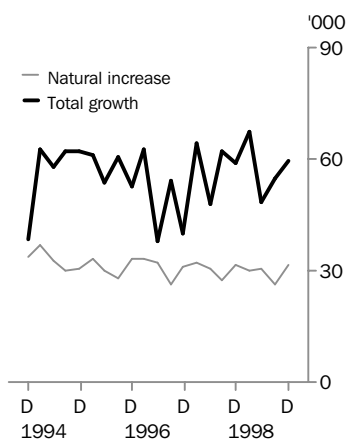




# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

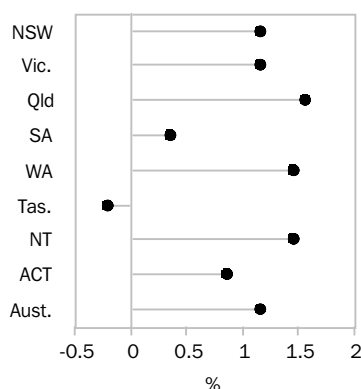
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## Population growth



## 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.

## DECEMBER QTR KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Dec Qtr 1999 '000	Change over previous year '000	%
New South Wales	6 451.7	75.5	1.2
Victoria	4 741.5	57.6	1.2
Queensland	3 539.5	57.2	1.6
South Australia	1 495.8	6.3	0.4
Western Australia	1 873.8	28.3	1.5
Tasmania	469.9	-1.1	-0.2
Northern Territory	194.3	2.9	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	311.2	2.8	0.9
<b>Australia</b>	<b>19 080.8</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

## DECEMBER QTR KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia for the year ended December 1999 was 19,080,800 persons. The population increased by 59,400 persons in the December quarter and 229,600 persons in the year ended December 1999.
- The national growth rate during the year ended December 1999 was 1.2% compared with 1.3% for the year ended December 1998. Queensland had the highest growth rate (1.6%) while Tasmania had negative growth (-0.2%).

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

- Preliminary net overseas migration remained constant in the year ended December 1999 (111,200), when compared with the year ended December 1998 (111,600). Over the past 12 months, net permanent migration increased by 3%, net long-term migration increased by 32% and category jumping fell 66%.
- Natural increase for the year ended December 1999 was 118,400 persons, a decline of 2,900 persons when compared with the year ended December 1998.
- Negative net interstate migration in the six months to December 1999 for Western Australia resulted in a small positive gain for the calendar year. Victoria recorded a net interstate migration gain in 1999.

### SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Long-term movement—Over the past 20 years the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Japan have been in the top five source countries for long-term visitors to Australia. Since 1987–88 education has been the main reason for visiting.
- Deaths of older persons—In 1998, 78% of all deaths were of Australians aged 65 years and over. This proportion has increased from 63% in 1968 and 72% in 1988. The increased survivorship of the population is highlighted by the gains in expectation of life for the older population.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

*ISSUE (Quarter)*

*RELEASE DATE*

March 2000

19 September 2000

June 2000

14 December 2000

.....

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.

.....

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Standardised death rates, infant mortality rates, crude marriage rates and crude divorce rates are shown to two decimal places. Previously these rates were shown to one decimal place only.

.....

## 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 prior to September Quarter 1998.

Marriages and divorces data prior to March Quarter 1999 are final.

.....

## REVISED DATA

Nil data has been revised in this issue.

.....

## PRELIMINARY DATA

All data from September Quarter 1998 are preliminary for ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration.

Overseas arrival and departures data are preliminary from September Quarter 1998.

Estimated resident household data are preliminary for 1998 and 1999.

Marriages and divorces data are preliminary for all quarters in 1999.

.....

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

# C O N T E N T S

		page
	Notes .....	2
EDITORIAL	Analyses and Comments .....	4
	Special article: Long-term movement .....	6
	Special article: Deaths of older persons .....	8
TABLES	<i>Population Change</i>	
	1 Population change, summary .....	10
	2 Population change, components .....	11
	3 Population change, rates .....	13
	<i>Estimated Resident Population</i>	
	4 Estimated resident population, States and Territories .....	14
	5 Estimated resident population, major population centres—at 30 June .....	16
	6 Estimated resident population, age groups: preliminary—at 30 June .....	17
	7 Estimated resident population, age groups—at 30 June .....	19
	8 Estimated resident population, marital status—at 30 June .....	21
	9 Estimated resident population, birthplace—at 30 June .....	22
	10 Experimental estimated and projected Australian Indigenous population .....	23
	<i>Births and Deaths</i>	
	11 Births and total fertility rates .....	24
	12 Deaths and standardised death rates .....	25
	13 Infant deaths and infant mortality rates .....	26
	<i>Marriages and Divorces</i>	
	14 Marriages and crude marriage rates .....	27
	15 Divorces and crude divorce rates .....	28
	<i>Overseas Migration</i>	
	16 Components of net overseas migration .....	29
	17 Categories of overseas arrivals .....	30
	18 Categories of overseas departures .....	31
	19 Permanent (settler) arrivals, birthplace .....	32
	20 Permanent departures, birthplace .....	33
	21 Net permanent and long-term overseas movement .....	34
	22 Category jumping .....	35
	<i>Interstate Migration</i>	
	23 Interstate migration .....	36
	<i>Estimated Resident Households</i>	
	24 Estimated resident households, household size—at 30 June .....	41
	25 Estimated resident households—at 30 June .....	42
FURTHER INFORMATION	Explanatory notes .....	43
	Glossary .....	47

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at December 1999 was 19,080,800 persons, an increase of 59,400 in the December quarter and 229,600 since December 1998. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended December 1999 was 1.2%, slightly lower than in the 12 months ended December 1998, 1.3%.

### COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

Preliminary net overseas migration contributed 48% to population growth in each of the years ended December 1999 and December 1998. Preliminary net overseas migration decreased marginally (less than 1%) from 111,600 persons in the year ended December 1998 to 111,200 in the year ended December 1999.

In the year ended December 1999 preliminary net overseas migration comprised 87,100 permanent arrivals, 201,900 long-term arrivals, 38,200 permanent departures, 147,400 long-term departures and a preliminary estimate of 7,900 category jumpers. The corresponding numbers for the year ended December 1998 were 81,100 permanent arrivals, 187,300 long-term arrivals, 33,400 permanent departures, 146,200 long-term departures and 22,800 category jumpers. Category jumpers are persons who change their travel arrangements from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa.

In the years ended December 1999 and 1998, 52% of population growth was due to natural increase. Natural increase decreased from 121,300 persons in the year ended December 1998 to 118,400 in the year ended December 1999 (2%). The decline was due more to a decrease in the number of births than an increase in the number of deaths. The number of births fell by 3,500 in the year ended December 1999 while the number of deaths fell by 700 in the same period.

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 1997–2051, 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 would decline slightly, causing natural increase to fall to zero sometime during the 2030s. Beyond this point, only net overseas migration would contribute to population growth. For further information see the special article, Population Growth—Hanging in the Balance, included in the December Quarter 1998 issue of this publication.

### STATES AND TERRITORIES

The population of Australia's States and Territories at December 1999 was as follows: New South Wales 6,451,700, Victoria 4,741,500, Queensland 3,539,500, South Australia 1,495,800, Western Australia 1,873,800, Tasmania 469,900, Northern Territory 194,300 and the Australian Capital Territory 311,200.

All States and Territories had positive population growth in the year ended December 1999 except for Tasmania which, for the second successive year, recorded negative growth (–0.2% in 1999 and –0.4% in 1998). Queensland had the highest growth rate (1.6%) in the year ended December 1999, followed by Western Australia and the Northern Territory (each 1.5%). New South Wales and Victoria grew at a rate similar to the national average (each 1.2%) while South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory increased their populations by less than 1%.

December quarter 1999 was the second successive quarter that net interstate migration for Western Australia was negative (–350 persons). September quarter 1999 was the first negative quarter (–107) since March quarter 1993 (–1,300).

