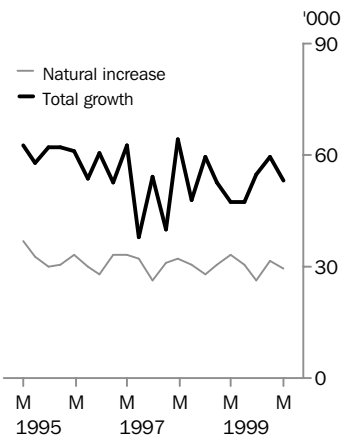


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

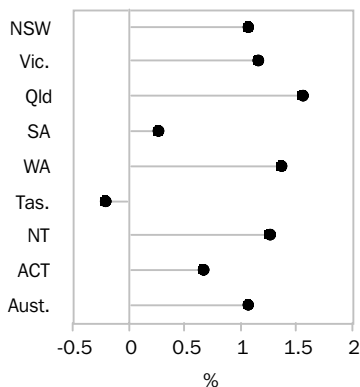
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Population growth



Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



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

MARCH QTR KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar Qtr 2000 '000	Change over previous year '000	%
New South Wales	6 448.8	67.3	1.1
Victoria	4 753.9	56.7	1.2
Queensland	3 549.3	56.0	1.6
South Australia	1 496.1	4.7	0.3
Western Australia	1 877.5	26.4	1.4
Tasmania	470.3	-0.8	-0.2
Northern Territory	194.5	2.5	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	311.1	2.3	0.7
Australia	19 104.6	215.0	1.1

MARCH QTR KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- Australia's preliminary estimated resident population at March 2000 was 19,104,600 persons.
- The population increased by 215,000 persons since March 1999 and 53,400 persons since December 1999.
- The national growth rate during the 12 months ended March 2000 was 1.1%, the same growth rate as for the preceding 12 months. Queensland had the highest growth rate (1.6%) while Tasmania had a negative growth rate (-0.2%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

- Preliminary net overseas migration for the year ended March 2000 was 97,100 persons. Permanent and long-term arrivals exceeded permanent and long-term departures by 105,700 persons while preliminary category jumping was negative at 8,600 persons.
- Natural increase for the year ended March 2000 was 117,900 persons, a decline of 3% from 121,700 in the previous 12 months.
- Western Australia experienced negative net interstate migration for the year to March 2000, the first time since 1993.

SPECIAL ARTICLE

- Looking into the future—Australian Population Projections: Australia's population is projected to grow from 19 million in 1999 to between 22.6 and 31.9 million in 2101. The contribution of natural increase to this growth will decline, becoming negative between 2033 and 2046. Population projections spanning the period from 1999 to 2101 for Australia and 2051 for the States and Territories were released on 17 August 2000.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 2000

14 December 2000

September 2000

22 March 2001

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In commentary based on the statistics in this publication, it is recommended that the relevant statistics be rounded. All data are affected by errors in reporting and processing. Registered birth, death, marriage and divorce data are also affected by delays in registration. These data, and overseas arrival and departure data, have had small values randomised to protect confidentiality. No reliance should be placed on statistics with small values.

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

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FINAL DATA

All estimated resident population (ERP), natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration and estimated resident household data prior to September Quarter 1996 are final.

Overseas arrivals and departures data are final.

Marriages and divorces data prior to March Quarter 2000 are final.

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REVISED DATA

All data for ERP (with the exception of table 5), natural increase and net overseas and net interstate migration from September Quarter 1998 to June Quarter 1999 have been revised.

The preliminary ERP at March 1999 has been revised downwards by around 28,800 persons—from a preliminary estimate of 18,918,400 to 18,889,500 persons. The main reason for the downward revision was the revised estimate of category jumping. Category jumpers are persons who change their travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Preliminary estimates for the 12 month period to March 1999 indicated that 26,800 people jumped category. Revised estimates show that category jumping was actually negative at 4,700, a turnaround of 31,500 persons. Both Australian residents (by extending their stay overseas) and overseas visitors (by returning overseas earlier than expected) contributed to this turnaround.

The downward revision to March 1999 ERP (28,800 persons) is reflected in subsequent quarterly estimates.

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PRELIMINARY DATA

ERP in major population centres at June 1999 (table 5) is preliminary. It is expected that this data will be revised in the June Quarter 2000 issue of this publication.

All data from September Quarter 1999 are preliminary for ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration.

Estimated resident household data are preliminary from 1997.

Marriages and divorces data are preliminary for March Quarter 2000.

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T.J. Skinner
Acting Australian Statistician

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ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at March 2000 was 19,104,600 persons, an increase of 215,000 since March 1999 and 53,400 persons since December 1999. The national growth rate during the 12 months to March 2000 was 1.1%, the same growth rate as for the preceding 12 months. Half of this growth resulted from the excess of births over deaths (0.6%) and half from net overseas migration (0.5%).

REVISIONS TO ERP (MARCH QUARTER, 1999)

The preliminary ERP at March 1999 has been revised downwards by around 28,800 persons—from a preliminary estimate of 18,918,400 to 18,889,500 persons. The main reason for the downward revision was the revised estimates of category jumping. Category jumpers are persons who change their travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. Preliminary estimates for the 12 month period to March 1999 indicated that 26,800 people jumped category. Revised estimates show that category jumping was actually negative at 4,700, a turnaround of 31,500 persons. Both Australian residents (by extending their stay overseas) and overseas visitors (by returning overseas earlier than expected) contributed to this turnaround.

The quarter experiencing the largest revision was March quarter 1999 when the turnaround was around 23,000 persons. Overseas visitors were the main contributors to this turnaround. It had been expected that around 3,400 overseas visitors would extend their stay in Australia. However, the revised figures indicated that around 15,700 actually shortened their visit.

The downward revision to March 1999 ERP (28,800 persons) is reflected in subsequent quarterly estimates.

COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase for the year to March 2000 was 117,900 persons, a 3% decrease from 121,700 in the year to March 1999. The decline was due to a decrease of 2,000 births and an increase of 1,800 deaths. The number of births decreased from 249,500 in the year to March 1999 to 247,500 for the year to March 2000. The number of deaths increased over this period from 127,800 in 1999 to 129,600 in 2000.

Preliminary net overseas migration increased by 14% (11,600 persons) from 85,500 in the year to March 1999 to 97,100 in the year to March 2000. In the year to March 2000 net overseas migration comprised 297,400 permanent and long-term arrivals, 191,700 permanent and long-term departures and a preliminary estimate of –8,600 category jumpers.

Changes to the size of Australia's population are brought about in two ways—natural increase and net overseas migration. Currently both natural increase and net overseas migration make positive contributions to population change. According to the ABS population projections 1999–2101, based on current trends in birth and death rates and the level of overseas migration, the ageing of Australia's population will result in an increasing number of deaths while the number of births will decline slightly, causing natural increase to fall to zero between 2033 and 2046 depending on the projection series. Beyond this point, only net overseas migration would contribute to population growth. For further information see the special article, *Looking into the Future—Australian Population Projections*, included in this issue.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

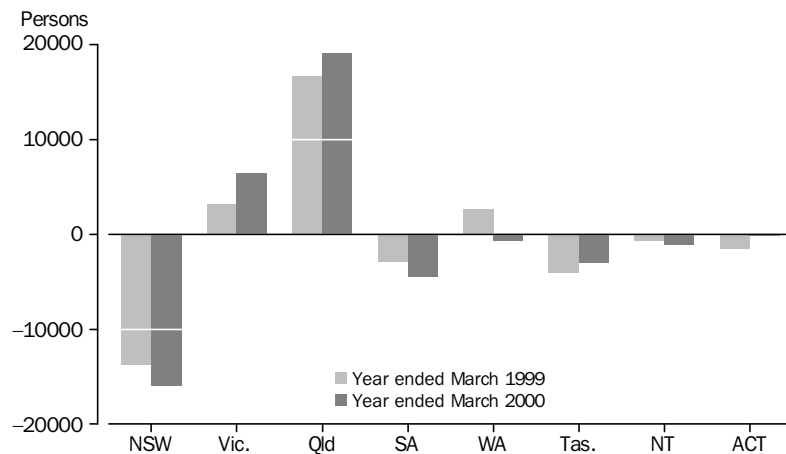
Queensland recorded the highest growth rate among all States and Territories for the year to March 2000 at 1.6%. Western Australia (1.4%) and the Northern Territory (1.3%) were the next highest, followed by Victoria (1.2%), New South Wales (1.1%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.7%) and South Australia (0.3%). Tasmania was the only State or Territory to have experienced negative growth at -0.2% (-770 persons). Tasmania's population growth has been negative from the December quarter 1996.

The population of Australia's States and Territories at March 2000 was as follows: New South Wales 6,448,800, Victoria 4,753,900, Queensland 3,549,300, South Australia 1,496,100, Western Australia 1,877,500, Tasmania 470,300, Northern Territory 194,500 and the Australian Capital Territory 311,100.

March quarter 2000 was the third successive quarter that net interstate migration for Western Australia was negative (-300 persons). September quarter 1999 was the first negative quarter (-110 persons) since March quarter 1993 (-1,300).

Queensland received the highest number of net interstate migrants during the 12 months ended March 2000, 19,000 persons. This number was 14% higher than the gain for the previous 12 months, 16,700 persons. For the 12 months ended March 2000, Victoria was the only other State or Territory to record net interstate migration gains. Net interstate migration almost doubled in Victoria, rising from 3,300 in the year ended March 1999 to 6,400 in the year ended March 2000. The largest net interstate migration loss in this period was experienced by New South Wales, 15,900 persons. This figure was 16% greater than the loss for the previous 12 months, 13,700 persons. Net interstate migration losses for the period were also experienced by South Australia (-4,500), Western Australia (-720), Tasmania (-3,000), Northern Territory (-1,100), and the Australian Capital Territory (-230).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and Territories



HOUSEHOLDS

At June 1999 the estimated number of households was 7,185,500 and the estimated resident population of occupied private dwellings was 18.6 million. This equates to an average household size of 2.6 persons per household. At June 1995, the average household size was 2.7 persons.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE—AUSTRALIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS

AUSTRALIA

Population projections spanning the period from 1999 to 2101 for Australia and 2051 for the States and Territories and capital cities/balance of States were released on 17 August 2000. The projections use a combination of assumptions of future fertility and mortality rates and varying levels of migration to project the possible size, structure and distribution of Australia's population into the next century.

Three main series have been published. Series I assumes a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.75 babies per woman and net overseas migration of 110,000 per year. Series II assumes TFR falling to 1.6 in 2008 and then remaining constant and net overseas migration of 90,000, while Series III assumes a TFR of 1.6 from 2008 and net overseas migration of 70,000. All series assume that life expectancy at birth will increase to 83.3 years for males and 86.6 years for females in 2051, then remaining constant until 2101. Net overseas migration levels are phased in and remain constant from 2002.

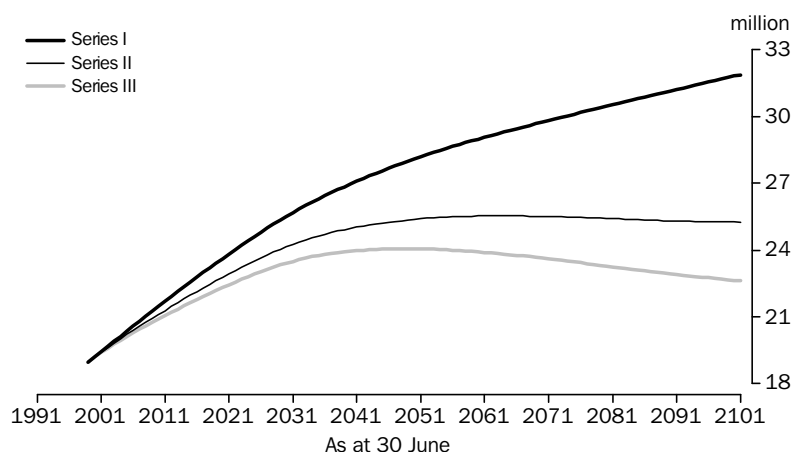
In 1998 the TFR was 1.76 babies per woman and life expectancy at birth was 75.9 for males and 81.5 for females. Net overseas migration for 1998–99 was 85,100 (revised) but the average level for the last 20 years was 95,000.

Population size and growth

Australia's population is projected to grow from 19 million in 1999 to between 24.1 and 28.2 million in 2051, and to between 22.6 and 31.9 million in 2101. The contribution of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) to this growth would decline throughout the projection period, becoming negative between 2033 and 2046. After this time, all growth would result from net overseas migration.

Throughout the 1990s, Australia's annual population growth rate has consistently exceeded 1%. While growth rates of this magnitude are projected to continue for about the next 10 years, these would decline throughout the remainder of the projection period to between 0.4 and –0.6% by 2051.

PROJECTED POPULATION, AUSTRALIA



Population ageing

Of all the changes that are projected to occur in Australia's population, ageing is the most dramatic, resulting in major changes to the age structure of the population. The projections show that the ageing of Australia's population, which is already evident, will continue. This is the inevitable result of fertility remaining at low levels over a long period associated with increasing life expectancy. As growth slows, the population ages progressively with the median age of 35 years in 1999 increasing to 40–42 years in 2021 and 44–47 years in 2051.

