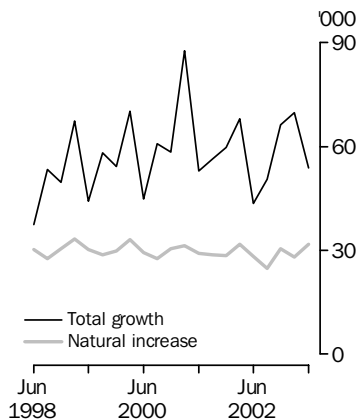


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

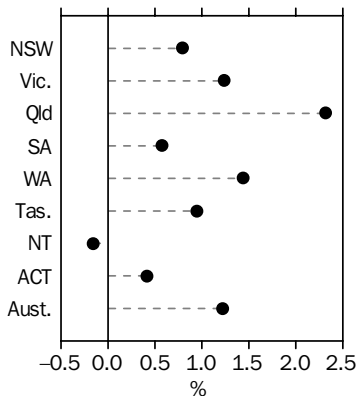
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Population growth



Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



KEY FIGURES

	Population at end Jun qtr 2003	Change over previous year	Change over previous year
PRELIMINARY DATA	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6 686.6	52.5	0.8
Victoria	4 917.4	60.2	1.2
Queensland	3 796.8	85.8	2.3
South Australia	1 527.4	8.7	0.6
Western Australia	1 952.3	27.7	1.4
Tasmania	477.1	4.5	0.9
Northern Territory	198.4	-0.3	-0.2
Australian Capital Territory	322.9	1.3	0.4
Australia (a)	19 881.5	240.5	1.2

(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 June 2003 was 19,881,500 persons, an increase of 240,500 persons since June 2002 and 53,800 persons since March 2003.
- For the year ended June 2003 natural increase was 115,200 persons, a decrease of 2,000 persons (2%) on the number recorded in the year ended June 2002 (117,200).
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 125,300 persons in the year ended June 2003, 14,700 higher than in the year ended June 2002 (110,600).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The national growth rate during the 12 months ended June 2003 was 1.2%, the same as the growth rate for the previous 12 months. The Australian growth rate was equal to the world's growth during the 12 months ended June 2003.
- With the exception of the Northern Territory all states and the Australian Capital Territory recorded positive growth in the year ended June 2003. Queensland recorded the highest growth rate (2.3%) while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (0.4%). The Northern Territory recorded negative growth at -0.2%.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2003	18 March 2004
December 2003	4 June 2004



INTRODUCTION

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

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Revisions included in this issue are as follows:

- Natural increase — September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002, inclusive
 - Births — September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002, inclusive
 - Deaths — September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002, inclusive
- Net overseas migration — September quarter 2001 to March quarter 2003, inclusive
 - Net permanent and long-term movement — Nil change
 - Category jumping — September quarter 2001 to March quarter 2003, inclusive
- Net interstate migration — September quarter 2001 to March quarter 2003, inclusive
- ERP — September quarter 2001 to March quarter 2003, inclusive.

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 June quarter 2003, inclusive.

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

Data not yet available in this issue are as follows:-

- Table 5 — ERP, major population regions, at 30 June 2003. Previously published data in this table have not been revised in this issue.
- Household estimates for 2002 and 2003 in tables 17, 18 and 19 are currently under review.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations	4
EDITORIAL	
Main Features	5
TABLES	
POPULATION CHANGE	
1 Population change, summary	9
2 Population change, components	10
3 Population change, growth rate	12
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION	
4 Estimated resident population, states and territories	14
5 Estimated resident population, major population regions—at 30 June ...	16
6 Estimated resident population, age groups—at 30 June	17
POPULATION PROJECTIONS	
7 Projected resident population, states and territories	19
8 Experimental estimated & projected resident Indigenous population, states and territories	20
BIRTHS AND DEATHS	
9 Births and total fertility rates, states and territories	21
10 Deaths and standardised death rates, states and territories	22
11 Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, states and territories	23
OVERSEAS MIGRATION	
12 Components of net overseas migration	24
13 Categories of overseas arrivals	25
14 Categories of overseas departures	26
15 Net permanent and long-term movement	27
INTERSTATE MIGRATION	
16 Interstate migration, states and territories	28
ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS	
17 Estimated resident households, household size—at 30 June	29
18 Estimated resident households—at 30 June	30
19 Population resident in households—at 30 June	31
FURTHER INFORMATION	
Explanatory Notes	32
Glossary	36

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 June 2003 was 19,881,500 persons, and increase of 240,500 since June 2002 and 53,800 since March 2003. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended June 2003 was 1.2%, the same as the growth rate for the previous 12 months.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended June 2003 Australia's population growth rate (1.2%) was the same as the world's population growth rate. When compared with selected countries it was the same as Hong Kong (1.2%), comparable with New Zealand (1.1%), higher than Japan and Germany (each 0.1%) and lower than Singapore (3.5%).

In figures provided by the US Bureau of the Census (International Data Base) for 227 countries, arranged from highest to lowest size, Australia's population ranked 52nd in the year 2003 and is projected to rank 65th in 2050.

