763	2 192	7 180	629 914
75-79	189 099	138 867	93 082	49 824	45 304	14 103	1 408	6 140	537 837
80-84	129 994	94 017	64 028	34 715	30 573	9 705	772	4 092	367 905
85-89	67 422	48 712	33 103	18 105	15 734	5 224	371	1 952	190 631
90-94	26 227	19 979	12 695	7 346	6 678	1 927	166	709	75 729
95-99	6 426	5 113	3 016	1 720	1 747	480	52	180	18 734
100 and over	1 314	1 019	592	362	322	77	36	30	3 752
All ages	6 686 757	4 917 311	3 796 244	1 527 148	1 952 238	477 077	198 338	322 830	19 880 599

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia		
New South Wales	6 716 277	33.6
Victoria	4 947 985	24.7
Queensland	3 840 111	19.2
South Australia	1 531 375	7.7
Western Australia	1 969 046	9.8
Tasmania	479 958	2.4
Northern Territory	198 700	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	322 579	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	559	—
Territory of Christmas Island	1 488	—
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	599	—
Total Other Territories	2 646	—
Total Australia	20 008 677	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES A(b)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES A(b)

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

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES B(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES B(c)

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

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES C(d)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES C(d)

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

na not available

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

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

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED & PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION (a)

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

(a) With the exception of 2001 data which are 2001 census based all other data are 1996 census based. Estimates and the low projections series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous, as recorded on the 1996 census forms. The high projections series assumes a change in propensity based on the 1991–1996 period.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(a)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
1997-98	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	249 105
1998-99	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	249 965
1999-2000	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	249 310
2000-01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	247 500
2001-02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	247 436
2002-03	86 636	59 854	47 153	17 261	23 759	5 801	3 737	4 003	248 261
1998	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	248 267
1999	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	250 197
2000	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	249 242
2001	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	246 576
2002	87 949	60 592	46 908	17 486	23 583	5 927	3 735	4 008	250 239
2003	86 330	61 061	48 339	17 445	24 270	5 807	3 790	4 128	251 201
2001									
December	20 789	14 908	11 564	4 255	5 854	1 507	904	934	60 771
2002									
March	20 403	14 990	11 919	4 556	6 002	1 477	960	1 004	61 319
June	21 082	14 961	11 813	4 248	5 915	1 471	957	1 005	61 458
September	23 144	14 474	12 188	4 355	6 019	1 539	937	1 015	63 679
December	23 320	16 167	10 988	4 327	5 647	1 440	881	984	63 783
2003									
March	17 964	14 598	10 865	4 270	6 106	1 483	958	983	57 236
June	22 208	14 615	13 112	4 309	5 987	1 339	961	1 021	63 563
September	23 038	16 057	12 163	4 554	6 214	1 544	986	1 048	65 611
December	23 120	15 791	12 199	4 312	5 963	1 441	885	1 076	64 791
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
1997-98	1.791	1.675	1.800	1.704	1.782	1.763	2.208	1.597	1.757
1998-99	1.804	1.648	1.797	1.727	1.816	1.955	2.170	1.638	1.764
1999-2000	1.800	1.654	1.798	1.700	1.794	1.816	2.181	1.611	1.757
2000-01	1.786	1.622	1.812	1.678	1.758	1.877	2.245	1.573	1.743
2001-02	1.752	1.663	1.790	1.710	1.721	1.906	2.280	1.532	1.736
2002-03	1.801	1.636	1.745	1.691	1.701	1.908	2.329	1.554	1.735

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

DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
1997-98	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	129 255
1998-99	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	128 278
1999-2000	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	128 392
2000-01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	128 913
2001-02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	130 253
2002-03	47 072	33 608	23 901	11 991	11 228	3 886	917	1 326	133 936
1998	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	127 444
1999	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	128 208
2000	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	128 848
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	128 825
2002	47 379	34 561	23 584	11 774	11 320	3 953	929	1 358	134 866
2003	46 244	33 258	23 529	12 185	11 334	3 944	875	1 413	132 788
2001									
December	10 870	8 209	5 825	3 080	2 767	964	224	355	32 295
2002									
March	9 999	7 548	5 469	2 685	2 519	890	226	293	29 632
June	11 812	8 304	5 733	2 839	2 828	974	229	374	33 095
September	14 347	9 583	6 917	3 407	3 061	981	254	373	38 925
December	11 221	9 126	5 465	2 843	2 912	1 108	220	318	33 214
2003									
March	9 963	6 838	5 975	2 758	2 617	937	232	292	29 614
June	11 541	8 061	5 544	2 983	2 638	860	211	343	32 183
September	13 434	9 248	6 639	3 359	3 100	1 185	190	419	37 574
December	11 306	9 111	5 371	3 085	2 979	962	242	359	33 417

