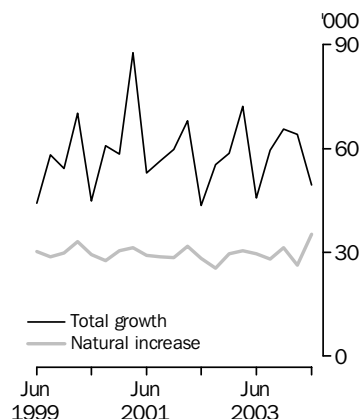


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

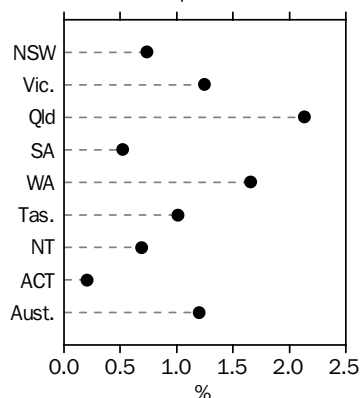
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## Population growth



## Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	<i>Population at end Jun qtr 2004</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales(a)	6 731.3	49.2	0.7
Victoria	4 972.8	61.4	1.2
Queensland	3 882.0	81.0	2.1
South Australia	1 534.3	7.9	0.5
Western Australia	1 982.2	32.3	1.7
Tasmania	482.1	4.8	1.0
Northern Territory	199.9	1.4	0.7
Australian Capital Territory	324.0	0.7	0.2

**Australia(b)**      **20 111.3**      **238.7**      **1.2**

(a) June quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are high due to a lag in registration processing in the previous quarter. This backlog was cleared and included in June quarter 2004 estimates.

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at June 2004 was 20,111,300 persons, an increase of 238,700 persons since June 2003 and 49,500 persons since March 2004.
- Preliminary natural increase for the year ended June 2004 was 121,000 persons. This represents an increase of 5,900 persons (5.1%) on the number recorded for the year ended June 2003 (115,200).
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 117,600 persons in the year ended June 2004, 1% higher than in the year ended June 2003 (116,500).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The national growth rate during the 12 months ended June 2004 was 1.2%. This was similar to the growth rate of the world's population (1.1%) during the 12 months ended June 2004.
- All states and territories recorded positive growth in the year ended June 2004. Queensland recorded the highest growth rate (2.1%) while the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (0.2%).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
September 2004	24 March 2005
December 2004	3 June 2005
March 2005	22 September 2005
June 2005	9 December 2005
September 2005	21 March 2006

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## INTRODUCTION

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

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

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

- This issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* has introduced a change in the treatment for External Territories of Australia. For the first time, separate population estimates as at 30 June 2004 have been shown for the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, the Coral Sea Islands Territory, the Australian Antarctic Territory, and the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands. These are included in Table 7.
- An international comparisons table of population growth rate and rank has been included in the Main Features of this issue.

Revisions included in this issue are as follows:

- Population estimates for Capital City Statistical Divisions and selected Statistical Districts have been revised for 2003. See Table 5 in this issue.
- Data for experimental estimated and projected resident Indigenous population are now based on 2001 census data and are included in Table 9.

## 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 2003, inclusive
- Preliminary — ERP data from September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2004, inclusive.

## NEW SOUTH WALES BIRTHS

June quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are high due to a lag in registration processing in the previous quarter. This backlog was cleared and included in June quarter 2004 estimates.

## DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

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

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

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## MAIN FEATURES

### INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at June 2004 was 20,111,300 persons, an increase of 238,700 since June 2003 and 49,500 since March quarter 2004.

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended June 2004 Australia's population growth rate (1.2%) was just above the world's population growth rate (1.1%). Australia's growth rate was comparable with that of New Zealand (1.1%), higher than those of Germany (which experienced almost no change), Japan (0.1%) and the United Kingdom (0.3%) and lower than those of Papua New Guinea (2.4%), Malaysia (1.9%) and Singapore (1.8%).

In figures provided by the *US Bureau of Census (International Data Base)* for 227 countries, arranged from highest to lowest population size, Australia's population ranked 52nd in the year 2004 and is projected to rank 65th in 2050.

### 1 POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK, Selected countries—at 30 June

Country	ESTIMATED POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK	
	.....			.....	.....	
	2003	2004	Growth rate	2050	2004	2050
	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
<b>Australia</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>
Canada	32.2	32.5	0.9	41.4	35	42
China	1 291.5	1 298.8	0.6	1 424.2	1	2
Germany	82.4	82.4	—	73.6	14	23
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6.8	6.9	0.7	6.2	96	115
India	1 049.7	1 065.1	1.5	1 601.0	2	1
Indonesia	234.9	238.5	1.5	336.2	4	5
Japan	127.2	127.3	0.1	99.9	9	17
Malaysia	23.1	23.5	1.9	43.1	46	41
New Zealand	4.0	4.0	1.1	4.8	121	123
Papua New Guinea	5.3	5.4	2.4	10.7	108	91
Singapore	4.3	4.4	1.8	4.6	119	128
Thailand	64.3	64.9	0.9	74.0	19	22
United Kingdom	60.1	60.3	0.3	64.0	21	29
United States of America	290.3	293.0	0.9	420.1	3	3
World	6 299.8	6 372.8	1.1	9 190.3	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

### COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

The growth of Australia's population has two components; natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement plus the migration adjustment).

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### *Natural increase*

For the year ended June 2004, natural increase was 121,000 persons, an increase of 5,900 persons (5.1%) on the number recorded in the year ended June 2003 (115,200). The number of births registered in the year ended June 2004 (254,600) increased by 2.9% when compared with the previous 12 months (247,400). The number of deaths increased by 1.1% over the same period from 132,200 in 2003 to 133,600 in 2004.

Births in New South Wales for the June quarter 2004 are high due to a lag in registration processing in the previous quarter. The backlog was cleared and included in June quarter 2004 estimates.

### *Net overseas migration*

Net overseas migration was 117,600 persons in the year ended June 2004, an increase of 1.0% from the number recorded in the year ended June 2003 (116,500). On a quarterly basis, net overseas migration in the June quarter 2004 (14,300) was 11.4% lower than in the June quarter 2003 (16,100).

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

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

### *Population*

The population of Australia's states and territories at June 2004 were as follows: New South Wales 6,731,300, Victoria 4,972,800, Queensland 3,882,000, South Australia 1,534,300, Western Australia 1,982,200, Tasmania 482,100, Northern Territory 199,900, and the Australian Capital Territory 324,000.

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

### *Growth rates*

All states and territories recorded positive growth in the year ended June 2004. Queensland recorded the highest growth (2.1%) followed by Western Australia (1.7%), Victoria (1.2%), Tasmania (1.0%), New South Wales and the Northern Territory (each 0.7%), South Australia (0.5%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.2%).

All states and territories recorded a positive growth in the June quarter 2004. The largest gain was recorded by Queensland (0.5%) and the lowest was by South Australia and Tasmania (each 0.1%). The Australian Capital Territory experienced little change during the quarter.

### *Interstate migration*

In the year ended June 2004 Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia recorded net interstate migration gains, and the remaining states and territories recorded net losses. Queensland had a gain of 36,700 persons while Tasmania gained 2,500 persons and Western Australia gained 1,300 persons. This is the second financial year in which

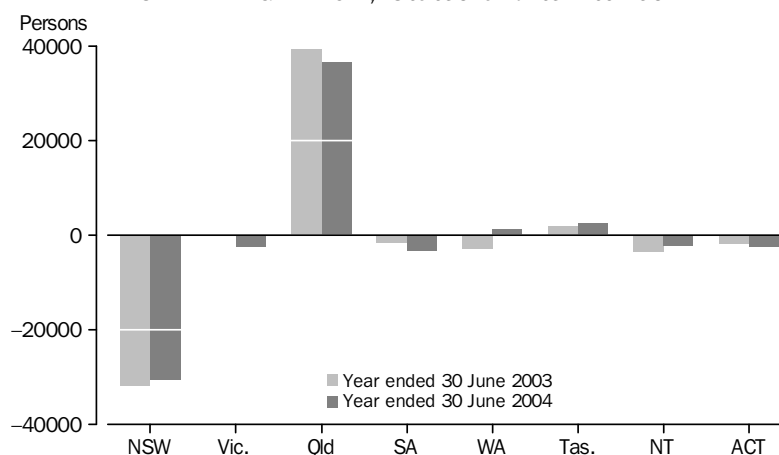
## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### *Interstate migration continued*

Tasmania has experienced a net gain through interstate migration since the year ended June 1992. New South Wales lost the largest number of persons through interstate migration (–30,400) followed by South Australia (–3,200), the Australian Capital Territory (–2,400), Victoria (–2,300) and the Northern Territory (–2,100).