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK, SELECTED COUNTRIES

Country	ESTIMATED POPULATION			PROJECTED	RANK	
			POPULATION	
	2002	2003	Growth rate	2050	2003	2050
	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
Australia	19.6	19.9	1.2	26.4	52	65
Canada	31.9	32.2	1.0	41.4	35	42
China	1 279.2	1 287.0	0.6	1 417.6	1	2
Germany	82.4	82.4	0.1	73.6	13	24
Hong Kong	7.3	7.4	1.2	7.8	94	112
India	1 034.2	1 049.7	1.5	1 601.0	2	1
Indonesia	231.3	234.9	1.5	336.2	4	4
Japan	127.1	127.2	0.1	99.9	10	16
Malaysia	22.7	23.1	1.9	43.1	46	41
New Zealand	3.9	4.0	1.1	4.8	121	124
Papua New Guinea	5.2	5.3	2.4	10.7	109	92
Singapore	4.5	4.6	3.5	10.8	115	91
Thailand	63.6	64.3	1.0	74.0	19	23
United Kingdom	59.9	60.1	0.3	64.0	21	29
United States of America	287.7	290.3	0.9	420.1	3	3
World	6 228.6	6 302.5	1.2	9 084.5

.. not applicable

Source: ABS for Australian estimated and projected populations (Series B); US Bureau of Census, International Data Base for selected countries and world estimated and projected populations and all rankings.

COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase

Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths recorded in a period.

For the year ended June 2003 natural increase was 115,200 persons, a decrease of 2,000 persons (2%) on the number recorded in the year ended June 2002 (117,200). The number of births in the year ended June 2003 (248,000) increased by less than 1% when compared with the previous 12 months (247,400). The number of deaths increased by 2% over the same period from 130,300 in 2002 to 132,800 in 2003.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Net overseas migration

Overseas migration is made up of both people who are settling in Australia (or settling overseas) on a permanent basis as well as people who are temporarily in Australia (or overseas) for more than twelve months. It includes New Zealanders and others who do have permanent visas to migrate to Australia as well as people who are leaving Australia. Net Overseas Migration (NOM) is therefore not recommended for use as a direct measure of the Australian Government's migration and humanitarian programs (see <http://www.immi.gov.au/statistics/>).

From September quarter 2001 onwards, the ABS has implemented a new method of calculating NOM based on linking actual travel movements and measuring actual length of stay in, or absence from, Australia. As there needs to be an accumulation of twelve months data to ascertain actual travel movements for the purpose of establishing usual residence, the preliminary NOM for 2002–03 has been modelled based on the stated intentions on passenger cards using the actual outcomes from 2001–02. It is expected that this method will improve as more data become available and the modelling technique is refined.

To be counted as part of the Australian population, a person needs to be in Australia for twelve months or more (this has been applied as an unbroken period). Increasing mobility of some segments of the overseas visitor population and the application of the twelve month rule mean that some people can spend a considerable amount of time in Australia and still not be counted as part of the Australian population as they are never in Australia for more than twelve months at a time. For example, many overseas students studying in Australia who travel home each year for holidays, and temporary business visa holders who travel regularly into or out of Australia are in this category. Similarly, Australians living mainly overseas but who visit Australia on a regular basis may still be counted as part of the Australian population even though they live most of each year overseas. Whilst a continuous period of 12 months has been used in measuring NOM to date, the ABS proposes to investigate and consult on the implications of adopting alternative conceptual definitions.

The presentation of overseas migration statistics in this publication follows the established format used in previous releases. However, this is being reviewed for the forthcoming issues.

STATE/TERRITORY DISTRIBUTION OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The state/territory distribution of permanent migration or long-term visitors is determined based on information reported on arrival or departure from Australia.

Where a traveller stated an intention to stay less than twelve months but has stayed longer and not yet departed, the ABS has used information of actual state/territory of stay distribution from short-term visitors departing Australia who were in Australia between six and twelve months. Therefore, the state/territory distributions of NOM need to be treated with caution and are subject to revision. It is expected that these estimates will improve as investigations are undertaken over financial years as actual data on state/territory of stay becomes available for this segment of the overseas visitor population when they leave Australia.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

More information on the new method of measuring NOM and the method for distributing NOM to states and territories can be found in the feature article: *Overseas Migration: People Whose Intended Length of Stay is Different From Their Actual Length of Stay* and in the *Demography Working Paper 2003/5—Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> (from the home page select Themes, then Demography).

FINDINGS

Preliminary net overseas migration was 125,300 persons in the year ended June 2003, 14,700 higher than in the year ended June 2002 (110,600).

On a quarterly basis, preliminary net overseas migration in June quarter 2003 (22,100) exceeded June quarter 2002 (15,300) by 6,800 persons and was lower than March quarter 2002 (41,600) by 19,600 persons.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Population

The population of Australia's states and territories at June 2003 was as follows: New South Wales 6,686,600, Victoria 4,917,400, Queensland 3,796,800, South Australia 1,527,400, Western Australia 1,952,300, Tasmania 477,100, Northern Territory 198,400 and the Australian Capital Territory 322,900.