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (b)

1997-98	7.56	7.27	7.49	7.36	7.33	8.14	10.21	6.98	7.46
1998-99	7.21	7.03	7.32	7.13	6.92	7.85	9.51	6.54	7.18
1999-2000	6.98	6.74	7.08	6.89	6.89	7.60	10.49	6.55	6.95
2000-01	6.85	6.57	6.77	6.88	6.24	7.60	9.57	6.23	6.74
2001-02	6.55	6.43	6.72	6.62	6.42	7.44	9.49	6.18	6.58
2002-03	6.64	6.44	6.63	6.57	6.23	7.31	10.15	5.58	6.57

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
1997-98	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	1 310
1998-99	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	1 340
1999-2000	482	304	260	70	114	38	41	18	1 327
2000-01	465	255	290	78	105	43	33	13	1 282
2001-02	350	266	234	72	94	30	35	10	1 091
2002-03	400	297	241	73	79	28	34	19	1 171
1998	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	1 247
1999	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	1 394
2000	445	280	285	75	103	37	34	20	1 279
2001	382	232	247	73	102	30	34	9	1 109
2002	421	314	262	82	90	36	38	13	1 256
2003	398	273	230	65	99	41	32	22	1 160
2001									
December	91	50	68	18	28	4	9	—	270
2002									
March	86	68	66	25	27	13	12	3	300
June	111	91	62	17	23	7	7	3	321
September	126	79	54	21	16	9	12	3	320
December	98	76	80	19	24	7	7	4	315
2003									
March	70	64	58	15	17	8	6	7	245
June	106	78	49	18	22	4	9	5	291
September	102	65	61	18	23	14	9	5	297
December	120	66	62	14	37	15	8	5	327
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
1997-98	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	5.26
1998-99	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	5.36
1999-2000	5.62	5.09	5.49	3.91	4.58	6.55	11.28	4.35	5.32
2000-01	5.45	4.35	6.05	4.48	4.30	7.32	8.85	3.22	5.18
2001-02	4.16	4.40	4.91	4.10	3.92	5.11	9.36	2.53	4.41
2002-03	4.62	5.13	4.98	4.06	3.20	4.82	9.10	4.77	4.71

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (a)

<i>Period</i>	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		Net overseas migration
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	
1997-98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	79 162
1998-99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	96 483
1999-2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	107 275
2000-01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	135 673
2001-02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	110 556
2002-03	93 914	50 463	328 532	246 688	125 295
1998	81 065	33 433	187 318	146 169	88 781
1999	88 010	38 225	201 864	147 439	104 210
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	111 441
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	136 076
2002	87 286	47 816	327 522	253 743	113 249
2003	103 886	54 119	335 507	252 906	132 368
2001					
December	20 196	10 701	83 957	62 263	31 189
2002					
March	21 148	13 736	92 245	63 302	36 355
June	21 509	10 386	61 454	57 277	15 300
September	23 394	12 165	80 088	65 540	25 777
December	21 235	11 529	93 735	67 624	35 817
2003					
March	23 584	15 050	92 203	59 088	41 649
June	25 701	11 719	62 506	54 436	22 052
September	28 688	14 012	82 443	64 995	32 124
December	25 913	13 338	98 355	74 387	36 543

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments—see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary entry for Migration Adjustment.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a)

Period	Permanent (settler)	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM		Total
		Residents	Visitors	Residents	Visitors	
1997-98	77 327	84 358	103 756	3 020 097	4 220 005	7 505 543
1998-99	84 143	67 910	119 892	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
1999-2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	8 922 908
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
2002-03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	8 339 446
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
1999	88 010	76 133	125 731	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
2000	97 178	80 306	140 076	3 422 992	4 931 369	8 671 921
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	8 662 087
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	8 598 054
2003	103 886	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	8 465 137
2001						
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	770 538	1 277 858	2 128 764
2002						
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	848 584	1 263 029	2 225 559
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	773 321	1 029 643	1 873 261
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	943 471	1 148 674	2 185 712
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	829 498	1 399 846	2 313 522
2003						
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	893 741	1 216 597	2 232 318
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	643 141	890 686	1 607 894
September	28 688	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	2 174 077
December	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	2 450 848