Older people

The population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase rapidly throughout the first half of the period both in terms of numbers and as a proportion of the total population, from 2.3 million in 1999 to about 4.2 million in 2021 and between 6.4 and 6.8 million in 2051. By 2101, the size of this group would range from 6.2 to 7.9 million. As a proportion of the population, this represents increases from 12% in 1999 to 18–19% in 2021, 24–27% in 2051 and 25–28% in 2101.

The growth rate of this group increases rapidly in the early years of the projection, peaking in 2012 at just over 4%, when the large cohort born in 1947, part of the post World War II 'baby boom', turns 65. Growth continues at about 3% each year for the following 15 years as successive cohorts of the baby boom move into the age group. The growth rate then declines, reaching 0.4–0.7% in 2051 and –0.1–0.2% in 2101.

The very old population

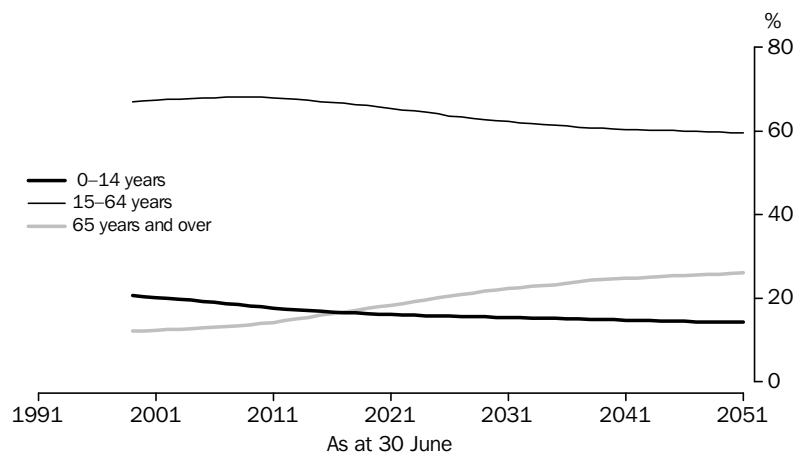
In 1999 the 85 years and over age group was relatively small, at 241,000 (1.3% of the total population). This group is projected to experience the highest growth of all age groups within the population, with peaks in 2006 (6%) and 2032 (7%). These peaks represent the cohorts born in 1921 and 1947, parts of the post World War I and World War II baby booms, respectively. Under all three series, this group is projected to more than double in size within 25 years, and reach approximately 1.3 million in 2051 and 1.3–1.6 million in 2101. Growth of this magnitude has important implications for the provision of health services and appropriate housing, given that non-private dwellings are the most common form of housing for people in this age group.

The other noticeable change in this age group is the decreasing proportion of women, which is associated with the increase in life expectancy of men and the narrowing gap in life expectancy between men and women. In 1999, 69% of the population aged 85 years and over were women. In all series this proportion is projected to fall to 63% in 2021, 59% in 2051 and 57% in 2101.

Population aged 15–64 years

The population aged 15–64 years, which encompasses much of the working-age population, made up 67% of Australia's population in 1999. This proportion would increase over the first ten years of the projection under all the main series to reach 68% in 2008. It would then decline to 65% in 2021, 59–60% in 2051 and 58–59% in 2101.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS, SERIES II



STATES AND TERRITORIES

Series II shows the population increasing over the next 50 years in all States and Territories, except Tasmania and South Australia. Between 1999 and 2051, the population of the Northern Territory is projected to increase by 92%, Queensland by 74% and Western Australia by 63%, well above the growth projected for Australia (34%). One outcome of this is that the geographic distribution of Australia's population is projected to be noticeably different in 50 years time.

Changing State share

New South Wales is projected to remain the most populous State in Australia, although New South Wales' share of Australia's population is expected to fall slightly from 34% in 1999 to 32% in 2051. In Series II, Victoria would be replaced by Queensland as the second most populous State in 2038 with Victoria's share of Australia's population decreasing from 25% to 22% over the next 50 years and Queensland's share increasing from 19% to 24% over the same period.

In Series II, Western Australia increases its share of Australia's population from 10% in 1999 to 12% in 2051 while South Australia's share falls from 8% to 6% over the same period. Similarly, Tasmania's share is set to decline in this series from 2.5% in 1999 to 1.3% in 2051. In contrast, the Northern Territory, which in 2046 is projected to overtake Tasmania in terms of population size, is set to increase its share of Australia's population from 1.0% to 1.5%. Series II projects that the Australian Capital Territory will decline in share from 1.6% to 1.5% over the next 50 years.

CHANGES IN ORDER OF POPULATION SIZE

	Series I	Series II	Series III
Change in order	year	year	year
States and Territories			
Queensland overtakes Victoria	2026	2038	(a)
Australian Capital Territory overtakes Tasmania	2041	2041	2047
Northern Territory overtakes Australian Capital Territory	2048	(a)	2048
Northern Territory overtakes Tasmania	2044	2046	2047
Capital cities/balances of States			
Darwin overtakes Hobart	2038	2040	2045

(a) Event does not occur during the 1999–2051 projection period.

Increasing capital city growth and share

In Series II, all of the capital cities will experience larger percentage growth than their respective balances, resulting in the further concentration of Australia's population within the capital cities. In 1999, 64% of Australians lived in capital cities, but by 2051, this could increase to 68%.

In this series Sydney and Melbourne remain the two most populous cities in Australia at 5.9 and 4.4 million, respectively in 2051, followed by Brisbane (2.9 million), Perth (2.2 million), Adelaide (1.1 million), the Australian Capital Territory (371,700), Darwin (192,200) and Hobart (146,200). In Series II Darwin overtakes Hobart, in terms of population size, in 2040.

Impact of international migration

Net overseas migration can have a large impact on population size over time, although its impact varies considerably across the States and Territories. The analysis below looks at the difference in the size of the 2051 population produced by use of the high net overseas migration assumption and the assumption that provides for zero gains. For the purpose of this analysis, the fertility and net interstate migration assumptions are held constant so that the impact of net overseas migration can be isolated. In reality it is unlikely that this would be the case.

Currently, New South Wales receives the largest amount of net overseas migration of all the States and Territories. In the last three years (1996–97 to 1998–99) New South Wales received 43% of Australia's net overseas migration, followed by Victoria (23%), Queensland (16%), Western Australia (14%), South Australia (4%), the Northern Territory (0.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.3%) and Tasmania (0.1%).

The three largest States are projected to continue to make the largest population gains from net overseas migration over the next 50 years. For New South Wales, the high net overseas migration assumption adds 3.3–3.4 million more people to the 2051 population than if there had been zero net overseas migration during the projection period, a difference of 36–38%. Similarly, if there were no net overseas migration over the next 50 years, Victoria's population in 2051 would have 1.8–1.9 million fewer people, 27–33% fewer people than if the high assumption had been used. Queensland could also expect to gain 1.3 million people over the next 50 years through net overseas migration under the same scenario, 18–22% more than if there were no gains from net overseas migration.

While the net overseas migration gains projected for South Australia are smaller in number, they could increase the size of the population by 17–20% by 2051. South Australia could gain between 272,200 and 285,900 people from net overseas migration over the next 50 years. Western Australia is projected to make more substantial gains during the projection period, with the high net overseas migration assumption adding 1.1 million to the population by 2051, 32–35% more than if there were zero net overseas migration.

Net overseas migration has a much smaller impact on the population size of the smaller States and Territories. The Northern Territory is projected to add between 61,700 and 69,300 to its population by 2051 under the high assumption, 14–22% more than if there were no net overseas migration gains. For the Australian Capital Territory, the high assumption adds between 33,600 and 38,200 to the 2051 population, 8–13% more than if there had been no net overseas migration. Tasmania is projected to make the smallest gains from net overseas migration. Under the high assumption, between 17,600 and 20,100 people will be added to the population by 2051, 5–7% more than if there were no gains.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information on population projections see *Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2101* (Cat. no. 3222.0) released on 17 August 2000.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE.....						POPULATION.....		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net permanent and long-term movement '000	Category jumping '000	Net overseas migration '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year '000	Growth on previous year %
1993-1994	258.3	123.5	134.8	67.4	-20.8	46.5	17 854.7	187.6	1.06
1994-1995	258.2	126.2	132.0	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18 071.8	217.0	1.22
1995-1996	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18 310.7	238.9	1.32
1996-1997	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18 524.2	213.4	1.17
1997-1998	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	7.2	86.4	18 730.4	206.2	1.11
1998-1999	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	-11.4	85.1	18 937.2	206.8	1.10
1994	258.4	127.0	131.4	80.2	-24.7	55.5	17 951.5	191.5	1.08
1995	254.9	125.1	129.8	104.6	2.3	106.9	18 196.1	244.6	1.36
1996	252.9	128.2	124.7	103.1	-5.6	97.4	18 423.6	227.5	1.25
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	83.7	-11.3	72.4	18 618.3	194.7	1.06
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	14.3	103.1	18 842.2	223.9	1.20
1999	250.7	129.3	121.5	103.3	-15.9	87.5	19 051.2	208.9	1.11
1998									
June	62.1	31.8	30.3	8.5	9.2	17.7	18 730.4	206.2	1.11
September	64.1	36.4	27.7	26.5	5.1	31.6	18 789.6	211.1	1.14
December	61.3	30.8	30.5	20.1	2.0	22.1	18 842.2	223.9	1.20
1999									
March	62.0	28.8	33.2	35.1	-21.0	14.1	18 889.5	207.2	1.11
June	62.5	32.2	30.3	14.8	2.5	17.3	18 937.2	206.8	1.10
September	62.5	36.4	26.2	29.2	-0.8	28.5	18 991.8	202.2	1.08
December	63.6	31.9	31.8	24.2	3.4	27.6	19 051.2	208.9	1.11
2000									
March	58.8	29.2	29.7	37.4	-13.7	23.7	19 104.6	215.0	1.14

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

<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(a)</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
NATURAL INCREASE									
1993-1994	44 232	32 576	26 180	8 006	14 499	3 116	2 880	3 290	134 818
1994-1995	42 687	31 346	26 047	7 953	14 794	2 976	2 882	3 250	131 978
1995-1996	40 352	28 497	25 290	7 500	13 953	2 521	2 829	3 062	124 038
1996-1997	42 740	28 662	25 580	6 951	14 158	2 444	2 733	3 043	126 362
1997-1998	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	119 850
1998-1999	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	121 687
1998									
June	9 858	6 773	6 507	1 471	3 731	499	738	712	30 298
September	9 028	6 213	5 820	1 279	3 408	605	609	682	27 651
December	10 756	6 798	5 673	1 720	3 558	660	597	770	30 540
1999									
March	10 722	7 680	6 817	2 100	3 688	680	742	759	33 194
June	10 055	6 385	6 117	1 652	3 855	713	801	721	30 302
September	8 127	6 218	5 176	1 515	3 355	520	610	648	26 180
December	13 411	6 334	5 554	1 540	3 197	462	609	660	31 774
2000									
March	7 635	7 213	6 819	1 998	3 930	648	734	700	29 682
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1993-1994	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	- 418	46 549
1994-1995	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	80 125
1995-1996	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	104 137
1996-1997	37 291	21 080	12 622	3 104	12 267	252	541	-76	87 079
1997-1998	34 899	20 801	13 800	3 390	12 834	84	644	-90	86 354
1998-1999	36 942	21 602	11 744	2 108	12 157	114	955	- 481	85 120
1998									
June	7 550	3 521	3 216	551	2 715	33	190	-83	17 685
September	13 929	7 946	4 259	386	4 806	156	212	-67	31 629
December	8 350	6 206	2 745	1 426	2 495	364	396	93	22 066
1999									
March	5 491	4 547	2 116	67	2 260	- 226	77	- 214	14 099
June	9 172	2 903	2 624	229	2 596	- 180	270	- 293	17 326
September	12 176	7 203	3 927	784	3 918	31	312	130	28 473
December	14 184	6 185	3 569	808	2 813	51	118	- 144	27 582
2000									
March	8 385	7 863	3 149	662	3 492	6	78	67	23 699

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
1993-1994	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	- 875	- 426	0
1994-1995	-13 478	-22 020	40 224	-7 069	5 101	-2 656	384	- 486	0
1995-1996	-14 770	-12 800	32 614	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	- 656	0
1996-1997	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	0
1997-1998	-13 542	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	- 439	-2 698	0
1998-1999	-14 315	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	- 917	-1 213	0
1998									
June	-3 444	390	4 363	- 810	880	-1 111	-60	- 208	0
September	-2 948	- 109	3 759	- 422	1 176	- 829	-46	- 581	0
December	-4 105	2 091	4 798	- 901	132	-1 104	- 351	- 560	0
1999									
March	-3 218	884	3 816	- 682	431	- 951	- 166	- 114	0
June	-4 044	1 109	4 860	- 864	36	- 785	- 354	42	0
September	-3 262	1 015	4 177	- 600	- 107	- 675	- 357	- 191	0
December	-4 658	2 340	4 732	-1 291	- 350	- 780	94	-87	0
2000									
March	-3 909	1 903	5 272	-1 735	- 300	- 776	- 463	8	0
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)									
1993-1994	55 310	15 183	77 325	5 464	25 340	1 280	2 641	2 184	187 645
1994-1995	66 791	29 817	77 996	3 291	30 778	734	4 177	3 319	217 020
1995-1996	77 747	42 768	73 581	4 824	31 469	770	4 291	3 446	238 956
1996-1997	68 056	45 055	58 381	5 427	32 614	- 965	5 064	- 240	213 441
1997-1998	60 731	49 727	56 406	6 738	31 275	-1 778	3 030	46	206 204
1998-1999	63 188	52 653	53 404	5 990	28 441	- 897	2 787	1 238	206 807
1998									
June	13 964	10 684	14 086	1 212	7 326	- 579	868	421	47 983
September	20 009	14 050	13 838	1 243	9 390	-68	775	34	59 280
December	15 001	15 095	13 216	2 245	6 185	-80	642	303	52 606
1999									
March	12 995	13 111	12 749	1 485	6 379	- 497	653	431	47 293
June	15 183	10 397	13 601	1 017	6 487	- 252	717	470	47 628
September	17 041	14 436	13 280	1 699	7 166	- 124	565	587	54 653
December	22 937	14 859	13 855	1 057	5 660	- 267	821	429	59 356
2000									
March	12 111	16 979	15 240	925	7 122	- 122	349	775	53 381

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

(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 arise from retrospective adjustments (which are made after each Census) to compensate for any intercensal discrepancy.