Growth rates

With the exception of the Northern Territory all states and the Australian Capital Territory recorded positive growth in the year ended June 2003. Queensland recorded the highest growth (2.3%) followed by Western Australia (1.4%), Victoria (1.2%), Tasmania (0.9%), New South Wales (0.8%), South Australia (0.6%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.4%). The Northern Territory recorded a loss (-0.2%). The Northern Territory loss was mainly due to increased interstate migration losses (-3,400).

All states and the Northern Territory recorded positive growth in June quarter 2003. The highest gain was recorded by Queensland (0.6%) and the lowest by South Australia (0.1%). The Australian Capital Territory experienced little change.

Interstate migration

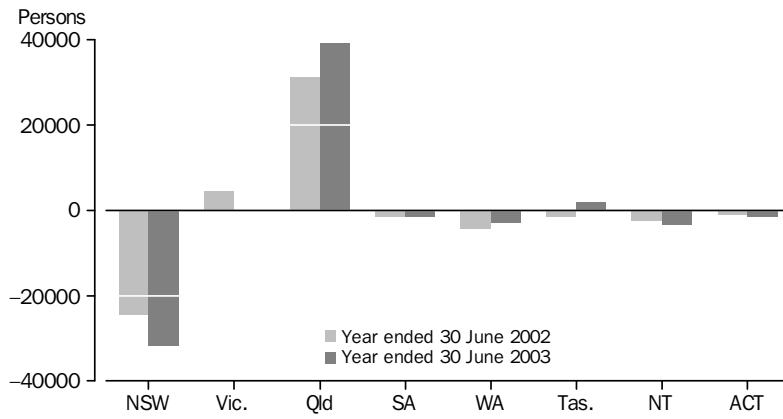
In the year ended June 2003 Queensland and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains, Victoria recorded little change and the remaining states and territories recorded losses. Queensland had a gain of 39,200 persons while Tasmania gained 1,900 persons. New South Wales lost the highest number of persons (-31,800) followed by the Northern Territory (-3,400), Western Australia (-2,800), the Australian Capital Territory (-1,600) and South Australia (-1,500).

For June quarter 2003 only Queensland and Tasmania had positive growth. Victoria joined the remaining states and territories in recording losses in net interstate migration.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

*Interstate migration
continued*

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE						POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net permanent and long-term movement '000	Category jumping '000	Net overseas migration '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year(b) '000	Growth on previous year(b) %
1997-98	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	—	79.2	18 711.3	193.7	1.05
1998-99	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	—	96.5	18 925.9	214.6	1.15
1999-2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	—	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2000-01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	—	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001-02	247.4	130.3	117.2	133.7	-23.1	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
2002-03	248.0	132.8	115.2	154.2	-28.9	125.3	19 881.5	240.5	1.22
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	83.7	-11.3	72.4	18 609.1	188.8	1.02
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	—	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	1.10
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	—	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.19
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	—	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	140.3	-4.2	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002	250.2	134.9	115.4	139.0	-25.8	113.2	19 757.9	228.6	1.17
2001									
June	61.3	32.1	29.2	22.4	—	22.4	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
September	63.9	35.2	28.7	35.7	-7.9	27.7	19 469.6	255.4	1.33
December	60.8	32.3	28.5	27.5	3.7	31.2	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002									
March	61.3	29.6	31.7	50.6	-14.2	36.4	19 597.3	237.1	1.22
June	61.5	33.1	28.4	20.0	-4.7	15.3	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
September	63.7	38.9	24.8	39.9	-14.2	25.8	19 691.5	221.9	1.14
December	63.8	33.2	30.6	28.5	7.3	35.8	19 757.9	228.6	1.17
2003									
March	57.0	28.9	28.1	60.4	-18.7	41.6	19 827.6	230.3	1.18
June	63.5	31.7	31.8	25.4	-3.3	22.1	19 881.5	240.5	1.22

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) 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	39 451	26 329	23 783	5 543	12 573	1 932	2 833	2 697	115 195
1997	40 906	27 850	25 395	6 780	13 675	2 137	2 744	2 811	122 341
1998	39 949	27 192	24 632	6 544	14 458	2 389	2 699	2 929	120 823
1999	40 304	28 081	24 546	6 782	14 249	2 423	2 779	2 796	121 989
2000	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	120 394
2001	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
2001									
June	9 583	6 581	6 591	1 272	3 371	419	791	580	29 205
September	9 319	7 084	6 068	1 317	3 152	395	696	620	28 657
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	7 789	7 761	5 340	1 704	3 501	556	729	703	28 092
June	10 766	6 636	7 649	1 407	3 379	486	760	686	31 780
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
1997	29 715	17 217	11 807	2 850	10 801	-3	413	-385	72 402
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	88 781
1999	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	104 210
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	-8	700	351	111 441
2001	57 190	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
2001									
June	10 906	4 289	4 327	46	2 504	8	278	37	22 395
September	11 376	3 759	7 832	520	3 932	-29	217	111	27 712
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