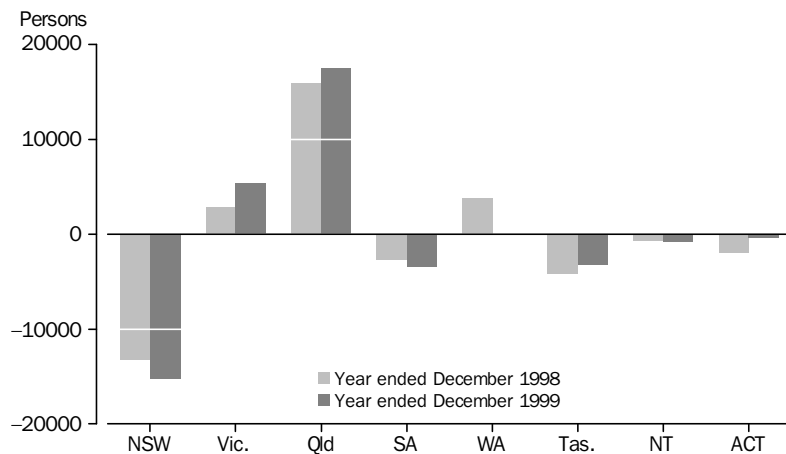
STATES AND TERRITORIES

*continued*

Components of change

Queensland received the highest number of net interstate migrants during the 12 months ended December 1999, 17,600 persons. This number was 10% higher than the gain for the previous 12 months, 16,000 persons. For the 12 months ended December 1999, Victoria and Western Australia were the only other States or Territories to record net interstate migration gains. Net interstate migration almost doubled in Victoria, rising from 2,800 in the year ended December 1998 to 5,300 in the year ended December 1999. Although net interstate migration remained positive in Western Australia in the year ended December 1999 the number migrating to that State from other States and Territories fell from 3,900 in the year ended December 1998 to less than 100 in the year ended December 1999. Net interstate migration losses for the period were experienced by New South Wales (-15,200), South Australia (-3,400), Tasmania (-3,200), the Northern Territory (-800) and the Australian Capital Territory (-350).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and Territories



For the year ended December 1999 preliminary net overseas migration added 111,200 persons to Australia's population. New South Wales received by far the highest proportion (45%). The other States to receive substantial gains were Victoria (24%), Queensland (14%) and Western Australia (13%). The highest rates of growth from net overseas migration in the year ended December 1999 were in New South Wales and Western Australia (each 0.8%). Tasmania was the only State or Territory to record a net overseas migration loss in the year ended December 1999.

Natural increase contributed 118,400 persons to Australia's population growth for the year ended December 1999. For all States and Territories, with the exception of South Australia, natural increase was lower in the year ended December 1999 than in the year ended December 1998. The Northern Territory had the highest growth rate from natural increase of any State or Territory (1.4%).

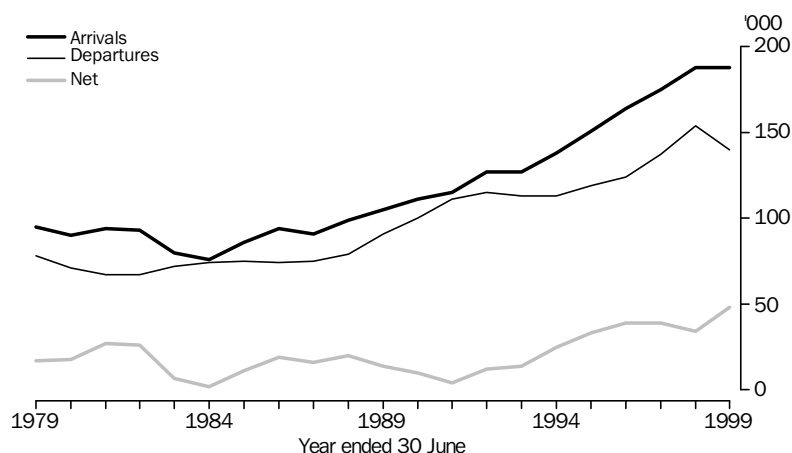
HOUSEHOLDS

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 1994, the average household size was 2.7 persons.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT

Long-term movement refers to arrivals and departures involving a period of 12 months or more. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay overseas for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing having stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)



(a) Refer to Explanatory Note 16.

**ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS** The number of long-term visitor arrivals increased nearly four fold from 34,100 in 1978–79 to 119,900 in 1998–99. There has been a continued rise in visitor arrivals in the last six years with the highest increase (16,100) recorded between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

**Main source countries** The main source countries of long-term overseas visitor arrivals in 1998–99 were the United Kingdom (15,400 or 13%), the United States of America (9,800 or 8%), New Zealand (9,400 or 8%), Indonesia (8,900 or 7%) and Japan (7,700 or 6%), altogether accounting for more than two-fifths of total long-term visitor arrivals. Over the past 20 years, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Japan have remained in the top five source countries for long-term visitor arrivals. Arrivals from Malaysia declined excluding it from the top five source countries in 1998–99. Long-term overseas visitors from Indonesia increased and in 1994–95 Indonesia ranked in the top five source countries, replacing New Zealand. New Zealand regained its place in the top five source countries and ranked third in 1998–99.

**Main reason for journey** In 1998–99, 54,300 (45%) overseas visitors came to Australia for education. Education has been the main reason for coming to Australia for long-term visitor arrivals since 1987–88. Long-term travel for education has become less male dominated with the sex ratio (the number of males for every 100 females) for this group of visitors dropping from 166 in 1978–79 to 119 in 1998–99. Overseas student visitors in 1998–99 were young with 73% aged below 25 years. In 1998–99 male student visitors (median age of 22 years) were on average one year older than female student visitors (median age of 21 years). The median age is the age where half the arrivals were above the age and half were below it.

Main reason for journey <i>continued</i>	About 21,200 (18%) and 13,400 (11%) long-term visitor arrivals came for employment and business reasons, respectively, in 1998–99. This group of visitors were male dominated with a sex ratio of 196 for those who came for employment and 270 for those who came for business reasons. Generally, they were older people than those who came for education. Long-term arrivals for employment had a median age of 34 years for males and 30 years for females, while those who came for business had a median age of 39 years for males and 35 years for females.
State/Territory of intended address	Over the past 20 years, New South Wales (44% in 1998–99), Victoria (24% in 1998–99) and Queensland (13% in 1998–99) have been the most popular States of intended address of most long-term overseas visitors.
Intended length of stay	In 1998–99, the median intended length of stay of long-term overseas visitor arrivals was 2.4 years. Those who came for business (2.7 years) and employment (2.5 years) intended to stay for the longest period, followed by overseas students (2.4 years). Long-term holiday makers intended to stay for the shortest length of time (1.7 years).
DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS	The number of Australian residents departing long-term to other countries has fluctuated in the past 20 years. However, in the last five years there has been a surge in the number of resident departures from 68,400 in 1994–95 to 82,900 in 1998–99.
Main destination	Over the past 20 years, the United Kingdom has been the most popular main destination for Australian residents leaving long-term (27,400 or 33% in 1998–99). The United States of America (9,500 or 11% in 1998–99) has ranked second as the country where Australian residents intended to spend most time in since 1986–87 when it replaced Papua New Guinea. Hong Kong (5,000 or 6% in 1998–99) became the third most popular country for Australian residents departing long-term from 1990–91. Papua New Guinea which was the second most popular main destination 20 years ago was ranked seventh in 1998–99 (2,500 or 3%).
Age and sex	In 1998–99, the bulk (28,100 or 34%) of long-term resident departures were aged 25–34 years. The median age has generally increased over the past 20 years. In 1998–99 males (median age of 30 years) were on average two years older than females (median age of 28 years). There were more male than female long-term resident departures throughout the last 20 years, except in the years 1994–95 and 1995–96. Female residents, however, became more migratory over time (sex ratio declined from 118 in 1978–79 to 103 in 1998–99).
Main reason for journey	Employment continued to be the main reason for long-term resident departures over the past 20 years. In 1998–99, three in 10 long-term resident departures were for employment, two for holidays, one for visiting friends/relatives, one for business, one for education, and two did not state any reason.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	For further information on long-term movement and migration in general see <i>Migration, Australia, 1998–99</i> (Cat. no. 3412.0) released on 29 February 2000.

## SPECIAL ARTICLE

### DEATHS OF OLDER PERSONS

#### INTRODUCTION

In 1998, 78% of all deaths (98,700 deaths) were of older Australians (aged 65 years and over). This proportion has increased from 63% in 1968 and 72% in 1988. The oldest old population (those aged 85 years and over), has experienced an even faster increase in the share of total deaths over the period. In 1998 one-quarter of all registered deaths were of persons aged 85 years and over — double the proportion of such deaths in 1968. The increasing proportion of deaths occurring among older persons reflects that many more people are moving into the older age groups and, on average, people are living longer.