POPULATION CHANGE, Rates

Financial year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE									
1993-1994	0.74	0.73	0.84	0.55	0.86	0.66	1.69	1.10	0.76
1994-1995	0.70	0.70	0.82	0.54	0.87	0.63	1.66	1.08	0.74
1995-1996	0.66	0.63	0.77	0.51	0.80	0.53	1.59	1.00	0.69
1996-1997	0.69	0.63	0.77	0.47	0.80	0.52	1.50	0.99	0.69
1997-1998	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	0.65
1998-1999	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.79	0.56	1.45	0.95	0.65
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1993-1994	0.37	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.40	0.04	0.11	-0.14	0.26
1994-1995	0.59	0.43	0.33	0.20	0.62	0.07	0.27	0.04	0.45
1995-1996	0.78	0.57	0.40	0.25	0.71	0.08	0.32	0.13	0.58
1996-1997	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.21	0.69	0.05	0.30	-0.02	0.48
1997-1998	0.56	0.45	0.41	0.23	0.71	0.02	0.34	-0.03	0.47
1998-1999	0.58	0.46	0.34	0.14	0.66	0.02	0.50	-0.16	0.45
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
1993-1994	-0.20	-0.65	1.44	-0.27	0.23	-0.45	-0.51	-0.14	0.00
1994-1995	-0.22	-0.49	1.26	-0.48	0.30	-0.56	0.22	-0.16	0.00
1995-1996	-0.24	-0.28	1.00	-0.42	0.23	-0.55	0.18	-0.22	0.00
1996-1997	-0.19	-0.10	0.60	-0.31	0.35	-0.77	0.98	-1.04	0.00
1997-1998	-0.22	0.03	0.53	-0.22	0.26	-0.84	-0.23	-0.88	0.00
1998-1999	-0.23	0.09	0.50	-0.19	0.10	-0.78	-0.48	-0.39	0.00
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)									
1993-1994	0.92	0.34	2.49	0.37	1.51	0.27	1.55	0.73	1.06
1994-1995	1.10	0.66	2.45	0.22	1.81	0.16	2.41	1.10	1.22
1995-1996	1.27	0.95	2.25	0.33	1.82	0.16	2.42	1.13	1.32
1996-1997	1.10	0.99	1.75	0.37	1.85	-0.20	2.78	-0.08	1.17
1997-1998	0.97	1.08	1.66	0.46	1.74	-0.38	1.62	0.01	1.11
1998-1999	1.00	1.13	1.55	0.40	1.55	-0.19	1.47	0.40	1.10

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

(c) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of natural increase and net migration rates arise from retrospective adjustments (which are made after each Census) to compensate for any intercensal discrepancy.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and Territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
1993–1994	3 012 102	2 220 054	1 597 029	725 999	856 492	233 862	90 992	149 979	8 888 066
1994–1995	3 044 428	2 233 428	1 636 329	727 064	871 963	234 048	93 264	151 454	8 993 604
1995–1996	3 081 044	2 252 649	1 673 040	729 149	887 577	234 302	95 668	152 953	9 108 055
1996–1997	3 114 709	2 275 172	1 701 396	731 842	904 382	233 661	98 384	152 970	9 214 210
1997–1998	3 146 345	2 301 029	1 728 948	735 056	920 549	232 604	100 257	153 402	9 319 897
1998–1999	3 179 227	2 328 131	1 755 147	737 893	935 288	231 976	101 896	154 051	9 425 310
1994	3 026 780	2 225 627	1 615 056	726 344	863 240	233 955	91 851	150 326	8 934 770
1995	3 064 014	2 243 276	1 655 471	727 814	879 564	234 220	94 866	151 850	9 052 732
1996	3 098 883	2 263 984	1 687 647	730 098	896 075	234 117	97 183	153 292	9 162 964
1997	3 128 967	2 286 347	1 714 917	733 027	911 349	233 207	99 298	152 737	9 261 552
1998	3 164 517	2 315 603	1 742 186	736 602	928 394	232 437	101 041	153 566	9 376 059
1999	3 199 810	2 343 151	1 768 176	739 314	941 646	231 654	102 822	154 619	9 482 898
1998									
June	3 146 345	2 301 029	1 728 948	735 056	920 549	232 604	100 257	153 402	9 319 897
September	3 156 686	2 308 352	1 735 623	735 626	925 367	232 586	100 723	153 517	9 350 193
December	3 164 517	2 315 603	1 742 186	736 602	928 394	232 437	101 041	153 566	9 376 059
1999									
March	3 171 030	2 322 668	1 748 643	737 307	931 906	232 160	101 405	153 886	9 400 703
June	3 179 227	2 328 131	1 755 147	737 893	935 288	231 976	101 896	154 051	9 425 310
September	3 188 254	2 335 774	1 761 531	738 825	938 750	231 887	102 270	154 404	9 453 399
December	3 199 810	2 343 151	1 768 176	739 314	941 646	231 654	102 822	154 619	9 482 898
2000									
March	3 206 357	2 352 283	1 775 649	739 797	945 331	231 545	103 003	154 924	9 510 593
FEMALES									
1993–1994	3 048 088	2 267 516	1 590 084	740 139	846 517	239 077	82 383	151 507	8 966 672
1994–1995	3 082 553	2 283 959	1 628 780	742 365	861 824	239 625	84 288	153 351	9 078 154
1995–1996	3 123 684	2 307 506	1 665 650	745 104	877 679	240 141	86 175	155 298	9 202 659
1996–1997	3 158 075	2 330 038	1 695 675	747 838	893 488	239 817	88 523	155 041	9 309 945
1997–1998	3 187 170	2 353 908	1 724 529	751 362	908 596	239 096	89 680	154 655	9 410 462
1998–1999	3 217 476	2 379 459	1 751 734	754 515	922 298	238 827	90 828	155 244	9 511 856
1994	3 063 478	2 274 727	1 607 950	741 192	853 355	239 435	83 110	152 077	9 016 711
1995	3 104 806	2 296 520	1 647 881	743 431	869 755	239 916	85 613	153 972	9 143 322
1996	3 143 051	2 319 461	1 681 515	746 480	885 793	240 119	87 398	155 398	9 260 652
1997	3 171 503	2 341 052	1 710 196	749 405	900 247	239 411	89 035	154 470	9 356 770
1998	3 204 008	2 368 479	1 738 345	753 304	916 326	239 115	90 313	154 828	9 466 186
1999	3 236 871	2 393 734	1 765 840	755 850	928 766	238 758	91 288	155 692	9 568 277
1998									
June	3 187 170	2 353 908	1 724 529	751 362	908 596	239 096	89 680	154 655	9 410 462
September	3 196 838	2 360 635	1 731 692	752 035	913 168	239 046	89 989	154 574	9 439 446
December	3 204 008	2 368 479	1 738 345	753 304	916 326	239 115	90 313	154 828	9 466 186
1999									
March	3 210 490	2 374 525	1 744 637	754 084	919 193	238 895	90 602	154 939	9 488 835
June	3 217 476	2 379 459	1 751 734	754 515	922 298	238 827	90 828	155 244	9 511 856
September	3 225 490	2 386 252	1 758 630	755 282	926 002	238 792	91 019	155 478	9 538 420
December	3 236 871	2 393 734	1 765 840	755 850	928 766	238 758	91 288	155 692	9 568 277
2000									
March	3 242 435	2 401 581	1 773 607	756 292	932 203	238 745	91 456	156 162	9 593 963

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and Territories *continued*

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
1993–1994	6 060 190	4 487 570	3 187 113	1 466 138	1 703 009	472 939	173 375	301 486	17 854 738
1994–1995	6 126 981	4 517 387	3 265 109	1 469 429	1 733 787	473 673	177 552	304 805	18 071 758
1995–1996	6 204 728	4 560 155	3 338 690	1 474 253	1 765 256	474 443	181 843	308 251	18 310 714
1996–1997	6 272 784	4 605 210	3 397 071	1 479 680	1 797 870	473 478	186 907	308 011	18 524 155
1997–1998	6 333 515	4 654 937	3 453 477	1 486 418	1 829 145	471 700	189 937	308 057	18 730 359
1998–1999	6 396 703	4 707 590	3 506 881	1 492 408	1 857 586	470 803	192 724	309 295	18 937 166
1994	6 090 258	4 500 354	3 223 006	1 467 536	1 716 595	473 390	174 961	302 403	17 951 481
1995	6 168 820	4 539 796	3 303 352	1 471 245	1 749 319	474 136	180 479	305 822	18 196 054
1996	6 241 934	4 583 445	3 369 162	1 476 578	1 781 868	474 236	184 581	308 690	18 423 616
1997	6 300 470	4 627 399	3 425 113	1 482 432	1 811 596	472 618	188 333	307 207	18 618 322
1998	6 368 525	4 684 082	3 480 531	1 489 906	1 844 720	471 552	191 354	308 394	18 842 245
1999	6 436 681	4 736 885	3 534 016	1 495 164	1 870 412	470 412	194 110	310 311	19 051 175
1998									
June	6 333 515	4 654 937	3 453 477	1 486 418	1 829 145	471 700	189 937	308 057	18 730 359
September	6 353 524	4 668 987	3 467 315	1 487 661	1 838 535	471 632	190 712	308 091	18 789 639
December	6 368 525	4 684 082	3 480 531	1 489 906	1 844 720	471 552	191 354	308 394	18 842 245
1999									
March	6 381 520	4 697 193	3 493 280	1 491 391	1 851 099	471 055	192 007	308 825	18 889 538
June	6 396 703	4 707 590	3 506 881	1 492 408	1 857 586	470 803	192 724	309 295	18 937 166
September	6 413 744	4 722 026	3 520 161	1 494 107	1 864 752	470 679	193 289	309 882	18 991 819
December	6 436 681	4 736 885	3 534 016	1 495 164	1 870 412	470 412	194 110	310 311	19 051 175
2000									
March	6 448 792	4 753 864	3 549 256	1 496 089	1 877 534	470 290	194 459	311 086	19 104 556

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Major Population Centres(a)—at 30 June

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS						
Sydney	3 769 641	3 821 233	3 881 136	3 933 724	3 981 641	4 041 381
Melbourne	3 213 021	3 243 707	3 283 278	3 321 788	3 367 005	3 417 218
Brisbane	1 455 195	1 486 730	1 519 991	1 546 244	1 573 304	1 601 417
Adelaide	1 071 672	1 074 679	1 078 437	1 082 439	1 087 710	1 092 857
Perth	1 246 266	1 271 738	1 295 092	1 318 781	1 340 261	1 364 188
Hobart	194 519	195 026	195 718	195 468	194 896	194 166
Darwin	79 012	80 385	82 232	84 591	86 550	88 124
Canberra	301 131	304 463	307 917	307 681	307 732	309 850
OTHER						
Newcastle (b)	454 243	458 218	463 388	468 743	473 301	479 308
Gold Coast-Tweed (b)	321 860	340 725	354 110	367 299	378 892	391 236
Canberra-Queanbeyan (b)	337 404	341 207	345 061	345 354	345 761	348 580
Wollongong (b)	250 519	252 813	255 744	257 995	259 730	262 646
Sunshine Coast (b)	142 166	150 496	156 407	162 020	167 648	172 928
Geelong (b)	151 571	151 638	152 245	153 022	153 952	156 143
Townsville (b)	119 189	121 081	122 415	123 328	124 776	127 174
Cairns (b)	97 846	102 850	106 694	109 404	111 823	113 954
Launceston (b)	98 216	98 567	98 829	98 668	98 313	98 160
Albury-Wodonga (b)	91 098	92 024	92 668	93 235	94 104	94 279
Toowoomba City (c)	85 848	85 878	86 569	86 605	86 896	87 236
Ballarat (b)	78 531	78 529	79 109	79 605	80 228	81 065
Burnie-Devonport (b)	79 229	79 117	79 175	78 942	78 574	78 147
Bendigo (b)	73 631	73 759	74 192	74 959	75 761	76 572
La Trobe Valley (b)	77 266	76 322	75 467	75 372	75 060	74 368
Bathurst-Orange (b)	70 713	71 228	71 638	72 106	72 933	73 814
Mackay (b)	57 972	59 414	61 078	62 379	63 495	64 916
Rockhampton (b)	64 343	64 315	64 518	64 412	64 383	64 344
Hastings (d)	54 234	56 115	57 228	58 228	59 845	61 298
Coffs Harbour (d)	54 697	56 167	57 283	58 279	59 140	59 747
Wagga (d)	55 834	55 856	56 080	56 174	56 494	56 303
Bundaberg (b)	51 953	53 001	54 051	54 754	55 219	55 781
Greater Taree (d)	43 338	43 485	43 546	43 519	43 671	44 149
Mildura (b)	40 342	40 567	41 130	41 821	42 647	43 448
Lismore (d)	43 455	43 573	43 551	43 478	43 479	43 300
Shepparton (b)	40 729	41 112	41 139	41 444	41 857	42 349
Gladstone (b)	35 660	36 541	37 347	38 004	38 604	39 100
Dubbo (d)	35 594	36 113	36 533	36 717	36 983	37 484
Tamworth (d)	35 926	35 724	35 580	35 227	35 281	35 880
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (d)	27 774	28 768	29 587	30 483	31 352	31 939

(a) Based on 1998 Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

(c) Statistical Subdivision.