(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	..
1997	-10 718	-2 641	18 144	-2 465	3 780	-3 411	541	-3 181	..
1998	-11 963	1 394	15 433	-1 481	2 381	-3 735	-688	-1 292	..
1999	-13 902	3 883	17 033	-2 204	-1 476	-2 846	-817	378	..
2000	-14 708	4 920	20 367	-3 669	-2 501	-2 533	-1 621	-218	..
2001	-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	..
2001									
June	-4 434	869	5 180	-190	-912	-556	-223	272	..
September	-3 941	1 188	5 622	-575	-809	-411	-547	-527	..
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	..
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	52 534	60 166	85 803	8 725	27 727	4 482	-314	1 338	240 490
1997	62 899	36 097	53 677	7 574	26 953	-1 458	3 734	-482	188 795
1998	66 634	46 215	51 248	8 625	28 722	-932	2 932	1 814	205 161
1999	74 408	51 449	57 937	8 807	25 746	-280	3 075	2 960	224 062
2000	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	-214	1 931	3 310	234 306
2001	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
2001									
June	17 818	10 852	16 359	1 342	4 850	-35	863	964	53 001
September	16 754	12 031	19 522	1 262	6 275	-45	366	204	56 369
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	13 376	21 388	21 097	3 206	8 642	1 640	-300	698	69 741
June	11 056	11 054	21 524	1 740	6 736	1 149	576	-12	53 832

.. not applicable

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

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
1997-98	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	0.65
1998-99	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.80	0.56	1.45	0.95	0.65
1999-2000	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	0.64
2000-01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	0.62
2001-02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	0.60
2002-03	0.59	0.54	0.64	0.36	0.65	0.41	1.43	0.84	0.59
1997	0.66	0.61	0.75	0.46	0.77	0.45	1.49	0.91	0.66
1998	0.63	0.59	0.72	0.44	0.80	0.51	1.43	0.95	0.65
1999	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.45	0.78	0.51	1.45	0.90	0.65
2000	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	0.63
2001	0.60	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
2001									
June	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.40	0.18	0.15
September	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.35	0.19	0.15
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	0.14	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	0.14
June	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.38	0.21	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
1997	0.48	0.38	0.35	0.19	0.61	—	0.22	-0.12	0.39
1998	0.56	0.51	0.36	0.21	0.72	0.11	0.45	-0.01	0.48
1999	0.69	0.53	0.49	0.25	0.76	0.02	0.56	-0.16	0.55
2000	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	—	0.36	0.11	0.59
2001	0.88	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
2001									
June	0.17	0.09	0.12	—	0.13	—	0.14	0.01	0.12
September	0.17	0.08	0.22	0.03	0.21	-0.01	0.11	0.03	0.14
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

— 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.

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	..
1997	-0.17	-0.06	0.54	-0.17	0.21	-0.72	0.29	-1.03	..
1998	-0.19	0.03	0.45	-0.10	0.13	-0.79	-0.37	-0.42	..
1999	-0.22	0.08	0.49	-0.15	-0.08	-0.60	-0.43	0.12	..
2000	-0.23	0.10	0.58	-0.24	-0.13	-0.54	-0.83	-0.07	..
2001	-0.29	0.11	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	..
2001									
June	-0.07	0.02	0.14	-0.01	-0.05	-0.12	-0.11	0.09	..
September	-0.06	0.02	0.15	-0.04	-0.04	-0.09	-0.28	-0.17	..
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	..
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	2.31	0.57	1.44	0.95	-0.16	0.42	1.22
1997	1.01	0.79	1.59	0.51	1.51	-0.31	2.02	-0.16	1.02
1998	1.06	1.00	1.50	0.58	1.59	-0.20	1.56	0.59	1.10
1999	1.17	1.10	1.67	0.59	1.40	-0.06	1.61	0.95	1.19
2000	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	-0.05	0.99	1.06	1.23
2001	1.24	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
2001									
June	0.27	0.23	0.45	0.09	0.26	-0.01	0.44	0.30	0.27
September	0.25	0.25	0.54	0.08	0.33	-0.01	0.19	0.06	0.29
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	0.56	0.21	0.45	0.35	-0.15	0.22	0.35
June	0.17	0.23	0.57	0.11	0.35	0.24	0.29	—	0.27