The increased survivorship of the population is highlighted by the gains in expectation of life for the older population. In the mid 1960s, a male turning 65 years old could expect an additional 13 years of life, compared to 16 years in 1998. Over the same period, female life expectancy at 65 years increased from 16 to 20 years.

#### POPULATION AND DEATHS OF OLDER PERSONS (AGED 65 AND OVER), 1968–1998

		1968(a)	1978	1988	1998	2051(b)
Proportion of ERP						
65 years and over	%	8.4	9.2	10.8	12.2	25.1
85 years and over	%	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	4.6
Proportion of total deaths						
65 years and over	%	63.4	65.8	72.3	77.6	93.3
85 years and over	%	12.3	14.9	18.4	25.7	51.3
Standardised death rates(c)						
Males, 65 years and over	per 1,000 population	93.7	74.3	63.4	50.4	36.4
Females, 65 years and over	per 1,000 population	60.4	45.3	39.3	32.4	24.2
Persons, 65 years and over	per 1,000 population	74.2	57.2	49.1	39.7	28.9
Expectation of life						
Males, 65 years	years of life expected	12.6	13.5	14.8	16.3	19.4
Females, 65 years	years of life expected	15.7	17.6	18.8	20.0	22.7
Males, 85 years	years of life expected	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.4	6.3
Females, 85 years	years of life expected	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.5	8.1

(a) Expectation of life refers to 1965–67.

(b) Projections are based on Series K from the ABS publication *Population Projections 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

(c) Age-standardised using the Australian total estimated resident population at 30 June 1991 as standard.

#### TRENDS IN DEATH RATES

Driving the increase in life expectancy of older males and females since the early 1970s has been the marked and sustained decrease in death rates of older persons. There has been a 2% annual average decline in death rates of older persons since 1968. Around 70% of this decline can be attributed to reductions in death rates from ischaemic heart disease and stroke, which have in turn resulted from improved medical treatments and reductions in certain risk factors (AIHW, 1999).



**Sex and age** As in all other age-groups of the population, older males have a higher death rate than females. In 1998, the older male death rate was 56% higher than for females (50 male deaths and 32 female deaths per 1,000 population). However, the male-female differential tends to narrow progressively with age. In 1998, males aged 65–69 years had death rates 92% higher than females at the same ages, while males aged 85 years and over had death rates only 23% higher than those for females.

The improvement in mortality rates for older people over the last 30 years was most marked at the younger ages within this population. Death rates for those aged 65–69 years decreased by 54% (from 33 to 15 deaths per 1,000 population) between 1968 and 1998, while the for persons aged 85 and over declined by 39% (from 240 to 146 deaths per 1,000 population). Reductions in ischaemic heart disease deaths produced around 54% of the decline in 65–69 years deaths, with a further 20% coming from reductions in deaths from stroke. In contrast, among the oldest old population reductions in stroke deaths and ischaemic heart disease deaths have each contributed around 29% of the total decrease in death rates.

**Leading causes of death** Cancer and ischaemic heart disease each accounted for a quarter of all deaths of older people in 1998. On an age standardised basis however, cancer was the leading cause with 1033 deaths per 100,000 population, while ischaemic heart disease followed with 970 deaths. Cancer was the major cause of death at ages less than 80 years, while ischaemic heart disease was dominant at ages 80 years and over.

Among older males, lung cancer was the most common cancer-type death in 1998 with 359 deaths per 100,000 males, down from 410 deaths in 1988. This was followed by prostate cancer deaths which declined from 251 to 241 deaths per 100,000 males.

Breast cancer deaths, the most common cancer cause of death among older females, declined from 116 to 99 deaths per 100,000 females over the 1988–98 period. In contrast, female lung cancer deaths have been increasing rapidly, from 21 deaths to 93 deaths per 100,000 females over the 1968–98 period. In 1998, female lung cancer overtook colon cancer as the second most common cancer-type death.

Deaths from respiratory disease and stroke were the third and fourth leading causes of death for older persons in 1998, each contributing 11% of deaths, while diseases of the digestive system was the fifth leading cause with 3% of deaths.

## PROJECTIONS

The latest ABS mortality projections assume that the SDRs of older persons will decline a further 27% by 2051. This would produce a gain in life expectancy of almost three years for 65 year olds at that time. The projected increase in life expectancy, combined with low levels of future fertility are projected to double the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, from 12% in 1998 to around 24% in 2051. While death rates are projected to decline, the number of deaths of elderly people is projected to be around 270,000 or 2.8 times higher than the number in 1998.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information on deaths of older persons and deaths in general see *Deaths, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3302.0) released on 29 November 1999.

## REFERENCES

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 1999. *Heart, stroke and vascular diseases, Australian facts*. AIHW Cat. No. CVD 7. Canberra.

## 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 %
<b>1993-1994</b>	258.3	123.5	134.8	67.4	-20.8	46.5	17 854.7	187.6	1.06
<b>1994-1995</b>	258.2	126.2	132.0	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18 071.8	217.0	1.22
<b>1995-1996</b>	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18 310.7	238.9	1.32
<b>1996-1997</b>	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18 524.2	213.4	1.17
<b>1997-1998</b>	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	7.2	86.4	18 730.4	206.2	1.11
<b>1998-1999</b>	247.7	128.6	119.1	96.5	20.9	117.3	18 966.8	236.4	1.26
<b>1994</b>	258.4	127.0	131.4	80.2	-24.7	55.5	17 951.5	191.5	1.08
<b>1995</b>	254.9	125.1	129.8	104.6	2.3	106.9	18 196.1	244.6	1.36
<b>1996</b>	252.9	128.2	124.7	103.1	-5.6	97.4	18 423.6	227.5	1.25
<b>1997</b>	251.1	128.8	122.3	83.7	-11.3	72.4	18 618.3	194.7	1.06
<b>1998</b>	250.1	128.8	121.3	88.8	22.8	111.6	18 851.2	232.9	1.25
<b>1999</b>	246.6	128.2	118.4	103.3	7.9	111.2	19 080.8	229.6	1.22
<b>1998</b>									
March	60.8	28.4	32.3	33.7	-2.0	31.7	18 682.4	196.3	1.06
June	62.1	31.8	30.3	8.5	9.2	17.7	18 730.4	206.2	1.11
September	64.4	37.2	27.2	26.5	8.2	34.8	18 792.4	213.8	1.15
December	62.9	31.5	31.4	20.1	7.4	27.4	18 851.2	232.9	1.25
<b>1999</b>									
March	58.7	28.6	30.1	35.1	2.0	37.1	18 918.4	236.0	1.26
June	61.7	31.3	30.4	14.8	3.2	18.0	18 966.8	236.4	1.26
September	62.5	36.4	26.2	29.2	-0.8	28.5	19 021.4	229.1	1.22
December	63.6	31.9	31.8	24.2	3.4	27.6	19 080.8	229.6	1.22