(d) Statistical Local Area.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—Preliminary: at 30 June 1999

Age	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory (a)	Australia (b)
MALES									
0-4	221 632	158 153	123 923	48 145	65 434	16 209	9 084	10 790	653 488
5-9	228 615	165 919	130 894	50 965	68 445	17 560	9 034	11 070	682 664
10-14	223 731	161 978	129 081	51 664	70 245	17 700	8 030	11 124	673 735
15-19	225 778	164 561	132 843	51 412	69 914	17 566	7 567	12 828	682 592
20-24	225 974	174 825	128 976	51 286	71 805	15 163	8 923	14 284	691 325
25-29	247 308	186 574	138 061	54 330	74 833	15 420	10 571	13 004	740 253
334	236 062	177 675	127 808	53 681	70 689	15 294	9 257	11 775	702 394
339	255 726	184 722	137 286	57 917	75 678	17 862	9 025	12 270	750 642
444	238 875	174 092	130 176	55 472	72 022	17 628	7 707	11 561	707 662
449	222 378	161 391	124 561	52 701	67 993	16 720	6 984	11 643	664 550
554	206 202	148 419	115 909	48 777	60 621	15 281	5 918	10 635	611 864
559	158 858	114 669	87 365	37 186	44 876	12 093	4 104	7 042	466 270
664	130 691	94 858	69 042	31 249	35 352	10 001	2 314	5 091	378 638
669	116 262	85 041	58 561	28 844	29 637	9 027	1 450	3 884	332 726
774	101 891	73 988	50 750	26 827	24 749	7 785	983	3 104	290 080
779	75 253	53 935	37 195	19 952	17 685	5 636	523	2 260	212 445
884	39 437	27 950	19 838	10 560	8 908	3 092	229	1 060	111 081
85 and over	24 554	19 381	12 878	6 925	6 402	1 939	193	626	72 901
All ages	3 179 227	2 328 131	1 755 147	737 893	935 288	231 976	101 896	154 051	9 425 310
FEMALES									
0-4	210 825	149 345	117 830	46 022	61 742	15 373	8 481	10 369	620 101
5-9	217 147	157 607	124 506	48 311	64 778	16 591	8 378	10 727	648 219
10-14	213 517	155 122	122 073	48 963	66 783	17 091	7 465	10 794	641 992
15-19	214 180	157 811	125 527	49 288	65 940	16 951	7 015	11 568	648 380
20-24	218 587	167 569	125 120	48 428	67 885	14 750	7 837	13 024	663 257
25-29	248 403	186 122	136 228	52 440	71 363	16 005	9 524	13 157	733 363
334	236 656	181 447	128 549	53 023	69 303	16 123	8 579	12 164	706 004
339	254 383	187 302	139 312	58 441	74 660	18 625	8 055	12 635	753 568
444	238 135	176 533	130 717	56 080	71 804	17 940	6 971	12 380	710 706
449	220 757	164 621	122 514	53 683	66 279	16 750	6 019	12 104	662 831
554	198 358	147 675	110 532	48 969	56 265	15 085	4 711	10 507	592 163
559	154 145	113 036	82 604	37 196	41 983	11 878	2 900	6 866	450 656
664	131 505	96 830	66 557	32 448	34 641	10 136	1 767	4 947	378 852
669	121 817	90 079	59 234	30 570	30 379	9 450	1 178	4 002	346 720
774	117 014	85 765	55 803	30 571	27 180	8 771	818	3 655	329 585
779	100 326	73 381	46 982	26 932	22 832	7 774	538	3 118	281 885
884	63 969	45 675	30 432	17 045	14 329	5 104	316	1 796	178 671
85 and over	57 752	43 539	27 214	16 105	14 152	4 430	276	1 431	164 903
All ages	3 217 476	2 379 459	1 751 734	754 515	922 298	238 827	90 828	155 244	9 511 856

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—Preliminary: at 30 June 1999 *continued*

Age	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0-4	432 457	307 498	241 753	94 167	127 176	31 582	17 565	21 159	1 273 589
5-9	445 762	323 526	255 400	99 276	133 223	34 151	17 412	21 797	1 330 883
10-14	437 248	317 100	251 154	100 627	137 028	34 791	15 495	21 918	1 315 727
15-19	439 958	322 372	258 370	100 700	135 854	34 517	14 582	24 396	1 330 972
20-24	444 561	342 394	254 096	99 714	139 690	29 913	16 760	27 308	1 354 582
25-29	495 711	372 696	274 289	106 770	146 196	31 425	20 095	26 161	1 473 616
30-34	472 718	359 122	256 357	106 704	139 992	31 417	17 836	23 939	1 408 398
35-39	510 109	372 024	276 598	116 358	150 338	36 487	17 080	24 905	1 504 210
40-44	477 010	350 625	260 893	111 552	143 826	35 568	14 678	23 941	1 418 368
45-49	443 135	326 012	247 075	106 384	134 272	33 470	13 003	23 747	1 327 381
50-54	404 560	296 094	226 441	97 746	116 886	30 366	10 629	21 142	1 204 027
55-59	313 003	227 705	169 969	74 382	86 859	23 971	7 004	13 908	916 926
60-64	262 196	191 688	135 599	63 697	69 993	20 137	4 081	10 038	757 490
65-69	238 079	175 120	117 795	59 414	60 016	18 477	2 628	7 886	679 446
70-74	218 905	159 753	106 553	57 398	51 929	16 556	1 801	6 759	619 665
75-79	175 579	127 316	84 177	46 884	40 517	13 410	1 061	5 378	494 330
80-84	103 406	73 625	50 270	27 605	23 237	8 196	545	2 856	289 752
85 and over	82 306	62 920	40 092	23 030	20 554	6 369	469	2 057	237 804
All ages	6 396 703	4 707 590	3 506 881	1 492 408	1 857 586	470 803	192 724	309 295	18 937 166

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Age Groups—at 30 June

Age group (years)	1995					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
						%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0-4	666 703	665 611	663 326	658 557	653 488	3.69	3.64	3.58	3.52	3.45
5-9	662 592	669 251	674 264	679 115	682 664	3.67	3.65	3.64	3.63	3.60
10-14	664 089	670 227	671 797	671 916	673 735	3.67	3.66	3.63	3.59	3.56
15-19	650 877	655 345	663 680	674 294	682 592	3.60	3.58	3.58	3.60	3.60
20-24	725 107	708 906	697 074	691 414	691 325	4.01	3.87	3.76	3.69	3.65
25-29	691 428	710 454	727 726	737 171	740 253	3.83	3.88	3.93	3.94	3.91
30-34	730 523	720 725	710 389	703 307	702 394	4.04	3.94	3.83	3.75	3.71
35-39	710 843	726 660	737 306	745 555	750 642	3.93	3.97	3.98	3.98	3.96
40-44	665 597	676 137	688 428	698 248	707 662	3.68	3.69	3.72	3.73	3.74
45-49	635 263	654 234	649 590	654 875	664 550	3.52	3.57	3.51	3.50	3.51
50-54	496 254	517 520	557 455	591 213	611 864	2.75	2.83	3.01	3.16	3.23
55-59	406 724	419 859	432 830	446 092	466 270	2.25	2.29	2.34	2.38	2.46
60-64	353 505	353 827	360 382	368 937	378 638	1.96	1.93	1.95	1.97	2.00
65-69	335 187	337 445	336 529	334 283	332 726	1.85	1.84	1.82	1.78	1.76
70-74	270 031	276 105	281 090	286 022	290 080	1.49	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.53
75-79	169 506	179 593	189 861	200 522	212 445	0.94	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.12
80-84	102 606	105 855	108 495	110 080	111 081	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59
85 and over	56 769	60 301	63 988	68 296	72 901	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38
All ages	8 993 604	9 108 055	9 214 210	9 319 897	9 425 310	49.77	49.74	49.74	49.76	49.77
FEMALES										
0-4	632 821	631 438	628 962	624 234	620 101	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.33	3.27
5-9	630 089	636 798	640 884	645 215	648 219	3.49	3.48	3.46	3.44	3.42
10-14	631 824	637 990	640 312	640 736	641 992	3.50	3.48	3.46	3.42	3.39
15-19	618 363	623 774	630 243	639 297	648 380	3.42	3.41	3.40	3.41	3.42
20-24	704 414	687 960	674 613	665 691	663 257	3.90	3.76	3.64	3.55	3.50
25-29	687 335	707 561	724 812	733 145	733 363	3.80	3.86	3.91	3.91	3.87
30-34	731 083	723 796	714 205	706 925	706 004	4.05	3.95	3.86	3.77	3.73
35-39	712 394	729 327	740 902	748 913	753 568	3.94	3.98	4.00	4.00	3.98
40-44	667 664	678 946	692 235	702 629	710 706	3.69	3.71	3.74	3.75	3.75
45-49	616 566	639 704	640 059	649 539	662 831	3.41	3.49	3.46	3.47	3.50
50-54	475 987	497 412	536 230	570 287	592 163	2.63	2.72	2.89	3.04	3.13
55-59	395 514	407 540	419 785	431 183	450 656	2.19	2.23	2.27	2.30	2.38
60-64	356 786	356 656	362 859	370 123	378 852	1.97	1.95	1.96	1.98	2.00
65-69	354 188	354 740	351 722	348 707	346 720	1.96	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.83
70-74	322 964	327 017	328 316	329 909	329 585	1.79	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.74
75-79	233 400	243 799	255 728	267 923	281 885	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.49
80-84	172 430	176 603	178 966	180 000	178 671	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.94
85 and over	134 332	141 598	149 112	156 006	164 903	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.83	0.87
All ages	9 078 154	9 202 659	9 309 945	9 410 462	9 511 856	50.23	50.26	50.26	50.24	50.23

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Age Groups—at 30 June *continued*

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	1995 no.	1996 no.	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	1995 %	1996 %	1997 %	1998 %	1999 %
0-4	1 299 524	1 297 049	1 292 288	1 282 791	1 273 589	7.19	7.08	6.98	6.85	6.73
5-9	1 292 681	1 306 049	1 315 148	1 324 330	1 330 883	7.15	7.13	7.10	7.07	7.03
10-14	1 295 913	1 308 217	1 312 109	1 312 652	1 315 727	7.17	7.14	7.08	7.01	6.95
15-19	1 269 240	1 279 119	1 293 923	1 313 591	1 330 972	7.02	6.99	6.99	7.01	7.03
20-24	1 429 521	1 396 866	1 371 687	1 357 105	1 354 582	7.91	7.63	7.40	7.25	7.15
25-29	1 378 763	1 418 015	1 452 538	1 470 316	1 473 616	7.63	7.74	7.84	7.85	7.78
30-34	1 461 606	1 444 521	1 424 594	1 410 232	1 408 398	8.09	7.89	7.69	7.53	7.44
35-39	1 423 237	1 455 987	1 478 208	1 494 468	1 504 210	7.88	7.95	7.98	7.98	7.94
40-44	1 333 261	1 355 083	1 380 663	1 400 877	1 418 368	7.38	7.40	7.45	7.48	7.49
45-49	1 251 829	1 293 938	1 289 649	1 304 414	1 327 381	6.93	7.07	6.96	6.96	7.01
50-54	972 241	1 014 932	1 093 685	1 161 500	1 204 027	5.38	5.54	5.90	6.20	6.36
55-59	802 238	827 399	852 615	877 275	916 926	4.44	4.52	4.60	4.68	4.84
60-64	710 291	710 483	723 241	739 060	757 490	3.93	3.88	3.90	3.95	4.00
65-69	689 375	692 185	688 251	682 990	679 446	3.81	3.78	3.72	3.65	3.59
70-74	592 995	603 122	609 406	615 931	619 665	3.28	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.27
75-79	402 906	423 392	445 589	468 445	494 330	2.23	2.31	2.41	2.50	2.61
80-84	275 036	282 458	287 461	290 080	289 752	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.53
85 and over	191 101	201 899	213 100	224 302	237 804	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.26
All ages	18 071 758	18 310 714	18 524 155	18 730 359	18 937 166	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Marital Status of Persons 15 Years and Over