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
MALES									
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	3 321 964	2 423 399	1 893 287	755 870	976 872	235 268	104 177	159 401	9 871 642
1997	3 129 508	2 276 309	1 710 776	734 086	907 546	233 452	99 007	153 067	9 245 257
1998	3 162 436	2 297 572	1 734 391	738 076	921 233	232 829	100 500	153 921	9 342 413
1999	3 199 449	2 321 721	1 761 188	742 280	933 257	232 505	102 187	155 228	9 449 247
2000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	9 562 299
2001	3 281 432	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
2001									
June	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 652
September	3 273 297	2 372 652	1 816 793	748 022	954 582	232 480	103 939	157 691	9 660 841
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	3 316 437	2 417 889	1 882 651	754 851	973 514	234 744	103 878	159 378	9 844 742
June	3 321 964	2 423 399	1 893 287	755 870	976 872	235 268	104 177	159 401	9 871 642
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	3 364 680	2 493 995	1 903 488	771 551	975 408	241 826	94 174	163 449	10 009 827
1997	3 177 436	2 339 217	1 710 855	750 910	899 825	239 390	89 312	155 665	9 363 858
1998	3 211 142	2 364 169	1 738 488	755 545	914 860	239 081	90 751	156 625	9 471 863
1999	3 248 537	2 391 469	1 769 628	760 148	928 582	239 125	92 139	158 278	9 589 091
2000	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	9 710 345
2001	3 326 702	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
2001									
June	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 588
September	3 318 674	2 444 105	1 831 675	764 968	952 852	239 270	94 195	161 830	9 808 768
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	3 359 151	2 488 451	1 892 600	770 830	972 030	241 201	93 897	163 484	9 982 895
June	3 364 680	2 493 995	1 903 488	771 551	975 408	241 826	94 174	163 449	10 009 827

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

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(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	6 686 644	4 917 394	3 796 775	1 527 421	1 952 280	477 094	198 351	322 850	19 881 469
1997	6 306 944	4 615 526	3 421 631	1 484 996	1 807 371	472 842	188 319	308 732	18 609 115
1998	6 373 578	4 661 741	3 472 879	1 493 621	1 836 093	471 910	191 251	310 546	18 814 276
1999	6 447 986	4 713 190	3 530 816	1 502 428	1 861 839	471 630	194 326	313 506	19 038 338
2000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	19 272 644
2001	6 608 134	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
2001									
June	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240
September	6 591 971	4 816 757	3 648 468	1 512 990	1 907 434	471 750	198 134	319 521	19 469 609
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	6 675 588	4 906 340	3 775 251	1 525 681	1 945 544	475 945	197 775	322 862	19 827 637
June	6 686 644	4 917 394	3 796 775	1 527 421	1 952 280	477 094	198 351	322 850	19 881 469

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

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

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

(a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2002 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	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
MALES									
0-4	220 889	155 389	127 655	45 814	63 383	15 779	8 950	10 269	648 266
5-9	228 456	166 160	136 796	49 738	68 611	16 668	8 803	10 784	686 149
10-14	235 215	169 184	140 774	51 867	72 087	17 525	8 352	11 391	706 517
15-19	231 723	169 979	138 032	53 216	73 472	17 440	7 544	12 375	703 874
20-24	230 330	174 247	135 636	51 471	70 779	15 193	8 480	14 201	700 428
25-29	231 029	171 430	129 779	48 632	67 269	13 224	8 896	12 830	683 150
30-34	254 532	189 438	141 463	54 538	74 450	15 332	9 373	12 671	751 904
35-39	243 983	181 053	135 465	54 997	72 563	15 637	8 749	11 979	724 527
40-44	257 519	186 647	143 819	58 749	76 643	18 095	8 459	12 153	762 199
45-49	232 913	169 546	131 410	54 243	71 110	17 195	7 075	11 275	694 878
50-54	217 066	157 318	125 788	51 673	66 746	16 453	6 642	10 986	652 802
55-59	195 784	139 770	114 637	46 439	57 463	14 987	5 019	9 336	583 508
60-64	148 087	107 277	85 374	35 091	42 008	11 732	3 421	6 107	439 155
65-69	122 056	88 093	66 914	29 224	32 896	9 515	1 877	4 360	354 970
70-74	105 085	76 068	54 584	25 907	26 873	8 023	1 215	3 465	301 236
75-79	83 960	61 268	42 485	22 050	20 566	6 332	728	2 703	240 098
80-84	51 722	36 930	26 272	13 666	12 244	3 750	327	1 642	146 560
85-89	22 515	16 393	11 692	6 039	5 277	1 731	158	646	64 456
90-94	7 186	5 635	3 701	2 036	1 855	516	63	186	21 180
95-99	1 516	1 230	824	385	453	118	25	35	4 586
100 and over	398	344	187	95	124	23	21	7	1 199
All ages	3 321 964	2 423 399	1 893 287	755 870	976 872	235 268	104 177	159 401	9 871 642
FEMALES									
0-4	208 620	148 634	120 709	43 895	60 933	14 898	8 490	10 092	616 395
5-9	217 179	157 112	129 419	47 311	64 741	15 726	8 097	10 449	650 156
10-14	223 039	161 854	133 891	49 063	68 594	16 726	7 754	10 851	671 927
15-19	220 763	164 020	131 435	50 796	69 994	16 760	7 071	11 995	672 913
20-24	221 825	171 216	131 683	48 497	67 771	14 358	7 298	13 698	676 408
25-29	231 170	171 922	129 361	46 307	65 369	13 540	8 289	12 596	678 633
30-34	258 400	196 444	144 634	53 521	73 648	16 375	9 112	13 089	765 313
35-39	244 113	186 111	139 386	54 454	72 973	16 641	7 861	12 346	734 000
40-44	256 930	189 852	147 162	59 060	76 991	18 804	7 551	12 805	769 261
45-49	234 311	173 776	133 990	55 279	71 736	17 550	6 632	12 218	705 606
50-54	216 763	161 836	125 522	52 976	65 895	16 571	5 725	11 603	656 972
55-59	190 606	140 507	110 164	47 148	53 926	14 784	3 924	9 332	570 437
60-64	145 700	106 899	81 740	35 347	40 582	11 570	2 474	6 099	430 450
65-69	126 262	93 126	65 388	30 930	33 577	9 726	1 433	4 637	365 102
70-74	115 589	84 634	57 274	28 939	28 764	8 733	982	3 714	328 641
75-79	105 148	77 591	50 678	27 813	24 746	7 775	681	3 446	297 882
80-84	78 338	57 132	37 837	21 110	18 343	5 958	442	2 467	221 629
85-89	44 955	32 373	21 524	12 133	10 479	3 499	217	1 314	126 497
90-94	19 103	14 392	9 061	5 354	4 842	1 419	103	527	54 801
95-99	4 943	3 886	2 221	1 351	1 306	358	24	148	14 237
100 and over	923	678	409	267	198	55	14	23	2 567
All ages	3 364 680	2 493 995	1 903 488	771 551	975 408	241 826	94 174	163 449	10 009 827