(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

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.
NATURAL INCREASE									
<b>1993-1994</b>	44 232	32 576	26 180	8 006	14 499	3 116	2 880	3 290	<b>134 818</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	42 687	31 346	26 047	7 953	14 794	2 976	2 882	3 250	<b>131 978</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	40 352	28 497	25 290	7 500	13 953	2 521	2 829	3 062	<b>124 038</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	42 740	28 662	25 580	6 951	14 158	2 444	2 733	3 043	<b>126 362</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	<b>119 850</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	39 084	26 247	24 544	6 593	14 220	2 458	2 824	3 106	<b>119 094</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	10 307	7 408	6 632	2 074	3 761	625	755	765	<b>32 334</b>
June	9 858	6 773	6 507	1 471	3 731	499	738	712	<b>30 298</b>
September	8 204	6 419	6 184	1 188	3 348	512	651	735	<b>27 244</b>
December	12 098	6 579	5 451	1 775	3 375	716	640	752	<b>31 389</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	9 125	6 874	6 707	1 917	3 442	557	722	733	<b>30 083</b>
June	9 657	6 375	6 202	1 713	4 055	673	811	886	<b>30 378</b>
September	8 127	6 218	5 176	1 515	3 355	520	610	648	<b>26 180</b>
December	13 411	6 334	5 554	1 540	3 197	462	609	660	<b>31 774</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>1993-1994</b>	21 929	10 698	5 241	1 994	6 718	192	195	- 418	<b>46 549</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	<b>80 125</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	<b>104 137</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	37 291	21 080	12 622	3 104	12 267	252	541	-76	<b>87 079</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	34 899	20 801	13 800	3 390	12 834	84	644	-90	<b>86 354</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	53 375	27 014	17 102	2 932	15 876	- 228	1 059	223	<b>117 335</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	11 520	8 970	4 592	1 291	4 776	72	177	311	<b>31 720</b>
June	7 550	3 521	3 216	551	2 715	33	190	-83	<b>17 685</b>
September	16 162	7 744	5 195	778	4 520	-8	279	94	<b>34 766</b>
December	13 232	6 167	3 440	707	3 853	-48	232	- 144	<b>27 429</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	15 128	9 833	5 349	1 149	5 210	-88	337	198	<b>37 099</b>
June	8 853	3 270	3 118	298	2 293	-84	211	75	<b>18 041</b>
September	12 176	7 203	3 927	784	3 918	31	312	130	<b>28 473</b>
December	14 184	6 185	3 569	808	2 813	51	118	- 144	<b>27 582</b>

(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.
<b>NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	- 875	- 426	0
<b>1994-1995</b>	-13 478	-22 020	40 224	-7 069	5 101	-2 656	384	- 486	0
<b>1995-1996</b>	-14 770	-12 800	32 614	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	- 656	0
<b>1996-1997</b>	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	0
<b>1997-1998</b>	-13 542	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	- 439	-2 698	0
<b>1998-1999</b>	-14 294	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	- 938	-1 213	0
<b>1998</b>									
March	-2 746	476	3 054	- 591	1 686	-1 036	- 196	- 647	0
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	-4 084	2 091	4 798	- 901	132	-1 104	- 372	- 560	0
<b>1999</b>									
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
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	55 310	15 183	77 325	5 464	25 340	1 280	2 641	2 184	187 645
<b>1994-1995</b>	66 791	29 817	77 996	3 291	30 778	734	4 177	3 319	217 020
<b>1995-1996</b>	77 747	42 768	73 581	4 824	31 469	770	4 291	3 446	238 956
<b>1996-1997</b>	68 056	45 055	58 381	5 427	32 614	- 965	5 064	- 240	213 441
<b>1997-1998</b>	60 731	49 727	56 406	6 738	31 275	-1 778	3 030	46	206 204
<b>1998-1999</b>	78 165	57 236	58 879	6 656	31 871	-1 439	2 945	2 116	236 429
<b>1998</b>									
March	19 081	16 854	14 278	2 774	10 223	- 339	736	429	64 054
June	13 964	10 684	14 086	1 212	7 326	- 579	868	421	47 983
September	21 418	14 054	15 138	1 544	9 044	- 325	884	248	62 010
December	21 246	14 837	13 689	1 581	7 360	- 436	500	48	58 818
<b>1999</b>									
March	21 035	17 591	15 872	2 384	9 083	- 482	893	817	67 182
June	14 466	10 754	14 180	1 147	6 384	- 196	668	1 003	48 419
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

(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)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>NATURAL INCREASE</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	0.74	0.73	0.84	0.55	0.86	0.66	1.69	1.10	<b>0.76</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	0.70	0.70	0.82	0.54	0.87	0.63	1.66	1.08	<b>0.74</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	0.66	0.63	0.77	0.51	0.80	0.53	1.59	1.00	<b>0.69</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	0.69	0.63	0.77	0.47	0.80	0.52	1.50	0.99	<b>0.69</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	<b>0.65</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	0.62	0.56	0.71	0.44	0.78	0.52	1.49	1.01	<b>0.64</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	0.37	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.40	0.04	0.11	-0.14	<b>0.26</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	0.59	0.43	0.33	0.20	0.62	0.07	0.27	0.04	<b>0.45</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	0.78	0.57	0.40	0.25	0.71	0.08	0.32	0.13	<b>0.58</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.21	0.69	0.05	0.30	-0.02	<b>0.48</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	0.56	0.45	0.41	0.23	0.71	0.02	0.34	-0.03	<b>0.47</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	0.84	0.58	0.50	0.20	0.87	-0.05	0.56	0.07	<b>0.63</b>
<b>NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	-0.20	-0.65	1.44	-0.27	0.23	-0.45	-0.51	-0.14	<b>0</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	-0.22	-0.49	1.26	-0.48	0.30	-0.56	0.22	-0.16	<b>0</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	-0.24	-0.28	1.00	-0.42	0.23	-0.55	0.18	-0.22	<b>0</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	-0.19	-0.10	0.60	-0.31	0.35	-0.77	0.98	-1.04	<b>0</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	-0.22	0.03	0.53	-0.22	0.26	-0.84	-0.23	-0.88	<b>0</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	-0.23	0.09	0.50	-0.19	0.10	-0.78	-0.49	-0.39	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	0.92	0.34	2.49	0.37	1.51	0.27	1.55	0.73	<b>1.06</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	1.10	0.66	2.45	0.22	1.81	0.16	2.41	1.10	<b>1.22</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	1.27	0.95	2.25	0.33	1.82	0.16	2.42	1.13	<b>1.32</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	1.10	0.99	1.75	0.37	1.85	-0.20	2.78	-0.08	<b>1.17</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	0.97	1.08	1.66	0.46	1.74	-0.38	1.62	0.01	<b>1.11</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	1.23	1.23	1.70	0.45	1.74	-0.31	1.55	0.69	<b>1.26</b>