	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MALES					
1994	2 335 455	4 029 037	170 035	374 014	6 908 541
1995	2 376 361	4 059 136	171 626	393 097	7 000 220
1996	2 426 008	4 088 018	173 546	415 394	7 102 966
1997	2 486 211	4 104 172	175 133	439 307	7 204 823
1998	2 549 714	4 123 807	176 696	460 092	7 310 309
1999	2 610 663	4 143 073	178 351	483 336	7 415 423
FEMALES					
1994	1 874 447	4 024 013	720 404	467 296	7 086 160
1995	1 910 194	4 048 275	732 725	492 226	7 183 420
1996	1 956 858	4 073 644	745 527	520 404	7 296 433
1997	2 013 074	4 089 977	748 598	548 138	7 399 787
1998	2 069 820	4 108 362	749 495	572 600	7 500 277
1999	2 124 842	4 126 312	751 197	599 193	7 601 544
PERSONS					
1994	4 209 902	8 053 050	890 439	841 310	13 994 701
1995	4 286 555	8 107 411	904 351	885 323	14 183 640
1996	4 382 866	8 161 662	919 073	935 798	14 399 399
1997	4 499 285	8 194 149	923 731	987 445	14 604 610
1998	4 619 534	8 232 169	926 191	1 032 692	14 810 586
1999	4 735 505	8 269 385	929 548	1 082 529	15 016 967

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Birthplace—at 30 June

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MAJOR GROUPS						
Oceania and Antarctica	14 145 913	14 303 213	14 461 967	14 633 532	14 802 327	14 979 648
Europe and the former USSR	2 401 668	2 406 996	2 415 924	2 430 329	2 417 406	2 403 070
Middle East and North Africa	202 587	206 754	211 854	213 956	218 893	224 456
Southeast Asia	451 150	474 114	497 811	510 681	531 570	543 563
Northeast Asia	245 054	256 803	280 051	274 266	278 884	290 679
Southern Asia	139 729	149 041	159 643	170 270	177 663	189 306
The Americas	158 472	161 084	165 089	167 679	174 494	168 972
Africa (excluding North Africa)	110 165	113 753	118 375	123 442	129 122	137 472
Total	17 854 738	18 071 758	18 310 714	18 524 155	18 730 359	18 937 166

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	13 761 117	13 907 667	14 052 061	14 212 498	14 364 044	14 518 164
Canada	26 050	26 529	27 426	28 559	29 654	27 323
Chile	26 491	26 287	26 217	25 804	26 110	25 335
China	102 249	107 249	121 145	135 345	149 101	159 421
Egypt	37 751	37 685	37 639	37 955	37 396	37 766
Fiji	37 180	38 673	40 487	40 518	38 889	38 801
Former USSR and Baltic States	50 359	52 509	54 116	54 272	55 344	54 992
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	179 426	186 061	193 775	198 080	203 488	207 628
Germany	119 914	120 144	120 753	121 214	122 690	119 941
Greece	143 407	142 332	141 750	141 962	140 955	142 211
Hong Kong & Macao	74 725	76 596	79 224	58 456	55 256	50 800
India	75 607	79 985	84 770	90 374	95 259	103 932
Indonesia	39 681	43 089	47 736	47 839	56 798	61 851
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	55 925	59 506	55 684	55 209
Italy	264 149	261 587	259 125	254 379	247 519	245 159
Lebanon	77 173	77 105	77 293	76 151	77 155	78 901
Malaysia	81 562	82 846	85 021	86 465	89 527	92 347
Malta	55 075	55 320	55 628	55 342	55 976	55 408
Netherlands	96 977	96 133	95 339	95 531	92 756	90 826
New Zealand	295 866	304 215	315 054	327 323	342 705	356 961
Philippines	93 176	98 289	102 675	109 879	114 304	120 816
Poland	70 515	70 807	70 891	71 156	70 639	69 521
Singapore	27 170	29 003	31 393	30 740	28 772	25 141
South Africa	56 991	58 843	61 371	65 095	68 406	73 077
Sri Lanka	46 597	49 111	51 960	54 115	55 240	54 800
Turkey	31 325	31 526	31 904	31 656	31 428	31 108
United Kingdom(b)	1 223 463	1 220 912	1 164 088	1 173 031	1 168 986	1 159 783
United States of America	50 156	51 870	54 296	56 385	62 126	59 669
Viet Nam	150 425	157 848	164 164	167 325	173 549	173 567

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

(b) Includes Ireland prior to 1996.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
At 30 June	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Males

1991	48 099	9 982	45 851	9 748	25 125	6 801	23 282	1 281	170 267
1992	49 213	10 200	46 891	9 921	25 621	6 954	23 784	1 327	174 011
1993	50 389	10 422	47 990	10 123	26 128	7 115	24 276	1 375	177 920
1994	51 581	10 652	49 113	10 342	26 654	7 276	24 773	1 423	181 918
1995	52 802	10 894	50 274	10 572	27 219	7 444	25 291	1 472	186 075
1996	54 103	11 149	51 525	10 810	27 794	7 620	25 836	1 522	190 468

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Females

1991	49 685	10 277	47 340	10 061	25 766	6 982	23 592	1 333	175 114
1992	50 814	10 478	48 450	10 283	26 238	7 104	24 066	1 372	178 886
1993	51 986	10 705	49 600	10 510	26 745	7 236	24 541	1 410	182 816
1994	53 218	10 934	50 771	10 741	27 256	7 378	25 015	1 449	186 847
1995	54 482	11 179	51 983	10 985	27 812	7 531	25 520	1 492	191 071
1996	55 822	11 449	53 292	11 241	28 411	7 702	26 040	1 536	195 581

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Persons

1991	97 784	20 259	93 191	19 809	50 891	13 783	46 874	2 614	345 381
1992	100 027	20 678	95 341	20 204	51 859	14 058	47 850	2 699	352 897
1993	102 375	21 127	97 590	20 633	52 873	14 351	48 817	2 785	360 736
1994	104 799	21 586	99 884	21 083	53 910	14 654	49 788	2 872	368 765
1995	107 284	22 073	102 257	21 557	55 031	14 975	50 811	2 964	377 146
1996	109 925	22 598	104 817	22 051	56 205	15 322	51 876	3 058	386 049

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, Low Series—Persons

1997	112 167	23 002	107 558	22 503	57 263	15 581	52 782	3 161	394 214
1998	114 411	23 403	110 324	22 953	58 321	15 841	53 687	3 266	402 404
1999	116 652	23 801	113 111	23 405	59 382	16 106	54 587	3 372	410 615
2000	118 895	24 195	115 919	23 857	60 441	16 373	55 480	3 480	418 841
2001	121 142	24 586	118 749	24 313	61 505	16 644	56 364	3 589	427 094
2002	123 405	24 974	121 601	24 770	62 577	16 917	57 236	3 699	435 381
2003	125 692	25 363	124 473	25 229	63 658	17 193	58 096	3 809	443 715
2004	128 006	25 753	127 375	25 692	64 752	17 470	58 944	3 921	452 114
2005	130 348	26 145	130 311	26 161	65 857	17 747	59 780	4 034	460 583
2006	132 716	26 541	133 288	26 633	66 976	18 023	60 610	4 149	469 135

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, High Series—Persons

1997	117 912	23 541	111 004	22 969	58 342	16 727	53 147	3 377	407 216
1998	126 402	24 507	117 454	23 907	60 522	18 257	54 416	3 723	429 386
1999	135 421	25 496	124 174	24 866	62 744	19 923	55 680	4 099	452 602
2000	144 994	26 507	131 169	25 848	65 005	21 739	56 928	4 508	476 899
2001	155 159	27 540	138 446	26 852	67 313	23 715	58 162	4 950	502 339
2002	165 958	28 595	146 010	27 878	69 669	25 863	59 377	5 428	528 981
2003	177 433	29 677	153 865	28 927	72 076	28 196	60 570	5 944	556 891
2004	189 629	30 784	162 029	29 999	74 534	30 731	61 738	6 504	586 151
2005	202 579	31 918	170 515	31 098	77 042	33 480	62 885	7 110	616 830
2006	216 323	33 079	179 338	32 220	79 600	36 465	64 015	7 766	649 009

(a) 1996 Census based. Estimates and the low projections series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous, as recorded on 1996 Census forms. The high projection series assume a change in propensity based on the 1991–1996 period.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
1993-1994	87 829	64 203	46 896	19 381	24 990	6 870	3 661	4 440	258 314
1994-1995	87 463	63 617	47 502	19 475	25 104	6 812	3 710	4 473	258 210
1995-1996	84 816	61 324	46 555	18 839	24 614	6 377	3 596	4 275	250 438
1996-1997	87 460	61 232	47 482	18 576	24 744	6 242	3 564	4 302	253 660
1997-1998	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	249 105
1998-1999	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	249 965
1994	87 916	64 119	47 037	19 425	24 929	6 883	3 593	4 481	258 426
1995	86 390	62 584	47 166	19 219	24 817	6 560	3 726	4 424	254 942
1996	86 678	61 537	46 718	18 803	24 905	6 337	3 583	4 317	252 926
1997	86 357	60 610	47 482	18 411	24 514	5 974	3 582	4 151	251 129
1998	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	248 267
1999	88 514	59 048	46 271	18 014	24 960	6 103	3 620	4 151	250 715
1998									
June	21 154	14 870	11 872	4 479	6 339	1 420	929	1 008	62 081
September	22 053	15 197	12 177	4 722	6 380	1 636	869	1 048	64 090
December	21 349	14 648	11 097	4 524	6 260	1 567	801	1 072	61 329
1999									
March	20 747	14 939	12 005	4 594	6 185	1 545	952	1 049	62 025
June	21 515	14 590	11 779	4 559	6 419	1 636	976	1 042	62 521
September	21 278	14 965	11 755	4 722	6 376	1 555	813	1 062	62 537
December	24 974	14 554	10 732	4 139	5 980	1 367	879	998	63 632
2000									
March	17 502	14 191	12 449	4 759	6 469	1 512	983	968	58 841
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
1993-1994	1.876	1.789	1.896	1.731	1.869	1.943	2.322	1.704	1.848
1994-1995	1.865	1.782	1.887	1.761	1.865	1.948	2.343	1.713	1.844
1995-1996	1.794	1.714	1.815	1.725	1.807	1.850	2.225	1.633	1.777
1996-1997	1.839	1.706	1.828	1.717	1.794	1.840	2.181	1.643	1.790
1997-1998	1.791	1.673	1.799	1.708	1.775	1.762	2.209	1.612	1.756
1998-1999	1.797	1.641	1.791	1.730	1.798	1.950	2.169	1.660	1.757

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(a)</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
1993-1994	43 597	31 627	20 716	11 375	10 491	3 754	781	1 150	123 496
1994-1995	44 776	32 271	21 455	11 522	10 310	3 836	828	1 223	126 232
1995-1996	44 464	32 827	21 265	11 339	10 661	3 856	767	1 213	126 400
1996-1997	44 720	32 570	21 902	11 625	10 586	3 798	831	1 259	127 298
1997-1998	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	129 255
1998-1999	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	128 278
1994	45 134	32 335	21 677	11 624	10 280	3 909	792	1 222	126 982
1995	44 432	32 393	20 887	11 288	10 403	3 749	799	1 146	125 105
1996	44 914	32 802	22 033	11 583	10 925	3 826	813	1 284	128 187
1997	45 451	32 760	22 087	11 631	10 839	3 837	838	1 340	128 788
1998	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	127 444
1999	46 199	32 431	22 607	11 207	10 865	3 728	858	1 363	129 265
1998									
June	11 296	8 097	5 365	3 008	2 608	921	191	296	31 783
September	13 025	8 984	6 357	3 443	2 972	1 031	260	366	36 439
December	10 593	7 850	5 424	2 804	2 702	907	204	302	30 789
1999									
March	10 025	7 259	5 188	2 494	2 497	865	210	290	28 831
June	11 460	8 205	5 662	2 907	2 564	923	175	321	32 219
September	13 151	8 747	6 579	3 207	3 021	1 035	203	414	36 357
December	11 563	8 220	5 178	2 599	2 783	905	270	338	31 858
2000									
March	9 867	6 978	5 630	2 761	2 539	864	249	268	29 159
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(c)									
1993-1994	6.58	6.44	6.53	6.50	6.53	7.26	10.49	5.90	6.55
1994-1995	6.58	6.38	6.51	6.42	6.17	7.24	10.27	5.93	6.50
1995-1996	6.33	6.31	6.20	6.15	6.16	7.11	8.37	5.61	6.30
1996-1997	6.18	6.09	6.17	6.13	5.91	6.81	9.17	5.66	6.16
1997-1998	6.17	5.91	6.10	6.03	5.96	6.60	8.73	5.56	6.08
1998-1999	5.94	5.82	5.90	5.86	5.69	6.23	7.91	5.20	5.89

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

(c) Based on the direct method.