(a) Stated intention on arrival.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>LONG-TERM</i>		<i>SHORT-TERM</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	
1997-98	31 985	79 422	74 872	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 498
1998-99	35 181	82 861	57 420	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 248
1999-00	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
2000-01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	8 846 080
2001-02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
2002-03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	8 227 540
1998	33 433	81 057	65 112	3 161 061	4 150 242	7 490 905
1999	38 225	83 428	64 011	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 177
2000	43 824	88 087	74 208	3 498 239	4 911 462	8 615 819
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	8 402 626
2001						
December	11 222	18 180	23 515	806 992	1 179 272	2 039 181
2002						
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	741 603	1 336 666	2 141 627
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	881 059	1 123 609	2 054 971
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	953 651	1 139 491	2 146 768
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	884 658	1 294 979	2 235 290
2003						
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	710 970	1 329 763	2 102 339
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	1 743 143
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	2 143 150
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	2 413 993

(a) Stated intention on departure.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
2002-03									
New South Wales	..	24 190	37 957	6 670	7 817	2 615	2 755	11 401	93 405
Victoria	27 570	..	19 675	9 075	8 329	4 339	2 498	2 718	74 204
Queensland	63 921	25 272	..	7 683	8 938	4 063	6 274	4 095	120 246
South Australia	7 557	8 332	5 719	..	3 436	949	3 028	835	29 856
Western Australia	8 343	7 389	6 900	3 373	..	1 419	2 623	851	30 898
Tasmania	4 226	4 362	3 710	1 152	1 737	..	406	413	16 006
Northern Territory	2 506	2 275	4 255	2 493	2 444	371	..	413	14 757
Australian Capital Territory	11 072	2 356	2 823	907	1 007	355	562	..	19 082
Total departures	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	398 454
Net gain/loss	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..

2003

New South Wales	..	24 064	37 288	6 422	7 431	2 422	2 532	11 600	91 759
Victoria	27 335	..	19 085	8 785	8 124	4 325	2 597	2 778	73 029
Queensland	62 479	25 115	..	7 381	8 384	3 974	6 030	4 127	117 490
South Australia	6 990	8 446	5 462	..	3 056	892	2 913	748	28 507
Western Australia	8 767	7 510	7 179	3 438	..	1 427	2 602	902	31 825
Tasmania	4 463	4 607	3 928	1 167	1 748	..	417	426	16 756
Northern Territory	2 529	2 370	4 248	2 355	2 496	369	..	398	14 765
Australian Capital Territory	10 476	2 370	2 744	905	959	312	569	..	18 335
Total departures	123 039	74 482	79 934	30 453	32 198	13 721	17 660	20 979	392 466
Net gain/loss	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	..

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New South Wales	..	6 719	9 866	1 769	2 039	677	773	3 086	24 929
Victoria	7 520	..	5 186	2 409	2 220	1 229	816	867	20 247
Queensland	16 584	7 282	..	1 936	2 194	1 088	1 774	1 256	32 114
South Australia	1 864	2 416	1 503	..	789	231	856	227	7 886
Western Australia	2 480	2 110	1 904	935	..	405	719	277	8 830
Tasmania	1 243	1 253	1 071	299	456	..	131	117	4 570
Northern Territory	859	767	1 316	691	705	90	..	127	4 555
Australian Capital Territory	2 809	698	833	260	310	78	157	..	5 145
Total departures	33 359	21 245	21 679	8 299	8 713	3 798	5 226	5 957	108 276
Net gain/loss	-8 430	-998	10 435	-413	117	772	-671	-812	..