(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

	<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>
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>MALES</b>									
<b>1993–1994</b>	3 012 102	2 220 054	1 597 029	725 999	856 492	233 862	90 992	149 979	<b>8 888 066</b>
<b>1994–1995</b>	3 044 428	2 233 428	1 636 329	727 064	871 963	234 048	93 264	151 454	<b>8 993 604</b>
<b>1995–1996</b>	3 081 044	2 252 649	1 673 040	729 149	887 577	234 302	95 668	152 953	<b>9 108 055</b>
<b>1996–1997</b>	3 114 709	2 275 172	1 701 396	731 842	904 382	233 661	98 384	152 970	<b>9 214 210</b>
<b>1997–1998</b>	3 146 345	2 301 029	1 728 948	735 056	920 549	232 604	100 257	153 402	<b>9 319 897</b>
<b>1998–1999</b>	3 186 917	2 330 109	1 758 083	738 325	937 021	231 715	102 001	154 625	<b>9 440 498</b>
<b>1994</b>	3 026 780	2 225 627	1 615 056	726 344	863 240	233 955	91 851	150 326	<b>8 934 770</b>
<b>1995</b>	3 064 014	2 243 276	1 655 471	727 814	879 564	234 220	94 866	151 850	<b>9 052 732</b>
<b>1996</b>	3 098 883	2 263 984	1 687 647	730 098	896 075	234 117	97 183	153 292	<b>9 162 964</b>
<b>1997</b>	3 128 967	2 286 347	1 714 917	733 027	911 349	233 207	99 298	152 737	<b>9 261 552</b>
<b>1998</b>	3 168 331	2 315 275	1 743 167	736 530	928 961	232 143	101 033	153 600	<b>9 380 747</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 207 500	2 345 129	1 771 112	739 746	943 379	231 393	102 927	155 193	<b>9 498 086</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	3 139 127	2 295 308	1 722 141	734 496	916 718	232 970	99 705	153 121	<b>9 295 296</b>
June	3 146 345	2 301 029	1 728 948	735 056	920 549	232 604	100 257	153 402	<b>9 319 897</b>
September	3 157 320	2 308 187	1 736 393	735 811	925 267	232 442	100 774	153 624	<b>9 351 530</b>
December	3 168 331	2 315 275	1 743 167	736 530	928 961	232 143	101 033	153 600	<b>9 380 747</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	3 179 040	2 324 584	1 751 176	737 660	933 768	231 888	101 558	154 152	<b>9 415 521</b>
June	3 186 917	2 330 109	1 758 083	738 325	937 021	231 715	102 001	154 625	<b>9 440 498</b>
September	3 195 944	2 337 752	1 764 467	739 257	940 483	231 626	102 375	154 978	<b>9 468 587</b>
December	3 207 500	2 345 129	1 771 112	739 746	943 379	231 393	102 927	155 193	<b>9 498 086</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
<b>1993–1994</b>	3 048 088	2 267 516	1 590 084	740 139	846 517	239 077	82 383	151 507	<b>8 966 672</b>
<b>1994–1995</b>	3 082 553	2 283 959	1 628 780	742 365	861 824	239 625	84 288	153 351	<b>9 078 154</b>
<b>1995–1996</b>	3 123 684	2 307 506	1 665 650	745 104	877 679	240 141	86 175	155 298	<b>9 202 659</b>
<b>1996–1997</b>	3 158 075	2 330 038	1 695 675	747 838	893 488	239 817	88 523	155 041	<b>9 309 945</b>
<b>1997–1998</b>	3 187 170	2 353 908	1 724 529	751 362	908 596	239 096	89 680	154 655	<b>9 410 462</b>
<b>1998–1999</b>	3 224 763	2 382 064	1 754 273	754 749	923 995	238 546	90 881	155 548	<b>9 526 290</b>
<b>1994</b>	3 063 478	2 274 727	1 607 950	741 192	853 355	239 435	83 110	152 077	<b>9 016 711</b>
<b>1995</b>	3 104 806	2 296 520	1 647 881	743 431	869 755	239 916	85 613	153 972	<b>9 143 322</b>
<b>1996</b>	3 143 051	2 319 461	1 681 515	746 480	885 793	240 119	87 398	155 398	<b>9 260 652</b>
<b>1997</b>	3 171 503	2 341 052	1 710 196	749 405	900 247	239 411	89 035	154 470	<b>9 356 770</b>
<b>1998</b>	3 207 848	2 368 553	1 739 137	753 013	916 588	238 796	90 288	154 753	<b>9 470 440</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 244 158	2 396 339	1 768 379	756 084	930 463	238 477	91 341	155 996	<b>9 582 711</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	3 180 424	2 348 945	1 717 250	750 710	905 101	239 309	89 364	154 515	<b>9 387 080</b>
June	3 187 170	2 353 908	1 724 529	751 362	908 596	239 096	89 680	154 655	<b>9 410 462</b>
September	3 197 613	2 360 804	1 732 222	752 151	912 922	238 933	90 047	154 681	<b>9 440 839</b>
December	3 207 848	2 368 553	1 739 137	753 013	916 588	238 796	90 288	154 753	<b>9 470 440</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	3 218 174	2 376 835	1 747 000	754 267	920 864	238 569	90 656	155 018	<b>9 502 848</b>
June	3 224 763	2 382 064	1 754 273	754 749	923 995	238 546	90 881	155 548	<b>9 526 290</b>
September	3 232 777	2 388 857	1 761 169	755 516	927 699	238 511	91 072	155 782	<b>9 552 854</b>
December	3 244 158	2 396 339	1 768 379	756 084	930 463	238 477	91 341	155 996	<b>9 582 711</b>

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

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									
<b>1993–1994</b>	6 060 190	4 487 570	3 187 113	1 466 138	1 703 009	472 939	173 375	301 486	<b>17 854 738</b>
<b>1994–1995</b>	6 126 981	4 517 387	3 265 109	1 469 429	1 733 787	473 673	177 552	304 805	<b>18 071 758</b>
<b>1995–1996</b>	6 204 728	4 560 155	3 338 690	1 474 253	1 765 256	474 443	181 843	308 251	<b>18 310 714</b>
<b>1996–1997</b>	6 272 784	4 605 210	3 397 071	1 479 680	1 797 870	473 478	186 907	308 011	<b>18 524 155</b>
<b>1997–1998</b>	6 333 515	4 654 937	3 453 477	1 486 418	1 829 145	471 700	189 937	308 057	<b>18 730 359</b>
<b>1998–1999</b>	6 411 680	4 712 173	3 512 356	1 493 074	1 861 016	470 261	192 882	310 173	<b>18 966 788</b>
<b>1994</b>	6 090 258	4 500 354	3 223 006	1 467 536	1 716 595	473 390	174 961	302 403	<b>17 951 481</b>
<b>1995</b>	6 168 820	4 539 796	3 303 352	1 471 245	1 749 319	474 136	180 479	305 822	<b>18 196 054</b>
<b>1996</b>	6 241 934	4 583 445	3 369 162	1 476 578	1 781 868	474 236	184 581	308 690	<b>18 423 616</b>
<b>1997</b>	6 300 470	4 627 399	3 425 113	1 482 432	1 811 596	472 618	188 333	307 207	<b>18 618 322</b>
<b>1998</b>	6 376 179	4 683 828	3 482 304	1 489 543	1 845 549	470 939	191 321	308 353	<b>18 851 187</b>
<b>1999</b>	6 451 658	4 741 468	3 539 491	1 495 830	1 873 842	469 870	194 268	311 189	<b>19 080 797</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	6 319 551	4 644 253	3 439 391	1 485 206	1 821 819	472 279	189 069	307 636	<b>18 682 376</b>
June	6 333 515	4 654 937	3 453 477	1 486 418	1 829 145	471 700	189 937	308 057	<b>18 730 359</b>
September	6 354 933	4 668 991	3 468 615	1 487 962	1 838 189	471 375	190 821	308 305	<b>18 792 369</b>
December	6 376 179	4 683 828	3 482 304	1 489 543	1 845 549	470 939	191 321	308 353	<b>18 851 187</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	6 397 214	4 701 419	3 498 176	1 491 927	1 854 632	470 457	192 214	309 170	<b>18 918 369</b>
June	6 411 680	4 712 173	3 512 356	1 493 074	1 861 016	470 261	192 882	310 173	<b>18 966 788</b>
September	6 428 721	4 726 609	3 525 636	1 494 773	1 868 182	470 137	193 447	310 760	<b>19 021 441</b>
December	6 451 658	4 741 468	3 539 491	1 495 830	1 873 842	469 870	194 268	311 189	<b>19 080 797</b>

(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	221 321	158 036	123 981	48 173	65 465	16 105	9 097	10 910	653 209
5-9	229 124	165 941	131 055	50 952	68 564	17 545	9 043	11 093	683 480
10-14	224 081	162 118	129 218	51 657	70 309	17 686	8 032	11 139	674 420
15-19	226 453	165 087	132 933	51 453	70 120	17 558	7 584	12 875	684 184
20-24	227 347	175 524	129 466	51 472	72 057	15 174	8 948	14 461	694 538
25-29	248 551	187 003	138 676	54 400	75 242	15 414	10 589	13 184	743 210
30-34	237 018	178 010	128 184	53 745	70 991	15 276	9 289	11 811	704 477
35-39	256 634	184 853	137 623	57 955	75 802	17 839	9 026	12 288	752 176
40-44	239 472	174 171	130 446	55 500	72 109	17 621	7 711	11 556	708 715
45-49	222 778	161 472	124 667	52 687	68 077	16 701	6 978	11 645	665 185
50-54	206 653	148 423	115 975	48 768	60 696	15 269	5 917	10 640	612 443
55-59	159 082	114 723	87 395	37 191	44 878	12 074	4 103	7 038	466 560
60-64	130 733	94 698	69 008	31 230	35 402	9 992	2 309	5 072	378 484
65-69	116 060	84 785	58 403	28 726	29 540	8 971	1 458	3 856	331 820
70-74	101 857	73 869	50 647	26 787	24 724	7 749	988	3 087	289 711
75-79	75 477	54 131	37 322	20 033	17 770	5 661	521	2 273	213 195
80-84	39 290	27 636	19 869	10 481	8 829	3 104	224	1 062	110 502
85 and over	24 986	19 629	13 215	7 115	6 446	1 976	184	635	74 189
All ages	3 186 917	2 330 109	1 758 083	738 325	937 021	231 715	102 001	154 625	9 440 498