Similarly, for the June quarter 2004 Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania recorded net gains through interstate migration, with the rest of the state and territories recording net losses.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	At end of period	Growth on previous year(b)	Growth on previous year(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>1998-99</b>	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	18 925.9	214.6	1.15
<b>1999-2000</b>	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
<b>2000-01</b>	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
<b>2001-02</b>	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
<b>2002-03</b>	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
<b>2003-04</b>	254.6	133.6	121.0	117.6	20 111.3	238.7	1.20
<b>1998</b>	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	1.10
<b>1999</b>	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.19
<b>2000</b>	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
<b>2001</b>	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
<b>2002</b>	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
<b>2003</b>	252.5	132.9	119.5	123.4	19 997.8	242.9	1.23
<b>2002</b>							
June	61.5	33.1	28.4	15.3	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
September	63.5	38.1	25.4	29.9	19 696.3	226.7	1.16
December	61.8	32.2	29.6	28.9	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
<b>2003</b>							
March	60.0	29.4	30.5	41.6	19 826.9	229.6	1.17
June	62.1	32.5	29.6	16.1	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
September	65.6	37.6	28.0	31.5	19 932.2	235.9	1.20
December	64.8	33.4	31.4	34.2	19 997.8	242.9	1.23
<b>2004</b>							
March	56.8	30.5	26.3	37.6	20 061.8	234.8	1.18
June	67.4	32.2	35.3	14.3	20 111.3	238.7	1.20

(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									
<b>1998–99</b>	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	<b>121 687</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	<b>120 918</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	<b>118 587</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	<b>117 183</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	<b>115 169</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	40 357	29 093	24 642	5 654	13 838	1 710	2 870	2 835	<b>121 019</b>
<b>1998</b>	39 949	27 192	24 632	6 544	14 458	2 389	2 699	2 929	<b>120 823</b>
<b>1999</b>	40 304	28 081	24 546	6 782	14 249	2 423	2 779	2 796	<b>121 989</b>
<b>2000</b>	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	<b>120 394</b>
<b>2001</b>	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	<b>117 751</b>
<b>2002</b>	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	<b>115 095</b>
<b>2003</b>	41 232	27 501	25 373	5 332	12 732	1 695	2 993	2 654	<b>119 535</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	9 270	6 657	6 080	1 409	3 087	497	728	631	<b>28 363</b>
September	8 229	6 288	5 129	1 056	2 823	489	717	674	<b>25 410</b>
December	10 771	7 092	5 588	1 232	3 173	438	672	628	<b>29 635</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	9 763	7 361	6 587	1 523	3 297	490	792	694	<b>30 514</b>
June	10 051	6 651	6 434	1 387	3 337	367	762	614	<b>29 610</b>
September	9 604	6 809	5 524	1 195	3 114	359	796	629	<b>28 037</b>
December	11 814	6 680	6 828	1 227	2 984	479	643	717	<b>31 374</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	5 368	8 008	5 311	1 673	3 881	573	724	809	<b>26 349</b>
June	(b) 13 571	7 596	6 979	1 559	3 859	299	707	680	<b>35 259</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>1998–99</b>	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	–225	<b>96 483</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	–99	<b>107 275</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	<b>135 673</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	<b>110 556</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	<b>116 498</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	39 330	34 552	19 670	5 492	17 146	638	607	215	<b>117 632</b>
<b>1998</b>	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	–33	<b>88 781</b>
<b>1999</b>	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	–487	<b>104 210</b>
<b>2000</b>	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	–8	700	351	<b>111 441</b>
<b>2001</b>	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	<b>136 076</b>
<b>2002</b>	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	<b>110 475</b>
<b>2003</b>	43 148	31 812	22 792	4 793	18 785	825	627	660	<b>123 406</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	5 933	1 962	5 205	311	1 895	–150	81	68	<b>15 300</b>
September	10 844	6 144	8 777	706	2 951	40	192	242	<b>29 889</b>
December	9 885	6 606	6 991	1 153	3 865	570	–161	21	<b>28 931</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	15 031	10 691	7 697	1 486	5 717	349	–13	630	<b>41 574</b>
June	5 159	3 336	3 657	559	3 042	55	307	–8	<b>16 104</b>
September	10 293	9 588	5 347	1 297	4 709	136	214	–47	<b>31 531</b>
December	12 665	8 197	6 091	1 451	5 317	285	119	85	<b>34 197</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	11 112	12 812	5 867	2 124	5 013	170	173	368	<b>37 640</b>
June	5 260	3 955	2 365	620	2 107	47	101	–191	<b>14 264</b>

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

(b) June quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are high due to a lag in registration processing in the previous quarter. The backlog was cleared and included in June quarter 2004 estimates.



Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
<b>1998–99</b>	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506	..
<b>1999–2000</b>	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
<b>2000–01</b>	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
<b>2001–02</b>	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	..
<b>2002–03</b>	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..
<b>2003–04</b>	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	—
<b>1998</b>	-11 963	1 394	15 433	-1 481	2 381	-3 735	-688	-1 292	..
<b>1999</b>	-13 902	3 883	17 033	-2 204	-1 476	-2 846	-817	378	..
<b>2000</b>	-14 708	4 920	20 367	-3 669	-2 501	-2 533	-1 621	-218	..
<b>2001</b>	-19 185	5 481	23 253	-1 696	-3 834	-1 886	-2 049	-72	..
<b>2002</b>	-30 392	1 922	38 656	-1 537	-4 231	-117	-3 069	-1 232	..
<b>2003</b>	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	..
<b>2002</b>									
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	..
<b>2003</b>									
March	-7 249	704	8 241	-456	-498	818	-1 160	-400	..
June	-8 010	-856	9 739	-421	-213	619	-304	-554	..
September	-7 591	-303	9 141	-656	221	826	-760	-878	..
December	-8 430	-998	10 435	-413	117	772	-671	-812	..
<b>2004</b>									
March	-7 078	-178	7 971	-1 018	480	753	-582	-348	..
June	-7 346	-812	9 139	-1 110	454	124	-95	-354	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)									
<b>1998–99</b>	72 299	48 582	53 696	8 267	27 065	-537	2 855	2 438	<b>214 584</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	74 843	54 937	60 116	7 219	24 726	-21	2 826	2 889	<b>227 525</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	<b>259 860</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	<b>227 739</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	47 943	54 197	90 067	7 605	25 395	4 693	-121	1 851	<b>231 667</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	49 242	61 354	80 998	7 949	32 256	4 823	1 369	658	<b>238 651</b>
<b>1998</b>	66 634	46 215	51 248	8 625	28 722	-932	2 932	1 814	<b>205 161</b>
<b>1999</b>	74 408	51 449	57 937	8 807	25 746	-280	3 075	2 960	<b>224 062</b>
<b>2000</b>	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	-214	1 931	3 310	<b>234 306</b>
<b>2001</b>	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	<b>256 630</b>
<b>2002</b>	49 174	53 030	89 836	6 700	21 993	2 419	190	2 186	<b>225 570</b>
<b>2003</b>	53 100	57 860	85 721	8 179	31 144	5 555	725	670	<b>242 941</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	7 805	8 375	21 673	1 273	3 833	22	476	207	<b>43 663</b>
September	11 911	12 118	23 752	1 797	4 804	548	-65	436	<b>55 299</b>
December	11 287	14 192	23 960	1 730	5 909	1 447	-440	439	<b>58 566</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	17 545	18 756	22 525	2 553	8 516	1 657	-381	924	<b>72 088</b>
June	7 200	9 131	19 830	1 525	6 166	1 041	765	52	<b>45 714</b>
September	12 306	16 094	20 012	1 836	8 044	1 321	250	-296	<b>59 568</b>
December	16 049	13 879	23 354	2 265	8 418	1 536	91	-10	<b>65 571</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	9 402	20 642	19 149	2 779	9 374	1 496	315	829	<b>63 989</b>
June	(c) 11 485	10 739	18 483	1 069	6 420	470	713	135	<b>49 523</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) June quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are high due to a lag in registration processing in the previous quarter. The backlog was cleared and included in June quarter 2004 estimates.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
<b>1998–99</b>	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.80	0.56	1.45	0.95	<b>0.65</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	<b>0.64</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	<b>0.62</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	<b>0.60</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	0.60	0.59	0.65	0.37	0.71	0.36	1.45	0.88	<b>0.61</b>
<b>1998</b>	0.63	0.59	0.72	0.44	0.80	0.51	1.43	0.95	<b>0.65</b>
<b>1999</b>	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.45	0.78	0.51	1.45	0.90	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2000</b>	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2001</b>	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.83	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.62	0.56	0.68	0.35	0.66	0.36	1.51	0.82	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.37	0.20	<b>0.14</b>
September	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.36	0.21	<b>0.13</b>
December	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.34	0.20	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.40	0.22	<b>0.15</b>
June	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.39	0.19	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.40	0.19	<b>0.14</b>
December	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.32	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	0.08	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.36	0.25	<b>0.13</b>
June	(c) 0.20	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.20	0.06	0.35	0.21	<b>0.18</b>

## NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE

<b>1998–99</b>	0.65	0.53	0.40	0.18	0.73	0.04	0.53	–0.07	<b>0.52</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.09	0.49	–0.03	<b>0.57</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	<b>0.57</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.28	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	0.59	0.70	0.52	0.36	0.88	0.13	0.31	0.07	<b>0.59</b>
<b>1998</b>	0.56	0.51	0.36	0.21	0.72	0.11	0.45	–0.01	<b>0.48</b>
<b>1999</b>	0.69	0.53	0.49	0.25	0.76	0.02	0.56	–0.16	<b>0.55</b>
<b>2000</b>	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	—	0.36	0.11	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2001</b>	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	<b>0.57</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.65	0.65	0.61	0.31	0.97	0.17	0.32	0.20	<b>0.62</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	–0.03	0.04	0.02	<b>0.08</b>
September	0.16	0.13	0.24	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.08	<b>0.15</b>
December	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.12	–0.08	0.01	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.07	–0.01	0.20	<b>0.21</b>
June	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.01	0.16	—	<b>0.08</b>
September	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.24	0.03	0.11	–0.01	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.03	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	0.17	0.26	0.15	0.14	0.25	0.04	0.09	0.11	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.01	0.05	–0.06	<b>0.07</b>

— 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) June quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are high due to a lag in registration processing. The backlog was cleared and included in the June quarter 2004 estimates.

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a) *continued*

<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 (b)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
<b>1998–99</b>	-0.21	0.05	0.48	-0.11	0.02	-0.70	-0.50	-0.16	..
<b>1999–2000</b>	-0.22	0.11	0.53	-0.24	-0.12	-0.56	-0.47	-0.03	..
<b>2000–01</b>	-0.25	0.11	0.56	-0.16	-0.17	-0.45	-0.81	0.13	..
<b>2001–02</b>	-0.37	0.09	0.86	-0.11	-0.23	-0.32	-1.31	-0.33	..
<b>2002–03</b>	-0.48	—	1.06	-0.10	-0.15	0.40	-1.71	-0.51	..
<b>2003–04</b>	-0.46	-0.05	0.97	-0.21	0.07	0.52	-1.06	-0.74	..
<b>1998</b>	-0.19	0.03	0.45	-0.10	0.13	-0.79	-0.37	-0.42	..
<b>1999</b>	-0.22	0.08	0.49	-0.15	-0.08	-0.60	-0.43	0.12	..
<b>2000</b>	-0.23	0.10	0.58	-0.24	-0.13	-0.54	-0.83	-0.07	..
<b>2001</b>	-0.29	0.11	0.65	-0.11	-0.20	-0.40	-1.04	-0.02	..
<b>2002</b>	-0.46	0.04	1.05	-0.10	-0.22	-0.02	-1.55	-0.38	..
<b>2003</b>	-0.47	-0.03	1.00	-0.13	-0.02	0.64	-1.46	-0.82	..
<b>2002</b>									
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	0.30	-0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.48	-0.07	..
<b>2003</b>									
March	-0.11	0.01	0.22	-0.03	-0.03	0.17	-0.59	-0.12	..
June	-0.12	-0.02	0.26	-0.03	-0.01	0.13	-0.15	-0.17	..
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.24	-0.04	0.01	0.17	-0.38	-0.27	..
December	-0.13	-0.02	0.27	-0.03	0.01	0.16	-0.34	-0.25	..
<b>2004</b>									
March	-0.11	—	0.21	-0.07	0.02	0.16	-0.29	-0.11	..
June	-0.11	-0.02	0.24	-0.07	0.02	0.03	-0.05	-0.11	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)									
<b>1998–99</b>	1.14	1.05	1.56	0.55	1.48	-0.11	1.50	0.79	<b>1.15</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	—	1.47	0.92	<b>1.20</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	<b>1.36</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	0.72	1.12	2.43	0.50	1.32	0.99	-0.06	0.58	<b>1.18</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	0.74	1.25	2.13	0.52	1.65	1.01	0.69	0.20	<b>1.20</b>
<b>1998</b>	1.06	1.00	1.50	0.58	1.59	-0.20	1.56	0.59	<b>1.10</b>
<b>1999</b>	1.17	1.10	1.67	0.59	1.40	-0.06	1.61	0.95	<b>1.19</b>
<b>2000</b>	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	-0.05	0.99	1.06	<b>1.23</b>
<b>2001</b>	1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	<b>1.33</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.74	1.10	2.45	0.44	1.15	0.51	0.10	0.68	<b>1.16</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.80	1.18	2.28	0.54	1.61	1.17	0.37	0.21	<b>1.23</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	0.12	0.17	0.59	0.08	0.20	—	0.24	0.06	<b>0.22</b>
September	0.18	0.25	0.64	0.12	0.25	0.12	-0.03	0.14	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.17	0.29	0.64	0.11	0.31	0.31	-0.22	0.14	<b>0.30</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	0.26	0.38	0.60	0.17	0.44	0.35	-0.19	0.29	<b>0.36</b>
June	0.11	0.19	0.52	0.10	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.02	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.18	0.33	0.53	0.12	0.41	0.28	0.13	-0.09	<b>0.30</b>
December	0.24	0.28	0.61	0.15	0.43	0.32	0.05	—	<b>0.33</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	0.14	0.42	0.50	0.18	0.48	0.31	0.16	0.26	<b>0.32</b>
June	(d) 0.17	0.22	0.48	0.07	0.32	0.10	0.36	0.04	<b>0.25</b>

.. 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.

(d) June quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are high due to a lag in registration processing. The backlog was cleared and included in the June quarter 2004 estimates.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)(a)
MALES									
<b>1998–99</b>	3 181 260	2 309 422	1 747 726	740 138	927 984	232 551	101 319	154 718	<b>9 396 548</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	<b>9 505 331</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	<b>9 630 652</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	<b>9 753 133</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	<b>9 873 447</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	3 346 616	2 453 147	1 937 822	759 773	992 452	237 918	105 173	160 253	<b>9 994 541</b>
<b>1998</b>	3 162 436	2 297 572	1 734 391	738 076	921 233	232 829	100 500	153 921	<b>9 342 413</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 199 449	2 321 721	1 761 188	742 280	933 257	232 505	102 187	155 228	<b>9 449 247</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	<b>9 562 299</b>
<b>2001</b>	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	<b>9 691 946</b>
<b>2002</b>	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	<b>9 811 250</b>
<b>2003</b>	3 335 538	2 436 794	1 919 024	757 488	984 339	236 857	104 756	159 674	<b>9 935 849</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	<b>9 753 133</b>
September	3 302 148	2 399 928	1 863 234	752 364	965 841	233 262	104 615	159 002	<b>9 781 787</b>
December	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	<b>9 811 250</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	3 317 300	2 417 470	1 887 049	754 532	973 163	235 039	103 945	159 669	<b>9 849 555</b>
June	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	<b>9 873 447</b>
September	3 327 544	2 430 314	1 907 252	756 431	980 297	236 117	104 674	159 722	<b>9 903 738</b>
December	3 335 538	2 436 794	1 919 024	757 488	984 339	236 857	104 756	159 674	<b>9 935 849</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	3 340 614	2 447 832	1 928 654	759 037	989 212	237 685	104 796	160 141	<b>9 969 353</b>
June	3 346 616	2 453 147	1 937 822	759 773	992 452	237 918	105 173	160 253	<b>9 994 541</b>
FEMALES									
<b>1998–99</b>	3 230 110	2 376 980	1 753 695	757 681	921 749	238 879	91 416	157 608	<b>9 529 307</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	<b>9 648 049</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	<b>9 782 588</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	<b>9 887 846</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	<b>9 999 199</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	3 384 679	2 519 632	1 944 215	774 477	989 752	244 210	94 740	163 768	<b>10 116 756</b>
<b>1998</b>	3 211 142	2 364 169	1 738 488	755 545	914 860	239 081	90 751	156 625	<b>9 471 863</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 248 537	2 391 469	1 769 628	760 148	928 582	239 125	92 139	158 278	<b>9 589 091</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	<b>9 710 345</b>
<b>2001</b>	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	<b>9 837 328</b>
<b>2002</b>	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	<b>9 943 594</b>
<b>2003</b>	3 374 870	2 504 604	1 925 381	772 914	982 071	243 305	94 129	163 383	<b>10 061 936</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	<b>9 887 846</b>
September	3 343 873	2 469 418	1 871 490	768 129	963 516	239 898	93 985	162 946	<b>9 914 491</b>
December	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	<b>9 943 594</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	3 357 553	2 484 824	1 894 160	770 244	970 619	241 225	93 834	163 642	<b>9 977 377</b>
June	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	<b>9 999 199</b>
September	3 366 815	2 497 205	1 913 799	771 706	977 695	242 509	94 120	163 345	<b>10 028 476</b>
December	3 374 870	2 504 604	1 925 381	772 914	982 071	243 305	94 129	163 383	<b>10 061 936</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	3 379 196	2 514 208	1 934 900	774 144	986 572	243 973	94 404	163 745	<b>10 092 421</b>
June	3 384 679	2 519 632	1 944 215	774 477	989 752	244 210	94 740	163 768	<b>10 116 756</b>