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

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(a)</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
1993-1994	527	312	285	93	154	39	48	16	1 474
1994-1995	508	315	312	107	137	48	49	20	1 496
1995-1996	499	325	301	93	140	36	47	27	1 468
1996-1997	471	273	267	93	133	30	32	18	1 318
1997-1998	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	1 310
1998-1999	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	1 340
1994	557	324	292	86	151	50	44	17	1 521
1995	486	315	283	110	133	38	43	24	1 432
1996	483	303	287	92	145	28	47	25	1 410
1997	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	1 359
1998	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	1 247
1999	512	332	270	69	127	49	47	16	1 422
1998									
June	88	78	72	17	32	11	10	5	313
September	103	77	62	22	31	9	14	7	325
December	104	68	67	19	33	8	7	6	312
1999									
March	116	85	62	21	31	9	12	5	341
June	115	88	83	21	25	15	11	4	362
September	142	72	69	14	49	16	12	5	379
December	139	87	56	13	22	9	12	2	340
2000									
March	100	62	77	27	21	7	13	2	309
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
1993-1994	6.00	4.86	6.08	4.80	6.16	5.68	13.11	3.60	5.71
1994-1995	5.81	4.95	6.57	5.49	5.46	7.05	13.21	4.47	5.79
1995-1996	5.88	5.30	6.47	4.94	5.69	5.65	13.07	6.32	5.86
1996-1997	5.39	4.46	5.62	5.01	5.38	4.81	8.98	4.18	5.20
1997-1998	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	5.26
1998-1999	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	5.36

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

MARRIAGES AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

<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>
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES									
1993-1994	37 707	27 316	20 997	8 915	10 316	2 957	780	1 728	110 716
1994-1995	39 513	26 831	20 425	8 648	10 381	2 881	728	1 715	111 122
1995-1996	37 361	26 117	20 876	8 211	10 178	2 753	811	1 793	108 100
1996-1997	37 618	25 664	20 822	8 003	10 372	2 507	802	1 771	107 559
1997-1998	36 926	25 955	21 262	7 988	10 457	2 782	786	1 656	107 812
1998-1999	38 770	26 351	21 582	8 034	10 496	2 483	845	1 728	110 289
1994	38 814	26 974	20 798	8 909	10 366	2 887	765	1 661	111 174
1995	37 828	26 607	20 610	8 547	10 404	2 840	797	1 753	109 386
1996	35 716	26 074	20 913	8 011	10 294	2 654	787	1 654	106 103
1997	36 679	25 456	20 868	7 945	10 456	2 672	786	1 873	106 735
1998	39 136	26 372	21 257	8 022	10 705	2 599	815	1 692	110 598
1999	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	114 316
1998									
June	8 554	6 070	5 336	1 824	2 741	810	234	387	25 956
September	6 092	3 912	5 730	1 294	1 550	331	281	305	19 495
December	11 959	7 860	5 377	2 499	3 688	658	183	483	32 707
1999									
March	12 145	8 657	4 839	2 472	2 657	858	148	530	32 306
June	8 574	5 922	5 636	1 769	2 601	636	233	410	25 781
September	7 002	4 211	5 718	1 259	1 408	327	281	253	20 459
December	13 295	8 462	6 223	2 737	3 531	678	223	621	35 770
2000									
March	10 182	8 678	5 048	2 436	3 272	910	148	381	31 055
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES									
1993-1994	6.25	6.10	6.67	6.09	6.11	6.26	4.53	5.76	6.23
1994-1995	6.49	5.96	6.34	5.89	6.05	6.09	4.16	5.67	6.19
1995-1996	6.06	5.75	6.32	5.58	5.82	5.81	4.49	5.86	5.94
1996-1997	6.03	5.60	6.20	5.42	5.82	5.29	4.34	5.74	5.84
1997-1998	5.86	5.61	6.21	5.39	5.77	5.89	4.17	5.39	5.79
1998-1999	6.09	5.63	6.20	5.39	5.69	5.27	4.42	5.60	5.85

DIVORCES AND CRUDE DIVORCE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER OF DIVORCES									
1993-1994	14 198	10 914	9 717	4 134	4 934	1 454	403	2 049	47 803
1994-1995	14 147	11 602	10 061	4 252	4 930	1 443	433	1 990	48 858
1995-1996	15 974	12 002	10 837	4 236	5 195	1 568	444	1 623	51 879
1996-1997	15 667	13 046	11 161	4 362	4 931	1 351	473	1 670	52 661
1997-1998	14 117	11 916	11 092	4 113	5 112	1 303	420	1 470	49 543
1998-1999	15 373	12 579	11 845	4 191	5 410	1 339	434	1 544	52 715
1994	13 999	11 320	9 762	4 192	5 024	1 544	400	2 071	48 312
1995	14 945	11 838	10 192	4 199	5 040	1 279	432	1 787	49 712
1996	15 984	12 491	10 996	4 358	4 959	1 582	486	1 610	52 466
1997	14 655	12 463	11 744	4 115	5 046	1 321	416	1 528	51 288
1998	14 987	12 307	11 349	4 159	5 268	1 322	457	1 521	51 370
1999	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	52 566
1998									
June	3 606	2 908	2 508	1 005	1 213	349	97	403	12 089
September	4 237	3 188	3 082	1 053	1 463	395	118	359	13 895
December	3 961	3 548	3 383	1 085	1 373	292	127	429	14 198
1999									
March	3 610	2 738	2 687	919	1 289	346	97	336	12 022
June	3 565	3 105	2 693	1 134	1 285	306	92	420	12 600
September	4 186	3 461	3 050	1 058	1 352	425	106	326	13 964
December	4 109	3 438	3 037	1 190	1 375	314	114	403	13 980
2000									
March	3 277	2 733	2 125	965	1 212	268	99	299	10 978
CRUDE DIVORCE RATES									
1993-1994	2.35	2.44	3.09	2.82	2.92	3.08	2.34	(a)	2.69
1994-1995	2.32	2.58	3.12	2.90	2.87	3.05	2.47	(a)	2.72
1995-1996	2.59	2.64	3.28	2.88	2.97	3.31	2.46	(a)	2.85
1996-1997	2.51	2.85	3.31	2.95	2.77	2.85	2.56	(a)	2.86
1997-1998	2.24	2.58	3.24	2.77	2.82	2.76	2.23	(a)	2.66
1998-1999	2.41	2.69	3.40	2.81	2.93	2.84	2.27	(a)	2.80

(a) Many divorces registered in the Australian Capital Territory involve applicants normally resident in areas surrounding the Australian Capital Territory.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
1993-1994	69 768	27 280	42 488	137 600	112 707	24 893	-20 832	46 549
1994-1995	87 428	26 948	60 480	151 095	118 533	32 562	-12 917	80 125
1995-1996	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	-5 524	104 137
1996-1997	85 751	29 857	55 894	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	87 079
1997-1998	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	7 192	86 354
1998-1999	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	-11 363	85 120
1994	77 937	27 020	50 917	143 976	114 656	29 320	-24 731	55 506
1995	96 969	27 873	69 096	156 966	121 489	35 477	2 291	106 864
1996	92 502	28 479	64 023	168 830	129 784	39 046	-5 626	97 444
1997	78 229	30 343	47 886	181 988	146 220	35 768	-11 289	72 365
1998	81 065	33 433	47 632	187 318	146 169	41 149	14 319	103 100
1999	87 137	38 225	48 912	201 864	147 439	54 425	-15 858	87 480
1998								
June	19 577	8 915	10 662	34 477	36 671	-2 194	9 217	17 685
September	21 042	7 827	13 215	46 585	33 264	13 321	5 093	31 629
December	20 844	8 158	12 686	42 451	35 068	7 383	1 997	22 066
1999								
March	21 958	10 656	11 302	63 472	39 691	23 781	-20 984	14 099
June	20 299	8 540	11 759	35 294	32 258	3 036	2 531	17 326
September	22 552	9 685	12 867	52 235	35 854	16 381	- 775	28 473
December	22 328	9 344	12 984	50 863	39 636	11 227	3 370	27 582
2000								
March	24 400	11 895	12 505	69 457	44 537	24 920	-13 726	23 699

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	LONG-TERM.....				SHORT-TERM.....		
	Permanent (settler) no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total permanent and long-term no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total no.
1993-1994	69 768	75 600	62 000	207 368	2 245 559	3 168 961	5 621 888
1994-1995	87 428	79 063	72 032	238 523	2 386 962	3 535 265	6 160 750
1995-1996	99 139	79 206	84 372	262 717	2 569 343	3 966 161	6 798 221
1996-1997	85 751	80 170	95 079	261 000	2 786 044	4 252 654	7 299 698
1997-1998	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	3 020 097	4 220 006	7 505 544
1998-1999	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
1994	77 937	78 064	65 912	221 913	2 302 549	3 361 721	5 886 183
1995	96 969	78 794	78 172	253 935	2 470 835	3 725 825	6 450 596
1996	92 502	80 004	88 826	261 332	2 695 534	4 164 826	7 121 692
1997	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	2 897 197	4 317 869	7 475 283
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
1999	87 137	76 133	125 731	289 001	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 974 621
1998							
June	19 577	17 339	17 138	54 054	708 349	928 665	1 691 068
September	21 042	15 628	30 957	67 627	852 037	1 019 845	1 939 509
December	20 844	21 903	20 548	63 295	806 543	1 180 299	2 050 136
1999							
March	21 958	16 363	47 109	85 430	819 414	1 138 560	2 043 404
June	20 299	14 016	21 278	55 593	713 633	949 323	1 718 550
September	22 552	18 419	33 816	74 787	882 096	1 097 195	2 054 078
December	22 328	27 335	23 528	73 191	810 974	1 274 425	2 158 589
2000							
March	24 400	17 738	51 719	93 857	824 770	1 207 259	2 125 886

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM.....		Total
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1993-1994	12 869	14 411	27 280	64 786	47 921	139 987	2 303 964	3 118 933	5 562 884
1994-1995	12 472	14 476	26 948	68 377	50 156	145 481	2 421 983	3 486 364	6 053 827
1995-1996	13 313	15 357	28 670	70 253	54 133	153 056	2 624 359	3 910 129	6 687 544
1996-1997	13 766	16 091	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605	2 837 207	4 217 015	7 220 827
1997-1998	14 598	17 387	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 497
1998-1999	n.a.	n.a.	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 247
1994	12 744	14 276	27 020	66 365	48 291	141 676	2 354 310	3 314 209	5 810 195
1995	12 833	15 040	27 873	69 083	52 406	149 362	2 518 625	3 676 843	6 344 830
1996	13 152	15 327	28 479	70 964	58 820	158 263	2 731 963	4 110 846	7 001 072
1997	14 027	16 316	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	7 390 489
1998	n.a.	n.a.	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 060	4 150 242	7 490 904
1999	n.a.	n.a.	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 178
1998									
June	4 103	4 812	8 915	19 202	17 469	45 586	817 572	968 770	1 831 928
September	n.a.	n.a.	7 827	19 587	13 677	41 091	850 164	991 263	1 882 518
December	n.a.	n.a.	8 158	17 733	17 335	43 226	842 552	1 077 283	1 963 061
1999									
March	n.a.	n.a.	10 656	26 466	13 225	50 347	700 090	1 192 892	1 943 330
June	n.a.	n.a.	8 540	19 075	13 183	40 798	795 886	1 017 655	1 854 339
September	n.a.	n.a.	9 685	20 335	15 519	45 539	898 403	1 069 125	2 013 068
December	n.a.	n.a.	9 344	17 552	22 084	48 980	815 610	1 169 851	2 034 442
2000									
March	n.a.	n.a.	11 895	27 121	17 416	56 432	721 862	1 272 192	2 050 486

PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS, Birthplace

QUARTER ENDED.....