## FEMALES

0-4	210 499	149 313	117 862	45 851	61 632	15 172	8 503	10 401	619 341
5-9	217 552	157 744	124 619	48 308	64 869	16 578	8 378	10 734	648 955
10-14	213 862	155 219	122 214	48 985	66 861	17 083	7 470	10 806	642 684
15-19	214 802	158 295	125 704	49 377	66 145	16 956	7 023	11 593	649 996
20-24	219 853	168 210	125 594	48 583	68 358	14 747	7 847	13 152	666 400
25-29	249 882	186 692	136 810	52 369	71 758	15 960	9 488	13 179	736 261
30-34	237 605	181 766	128 754	53 085	69 604	16 090	8 608	12 187	707 857
35-39	255 231	187 411	139 550	58 463	74 754	18 609	8 040	12 636	754 850
40-44	238 579	176 657	130 872	56 141	71 871	17 925	6 978	12 394	711 564
45-49	221 132	164 662	122 568	53 699	66 330	16 753	6 027	12 137	663 412
50-54	198 608	147 747	110 592	48 986	56 287	15 095	4 719	10 507	592 602
55-59	154 288	113 070	82 605	37 231	42 037	11 854	2 898	6 876	450 906
60-64	131 640	96 797	66 559	32 457	34 602	10 125	1 763	4 933	378 897
65-69	121 612	89 940	59 218	30 506	30 327	9 452	1 164	4 003	346 233
70-74	116 905	85 577	55 799	30 505	27 134	8 757	836	3 649	329 170
75-79	100 481	73 485	47 040	26 939	22 883	7 789	540	3 108	282 267
80-84	63 852	45 461	30 333	16 960	14 272	5 094	315	1 798	178 091
85 and over	58 380	44 018	27 580	16 304	14 271	4 507	284	1 455	166 804
All ages	3 224 763	2 382 064	1 754 273	754 749	923 995	238 546	90 881	155 548	9 526 290

(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	431 820	307 349	241 843	94 024	127 097	31 277	17 600	21 311	1 272 550
5-9	446 676	323 685	255 674	99 260	133 433	34 123	17 421	21 827	1 332 435
10-14	437 943	317 337	251 432	100 642	137 170	34 769	15 502	21 945	1 317 104
15-19	441 255	323 382	258 637	100 830	136 265	34 514	14 607	24 468	1 334 180
20-24	447 200	343 734	255 060	100 055	140 415	29 921	16 795	27 613	1 360 938
25-29	498 433	373 695	275 486	106 769	147 000	31 374	20 077	26 363	1 479 471
30-34	474 623	359 776	256 938	106 830	140 595	31 366	17 897	23 998	1 412 334
35-39	511 865	372 264	277 173	116 418	150 556	36 448	17 066	24 924	1 507 026
40-44	478 051	350 828	261 318	111 641	143 980	35 546	14 689	23 950	1 420 279
45-49	443 910	326 134	247 235	106 386	134 407	33 454	13 005	23 782	1 328 597
50-54	405 261	296 170	226 567	97 754	116 983	30 364	10 636	21 147	1 205 045
55-59	313 370	227 793	170 000	74 422	86 915	23 928	7 001	13 914	917 466
60-64	262 373	191 495	135 567	63 687	70 004	20 117	4 072	10 005	757 381
65-69	237 672	174 725	117 621	59 232	59 867	18 423	2 622	7 859	678 053
70-74	218 762	159 446	106 446	57 292	51 858	16 506	1 824	6 736	618 881
75-79	175 958	127 616	84 362	46 972	40 653	13 450	1 061	5 381	495 462
80-84	103 142	73 097	50 202	27 441	23 101	8 198	539	2 860	288 593
85 and over	83 366	63 647	40 795	23 419	20 717	6 483	468	2 090	240 993
All ages	6 411 680	4 712 173	3 512 356	1 493 074	1 861 016	470 261	192 882	310 173	18 966 788

(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	653 209	3.69	3.64	3.58	3.52	3.44
5-9	662 592	669 251	674 264	679 115	683 480	3.67	3.65	3.64	3.63	3.60
10-14	664 089	670 227	671 797	671 916	674 420	3.67	3.66	3.63	3.59	3.56
15-19	650 877	655 345	663 680	674 294	684 184	3.60	3.58	3.58	3.60	3.61
20-24	725 107	708 906	697 074	691 414	694 538	4.01	3.87	3.76	3.69	3.66
25-29	691 428	710 454	727 726	737 171	743 210	3.83	3.88	3.93	3.94	3.92
30-34	730 523	720 725	710 389	703 307	704 477	4.04	3.94	3.83	3.75	3.71
35-39	710 843	726 660	737 306	745 555	752 176	3.93	3.97	3.98	3.98	3.97
40-44	665 597	676 137	688 428	698 248	708 715	3.68	3.69	3.72	3.73	3.74
45-49	635 263	654 234	649 590	654 875	665 185	3.52	3.57	3.51	3.50	3.51
50-54	496 254	517 520	557 455	591 213	612 443	2.75	2.83	3.01	3.16	3.23
55-59	406 724	419 859	432 830	446 092	466 560	2.25	2.29	2.34	2.38	2.46
60-64	353 505	353 827	360 382	368 937	378 484	1.96	1.93	1.95	1.97	2.00
65-69	335 187	337 445	336 529	334 283	331 820	1.85	1.84	1.82	1.78	1.75
70-74	270 031	276 105	281 090	286 022	289 711	1.49	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.53
75-79	169 506	179 593	189 861	200 522	213 195	0.94	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.12
80-84	102 606	105 855	108 495	110 080	110 502	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.58
85 and over	56 769	60 301	63 988	68 296	74 189	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.39
All ages	8 993 604	9 108 055	9 214 210	9 319 897	9 440 498	49.77	49.74	49.74	49.76	49.77
FEMALES										
0-4	632 821	631 438	628 962	624 234	619 341	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.33	3.27
5-9	630 089	636 798	640 884	645 215	648 955	3.49	3.48	3.46	3.44	3.42
10-14	631 824	637 990	640 312	640 736	642 684	3.50	3.48	3.46	3.42	3.39
15-19	618 363	623 774	630 243	639 297	649 996	3.42	3.41	3.40	3.41	3.43
20-24	704 414	687 960	674 613	665 691	666 400	3.90	3.76	3.64	3.55	3.51
25-29	687 335	707 561	724 812	733 145	736 261	3.80	3.86	3.91	3.91	3.88
30-34	731 083	723 796	714 205	706 925	707 857	4.05	3.95	3.86	3.77	3.73
35-39	712 394	729 327	740 902	748 913	754 850	3.94	3.98	4.00	4.00	3.98
40-44	667 664	678 946	692 235	702 629	711 564	3.69	3.71	3.74	3.75	3.75
45-49	616 566	639 704	640 059	649 539	663 412	3.41	3.49	3.46	3.47	3.50
50-54	475 987	497 412	536 230	570 287	592 602	2.63	2.72	2.89	3.04	3.12
55-59	395 514	407 540	419 785	431 183	450 906	2.19	2.23	2.27	2.30	2.38
60-64	356 786	356 656	362 859	370 123	378 897	1.97	1.95	1.96	1.98	2.00
65-69	354 188	354 740	351 722	348 707	346 233	1.96	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.83
70-74	322 964	327 017	328 316	329 909	329 170	1.79	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.74
75-79	233 400	243 799	255 728	267 923	282 267	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.49
80-84	172 430	176 603	178 966	180 000	178 091	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.94
85 and over	134 332	141 598	149 112	156 006	166 804	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.83	0.88
All ages	9 078 154	9 202 659	9 309 945	9 410 462	9 526 290	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)	1995					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
						%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0-4	1 299 524	1 297 049	1 292 288	1 282 791	1 272 550	7.19	7.08	6.98	6.85	6.71
5-9	1 292 681	1 306 049	1 315 148	1 324 330	1 332 435	7.15	7.13	7.10	7.07	7.03
10-14	1 295 913	1 308 217	1 312 109	1 312 652	1 317 104	7.17	7.14	7.08	7.01	6.94
15-19	1 269 240	1 279 119	1 293 923	1 313 591	1 334 180	7.02	6.99	6.99	7.01	7.03
20-24	1 429 521	1 396 866	1 371 687	1 357 105	1 360 938	7.91	7.63	7.40	7.25	7.18
25-29	1 378 763	1 418 015	1 452 538	1 470 316	1 479 471	7.63	7.74	7.84	7.85	7.80
30-34	1 461 606	1 444 521	1 424 594	1 410 232	1 412 334	8.09	7.89	7.69	7.53	7.45
35-39	1 423 237	1 455 987	1 478 208	1 494 468	1 507 026	7.88	7.95	7.98	7.98	7.95
40-44	1 333 261	1 355 083	1 380 663	1 400 877	1 420 279	7.38	7.40	7.45	7.48	7.49
45-49	1 251 829	1 293 938	1 289 649	1 304 414	1 328 597	6.93	7.07	6.96	6.96	7.00
50-54	972 241	1 014 932	1 093 685	1 161 500	1 205 045	5.38	5.54	5.90	6.20	6.35
55-59	802 238	827 399	852 615	877 275	917 466	4.44	4.52	4.60	4.68	4.84
60-64	710 291	710 483	723 241	739 060	757 381	3.93	3.88	3.90	3.95	3.99
65-69	689 375	692 185	688 251	682 990	678 053	3.81	3.78	3.72	3.65	3.57
70-74	592 995	603 122	609 406	615 931	618 881	3.28	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.26
75-79	402 906	423 392	445 589	468 445	495 462	2.23	2.31	2.41	2.50	2.61
80-84	275 036	282 458	287 461	290 080	288 593	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.52
85 and over	191 101	201 899	213 100	224 302	240 993	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.27
All ages	18 071 758	18 310 714	18 524 155	18 730 359	18 966 788	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					
<b>1994</b>	2 335 455	4 029 037	170 035	374 014	<b>6 908 541</b>
<b>1995</b>	2 376 361	4 059 136	171 626	393 097	<b>7 000 220</b>
<b>1996</b>	2 426 008	4 088 018	173 546	415 394	<b>7 102 966</b>
<b>1997</b>	2 486 211	4 104 172	175 133	439 307	<b>7 204 823</b>
<b>1998</b>	2 549 714	4 123 807	176 696	460 092	<b>7 310 309</b>
<b>1999</b>	2 619 019	4 148 390	178 184	483 796	<b>7 429 389</b>
FEMALES					
<b>1994</b>	1 874 447	4 024 013	720 404	467 296	<b>7 086 160</b>
<b>1995</b>	1 910 194	4 048 275	732 725	492 226	<b>7 183 420</b>
<b>1996</b>	1 956 858	4 073 644	745 527	520 404	<b>7 296 433</b>
<b>1997</b>	2 013 074	4 089 977	748 598	548 138	<b>7 399 787</b>
<b>1998</b>	2 069 820	4 108 362	749 495	572 600	<b>7 500 277</b>
<b>1999</b>	2 132 256	4 131 275	752 051	599 728	<b>7 615 310</b>
PERSONS					
<b>1994</b>	4 209 902	8 053 050	890 439	841 310	<b>13 994 701</b>
<b>1995</b>	4 286 555	8 107 411	904 351	885 323	<b>14 183 640</b>
<b>1996</b>	4 382 866	8 161 662	919 073	935 798	<b>14 399 399</b>
<b>1997</b>	4 499 285	8 194 149	923 731	987 445	<b>14 604 610</b>
<b>1998</b>	4 619 534	8 232 169	926 191	1 032 692	<b>14 810 586</b>
<b>1999</b>	4 751 275	8 279 665	930 235	1 083 524	<b>15 044 699</b>