.. not applicable

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

<i>Persons aged 15 and older in household</i>	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0-14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD			
	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two or more</i>	Total
.....				
1997				
One	1 628 507	129 471	144 314	1 902 292
Two	2 124 941	443 706	917 263	3 485 910
Three or more	1 010 069	310 621	201 251	1 521 941
Total	4 763 517	883 798	1 262 828	6 910 143
.....				
1998				
One	1 665 809	142 470	151 956	1 960 235
Two	2 175 006	442 732	903 470	3 521 208
Three or more	1 014 285	304 934	214 551	1 533 770
Total	4 855 100	890 136	1 269 977	7 015 213
.....				
1999				
One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	2 005 628
Two	2 200 019	442 437	915 140	3 557 596
Three or more	1 047 936	303 527	211 842	1 563 305
Total	4 962 586	889 738	1 274 205	7 126 529
.....				
2000				
One	1 780 859	141 667	140 563	2 063 089
Two	2 245 312	447 184	930 978	3 623 474
Three or more	1 051 000	317 755	194 593	1 563 348
Total	5 077 171	906 606	1 266 134	7 249 911
.....				
2001 (b)				
One	1 805 107	147 714	159 943	2 112 764
Two	2 280 946	469 332	870 519	3 620 797
Three or more	1 084 478	325 973	222 680	1 633 131
Total	5 170 531	943 019	1 253 142	7 366 692
.....				
2002 (c)				
One	np	np	np	np
Two	np	np	np	np
Three or more	np	np	np	np
Total	np	np	np	np

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Based on 2001 census data.

(c) Data under review.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002(c)
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163	1 499 065	np
Melbourne	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784	1 298 999	np
Brisbane	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696	625 614	np
Adelaide	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437	451 746	np
Perth	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855	533 958	np
Hobart	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805	79 726	np
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835	955 611	np
Victoria	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308	518 241	np
Queensland	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053	757 160	np
South Australia	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709	161 273	np
Western Australia	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899	190 252	np
Tasmania	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008	111 910	np
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 454 676	np
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 817 240	np
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 382 774	np
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 019	np
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	724 210	np
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	191 636	np
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	62 838	np
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	120 299	np
Australia	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 366 692	np

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Based on 2001 census data.

(c) Data under review.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002(c)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS						
New South Wales	6 160 490	6 218 718	6 278 609	6 340 923	6 465 742	np
Victoria	4 532 739	4 580 126	4 629 907	4 686 017	4 731 717	np
Queensland	3 327 481	3 382 113	3 433 599	3 491 340	3 557 704	np
South Australia	1 454 207	1 460 116	1 465 196	1 469 213	1 483 959	np
Western Australia	1 763 356	1 793 974	1 821 679	1 847 103	1 865 635	np
Tasmania	465 866	463 827	462 585	461 694	464 777	np
Northern Territory	180 665	183 625	186 358	189 016	190 784	np
Australian Capital Territory	300 744	300 765	301 865	303 252	311 991	np
Australia	18 185 548	18 383 264	18 579 798	18 788 558	19 072 310	np

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002(c)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS (d)						
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 454 676	np
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 817 240	np
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 382 774	np
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 019	np
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	724 210	np
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	191 636	np
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	62 838	np
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	120 299	np
Australia	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 366 692	np

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002(c)
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (d)						
New South Wales	2.658	2.669	2.642	2.627	2.634	np
Victoria	2.667	2.664	2.668	2.646	2.604	np
Queensland	2.629	2.576	2.573	2.571	2.573	np
South Australia	2.458	2.426	2.420	2.396	2.421	np
Western Australia	2.619	2.614	2.575	2.573	2.576	np
Tasmania	2.505	2.501	2.478	2.445	2.425	np
Northern Territory	2.961	3.005	2.999	2.847	3.036	np
Australian Capital Territory	2.611	2.543	2.554	2.507	2.593	np
Australia	2.632	2.620	2.607	2.592	2.589	np

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

(b) Based on 2001 census data.

(c) Data under review.

(d) Household estimates based on trend.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

3 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Method of estimation

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

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

6 The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data. This may affect comparison within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for these occurrences which are yet to be registered. For final estimates after 30 June 1991, year/quarter of occurrence data are used.

Net overseas migration

7 Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the DIMIA. Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration *continued*

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

Net interstate migration

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

CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

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

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

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

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

11 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3230.0).