Birthplace	1997-1998	1998-1999	1998	1999	Dec 1998	Mar 1999	Jun 1999	Sep 1999	Dec 1999	Mar 2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS										
Oceania and Antarctica	17 792	22 501	19 952	24 029	5 417	6 445	5 702	5 645	6 237	7 737
Europe and the former USSR	19 501	19 609	20 338	18 933	5 436	4 971	4 051	5 023	4 888	4 590
Middle East and North Africa	5 790	5 195	5 748	5 265	1 363	942	1 390	1 436	1 497	1 556
Southeast Asia	9 700	10 934	9 817	11 497	2 614	2 981	2 935	2 838	2 743	2 714
Northeast Asia	10 214	10 869	10 480	10 890	2 419	2 801	2 559	2 930	2 600	3 161
Southern Asia	5 333	5 316	5 075	6 463	1 220	1 251	1 476	1 946	1 790	2 134
The Americas	2 716	2 397	2 529	2 440	632	583	513	635	709	537
Africa (excluding North Africa)	6 256	7 246	7 075	7 538	1 729	1 952	1 662	2 083	1 841	1 950
Other and not stated	25	76	51	82	14	32	11	16	23	21
Total	77 327	84 143	81 065	87 137	20 844	21 958	20 299	22 552	22 328	24 400

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	349	274	346	275	71	48	61	59	107	118
Canada	775	581	667	644	137	138	115	182	209	149
Chile	139	186	185	147	62	47	36	26	38	33
China	4 338	6 133	5 094	6 439	1 416	1 557	1 541	1 786	1 555	1 856
Egypt	310	358	304	351	108	96	69	79	107	100
Fiji	1 070	1 561	1 303	1 786	422	377	403	580	426	443
Former USSR and Baltic States	994	898	948	959	275	187	194	248	330	216
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	5 184	5 830	6 589	4 095	1 655	1 339	963	976	817	1 336
Germany	709	738	689	754	223	194	159	182	219	219
Greece	204	142	180	118	35	35	29	30	24	26
Hong Kong & Macao	3 251	1 974	2 631	1 627	440	516	388	400	323	429
India	2 786	2 557	2 444	3 240	573	640	752	890	958	1 148
Indonesia	1 917	2 491	1 837	3 098	457	803	857	765	673	761
Malaysia	931	1 296	1 045	1 439	334	379	320	343	397	493
Malta	39	40	41	46	8	10	10	8	18	—
Netherlands	364	344	339	393	82	87	87	108	111	104
New Zealand	14 723	18 677	16 498	20 067	4 440	5 462	4 806	4 559	5 240	6 611
Philippines	2 769	3 318	2 959	3 392	805	895	809	859	829	676
Poland	308	290	256	281	78	79	62	72	68	39
Singapore	694	650	650	764	201	148	194	179	243	232
South Africa	4 281	5 024	4 768	5 514	1 129	1 364	1 235	1 635	1 280	1 476
Sri Lanka	1 261	917	1 023	1 066	262	228	229	284	325	334
Turkey	635	521	557	511	140	100	118	136	157	129
United Kingdom	9 193	8 785	8 818	9 601	2 423	2 327	2 006	2 695	2 573	1 998
United States of America	1 264	1 040	1 116	1 078	270	250	241	275	312	226
Viet Nam	2 311	2 137	2 392	1 715	588	489	477	394	355	377

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Birthplace

QUARTER ENDED.....

	1997-1998	1998-1999	1998	1999	Dec 1998	Mar 1999	Jun 1999	Sep 1999	Dec 1999	Mar 2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS										
Oceania and Antarctica	19 076	21 570	20 138	23 422	4 958	6 783	5 158	5 814	5 667	7 643
Europe and the former USSR	6 704	5 931	6 439	6 416	1 295	1 745	1 516	1 678	1 477	1 892
Middle East and North Africa	602	618	613	662	137	170	145	190	157	185
Southeast Asia	1 252	1 628	1 359	1 816	408	465	441	445	465	531
Northeast Asia	2 603	3 673	3 094	4 131	929	979	879	1 109	1 164	1 084
Southern Asia	287	321	306	325	88	75	85	81	84	93
The Americas	1 208	1 114	1 206	1 092	261	323	251	274	244	350
Africa (excluding North Africa)	251	321	275	357	80	114	65	93	85	115
Other and not stated	2	5	3	4	2	2	0	1	1	2
Total	31 985	35 181	33 433	38 225	8 158	10 656	8 540	9 685	9 344	11 895

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	12 771	17 250	14 839	18 439	3 833	5 563	3 987	4 610	4 279	6 316
Canada	311	278	310	272	62	84	70	65	53	88
Chile	86	74	83	67	22	24	13	10	20	24
China	1 054	1 427	1 180	1 661	366	409	332	391	529	459
Egypt	65	58	65	72	19	22	6	24	20	18
Fiji	105	125	109	129	33	35	35	18	41	24
Former USSR and Baltic States	51	48	53	49	7	16	10	10	13	24
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	527	311	445	318	72	101	66	81	70	89
Germany	203	187	206	212	37	50	55	56	51	83
Greece	223	242	224	246	33	78	66	51	51	71
Hong Kong & Macao	1 046	1 401	1 246	1 511	343	345	336	448	382	370
India	180	193	184	210	50	45	59	56	50	58
Indonesia	219	336	235	433	66	91	113	108	121	120
Malaysia	190	291	216	321	64	85	80	73	83	86
Malta	110	93	100	78	16	28	28	13	9	28
Netherlands	129	149	136	149	32	47	35	43	24	42
New Zealand	5 722	3 788	4 748	4 379	985	1 078	1 030	1 074	1 197	1 163
Philippines	197	183	179	213	45	41	53	64	55	52
Poland	95	111	100	108	28	31	30	28	19	24
Singapore	84	143	101	174	26	49	41	45	39	57
South Africa	139	153	131	186	34	61	29	52	44	68
Sri Lanka	51	75	64	82	19	20	21	17	24	26
Turkey	122	71	114	73	13	13	24	19	17	30
United Kingdom	3 971	3 487	3 761	3 837	776	1 036	900	1 009	892	1 076
United States of America	623	590	615	597	112	170	136	168	123	169
Viet Nam	374	455	403	448	137	140	108	93	107	143

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM OVERSEAS MOVEMENT(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1993-1994	30 687	15 374	8 271	2 931	9 165	388	340	64	161	67 381
1994-1995	41 126	22 514	12 324	3 542	12 058	470	535	495	0	93 042
1995-1996	50 051	27 207	13 823	3 958	13 044	474	597	550	0	109 661
1996-1997	40 168	22 783	13 840	3 431	13 181	320	593	101	0	94 396
1997-1998	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	- 242	0	79 162
1998-1999	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	- 225	0	96 483
1994	35 987	18 976	10 283	3 026	10 893	455	498	119	0	80 237
1995	46 909	25 859	13 315	3 855	12 833	422	639	777	0	104 573
1996	46 446	24 978	13 427	3 790	13 037	535	594	297	0	103 070
1997	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	- 124	0	83 654
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	0	88 781
1999	46 943	25 014	14 875	2 646	13 383	- 222	880	- 157	0	103 337
1998										
June	3 661	1 573	1 642	207	1 598	-38	109	- 276	0	8 468
September	11 777	6 753	3 479	209	4 190	120	167	- 161	0	26 536
December	7 498	5 758	2 460	1 330	2 271	343	374	44	0	20 069
1999										
March	13 771	9 803	5 535	1 000	4 634	-98	218	239	0	35 083
June	8 042	2 377	2 236	143	2 286	- 194	247	- 347	0	14 795
September	12 517	7 378	4 046	810	4 008	35	319	143	0	29 248
December	12 613	5 456	3 058	693	2 455	35	96	- 192	0	24 211
2000										
March	14 023	11 255	5 258	1 213	5 113	84	178	304	0	37 425

(a) Excludes category jumping.

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

CATEGORY JUMPING

Period	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Net
	no.	no.	no.
1993-1994	41 178	20 346	-20 832
1994-1995	24 395	11 478	-12 917
1995-1996	19 820	14 296	-5 524
1996-1997	23 985	16 668	-7 317
1997-1998	18 878	26 070	7 192
1998-1999	38	-11 325	-11 363
1994	41 663	16 932	-24 731
1995	18 359	20 650	2 291
1996	10 459	4 833	-5 626
1997	36 750	25 461	-11 289
1998	5 126	19 445	14 319
1999	6 606	-9 252	-15 858
1998			
June	2 086	11 303	9 217
September	2 618	7 711	5 093
December	-2 101	- 104	1 997
1999			
March	5 315	-15 669	-20 984
June	-5 794	-3 263	2 531
September	7 905	7 130	- 775
December	- 820	2 550	3 370
2000			
March	1 218	-12 508	-13 726

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

	<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</i>
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES									
1993-1994	..	23 262	31 242	6 268	5 649	2 260	2 478	9 213	80 372
1994-1995	..	23 960	35 062	6 542	6 798	2 453	2 511	10 645	87 971
1995-1996	..	20 847	33 754	6 310	7 057	2 630	2 512	9 759	82 869
1996-1997	..	23 774	38 303	7 382	7 476	3 017	2 589	11 974	94 515
1997-1998	..	22 932	37 177	6 919	7 244	2 802	2 876	11 439	91 389
1998-1999	..	22 384	36 710	6 727	7 685	2 960	2 625	10 951	90 042
1998									
June	..	5 722	9 159	1 695	1 869	714	603	2 732	22 494
September	..	4 916	8 255	1 534	1 661	659	656	2 476	20 157
December	..	6 284	10 373	1 853	2 150	785	808	3 135	25 388
1999									
March	..	5 614	9 009	1 647	1 845	760	576	2 693	22 144
June	..	5 570	9 073	1 693	2 029	756	585	2 647	22 353
September	..	5 168	8 175	1 527	1 777	646	607	2 493	20 393
December	..	6 390	10 458	2 027	2 160	834	772	3 220	25 861
2000									
March	..	5 970	9 238	1 904	2 074	764	677	2 757	23 384

ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA

1993-1994	17 254	..	12 080	6 248	4 953	2 846	1 879	1 710	46 970
1994-1995	19 817	..	15 188	6 968	5 279	3 182	2 061	2 292	54 787
1995-1996	19 321	..	16 149	7 851	5 560	3 323	2 050	2 011	56 265
1996-1997	23 728	..	18 104	9 065	6 785	3 906	2 293	2 628	66 509
1997-1998	24 503	..	18 279	9 212	7 136	4 231	2 365	2 716	68 442
1998-1999	24 322	..	18 098	8 925	7 488	4 410	2 353	2 488	68 084
1998									
June	6 193	..	4 406	2 239	1 784	1 117	594	637	16 970
September	5 194	..	3 929	1 878	1 647	913	438	525	14 524
December	6 882	..	5 358	2 536	2 216	1 338	778	786	19 894
1999									
March	6 067	..	4 391	2 212	1 762	1 169	595	558	16 754
June	6 179	..	4 420	2 299	1 863	990	542	619	16 912
September	5 485	..	4 150	2 002	1 885	941	565	565	15 593
December	7 223	..	5 270	2 723	2 302	1 312	714	798	20 342
2000									
March	6 492	..	4 505	2 427	2 084	1 212	654	680	18 054

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN QUEENSLAND									
1993-1994	48 392	30 142	..	8 199	7 318	3 656	5 620	3 733	107 060
1994-1995	52 123	30 005	..	8 818	7 397	4 066	6 001	3 851	112 261
1995-1996	49 190	25 944	..	8 684	7 916	3 971	5 512	4 645	105 862
1996-1997	49 931	23 401	..	7 094	6 865	4 179	5 205	3 827	100 502
1997-1998	48 624	21 025	..	6 341	6 931	4 040	5 324	3 536	95 821
1998-1999	48 244	19 232	..	6 544	7 240	4 183	5 105	3 429	93 977
1998									
June	11 882	5 224	..	1 563	1 735	1 039	1 253	731	23 427
September	10 709	4 546	..	1 397	1 563	912	1 127	759	21 013
December	13 583	5 330	..	1 942	2 019	1 222	1 570	1 103	26 769
1999									
March	11 610	4 719	..	1 542	1 755	1 016	1 179	750	22 571
June	12 342	4 637	..	1 663	1 903	1 033	1 229	817	23 624
September	11 083	4 279	..	1 396	1 726	862	1 300	760	21 406
December	14 224	5 148	..	1 839	2 233	994	1 374	1 062	26 874
2000									
March	12 805	4 771	..	1 741	1 838	930	1 426	829	24 340

ARRIVALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1993-1994	5 816	7 331	4 243	..	2 508	878	3 061	908	24 745
1994-1995	5 660	7 297	4 840	..	2 526	752	2 730	727	24 532
1995-1996	5 947	7 015	5 414	..	2 957	848	2 898	754	25 833
1996-1997	7 010	7 811	5 575	..	3 180	1 001	3 339	790	28 706
1997-1998	6 695	7 615	5 412	..	3 175	1 069	3 349	769	28 084
1998-1999	6 728	7 462	5 315	..	3 221	1 024	3 433	733	27 916
1998									
June	1 603	1 954	1 286	..	786	288	811	154	6 882
September	1 558	1 671	1 198	..	742	231	761	199	6 360
December	1 913	2 029	1 426	..	930	274	1 019	242	7 833
1999									
March	1 623	1 900	1 293	..	772	263	810	132	6 793
June	1 634	1 862	1 398	..	777	256	843	160	6 930
September	1 346	1 677	1 202	..	784	190	758	193	6 150
December	1 883	2 089	1 383	..	871	282	889	230	7 627
2000									
March	1 605	1 696	1 239	..	754	280	757	146	6 477