(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	14 945 624
Europe and the former USSR	2 401 668	2 406 996	2 415 924	2 430 329	2 417 406	2 423 493
Middle East and North Africa	202 587	206 754	211 854	213 956	218 893	224 065
Southeast Asia	451 150	474 114	497 811	510 681	531 570	558 100
Northeast Asia	245 054	256 803	280 051	274 266	278 884	303 967
Southern Asia	139 729	149 041	159 643	170 270	177 663	186 974
The Americas	158 472	161 084	165 089	167 679	174 494	184 961
Africa (excluding North Africa)	110 165	113 753	118 375	123 442	129 122	139 604
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 854 738</b>	<b>18 071 758</b>	<b>18 310 714</b>	<b>18 524 155</b>	<b>18 730 359</b>	<b>18 966 788</b>

## SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	13 761 117	13 907 667	14 052 061	14 212 498	14 364 044	14 484 774
Canada	26 050	26 529	27 426	28 559	29 654	31 551
Chile	26 491	26 287	26 217	25 804	26 110	26 190
China	102 249	107 249	121 145	135 345	149 101	156 767
Egypt	37 751	37 685	37 639	37 955	37 396	37 330
Fiji	37 180	38 673	40 487	40 518	38 889	40 242
Former USSR and Baltic States	50 359	52 509	54 116	54 272	55 344	55 165
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	179 426	186 061	193 775	198 080	203 488	208 403
Germany	119 914	120 144	120 753	121 214	122 690	123 466
Greece	143 407	142 332	141 750	141 962	140 955	140 196
Hong Kong & Macao	74 725	76 596	79 224	58 456	55 256	61 988
India	75 607	79 985	84 770	90 374	95 259	100 711
Indonesia	39 681	43 089	47 736	47 839	56 798	65 800
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	55 925	59 506	55 684	55 763
Italy	264 149	261 587	259 125	254 379	247 519	244 614
Lebanon	77 173	77 105	77 293	76 151	77 155	77 986
Malaysia	81 562	82 846	85 021	86 465	89 527	94 847
Malta	55 075	55 320	55 628	55 342	55 976	55 417
Netherlands	96 977	96 133	95 339	95 531	92 756	92 741
New Zealand	295 866	304 215	315 054	327 323	342 705	361 572
Philippines	93 176	98 289	102 675	109 879	114 304	116 887
Poland	70 515	70 807	70 891	71 156	70 639	69 530
Singapore	27 170	29 003	31 393	30 740	28 772	34 925
South Africa	56 991	58 843	61 371	65 095	68 406	75 730
Sri Lanka	46 597	49 111	51 960	54 115	55 240	56 379
Turkey	31 325	31 526	31 904	31 656	31 428	31 950
United Kingdom(b)	1 223 463	1 220 912	1 164 088	1 173 031	1 168 986	1 171 430
United States of America	50 156	51 870	54 296	56 385	62 126	69 827
Viet Nam	150 425	157 848	164 164	167 325	173 549	175 249

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

(b) Includes Ireland prior to 1996.

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED &amp; PROJECTED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a)

	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

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

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Females

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

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Persons

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

## EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, Low Series—Persons

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

## EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, High Series—Persons

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

(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									
<b>1993-1994</b>	87 829	64 203	46 896	19 381	24 990	6 870	3 661	4 440	<b>258 314</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	87 463	63 617	47 502	19 475	25 104	6 812	3 710	4 473	<b>258 210</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	84 816	61 324	46 555	18 839	24 614	6 377	3 596	4 275	<b>250 438</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	87 460	61 232	47 482	18 576	24 744	6 242	3 564	4 302	<b>253 660</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	<b>249 105</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	84 302	59 016	46 953	18 277	25 010	6 078	3 625	4 373	<b>247 659</b>
<b>1994</b>	87 916	64 119	47 037	19 425	24 929	6 883	3 593	4 481	<b>258 426</b>
<b>1995</b>	86 390	62 584	47 166	19 219	24 817	6 560	3 726	4 424	<b>254 942</b>
<b>1996</b>	86 678	61 537	46 718	18 803	24 905	6 337	3 583	4 317	<b>252 926</b>
<b>1997</b>	86 357	60 610	47 482	18 411	24 514	5 974	3 582	4 151	<b>251 129</b>
<b>1998</b>	86 290	60 190	46 593	18 271	24 965	5 909	3 624	4 232	<b>250 103</b>
<b>1999</b>	85 588	57 792	46 491	17 945	24 906	5 975	3 583	4 259	<b>246 573</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	20 170	14 577	11 772	4 599	6 166	1 464	961	1 050	<b>60 767</b>
June	21 154	14 870	11 872	4 479	6 339	1 420	929	1 008	<b>62 081</b>
September	21 743	15 550	12 569	4 648	6 328	1 541	891	1 121	<b>64 396</b>
December	23 223	15 193	10 380	4 545	6 132	1 484	843	1 053	<b>62 859</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	18 916	13 492	12 419	4 490	5 957	1 471	914	1 013	<b>58 679</b>
June	20 420	14 781	11 585	4 594	6 593	1 582	977	1 186	<b>61 725</b>
September	21 278	14 965	11 755	4 722	6 376	1 555	813	1 062	<b>62 537</b>
December	24 974	14 554	10 732	4 139	5 980	1 367	879	998	<b>63 632</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
<b>1993-1994</b>	1.876	1.789	1.896	1.731	1.869	1.943	2.322	1.704	<b>1.848</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	1.865	1.782	1.887	1.761	1.865	1.948	2.343	1.713	<b>1.844</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	1.794	1.714	1.815	1.725	1.807	1.850	2.225	1.633	<b>1.777</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	1.839	1.706	1.828	1.717	1.794	1.840	2.181	1.643	<b>1.790</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	1.791	1.673	1.799	1.708	1.775	1.762	2.209	1.612	<b>1.756</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	1.764	1.631	1.785	1.720	1.778	1.862	2.188	1.725	<b>1.739</b>