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

12 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3231.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

ROUNDING

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ROUNDING *continued*

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- AusStats — electronic data <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>
- *Australian Demographic Trends*, cat. no. 3102.0
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics
- *Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0
- *Deaths, Australia*, cat. no. 3302.0
- Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *Demography*, cat. no. 3311.1–8—state and territory specific publications
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex*, cat. no. 3221.0—issued annually to 1994
- *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, cat. no. 3230.0
- *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006*, cat. no. 3231.0
- *Household Estimates, Australia*, cat. no. 3229.0
- Interstate Arrivals and Departures—from September quarter 1986, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject
- *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 2940.0
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia*, cat. no. 3310.0—includes data on the marital status of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Migration, Australia*, cat. no. 3412.0—includes data on the country of birth of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, cat. no. 3401.0—issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0
- *Population Projections, Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0
- Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, State of Usual Residence and ICD-10—from 1999, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

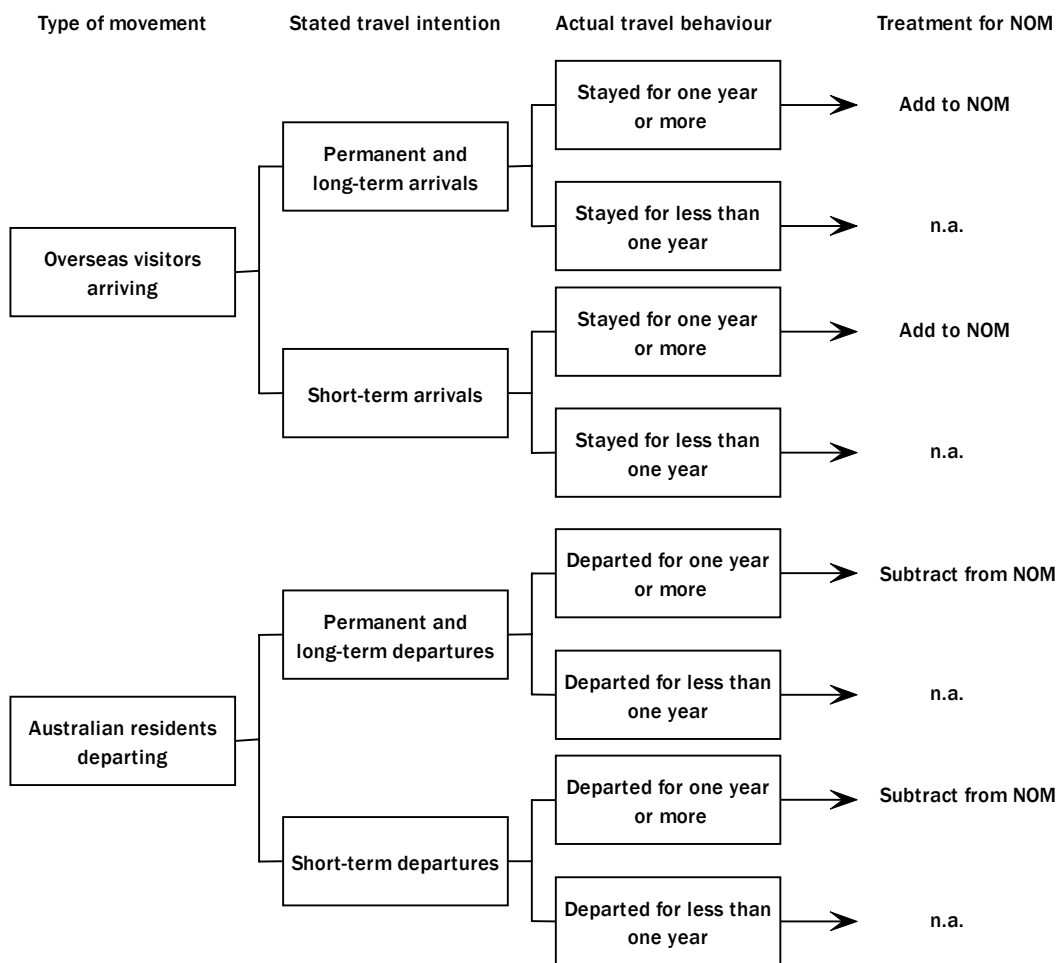
4 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia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

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

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

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

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



Migration adjustments

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

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

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

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

<i>Migration Adjustment</i>	<i>Treatment in adjusted estimates</i>
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ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behavior(a)	
Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM

ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)	
Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
Multiple movements of travellers	Subtract from NOM(c)

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

State and territory distribution of NOM

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

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

Migration adjustments

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

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

Migration adjustments
continued

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

15 Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2001-02 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term visitor departures and short-term resident departures).