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

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
PERSONS									
0–4	429 509	304 023	248 364	89 709	124 316	30 677	17 440	20 361	1 264 661
5–9	445 635	323 272	266 215	97 049	133 352	32 394	16 900	21 233	1 336 305
10–14	458 254	331 038	274 665	100 930	140 681	34 251	16 106	22 242	1 378 444
15–19	452 486	333 999	269 467	104 012	143 466	34 200	14 615	24 370	1 376 787
20–24	452 155	345 463	267 319	99 968	138 550	29 551	15 778	27 899	1 376 836
25–29	462 199	343 352	259 140	94 939	132 638	26 764	17 185	25 426	1 361 783
30–34	512 932	385 882	286 097	108 059	148 098	31 707	18 485	25 760	1 517 217
35–39	488 096	367 164	274 851	109 451	145 536	32 278	16 610	24 325	1 458 527
40–44	514 449	376 499	290 981	117 809	153 634	36 899	16 010	24 958	1 531 460
45–49	467 224	343 322	265 400	109 522	142 846	34 745	13 707	23 493	1 400 484
50–54	433 829	319 154	251 310	104 649	132 641	33 024	12 367	22 589	1 309 774
55–59	386 390	280 277	224 801	93 587	111 389	29 771	8 943	18 668	1 153 945
60–64	293 787	214 176	167 114	70 438	82 590	23 302	5 895	12 206	869 605
65–69	248 318	181 219	132 302	60 154	66 473	19 241	3 310	8 997	720 072
70–74	220 674	160 702	111 858	54 846	55 637	16 756	2 197	7 179	629 877
75–79	189 108	138 859	93 163	49 863	45 312	14 107	1 409	6 149	537 980
80–84	130 060	94 062	64 109	34 776	30 587	9 708	769	4 109	368 189
85–89	67 470	48 766	33 216	18 172	15 756	5 230	375	1 960	190 953
90–94	26 289	20 027	12 762	7 390	6 697	1 935	166	713	75 981
95–99	6 459	5 116	3 045	1 736	1 759	476	49	183	18 823
100 and over	1 321	1 022	596	362	322	78	35	30	3 766
All ages	6 686 644	4 917 394	3 796 775	1 527 421	1 952 280	477 094	198 351	322 850	19 881 469

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION

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

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES A(b)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES A(b)

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

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES B(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES B(c)

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

CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES C(d)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY — SERIES C(d)

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

na not available

(a) Includes Other Territories.

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

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED & PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION (a)

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

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

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

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</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	86 376	59 861	47 155	17 242	23 761	5 809	3 737	3 982	247 980
1997	86 357	60 610	47 482	18 411	24 514	5 974	3 582	4 151	251 129
1998	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	248 267
1999	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	250 197
2000	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	249 242
2001	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
2001									
June	20 911	14 604	12 141	4 297	6 015	1 402	1 015	930	61 333
September	21 811	15 648	12 356	4 520	6 196	1 416	918	1 016	63 888
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	17 724	14 602	10 864	4 265	6 109	1 490	958	970	56 991
June	22 188	14 618	13 115	4 295	5 986	1 340	961	1 013	63 527
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	1.796	1.637	1.746	1.691	1.702	1.911	2.329	1.546	1.734

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
1997-98	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	129 255
1998-99	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	128 278
1999-2000	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	128 392
2000-01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	128 913
2001-02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	130 253
2002-03	46 925	33 532	23 372	11 699	11 188	3 877	904	1 285	132 785
1997	45 451	32 760	22 087	11 631	10 839	3 837	838	1 340	128 788
1998	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	127 444
1999	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	128 208
2000	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	128 848
2001	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
2001									
June	11 328	8 023	5 550	3 025	2 644	983	224	350	32 128
September	12 492	8 564	6 288	3 203	3 044	1 021	222	396	35 231
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	9 935	6 841	5 524	2 561	2 608	934	229	267	28 899
June	11 422	7 982	5 466	2 888	2 607	854	201	327	31 747