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)(a)
PERSONS									
<b>1998-99</b>	6 411 370	4 686 402	3 501 421	1 497 819	1 849 733	471 430	192 735	312 326	<b>18 925 855</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	<b>19 153 380</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	<b>19 413 240</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	<b>19 640 979</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	<b>19 872 646</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	6 731 295	4 972 779	3 882 037	1 534 250	1 982 204	482 128	199 913	324 021	<b>20 111 297</b>
<b>1998</b>	6 373 578	4 661 741	3 472 879	1 493 621	1 836 093	471 910	191 251	310 546	<b>18 814 276</b>
<b>1999</b>	6 447 986	4 713 190	3 530 816	1 502 428	1 861 839	471 630	194 326	313 506	<b>19 038 338</b>
<b>2000</b>	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	<b>19 272 644</b>
<b>2001</b>	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	<b>19 529 274</b>
<b>2002</b>	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	<b>19 754 844</b>
<b>2003</b>	6 710 408	4 941 398	3 844 405	1 530 402	1 966 410	480 162	198 885	323 057	<b>19 997 785</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	<b>19 640 979</b>
September	6 646 021	4 869 346	3 734 724	1 520 493	1 929 357	473 160	198 600	321 948	<b>19 696 278</b>
December	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	<b>19 754 844</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	6 674 853	4 902 294	3 781 209	1 524 776	1 943 782	476 264	197 779	323 311	<b>19 826 932</b>
June	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	<b>19 872 646</b>
September	6 694 359	4 927 519	3 821 051	1 528 137	1 957 992	478 626	198 794	323 067	<b>19 932 214</b>
December	6 710 408	4 941 398	3 844 405	1 530 402	1 966 410	480 162	198 885	323 057	<b>19 997 785</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	6 719 810	4 962 040	3 863 554	1 533 181	1 975 784	481 658	199 200	323 886	<b>20 061 774</b>
June	6 731 295	4 972 779	3 882 037	1 534 250	1 982 204	482 128	199 913	324 021	<b>20 111 297</b>

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE					
		1998	2002	2003	1998-2003(b)	1998-2003(b)	2002-2003
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
105	Sydney	3 969 649	4 167 002	4 198 543	45 779	1.13	31 541
205	Melbourne	3 342 230	3 513 051	3 555 321	42 618	1.24	42 270
305	Brisbane	1 567 996	1 690 541	1 735 181	33 437	2.05	44 640
405	Adelaide	1 090 526	1 113 765	1 119 097	5 714	0.52	5 332
505	Perth	1 334 992	1 411 618	1 431 498	19 301	1.41	19 880
605	Hobart	195 913	197 878	199 926	803	0.41	2 048
705	Darwin	101 165	107 755	108 039	1 375	1.32	284
805	Canberra	309 539	321 134	323 004	2 693	0.86	1 870
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS							
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	474 512	496 990	501 335	5 365	1.11	4 345
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	381 178	440 482	456 908	15 146	3.69	16 426
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	348 215	365 027	368 136	3 984	1.12	3 109
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	260 538	271 833	273 234	2 539	0.96	1 401
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	168 305	192 094	200 366	6 412	3.55	8 272
2024	Geelong (VIC)	153 571	161 232	162 637	1 813	1.15	1 405
3057	Townsville (QLD)	125 203	137 507	140 761	3 112	2.37	3 254
3061	Cairns (QLD)	110 077	114 610	117 531	1 491	1.32	2 921
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	104 324	111 512	113 815	1 898	1.76	2 303
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 279	99 134	100 664	477	0.48	1 530
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	94 327	99 053	100 182	1 171	1.21	1 129
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	80 444	84 580	85 851	1 081	1.31	1 271
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	76 133	80 652	81 906	1 155	1.47	1 254
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	78 356	77 366	78 239	-23	-0.03	873
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	73 182	76 431	77 039	771	1.03	608
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 734	74 664	74 461	-255	-0.34	-203
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 642	67 588	67 915	55	0.08	327
3054	Mackay (QLD)	62 212	65 862	66 880	934	1.46	1 018
5071	Mandurah (WA)	54 124	61 927	65 834	2 342	3.99	3 907
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	55 098	57 715	58 562	693	1.23	847
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 074	52 484	52 651	115	0.22	167
5074	Bunbury (WA)	44 808	50 736	51 458	1 330	2.81	722
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	43 891	47 025	48 013	824	1.81	988
2042	Mildura (VIC)	42 721	46 022	46 387	733	1.66	365
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	42 165	45 561	46 242	815	1.86	681
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	37 590	40 732	42 971	1 076	2.71	2 239
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	41 115	42 687	42 891	355	0.85	204
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 082	39 905	40 783	540	1.38	878
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	34 864	39 079	39 938	1 015	2.75	859
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	33 621	35 301	35 363	348	1.02	62
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 350	30 829	31 426	415	1.38	597
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 701	31 291	31 050	70	0.23	-241
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 010	30 811	30 739	-54	-0.18	-72
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	28 107	30 020	30 317	442	1.53	297
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 028	29 196	29 389	-128	-0.43	193