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
1993-1994	7 107	7 035	5 927	3 360	..	1 371	2 661	1 005	28 466
1994-1995	7 712	7 399	6 779	3 813	..	1 632	3 551	1 018	31 904
1995-1996	8 517	7 297	7 610	4 073	..	1 652	2 728	951	32 828
1996-1997	9 263	8 366	7 774	4 133	..	2 014	2 907	1 145	35 602
1997-1998	9 154	7 880	7 411	3 904	..	1 922	2 954	1 024	34 249
1998-1999	8 355	7 258	6 842	3 702	..	2 075	2 892	1 035	32 159
1998									
June	2 209	1 828	1 835	941	..	496	763	200	8 272
September	1 915	1 767	1 689	844	..	560	742	243	7 760
December	2 351	1 936	1 867	1 048	..	499	801	282	8 784
1999									
March	2 047	1 752	1 649	847	..	505	685	225	7 710
June	2 042	1 803	1 637	963	..	511	664	285	7 905
September	1 909	1 703	1 551	785	..	407	629	223	7 207
December	2 277	2 013	1 882	1 084	..	451	651	273	8 631
2000									
March	2 107	1 773	1 657	901	..	478	599	230	7 745

ARRIVALS IN TASMANIA

1993-1994	2 307	2 956	2 070	738	935	..	321	220	9 547
1994-1995	2 283	2 670	2 269	1 035	1 175	..	448	316	10 196
1995-1996	2 090	2 828	2 624	967	1 460	..	327	235	10 531
1996-1997	2 595	2 844	2 852	947	1 415	..	324	271	11 248
1997-1998	2 392	2 913	2 568	868	1 530	..	350	269	10 890
1998-1999	2 811	3 085	2 867	880	1 644	..	260	286	11 833
1998									
June	620	735	685	201	347	..	86	62	2 736
September	649	747	662	182	297	..	53	52	2 642
December	695	827	878	227	439	..	90	83	3 239
1999									
March	704	758	705	241	441	..	51	73	2 973
June	763	753	622	230	467	..	66	78	2 979
September	590	674	574	177	391	..	66	93	2 565
December	730	872	812	239	473	..	113	76	3 315
2000									
March	736	735	719	256	486	..	97	54	3 083

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ARRIVALS IN NORTHERN TERRITORY									
1993-1994	2 453	3 052	4 253	2 957	2 201	271	..	425	15 612
1994-1995	3 493	2 931	4 986	3 290	2 650	450	..	609	18 409
1995-1996	2 896	2 846	4 546	3 116	2 692	296	..	558	16 950
1996-1997	3 225	2 864	5 187	3 836	2 890	381	..	513	18 896
1997-1998	3 034	2 715	4 549	3 244	2 743	423	..	510	17 218
1998-1999	3 203	2 379	4 358	3 086	2 300	439	..	458	16 223
1998									
June	726	632	1 088	804	689	106	..	125	4 170
September	809	534	986	768	519	93	..	115	3 824
December	1 038	742	1 329	878	636	97	..	156	4 876
1999									
March	693	577	1 083	768	521	103	..	87	3 832
June	684	526	960	672	624	146	..	100	3 712
September	709	548	1 005	632	583	123	..	102	3 702
December	874	730	1 475	744	665	117	..	137	4 742
2000									
March	678	580	1 101	759	572	104	..	100	3 894

ARRIVALS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

1993-1994	9 223	2 387	2 309	953	1 077	372	467	..	16 788
1994-1995	10 361	2 545	2 912	1 136	978	317	723	..	18 972
1995-1996	9 678	2 289	3 150	1 024	1 120	401	595	..	18 257
1996-1997	10 738	2 136	2 528	877	802	411	449	..	17 941
1997-1998	10 530	2 156	2 458	850	764	369	439	..	17 566
1998-1999	10 673	2 309	2 554	921	806	411	493	..	18 167
1998									
June	2 705	485	605	249	182	87	120	..	4 433
September	2 271	452	535	179	155	103	93	..	3 788
December	3 031	655	740	250	262	128	161	..	5 227
1999									
March	2 618	550	625	218	183	108	102	..	4 404
June	2 753	652	654	274	206	72	137	..	4 748
September	2 533	529	572	231	168	71	134	..	4 238
December	3 308	760	862	262	277	105	135	..	5 709
2000									
March	2 870	626	609	224	237	91	147	..	4 804

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
TOTAL									
1993-1994	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	329 560
1994-1995	101 449	76 807	72 036	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	359 032
1995-1996	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	349 395
1996-1997	106 490	71 196	80 323	33 334	29 413	14 909	17 106	21 148	373 919
1997-1998	104 932	67 236	77 854	31 338	29 523	14 856	17 657	20 263	363 659
1998-1999	104 336	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	358 401
1998									
June	25 938	16 580	19 064	7 692	7 392	3 847	4 230	4 641	89 384
September	23 105	14 633	17 254	6 782	6 584	3 471	3 870	4 369	80 068
December	29 493	17 803	21 971	8 734	8 652	4 343	5 227	5 787	102 010
1999									
March	25 362	15 870	18 755	7 475	7 279	3 924	3 998	4 518	87 181
June	26 397	15 803	18 764	7 794	7 869	3 764	4 066	4 706	89 163
September	23 655	14 578	17 229	6 750	7 314	3 240	4 059	4 429	81 254
December	30 519	18 002	22 142	8 918	8 981	4 095	4 648	5 796	103 101
2000									
March	27 293	16 151	19 068	8 212	8 045	3 859	4 357	4 796	91 781

NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD.....

	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or more</i>	Total
Persons aged 15 and older in household	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....					
1994					
One	1 492 454	111 823	90 470	39 846	1 734 593
Two	2 028 360	422 129	582 685	321 931	3 355 105
Three	593 259	179 548	92 499	38 173	903 479
Four or more	402 331	115 669	52 599	15 031	585 630
Total	4 516 404	829 169	818 253	414 981	6 578 807
.....					
1995					
One	1 526 742	119 072	90 229	44 452	1 780 495
Two	2 064 333	444 328	592 702	309 064	3 410 427
Three	594 414	168 044	99 919	41 863	904 240
Four or more	408 908	123 701	48 455	14 081	595 145
Total	4 594 397	855 145	831 305	409 460	6 690 307
.....					
1996					
One	1 556 514	119 678	90 155	42 035	1 808 382
Two	2 079 536	432 581	592 758	327 407	3 432 282
Three	593 005	187 931	100 818	45 547	927 301
Four or more	410 482	118 671	46 028	18 969	594 150
Total	4 639 537	858 861	829 759	433 958	6 762 115
.....					
1997					
One	1 655 861	133 028	98 472	48 014	1 935 375
Two	2 136 381	442 799	591 903	310 041	3 481 124
Three	623 978	184 400	88 681	44 404	941 463
Four or more	416 110	121 106	44 021	16 587	597 824
Total	4 832 330	881 333	823 077	419 046	6 955 786
.....					
1998					
One	1 682 582	141 559	104 425	48 144	1 976 710
Two	2 186 217	449 101	577 196	304 178	3 516 692
Three	603 287	181 985	96 580	45 318	927 170
Four or more	451 002	113 925	53 159	16 922	635 008
Total	4 923 088	886 570	831 360	414 562	7 055 580
.....					
1999					
One	1 737 289	147 109	98 047	46 279	2 028 724
Two	2 225 965	442 177	594 484	302 910	3 565 536
Three	643 734	183 596	98 637	44 626	970 593
Four or more	439 766	114 564	51 368	14 989	620 687
Total	5 046 754	887 446	842 536	408 804	7 185 540
.....					

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 362 752	1 382 367	1 395 131	1 443 960	1 435 686	1 480 702
Melbourne	1 164 500	1 184 030	1 199 271	1 224 180	1 245 368	1 254 568
Brisbane	528 144	546 472	558 210	569 958	597 930	612 959
Adelaide	425 771	434 476	427 632	439 063	448 444	453 855
Perth	466 206	483 019	486 458	508 104	515 620	535 499
Hobart	74 784	75 439	75 843	77 214	78 570	77 624
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	847 622	855 969	873 501	896 016	901 982	921 752
Victoria	478 494	482 970	477 922	489 666	489 325	493 070
Queensland	641 027	653 171	673 907	691 712	716 942	725 483
South Australia	149 271	149 536	152 233	153 836	157 184	155 914
Western Australia	166 756	166 308	166 528	173 947	178 334	183 489
Tasmania	106 529	106 892	106 857	110 105	107 205	108 648
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 210 374	2 238 336	2 268 632	2 339 976	2 337 668	2 402 454
Victoria	1 642 994	1 667 000	1 677 193	1 713 846	1 734 693	1 747 638
Queensland	1 169 171	1 199 643	1 232 117	1 261 670	1 314 872	1 338 442
South Australia	575 042	584 012	579 865	592 899	605 628	609 769
Western Australia	632 962	649 327	652 986	682 051	693 954	718 988
Tasmania	181 313	182 331	182 700	187 319	185 775	186 272
Northern Territory	58 950	59 392	56 798	62 491	63 701	64 687
Australian Capital Territory	108 001	110 266	111 824	115 534	119 289	117 290
Australia	6 578 807	6 690 307	6 762 115	6 955 786	7 055 580	7 185 540

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the States and Territories based on the final results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 6 August 1996 (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), marriages, divorces and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age, marital status and country of birth as well as experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State and Territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other Territories, while not detailed separately, are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

4 The estimates of the population of Australia and the States and Territories at the date of the Census of Population and Housing are census counts based on place of usual residence adjusted for underenumeration and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.

5 Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census estimates are made for the preceding intercensal period by incorporating an additional quarterly adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident population at the two respective census dates.

NATURAL INCREASE: BIRTHS AND DEATHS

6 In this publication births and deaths data are presented by State and Territory of usual residence. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which are yet to be registered. For final estimates after 30 June 1991 year/quarter of occurrence data are used. The births and deaths data detailed in the *Components of population* section of this publication are shown by year of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data which may affect analysis of relevant tables.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION **7** Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements with State and Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) in fact stays 12 or more months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now also included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS Website, <http://www.abs.gov.au>*.
- NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION **8** Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.
- RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH **9** These express population change over a period as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.
- EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **10** Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0).
- EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **11** Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 Census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3231.0).
- ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS **12** Estimates of households are based on the estimated resident population series, to which propensities to form households are applied. These propensities were estimated from the Census of Population and Housing, and updated using the monthly Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the method used to produce household estimates is contained in *Household Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (Cat. no. 3229.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES **13** All marriage and divorce data are shown by State or Territory of registration. While divorce data are presented by year/quarter of occurrence, marriage data are presented by year/quarter of registration.

14 Divorce data for States and Territories are affected by persons applying to the nearest Family Court rather than the court in their State or Territory of usual residence. The Canberra registry of the Family Court of Australia is particularly affected as it serves, in addition to the Australian Capital Territory, a large area of south-eastern New South Wales and part of Victoria. Around 55% of divorces granted in the Australian Capital Territory are to applicants who are not usual residents of the Territory. The number of divorces granted and the crude divorce rate for the Australian Capital Territory therefore does not accurately reflect the incidence of divorce among Australian Capital Territory residents.

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 Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) 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.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH **17** The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

18 Political developments in Europe and the former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCSS. These changes have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

19 Overseas migration statistics by country of birth have certain limitations. For instance, it is not possible to separately identify England, Scotland and Wales (United Kingdom).

ROUNDING **20** 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.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 22** Other ABS publications which may be of interest to users include:
- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS Website, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.*
 - *Australian Demographic Trends* (Cat. no. 3102.0)
 - *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0)
 - *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0)
 - *Demography* (Cat. no. 3311.1–8)—State and Territory specific publications
 - *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex* (Cat. no. 3221.0)—issued annually to 1994
 - *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0)
 - *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006* (Cat. no. 3231.0)
 - *Household Estimates, Australia* (Cat. no. 3229.0)
 - *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* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

23 In most cases, the ABS can also provide information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, floppy disk, computer printout or clerically extracted tabulation.

24 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office.

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figures or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable

GLOSSARY

- Age-specific fertility rates** Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 are included in the 15–19 age group, and births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the 45–49 age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
- Average household size** Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
- Birth** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
- Category jumping** Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to and from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival from that at departure. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements;
 - long-term movements (one year or more); and
 - short-term movements (less than one year).
- A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- Crude divorce rate** The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or is below the minimum age of marriage.

GLOSSARY

- Crude marriage rate** The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.
- Divorce** Decrees absolute of dissolution of marriage.
- Estimated resident population (ERP)** Estimated resident population (ERP) are estimates of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.
- Estimates of the resident population are based on adjusted (for underenumeration) census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.
- The concept of ERP links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.
- Former Yugoslav Republics** Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, and Yugoslavia n.f.d.
- Household** A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.
- A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.
- This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.
- Household estimate** Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the Census and households of Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.

GLOSSARY

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Household population	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
Household size	Household size refers to the number of persons in a household.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating 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.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.
Marriage	Under the <i>Australian Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwlth), a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory. This difference may be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

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GLOSSARY

Net permanent and long-term overseas movement	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term overseas arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term overseas departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). 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 DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures comprise movements of persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.
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.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

GLOSSARY

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Standardised death rate	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (eg 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
	<p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or Territory of registration	<p>State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory where the marriage was registered or the divorce was granted.</p>
State or Territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence	<p>State or Territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the State or Territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ the population (estimated resident population);▪ the mother (birth collection); or▪ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Total fertility rate	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.</p>

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