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002

Period	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
	%	%	%	%
2001				
September	70.6	49.2	4.1	3.7
December	69.3	47.8	3.6	3.7
2002				
March	71.3	52.3	4.1	4.1
June	69.0	48.7	3.5	3.2
Average	70.0	49.5	3.8	3.7

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

16 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the September quarter 2003 and December quarter 2003 each assumed that, based on the 2001-02 evidence, 70.0% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 49.5% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months. These preliminary data are expected to be revised in the March 2004 and March 2005 issues, respectively, of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

17 Table 3 below shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the December quarter 2003 was calculated.

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

Migration adjustments
continued

3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—December quarter 2003

Initial category of movement	ORIGINAL	MIGRATION		ADJUSTED
	ESTIMATE	ADJUSTMENT(a)	%	ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
	no.	no.	%	no.
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	25 913	..	..	25 913
Permanent departures	-13 338	..	..	-13 338
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	32 431	-22 715	70.0	9 716
Resident arrivals	32 367	..	..	32 367
Visitors departures	-29 704	..	..	-29 704
Residents departures	-17 242	8 533	49.5	-8 709
Short-term movement				
Visitors arrivals	1 475 214	56 272	3.8	56 272
Residents arrivals	884 924	..	..	..
Visitors departures	1 368 455	..	..	..
Residents departures	985 253	-35 974	3.7	-35 974
Net overseas migration	30 427	6 116	..	36 543

.. not applicable

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

State and territory distribution

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

19 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 23.6% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the December quarter 2003 intended to live in Victoria, 23.6% of the total migration adjustment (1,446) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for December quarter 2003 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—December quarter 2003

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	36 074	21 449	15 525	3 852	10 702	771	646	1 689	90 711
Permanent and long-term departures	24 908	14 144	10 079	2 561	5 830	518	554	1 674	60 284
Migration adjustment	2 432	1 446	1 047	260	722	52	43	114	6 116
Net overseas migration	13 598	8 751	6 493	1 551	5 594	305	135	129	36 543

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

*State and territory distribution
continued*

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

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

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

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

24 The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2001-02.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES
continued

5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2001–02

<i>Initial category of movement</i>	<i>Original estimate</i>	<i>Migration adjustment(a)</i>	<i>Adjusted estimate for revised NOM</i>
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	88 900	-4 487	84 413
Permanent departures	-48 241	2 382	-45 859
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	175 873	-128 059	47 814
Resident arrivals	88 598	..	88 598
Visitors departures	-79 375	..	-79 375
Residents departures	-92 071	46 942	-45 129
Short-term movement			
Visitors arrivals	4 768 294	182 494	182 494
Residents arrivals	3 344 976	..	..
Visitors departures	4 837 760	..	..
Residents departures	3 367 870	-122 400	-122 400
Net overseas migration	133 684	-23 128	110 556

.. not applicable

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

State and territory distribution

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—2001–02

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	144 441	83 181	60 711	13 781	38 645	2 731	2 597	7 256	353 371
Permanent and long-term departures	93 101	48 932	35 845	9 300	21 338	2 249	2 453	6 419	219 687
Migration adjustment	-6 929	-13 997	1 622	-1 683	-2 337	-175	511	-139	-23 128
Net overseas migration	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556

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

CHANGES TO MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS

29 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. Table 7 describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates since September quarter 1996 (i.e. since the last intercensal period). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia*, 2002-03 (cat. no. 3412.0), released on 28 April 2004.

MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996 TO DECEMBER QUARTER 2003

Period	Adjustment method
September 1996 - June 1997	Category jumping adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 - June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 - June 2002	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2002 - December 2003	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)(b)

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

(b) Estimates for the 2002-03 financial year will be revised in the March 2003 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), scheduled for release on 16 September 2004.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

GLOSSARY

Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Category of movement	Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movements ■ long-term movements (one year or more) ■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
Household	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates. This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.
Household estimate	Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household estimate <i>continued</i>	Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
Household population	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
Household size	Household size refers to the number of persons per household.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Intercensal error	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest census.
Local Government Area (LGA)	Local Government Areas (LGA) are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils and incorporated Community Government Councils (CGCs) where the CGC is of sufficient size and statistical significance. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), areas (A), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC) and municipalities (M). Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Migration Adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net permanent and long-term movement	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay)■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMIA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Population projections	Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months■ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> — this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.■ The <i>indirect method</i> — this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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