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

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2004

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
MALES									
0–4	219 158	156 418	128 412	45 366	63 700	15 594	9 038	10 246	<b>648 055</b>
5–9	226 431	164 517	137 293	49 206	68 610	16 583	8 649	10 694	<b>682 106</b>
10–14	235 661	170 638	143 845	51 728	72 361	17 728	8 458	11 280	<b>711 825</b>
15–19	232 188	170 511	140 153	53 191	74 093	17 523	7 673	12 097	<b>707 528</b>
20–24	234 633	178 675	141 792	52 873	72 358	15 582	8 621	14 586	<b>719 208</b>
25–29	230 151	171 737	130 459	48 460	67 579	13 220	8 652	12 840	<b>683 157</b>
30–34	255 226	189 195	144 677	53 589	74 505	15 043	9 301	12 742	<b>754 384</b>
35–39	241 135	182 799	137 424	54 261	73 115	15 597	8 737	11 881	<b>725 037</b>
40–44	258 356	187 251	146 423	58 622	77 625	18 058	8 650	12 072	<b>767 179</b>
45–49	236 760	174 081	136 049	55 160	72 711	17 727	7 134	11 342	<b>711 073</b>
50–54	217 792	158 392	127 159	51 725	67 280	16 693	6 752	10 974	<b>656 895</b>
55–59	201 565	145 369	120 074	48 263	60 332	15 486	5 246	9 702	<b>606 115</b>
60–64	153 533	110 507	90 054	36 189	44 008	12 305	3 559	6 302	<b>456 517</b>
65–69	125 608	90 604	70 237	30 007	34 739	9 965	2 050	4 583	<b>367 833</b>
70–74	104 107	75 863	55 080	25 478	27 023	8 013	1 208	3 421	<b>300 211</b>
75–79	86 460	62 785	43 910	22 543	21 265	6 487	813	2 797	<b>247 065</b>
80–84	54 730	39 575	27 623	14 341	13 148	3 943	371	1 783	<b>155 521</b>
85–89	23 293	16 486	12 070	6 129	5 371	1 664	148	669	<b>65 834</b>
90–94	7 754	6 015	4 035	2 100	1 986	558	58	200	<b>22 710</b>
95–99	1 607	1 332	838	435	482	118	32	34	<b>4 878</b>
100 and over	468	397	215	107	161	31	23	8	<b>1 410</b>
All ages	3 346 616	2 453 147	1 937 822	759 773	992 452	237 918	105 173	160 253	<b>9 994 541</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	206 786	149 883	121 747	43 427	61 089	14 593	8 570	9 992	<b>616 226</b>
5–9	215 385	155 497	130 317	46 948	64 964	15 894	7 991	10 279	<b>647 391</b>
10–14	222 968	162 619	136 292	49 157	68 912	16 710	7 854	10 696	<b>675 348</b>
15–19	221 368	164 436	133 512	50 356	70 573	16 768	6 979	11 752	<b>675 855</b>
20–24	224 525	173 615	135 494	49 639	68 822	14 697	7 254	13 713	<b>687 815</b>
25–29	228 110	170 685	129 362	45 543	65 634	13 394	8 104	12 583	<b>673 487</b>
30–34	258 207	195 658	146 757	52 520	73 335	16 167	9 089	12 921	<b>764 747</b>
35–39	242 062	187 678	141 277	53 715	73 293	16 585	7 933	12 194	<b>734 843</b>
40–44	256 825	191 005	149 941	58 782	77 574	18 837	7 552	12 756	<b>773 382</b>
45–49	238 463	177 627	138 032	56 040	73 430	17 958	6 689	12 305	<b>720 661</b>
50–54	218 199	163 421	127 747	53 180	66 815	16 958	5 788	11 636	<b>663 826</b>
55–59	197 548	146 460	116 170	49 095	57 130	15 574	4 178	9 807	<b>596 014</b>
60–64	150 936	110 540	86 350	36 448	42 299	12 068	2 657	6 399	<b>447 738</b>
65–69	129 692	95 681	68 773	31 785	35 033	10 058	1 533	4 837	<b>377 414</b>
70–74	113 879	83 912	57 205	28 399	29 082	8 634	1 010	3 777	<b>325 913</b>
75–79	106 355	78 366	51 691	28 054	25 354	7 788	717	3 441	<b>301 772</b>
80–84	81 407	60 010	39 201	21 830	19 206	6 141	476	2 580	<b>230 853</b>
85–89	45 596	32 562	21 852	12 095	10 448	3 516	227	1 332	<b>127 631</b>
90–94	20 087	15 159	9 640	5 698	5 113	1 461	93	588	<b>57 839</b>
95–99	5 257	4 048	2 407	1 454	1 381	347	31	157	<b>15 082</b>
100 and over	1 024	770	448	312	265	62	15	23	<b>2 919</b>
All ages	3 384 679	2 519 632	1 944 215	774 477	989 752	244 210	94 740	163 768	<b>10 116 756</b>

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2004 *continued*

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
PERSONS									
0–4	425 944	306 301	250 159	88 793	124 789	30 187	17 608	20 238	<b>1 264 281</b>
5–9	441 816	320 014	267 610	96 154	133 574	32 477	16 640	20 973	<b>1 329 497</b>
10–14	458 629	333 257	280 137	100 885	141 273	34 438	16 312	21 976	<b>1 387 173</b>
15–19	453 556	334 947	273 665	103 547	144 666	34 291	14 652	23 849	<b>1 383 383</b>
20–24	459 158	352 290	277 286	102 512	141 180	30 279	15 875	28 299	<b>1 407 023</b>
25–29	458 261	342 422	259 821	94 003	133 213	26 614	16 756	25 423	<b>1 356 644</b>
30–34	513 433	384 853	291 434	106 109	147 840	31 210	18 390	25 663	<b>1 519 131</b>
35–39	483 197	370 477	278 701	107 976	146 408	32 182	16 670	24 075	<b>1 459 880</b>
40–44	515 181	378 256	296 364	117 404	155 199	36 895	16 202	24 828	<b>1 540 561</b>
45–49	475 223	351 708	274 081	111 200	146 141	35 685	13 823	23 647	<b>1 431 734</b>
50–54	435 991	321 813	254 906	104 905	134 095	33 651	12 540	22 610	<b>1 320 721</b>
55–59	399 113	291 829	236 244	97 358	117 462	31 060	9 424	19 509	<b>1 202 129</b>
60–64	304 469	221 047	176 404	72 637	86 307	24 373	6 216	12 701	<b>904 255</b>
65–69	255 300	186 285	139 010	61 792	69 772	20 023	3 583	9 420	<b>745 247</b>
70–74	217 986	159 775	112 285	53 877	56 105	16 647	2 218	7 198	<b>626 124</b>
75–79	192 815	141 151	95 601	50 597	46 619	14 275	1 530	6 238	<b>548 837</b>
80–84	136 137	99 585	66 824	36 171	32 354	10 084	847	4 363	<b>386 374</b>
85–89	68 889	49 048	33 922	18 224	15 819	5 180	375	2 001	<b>193 465</b>
90–94	27 841	21 174	13 675	7 798	7 099	2 019	151	788	<b>80 549</b>
95–99	6 864	5 380	3 245	1 889	1 863	465	63	191	<b>19 960</b>
100 and over	1 492	1 167	663	419	426	93	38	31	<b>4 329</b>
All ages	6 731 295	4 972 779	3 882 037	1 534 250	1 982 204	482 128	199 913	324 021	<b>20 111 297</b>

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



	Population	Proportion(a)
	no.	%
<b>Australia</b>		
New South Wales	6 731 295	33.5
Victoria	4 972 779	24.7
Queensland	3 882 037	19.3
South Australia	1 534 250	7.6
Western Australia	1 982 204	9.9
Tasmania	482 128	2.4
Northern Territory	199 913	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	324 021	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	556	—
Territory of Christmas Island	1 516	—
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	598	—
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	2 670	—
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>20 111 297</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories(b)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	—	—
Coral Sea Islands Territory	—	—
Australian Antarctic Territory	64	—
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	—	—
<i>Total Australian External Territories</i>	64	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) As a 30 June 2004. See paragraph 3 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	<b>20 660.7</b>
2011	7 212.8	5 315.7	4 500.9	1 563.5	2 226.3	495.8	232.7	360.8	<b>21 911.4</b>
2021	7 868.7	5 782.5	5 416.1	1 602.8	2 580.0	520.3	280.7	407.1	<b>24 461.1</b>
2031	8 497.2	6 228.0	6 334.5	1 627.8	2 927.7	538.4	333.1	452.5	<b>26 942.4</b>
2041	9 066.9	6 620.8	7 224.7	1 630.4	3 257.4	548.3	390.5	495.6	<b>29 237.8</b>
2051	9 593.2	6 971.7	8 093.9	1 615.5	3 573.9	552.2	454.3	538.0	<b>31 396.1</b>

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

## 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	<b>20 373.5</b>
2011	7 041.0	5 244.6	4 165.0	1 563.5	2 076.8	461.2	201.2	330.7	<b>21 086.8</b>
2021	7 373.0	5 560.0	4 574.2	1 583.7	2 201.5	438.0	201.2	332.7	<b>22 267.1</b>
2031	7 600.8	5 802.0	4 911.4	1 577.7	2 286.6	405.6	198.8	329.0	<b>23 115.0</b>
2041	7 626.3	5 891.3	5 103.2	1 523.1	2 301.5	359.9	192.7	316.2	<b>23 317.2</b>
2051	7 484.0	5 844.8	5 172.6	1 432.2	2 259.3	307.6	184.1	296.8	<b>22 984.2</b>

na not available

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

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

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

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

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND 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)
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## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—MALES

1991	53 616	11 014	48 624	10 313	26 613	6 990	23 418	1 427	182 106
1996	60 774	12 525	55 396	11 558	29 885	7 887	26 125	1 719	205 967
1997	62 110	12 797	56 671	11 768	30 472	8 048	26 619	1 766	210 350
1998	63 454	13 069	57 889	11 981	31 101	8 212	27 014	1 814	214 635
1999	64 779	13 339	59 078	12 198	31 734	8 377	27 459	1 871	218 940
2000	66 105	13 582	60 318	12 417	32 308	8 543	27 959	1 920	223 260
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	227 526

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—FEMALES

1991	53 713	11 269	51 595	10 245	26 274	6 917	23 289	1 443	184 837
1996	60 759	12 671	58 156	11 625	29 726	7 840	25 853	1 686	208 423
1997	62 174	12 956	59 488	11 878	30 365	8 008	26 360	1 733	213 074
1998	63 568	13 248	60 716	12 143	31 016	8 169	26 806	1 792	217 572
1999	64 901	13 553	61 961	12 427	31 707	8 349	27 293	1 844	222 152
2000	66 199	13 798	63 175	12 688	32 396	8 520	27 825	1 887	226 608
2001	67 456	14 047	64 384	12 940	33 050	8 666	28 383	1 946	230 994