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	6.61	6.43	6.49	6.38	6.22	7.29	9.39	5.45	6.52

(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</i>(a)
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	399	307	235	70	76	28	34	19	1 168
1997	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	1 359
1998	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	1 247
1999	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	1 394
2000	445	280	285	75	103	37	34	20	1 279
2001	382	232	247	73	102	30	34	9	1 109
2002	421	314	262	82	90	36	38	13	1 256
2001									
June	110	69	64	18	30	10	12	4	317
September	62	57	38	12	16	6	7	—	200
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	65	52	13	17	8	6	7	238
June	105	87	49	17	19	4	9	5	295
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.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Period	PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		Net permanent and long-term	CATEGORY JUMPING			Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures		Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Net	
1997-98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	79 162	—	—	—	79 162
1998-99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	96 483	—	—	—	96 483
1999-2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	107 275	—	—	—	107 275
2000-01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	135 673	—	—	—	135 673
2001-02	88 900	48 241	264 471	171 446	133 684	73 076	49 948	-23 128	110 556
2002-03	93 914	50 463	279 879	169 105	154 225	77 583	48 653	-28 930	125 295
1997	78 229	30 343	181 988	146 220	83 654	22 481	11 229	-11 252	72 402
1998	81 065	33 433	187 318	146 169	88 781	—	—	—	88 781
1999	88 010	38 225	201 864	147 439	104 210	—	—	—	104 210
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	111 441	—	—	—	111 441
2001	100 888	47 600	255 520	168 531	140 277	42 036	37 835	-4 201	136 076
2002	89 348	49 081	272 640	173 859	139 048	78 619	52 820	-25 799	113 249
2001									
June	25 279	10 814	45 905	37 975	22 395	—	—	—	22 395
September	22 833	11 632	65 926	41 477	35 650	21 989	14 051	-7 938	27 712
December	21 348	11 222	59 021	41 695	27 452	20 047	23 784	3 737	31 189
2002									
March	22 163	14 449	91 783	48 909	50 588	13 680	-553	-14 233	36 355
June	22 556	10 938	47 741	39 365	19 994	17 360	12 666	-4 694	15 300
September	23 394	12 165	70 173	41 461	39 941	24 079	9 915	-14 164	25 777
December	21 235	11 529	62 943	44 124	28 525	23 500	30 792	7 292	35 817
2003									
March	23 584	15 050	98 397	46 557	60 374	12 531	-6 194	-18 725	41 649
June	25 701	11 719	48 366	36 963	25 385	17 473	14 140	-3 333	22 052

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent (settler)	LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM		Total
		Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
1997-98	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	3 020 097	4 220 005	7 505 543
1998-99	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
1999-2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	348 570	3 543 010	5 031 328	8 922 908
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	353 371	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
2002-03	93 914	95 784	184 095	373 793	3 309 851	4 655 802	8 339 446
1997	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	2 897 197	4 317 869	7 475 283
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
1999	88 010	76 133	125 731	289 874	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
2000	97 178	80 306	140 076	317 560	3 422 992	4 931 369	8 671 921
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	356 408	3 449 934	4 855 745	8 662 087
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	361 988	3 394 874	4 841 192	8 598 054
2001							
June	25 279	16 194	29 711	71 184	801 935	1 105 576	1 978 695
September	22 833	19 475	46 451	88 759	952 533	1 197 764	2 239 056
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	80 369	770 538	1 277 858	2 128 764
2002							
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	113 946	848 584	1 263 029	2 225 559
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	70 297	773 321	1 029 643	1 873 261
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	93 567	943 471	1 148 674	2 185 712
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	84 178	829 498	1 399 846	2 313 522
2003							
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	121 981	893 741	1 216 597	2 232 318
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	74 067	643 141	890 686	1 607 894

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	Permanent	LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM		Total
		Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
1997-98	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 498
1998-99	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 248
1999-2000	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
2000-01	46 521	92 945	73 431	212 897	3 577 341	5 055 842	8 846 080
2001-02	48 241	92 071	79 375	219 687	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
2002-03	50 463	86 211	82 894	219 568	3 293 336	4 714 636	8 227 540
1997	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	7 390 489
1998	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 061	4 150 242	7 490 905
1999	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 177
2000	43 824	88 087	74 208	206 119	3 498 239	4 911 462	8 615 819
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	216 131	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	222 940	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2001							
June	10 814	21 921	16 054	48 789	923 514	1 167 996	2 140 299
September	11 632	23 388	18 089	53 109	938 216	1 198 213	2 189 538
December	11 222	18 180	23 515	52 917	806 992	1 179 272	2 039 181
2002							
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	63 358	741 603	1 336 666	2 141 627
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	50 303	881 059	1 123 609	2 054 971
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	53 626	953 651	1 139 491	2 146 768
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	55 653	884 658	1 294 979	2 235 290
2003							
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	61 607	710 970	1 329 763	2 102 339
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	48 682	744 058	950 404	1 743 143

NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
1997-98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	79 162
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	51 340	34 249	24 866	4 481	17 307	482	144	837	133 684
2002-03	55 806	41 338	27 761	5 932	21 202	895	434	882	154 225
1997	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	-124	83 654
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	88 781
1999	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	104 210
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	-8	700	351	111 441
2001	57 904	35 479	24 518	3 637	16 832	485	490	948	140 277
2002	52 822	36 346	25 904	4 386	18 160	505	223	716	139 048
2001									
June	10 906	4 289	4 327	46	2 504	8	278	37	22 395
September	14 077	8 895	6 593	1 130	4 428	75	109	349	35 650
December	10 885	6 395	4 725	1 185	4 185	273	-137	-49	27 452
2002									
March	17 933	14 984	8 988	1 665	6 223	163	90	543	50 588
June	8 445	3 975	4 560	501	2 471	-29	82	-6	19 994
September	15 228	10 716	7 203	1 283	5 139	91	53	236	39 941
December	11 216	6 671	5 153	937	4 327	280	-2	-57	28 525
2003									
March	19 715	17 918	10 679	2 827	7 767	454	239	790	60 374
June	9 647	6 033	4 726	885	3 969	70	144	-87	25 385

(a) Excludes category jumping.

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

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

<i>State or territory of arrival</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>	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	..

2002

New South Wales	..	24 791	38 187	6 806	8 109	2 726	2 842	11 521	94 982
Victoria	28 214	..	19 903	9 233	8 431	4 662	2 494	2 744	75 681
Queensland	63 455	24 959	..	7 678	9 012	4 124	6 293	4 041	119 562
South Australia	7 743	8 093	5 764	..	3 612	942	3 088	850	30 092
Western Australia	8 036	7 307	6 342	3 184	..	1 554	2 562	884	29 869
Tasmania	3 721	3 950	3 434	1 084	1 651	..	371	349	14 560
Northern Territory	2 673	2 360	4 287	2 740	2 323	312	..	418	15 113
Australian Capital Territory	11 532	2 299	2 989	904	962	357	532	..	19 575
Total departures	125 374	73 759	80 906	31 629	34 100	14 677	18 182	20 807	399 434
Net gain/loss	-30 392	1 922	38 656	-1 537	-4 231	-117	-3 069	-1 232	..

JUNE QUARTER 2003

New South Wales	..	5 940	9 376	1 650	1 795	621	562	2 931	22 875
Victoria	6 874	..	4 695	2 197	1 952	1 066	535	634	17 953
Queensland	15 722	6 510	..	1 915	2 067	946	1 420	971	29 551
South Australia	1 880	2 133	1 412	..	821	260	620	178	7 304
Western Australia	2 064	1 901	1 732	897	..	347	580	198	7 719
Tasmania	1 110	1 142	903	273	413	..	80	129	4 050
Northern Territory	545	582	1 049	589	675	108	..	77	3 625
Australian Capital Territory	2 690	601	645	204	209	83	132	..	4 564
Total departures	30 885	18 809	19 812	7 725	7 932	3 431	3 929	5 118	97 641
Net gain/loss	-8 010	-856	9 739	-421	-213	619	-304	-554	..

.. not applicable

NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD

Persons aged 15 and older in household

	None	One	Two or more	Total
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1997

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

1998

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

1999

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

2000

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

2001

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

2002 (b)

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

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Data under review.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 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, while not detailed separately, are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

5 After each census (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 In this publication births and deaths data are presented by state and territory of usual residence. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which are yet to be registered. For final estimates after 30 June 1991 year/quarter of occurrence data are used. The births and deaths data in the this publication are shown by year of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data which may affect comparison within relevant tables.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration

7 Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements with state and territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 to June 1997, inclusive and from July 2001 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) in fact stays 12 or more months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. From June 1990 these adjustments were also included in preliminary estimates. However, due to a change in passenger card and systems in July 1998 (see Explanatory Note 14) the estimation of category jumping from July 1997 to June 2001, inclusive was suspended and set to zero. For further details see Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, and Demography Working Paper 2003/5, *Category Jumping Adjustment Using Movement History Data and Estimated Resident Population*, both available from the ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Net interstate migration

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

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

9 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

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

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

11 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3231.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

13 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.

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

15 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.

16 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

17 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.

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

19 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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS

continued

- *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

20 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.

21 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.

22 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.

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

GLOSSARY

Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Category jumping	Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components — an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors and permanent arrivals who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
Category of movement	Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent movements■ long-term movements (one year or more)■ short-term movements (less than one year). A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
Household estimate	<p>Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.</p>
Household population	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>
Household size	<p>Household size refers to the number of persons per household.</p>
Infant mortality rate	<p>The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.</p>
Intercensal discrepancy	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.</p>
Intercensal error	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest census.</p>
Local Government Area (LGA)	<p>Local Government Areas (LGA) are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils and incorporated Community Government Councils (CGCs) where the CGC is of sufficient size and statistical significance. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), areas (A), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC) and municipalities (M). Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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