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—PERSONS

1991	107 329	22 283	100 219	20 558	52 887	13 907	46 707	2 870	366 943
1996	121 533	25 196	113 552	23 183	59 611	15 727	51 978	3 405	414 390
1997	124 284	25 753	116 159	23 646	60 837	16 056	52 979	3 499	423 424
1998	127 022	26 317	118 605	24 124	62 117	16 381	53 820	3 606	432 207
1999	129 680	26 892	121 039	24 625	63 441	16 726	54 752	3 715	441 092
2000	132 304	27 380	123 493	25 105	64 704	17 063	55 784	3 807	449 868
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	458 520

## EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, HIGH SERIES—PERSONS(c)

2002	140 108	29 152	130 823	26 313	68 051	17 689	57 888	4 133	474 392
2003	145 539	30 529	135 855	27 095	70 224	17 999	58 895	4 366	490 739
2004	151 182	31 969	141 023	27 893	72 457	18 317	59 899	4 607	507 586
2005	157 046	33 469	146 344	28 710	74 753	18 644	60 896	4 856	524 959
2006	163 141	35 031	151 825	29 550	77 113	18 982	61 886	5 115	542 886
2007	169 479	36 660	157 467	30 410	79 541	19 329	62 870	5 385	561 387
2008	176 072	38 360	163 282	31 290	82 039	19 683	63 848	5 664	580 486
2009	182 932	40 134	169 277	32 189	84 602	20 045	64 820	5 953	600 201

## EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, LOW SERIES—PERSONS(d)

2002	137 061	28 435	128 606	26 046	67 162	17 614	57 758	4 008	466 925
2003	139 280	29 050	131 302	26 551	68 403	17 848	58 634	4 107	475 412
2004	141 533	29 683	134 013	27 060	69 665	18 087	59 508	4 204	483 992
2005	143 824	30 329	136 754	27 578	70 945	18 333	60 373	4 300	492 677
2006	146 159	30 988	139 527	28 105	72 243	18 586	61 232	4 396	501 479
2007	148 542	31 660	142 333	28 641	73 563	18 846	62 085	4 490	510 405
2008	150 971	32 345	145 174	29 185	74 903	19 115	62 932	4 586	519 459
2009	153 454	33 045	148 055	29 736	76 264	19 387	63 775	4 680	528 645

(a) All data are 2001 census based.

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

(c) The high projections series assumes an increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase.

(d) The low projections series assumes changes in the Indigenous population as a result of natural increase and interstate migration.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>1998–99</b>	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	<b>249 965</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	<b>249 310</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	<b>247 500</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	<b>247 436</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	<b>247 408</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	86 967	62 330	48 847	17 489	25 230	5 804	3 728	4 228	<b>254 649</b>
<b>1998</b>	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	<b>248 267</b>
<b>1999</b>	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	<b>250 197</b>
<b>2000</b>	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	<b>249 242</b>
<b>2001</b>	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	<b>246 576</b>
<b>2002</b>	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	<b>248 132</b>
<b>2003</b>	87 622	61 294	48 298	17 441	24 103	5 725	3 840	4 102	<b>252 455</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	21 082	14 961	11 813	4 248	5 915	1 471	957	1 005	<b>61 458</b>
September	21 734	15 783	12 059	4 489	5 945	1 527	948	1 043	<b>63 534</b>
December	21 695	15 238	11 322	4 222	5 920	1 491	898	993	<b>61 821</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	19 899	14 709	11 830	4 185	5 908	1 400	1 009	1 004	<b>59 953</b>
June	21 565	14 737	12 106	4 390	6 018	1 340	960	974	<b>62 100</b>
September	23 038	16 057	12 163	4 554	6 214	1 544	986	1 048	<b>65 611</b>
December	23 120	15 791	12 199	4 312	5 963	1 441	885	1 076	<b>64 791</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	15 934	14 997	11 510	4 300	6 520	1 509	953	1 085	<b>56 813</b>
June	(b) 24 875	15 485	12 975	4 323	6 533	1 310	904	1 019	<b>67 434</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
<b>1998–99</b>	1.804	1.648	1.797	1.727	1.816	1.955	2.170	1.638	<b>1.764</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	1.800	1.654	1.798	1.700	1.794	1.816	2.181	1.611	<b>1.757</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	1.786	1.622	1.812	1.678	1.758	1.877	2.245	1.573	<b>1.743</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	1.752	1.663	1.790	1.710	1.721	1.906	2.280	1.532	<b>1.736</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	1.801	1.636	1.745	1.691	1.701	1.908	2.329	1.554	<b>1.735</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	1.809	1.699	1.777	1.727	1.797	1.906	2.390	1.653	<b>1.773</b>

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

(b) June quarter 2004 births for New South Wales are high due to a lag in registration processing in the previous quarter. This backlog was cleared and included in June quarter 2004 estimates.

<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> <sup>(a)</sup>
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## NUMBER OF DEATHS

<b>1998–99</b>	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	<b>128 278</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	<b>128 392</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	<b>128 913</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	<b>130 253</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	<b>132 239</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	46 610	33 237	24 205	11 835	11 392	4 094	858	1 393	<b>133 630</b>
<b>1998</b>	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	<b>127 444</b>
<b>1999</b>	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	<b>128 208</b>
<b>2000</b>	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	<b>128 848</b>
<b>2001</b>	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	<b>128 825</b>
<b>2002</b>	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	<b>133 037</b>
<b>2003</b>	46 390	33 793	22 925	12 109	11 371	4 030	847	1 448	<b>132 920</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	11 812	8 304	5 733	2 839	2 828	974	229	374	<b>33 095</b>
September	13 505	9 495	6 930	3 433	3 122	1 038	231	369	<b>38 124</b>
December	10 924	8 146	5 734	2 990	2 747	1 053	226	365	<b>32 186</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	10 136	7 348	5 243	2 662	2 611	910	217	310	<b>29 439</b>
June	11 514	8 086	5 672	3 003	2 681	973	198	360	<b>32 490</b>
September	13 434	9 248	6 639	3 359	3 100	1 185	190	419	<b>37 574</b>
December	11 306	9 111	5 371	3 085	2 979	962	242	359	<b>33 417</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	10 566	6 989	6 199	2 627	2 639	936	229	276	<b>30 464</b>
June	11 304	7 889	5 996	2 764	2 674	1 011	197	339	<b>32 175</b>

## STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (b)

<b>1998–99</b>	7.21	7.03	7.32	7.13	6.92	7.85	9.51	6.54	<b>7.18</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	6.98	6.74	7.08	6.89	6.89	7.60	10.49	6.55	<b>6.95</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	6.85	6.57	6.77	6.88	6.24	7.60	9.57	6.23	<b>6.74</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	6.55	6.43	6.72	6.62	6.42	7.44	9.49	6.18	<b>6.58</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	6.64	6.44	6.63	6.57	6.23	7.31	10.15	5.58	<b>6.57</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	6.40	6.21	6.45	6.36	6.13	7.53	9.02	5.59	<b>6.37</b>

(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.

# INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
<b>1998–99</b>	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	<b>1 340</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	482	304	260	70	114	38	41	18	<b>1 327</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	465	255	290	78	105	43	33	13	<b>1 282</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	350	266	234	72	94	30	35	10	<b>1 091</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	400	297	241	73	79	28	34	19	<b>1 171</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	412	233	251	54	97	43	35	20	<b>1 145</b>
<b>1998</b>	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	<b>1 247</b>
<b>1999</b>	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	<b>1 394</b>
<b>2000</b>	445	280	285	75	103	37	34	20	<b>1 279</b>
<b>2001</b>	382	232	247	73	102	30	34	9	<b>1 109</b>
<b>2002</b>	421	314	262	82	90	36	38	13	<b>1 256</b>
<b>2003</b>	398	273	230	65	99	41	32	22	<b>1 160</b>
<b>2002</b>									
June	111	91	62	17	23	7	7	3	<b>321</b>
September	126	79	54	21	16	9	12	3	<b>320</b>
December	98	76	80	19	24	7	7	4	<b>315</b>
<b>2003</b>									
March	70	64	58	15	17	8	6	7	<b>245</b>
June	106	78	49	18	22	4	9	5	<b>291</b>
September	102	65	61	18	23	14	9	5	<b>297</b>
December	120	66	62	14	37	15	8	5	<b>327</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	93	50	61	8	15	9	13	4	<b>253</b>
June	97	52	67	14	22	5	5	6	<b>268</b>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
<b>1998–99</b>	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	<b>5.36</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	5.62	5.09	5.49	3.91	4.58	6.55	11.28	4.35	<b>5.32</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	5.45	4.35	6.05	4.48	4.30	7.32	8.85	3.22	<b>5.18</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	4.16	4.40	4.91	4.10	3.92	5.11	9.36	2.53	<b>4.41</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	4.62	5.13	4.98	4.06	3.20	4.82	9.10	4.77	<b>4.71</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	4.74	3.74	5.14	3.09	3.84	7.41	9.39	4.73	<b>4.50</b>

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

## CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)

<i>Period</i>	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		<b>Net overseas migration</b>
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	
<b>1998-99</b>	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	<b>96 483</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	<b>107 275</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	<b>135 673</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	<b>110 556</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	<b>116 498</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	111 589	59 078	325 499	260 378	<b>117 632</b>
<b>1998</b>	81 065	33 433	187 318	146 169	<b>88 781</b>
<b>1999</b>	88 010	38 225	201 864	147 439	<b>104 210</b>
<b>2000</b>	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	<b>111 441</b>
<b>2001</b>	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	<b>136 076</b>
<b>2002</b>	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	<b>110 475</b>
<b>2003</b>	101 595	52 866	312 746	238 069	<b>123 406</b>
<b>2002</b>					
June	21 509	10 386	61 454	57 277	<b>15 300</b>
September	22 240	11 642	78 200	58 909	<b>29 889</b>
December	20 203	10 990	80 982	61 264	<b>28 931</b>
<b>2003</b>					
March	22 594	14 321	91 299	57 998	<b>41 574</b>
June	24 400	11 195	52 999	50 100	<b>16 104</b>
September	28 688	14 012	77 219	60 364	<b>31 531</b>
December	25 913	13 338	91 229	69 607	<b>34 197</b>
<b>2004</b>					
March	27 792	17 681	90 944	63 415	<b>37 640</b>
June	29 196	14 047	66 107	66 992	<b>14 264</b>

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments—see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary entry for Migration Adjustment.

## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a)

Period	Permanent (settler)	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM		Total
		Residents	Visitors	Residents	Visitors	
<b>1998-99</b>	84 143	67 910	119 892	3 191 627	4 288 027	<b>7 751 599</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	92 272	79 651	133 198	3 299 914	4 651 785	<b>8 256 820</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	<b>8 922 908</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	<b>8 466 641</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	<b>8 339 446</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	<b>9 271 768</b>
<b>1998</b>	81 065	75 318	112 000	3 143 937	4 167 207	<b>7 579 527</b>
<b>1999</b>	88 010	76 133	125 731	3 226 117	4 459 503	<b>7 975 494</b>
<b>2000</b>	97 178	80 306	140 076	3 422 992	4 931 369	<b>8 671 921</b>
<b>2001</b>	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	<b>8 662 087</b>
<b>2002</b>	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	<b>8 598 054</b>
<b>2003</b>	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	<b>8 465 137</b>
<b>2002</b>						
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	773 321	1 029 643	<b>1 873 261</b>
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	943 471	1 148 674	<b>2 185 712</b>
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	829 498	1 399 846	<b>2 313 522</b>
<b>2003</b>						
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	893 741	1 216 597	<b>2 232 318</b>
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	643 141	890 686	<b>1 607 894</b>
September	28 689	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	<b>2 174 077</b>
December	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	<b>2 450 848</b>
<b>2004</b>						
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	<b>2 499 349</b>
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	<b>2 147 494</b>

(a) Stated intention on arrival.



## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	LONG-TERM .....		SHORT-TERM .....		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	
<b>1998-99</b>	35 181	82 861	57 420	3 188 692	4 279 093	<b>7 643 248</b>
<b>1999-00</b>	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	<b>8 165 306</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	<b>8 846 080</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	<b>8 425 317</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	<b>8 227 540</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	<b>9 282 786</b>
<b>1998</b>	33 433	81 057	65 112	3 161 061	4 150 242	<b>7 490 905</b>
<b>1999</b>	38 225	83 428	64 011	3 209 989	4 449 524	<b>7 845 177</b>
<b>2000</b>	43 824	88 087	74 208	3 498 239	4 911 462	<b>8 615 819</b>
<b>2001</b>	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	<b>8 576 778</b>
<b>2002</b>	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	<b>8 578 655</b>
<b>2003</b>	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	<b>8 402 626</b>
<b>2002</b>						
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	881 059	1 123 609	<b>2 054 971</b>
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	953 651	1 139 491	<b>2 146 768</b>
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	884 658	1 294 979	<b>2 235 290</b>
<b>2003</b>						
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	710 970	1 329 763	<b>2 102 339</b>
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	<b>1 743 143</b>
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	<b>2 143 150</b>
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	<b>2 413 993</b>
<b>2004</b>						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 575	1 408 773	<b>2 372 335</b>
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	<b>2 353 308</b>

(a) Stated intention on departure.

## 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>	<i>Total arrivals</i>
<b>2003-04</b>									
New South Wales	. .	24 081	36 544	6 444	7 263	2 446	2 486	11 006	<b>90 270</b>
Victoria	26 961	. .	18 641	8 743	7 934	4 176	2 518	2 682	<b>71 655</b>
Queensland	61 132	24 961	. .	7 281	8 191	3 995	5 976	4 099	<b>115 635</b>
South Australia	6 468	7 989	5 321	. .	2 761	894	2 876	723	<b>27 032</b>
Western Australia	8 941	7 665	7 152	3 358	. .	1 530	2 713	938	<b>32 297</b>
Tasmania	4 345	4 388	3 980	1 104	1 577	. .	410	400	<b>16 204</b>
Northern Territory	2 671	2 548	4 593	2 442	2 349	347	. .	433	<b>15 383</b>
Australian Capital Territory	10 197	2 314	2 718	857	950	341	512	. .	<b>17 889</b>
Total departures	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	<b>386 365</b>
Net gain/loss	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	. .

**2003**

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

**JUNE QUARTER 2004**

New South Wales	. .	5 828	8 658	1 557	1 737	624	514	2 622	<b>21 540</b>
Victoria	6 423	. .	4 282	2 125	1 920	875	550	602	<b>16 777</b>
Queensland	14 589	5 929	. .	1 786	2 090	989	1 340	932	<b>27 655</b>
South Australia	1 568	1 825	1 165	. .	640	231	627	177	<b>6 233</b>
Western Australia	2 148	1 961	1 749	849	. .	422	674	188	<b>7 991</b>
Tasmania	874	878	886	251	353	. .	72	108	<b>3 422</b>
Northern Territory	646	634	1 150	604	574	68	. .	108	<b>3 784</b>
Australian Capital Territory	2 638	534	626	171	223	89	102	. .	<b>4 383</b>
Total departures	28 886	17 589	18 516	7 343	7 537	3 298	3 879	4 737	<b>91 785</b>
Net gain/loss	-7 346	-812	9 139	-1 110	454	124	-95	-354	. .

. . not applicable

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

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

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Based on 2001 census data.

(c) Data under review.

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

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

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

(b) Based on 2001 census data.  
(c) Data under review.

## POPULATION RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

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

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

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

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Based on 2001 census data.

(c) Data under review.

(d) Household estimates based on trend.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

**3** Estimates for Australian External Territories will be updated annually as at 30 June unless a more recent estimate is required for a determination under *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

**4** 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*

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

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

#### *Natural increase: births and deaths*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net overseas migration

**8** Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the DIMIA. Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM. The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. The adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

### Net interstate migration

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

### CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

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

### RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

**11** 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

**12** 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 to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. 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 and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

**13** Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 2001 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2009. 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 assumes a change to the Indigenous population is a result of natural increase and, for states and territories, a result of interstate migration. The high series assumes an increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991–2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

**14** 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

**15** 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.

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

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**17** 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.

**18** 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).



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ROUNDING

**19** 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.

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- AusStats — electronic data <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>
- *Australian Demographic Trends*, cat. no. 3102.0
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics
- *Births, Australia*, cat. no. 3301.0
- *Deaths, Australia*, cat. no. 3302.0
- Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *Demography*, cat. no. 3311.1–8—state and territory specific publications
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex*, cat. no. 3221.0—issued annually to 1994
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009*, cat. no. 3238.0
- *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

**22** 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.

**23** 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.

**24** 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.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ABBREVIATIONS

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

## BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\text{NOM}$  = net overseas migration occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$ .

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

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

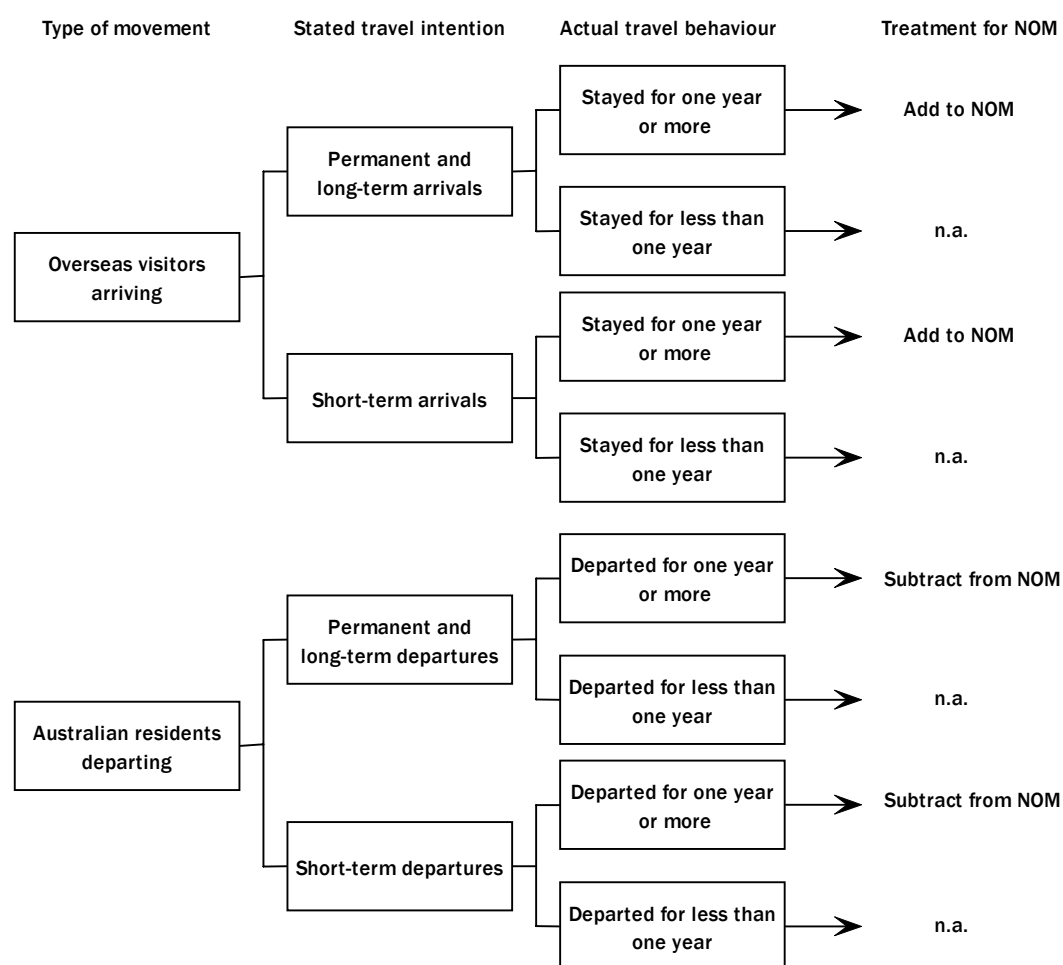
**4** The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia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

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

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

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

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



## Migration adjustments

**8** The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have also been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.

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

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

## 1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

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

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behavior(a)

Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM

### ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)

Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM

Multiple movements of travellers Subtract from NOM(c)

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

#### *State and territory distribution of NOM*

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

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

#### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

#### *Migration adjustments*

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

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

## Migration adjustments *continued*

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

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

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

Period	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
	%	%	%	%
2002				
September	69.5	50.3	3.7	3.0
December	67.9	48.7	2.9	2.9
2003				
March	69.6	53.8	3.8	3.7
June	66.6	49.0	2.7	3.1
<b>Average</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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

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

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

Migration adjustments  
continued

## 3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—June quarter 2004

	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
<i>Initial category of movement</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	29 196	..	..	29 196
Permanent departures	-14 047	..	..	-14 047
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	31 152	-21 313	68.4	9 839
Resident arrivals	19 642	..	..	19 642
Visitors departures	-21 678	..	..	-21 678
Residents departures	-20 388	10 282	50.4	-10 106
Short-term movement				
Visitors arrivals	1 111 323	36 626	3.3	36 626
Residents arrivals	956 180	..	..	..
Visitors departures	1 190 897	..	..	..
Residents departures	1 106 298	-35 208	3.2	-35 208
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>23 877</b>	<b>-9 613</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14 264</b>

.. not applicable

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

State and territory distribution

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

**19** The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 23.7% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the June quarter 2004 intended to live in Victoria, 23.7% of the total migration adjustment (-2,191) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for June quarter 2004 by state and territory.

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

<i>Category of movement</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (a)</i>
Permanent and long-term arrivals	32 424	18 921	13 617	3 351	8 977	666	613	1 421	79 990
Permanent and long-term departures	23 279	12 775	9 551	2 354	5 719	544	443	1 448	56 113
Migration adjustment	-3 885	-2 191	-1 701	-377	-1 151	-75	-69	-164	-9 613
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>5 260</b>	<b>3 955</b>	<b>2 365</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>-191</b>	<b>14 264</b>

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

State and territory distribution  
*continued*

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

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

## REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

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

**24** The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2002 to June quarter 2003. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2002-03.

## 5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2002-2003

<i>Initial category of movement</i>	<i>Original estimate</i>	<i>Migration adjustment(a)</i>	<i>Adjusted estimate for revised NOM</i>
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	93 914	-4 477	89 437
Permanent departures	-50 463	2 315	-48 148
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	184 095	-130 711	53 384
Resident arrivals	95 784	. .	95 784
Visitors departures	-82 894	. .	-82 894
Residents departures	-86 211	44 749	-41 462
Short-term movement			
Visitors arrivals	4 655 803	154 312	154 312
Residents arrivals	3 309 851	. .	3 309 851
Visitors departures	4 714 637	. .	4 714 637
Residents departures	3 293 337	-103 915	-103 915
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>154 225</b>	<b>-37 727</b>	<b>116 498</b>

. . not applicable

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

State and territory distribution

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



## State and territory distribution *continued*

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

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

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

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

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals (no.)	147 345	91 058	64 447	15 394	42 615	3 108	2 564	7 245	373 793
Permanent and long-term departures	91 539	49 720	36 686	9 462	21 413	2 213	2 130	6 363	219 568
Migration adjustment	-14 887	-14 561	-639	-2 028	-5 627	119	-109	3	-37 727
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>40 919</b>	<b>26 777</b>	<b>27 122</b>	<b>3 904</b>	<b>15 575</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>116 498</b>

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

## CHANGES TO MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS

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

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

Period	Adjustment method
September 1996 - June 1997	Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 - June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 - June 2002	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2002 - June 2004	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)

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

## FURTHER INFORMATION

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

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	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.
<b>Average annual rate of growth</b>	<p>The average annual growth rate, <math>r</math>, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $\left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where <math>P_0</math> is the population at the start of the period, <math>P_n</math> is the population at the end of the period and <math>n</math> is the length of the period between <math>P_n</math> and <math>P_0</math> in years.</p>
<b>Average household size</b>	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
<b>Birth</b>	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.
<b>Category of movement</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permanent movements</li> <li>■ long-term movements (one year or more)</li> <li>■ short-term movements (less than one year).</li> </ul> <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	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.
<b>Household</b>	<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>
<b>Household estimate</b>	Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Household estimate <i>continued</i></b>	Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
<b>Household population</b>	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.
<b>Household size</b>	Household size refers to the number of persons per household.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	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.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	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.
<b>Intercensal error</b>	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.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Migration Adjustment</b>	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	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.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	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.
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

## GLOSSARY *continued*

**Permanent arrivals (settlers)** Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

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

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMIA.

**Permanent departures** Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.

**Population growth** For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.

**Population projections** Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

**Short-term arrivals** Short-term arrivals comprise:

- 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** Short-term departures comprise:

- 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** 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:

- The *direct method* — this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.
- The *indirect method* — this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

**State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence** State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:

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

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence</b> <i>continued</i>	case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
<b>Statistical District (S Dist)</b>	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).
<b>Statistical Division (SD)</b>	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).
<b>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</b>	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).
<b>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</b>	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).
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	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.





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