(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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>1993-1994</b>	43 597	31 627	20 716	11 375	10 491	3 754	781	1 150	<b>123 496</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	44 776	32 271	21 455	11 522	10 310	3 836	828	1 223	<b>126 232</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	44 464	32 827	21 265	11 339	10 661	3 856	767	1 213	<b>126 400</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	44 720	32 570	21 902	11 625	10 586	3 798	831	1 259	<b>127 298</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	<b>129 255</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	45 218	32 769	22 409	11 684	10 790	3 620	801	1 267	<b>128 565</b>
<b>1994</b>	45 134	32 335	21 677	11 624	10 280	3 909	792	1 222	<b>126 982</b>
<b>1995</b>	44 432	32 393	20 887	11 288	10 403	3 749	799	1 146	<b>125 105</b>
<b>1996</b>	44 914	32 802	22 033	11 583	10 925	3 826	813	1 284	<b>128 187</b>
<b>1997</b>	45 451	32 760	22 087	11 631	10 839	3 837	838	1 340	<b>128 788</b>
<b>1998</b>	45 823	33 011	21 819	11 763	10 750	3 557	840	1 268	<b>128 838</b>
<b>1999</b>	45 268	31 991	22 852	11 260	10 857	3 763	831	1 332	<b>128 158</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	9 863	7 169	5 140	2 525	2 405	839	206	285	<b>28 433</b>
June	11 296	8 097	5 365	3 008	2 608	921	191	296	<b>31 783</b>
September	13 539	9 131	6 385	3 460	2 980	1 029	240	386	<b>37 152</b>
December	11 125	8 614	4 929	2 770	2 757	768	203	301	<b>31 470</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	9 791	6 618	5 712	2 573	2 515	914	192	280	<b>28 596</b>
June	10 763	8 406	5 383	2 881	2 538	909	166	300	<b>31 347</b>
September	13 151	8 747	6 579	3 207	3 021	1 035	203	414	<b>36 357</b>
December	11 563	8 220	5 178	2 599	2 783	905	270	338	<b>31 858</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(c)									
<b>1993-1994</b>	6.58	6.44	6.53	6.50	6.53	7.26	10.49	5.90	<b>6.55</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	6.58	6.38	6.51	6.42	6.17	7.24	10.27	5.93	<b>6.50</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	6.33	6.31	6.20	6.15	6.16	7.11	8.37	5.61	<b>6.30</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	6.18	6.09	6.17	6.13	5.91	6.81	9.17	5.66	<b>6.16</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	6.17	5.91	6.10	6.03	5.96	6.60	8.73	5.56	<b>6.08</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	5.94	5.82	5.89	5.85	5.69	6.22	7.94	5.18	<b>5.88</b>

(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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	527	312	285	93	154	39	48	16	1 474
<b>1994-1995</b>	508	315	312	107	137	48	49	20	1 496
<b>1995-1996</b>	499	325	301	93	140	36	47	27	1 468
<b>1996-1997</b>	471	273	267	93	133	30	32	18	1 318
<b>1997-1998</b>	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	1 310
<b>1998-1999</b>	420	339	275	82	103	37	37	24	1 317
<b>1994</b>	557	324	292	86	151	50	44	17	1 521
<b>1995</b>	486	315	283	110	133	38	43	24	1 432
<b>1996</b>	483	303	287	92	145	28	47	25	1 410
<b>1997</b>	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	1 359
<b>1998</b>	375	310	293	67	117	30	41	20	1 253
<b>1999</b>	499	329	265	77	114	46	41	22	1 393
<b>1998</b>									
March	85	63	86	18	25	3	11	6	297
June	88	78	72	17	32	11	10	5	313
September	103	84	76	16	34	9	15	6	343
December	99	85	59	16	26	7	5	3	300
<b>1999</b>									
March	115	80	65	27	24	9	10	7	337
June	103	90	75	23	19	12	7	8	337
September	142	72	69	14	49	16	12	5	379
December	139	87	56	13	22	9	12	2	340
<b>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	6.00	4.86	6.08	4.80	6.16	5.68	13.11	3.60	5.71
<b>1994-1995</b>	5.81	4.95	6.57	5.49	5.46	7.05	13.21	4.47	5.79
<b>1995-1996</b>	5.88	5.30	6.47	4.94	5.69	5.65	13.07	6.32	5.86
<b>1996-1997</b>	5.39	4.46	5.62	5.01	5.38	4.81	8.98	4.18	5.20
<b>1997-1998</b>	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	5.26
<b>1998-1999</b>	4.98	5.74	5.86	4.49	4.12	6.09	10.21	5.49	5.32

(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									
<b>1993-1994</b>	37 707	27 316	20 997	8 915	10 316	2 957	780	1 728	<b>110 716</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	39 513	26 831	20 425	8 648	10 381	2 881	728	1 715	<b>111 122</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	37 361	26 117	20 876	8 211	10 178	2 753	811	1 793	<b>108 100</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	37 618	25 664	20 822	8 003	10 372	2 507	802	1 771	<b>107 559</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	36 926	25 955	21 262	7 988	10 457	2 782	786	1 656	<b>107 812</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	38 767	26 249	21 535	8 033	10 593	2 433	811	1 728	<b>110 149</b>
<b>1994</b>	38 814	26 974	20 798	8 909	10 366	2 887	765	1 661	<b>111 174</b>
<b>1995</b>	37 828	26 607	20 610	8 547	10 404	2 840	797	1 753	<b>109 386</b>
<b>1996</b>	35 716	26 074	20 913	8 011	10 294	2 654	787	1 654	<b>106 103</b>
<b>1997</b>	36 679	25 456	20 868	7 945	10 456	2 672	786	1 873	<b>106 735</b>
<b>1998</b>	39 136	26 372	21 257	8 022	10 705	2 599	815	1 692	<b>110 598</b>
<b>1999</b>	41 013	27 149	22 297	8 236	10 294	2 449	851	1 814	<b>114 103</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	12 531	8 530	4 814	2 405	2 726	800	117	517	<b>32 440</b>
June	8 554	6 070	5 336	1 824	2 741	810	234	387	<b>25 956</b>
September	6 092	3 912	5 730	1 294	1 550	331	281	305	<b>19 495</b>
December	11 959	7 860	5 377	2 499	3 688	658	183	483	<b>32 707</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	12 143	8 659	4 822	2 471	2 753	808	143	530	<b>32 329</b>
June	8 573	5 818	5 606	1 769	2 602	636	204	410	<b>25 618</b>
September	7 002	4 210	5 646	1 259	1 408	327	281	253	<b>20 386</b>
December	13 295	8 462	6 223	2 737	3 531	678	223	621	<b>35 770</b>
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES									
<b>1993-1994</b>	6.25	6.10	6.67	6.09	6.11	6.26	4.53	5.76	<b>6.23</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	6.49	5.96	6.34	5.89	6.05	6.09	4.16	5.67	<b>6.19</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	6.06	5.75	6.32	5.58	5.82	5.81	4.49	5.86	<b>5.94</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	6.03	5.60	6.20	5.42	5.82	5.29	4.34	5.74	<b>5.84</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	5.86	5.61	6.21	5.39	5.77	5.89	4.17	5.39	<b>5.79</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	6.08	5.60	6.18	5.39	5.74	5.17	4.24	5.60	<b>5.84</b>

## 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
DIVORCES									
<b>1993-1994</b>	14 198	10 914	9 717	4 134	4 934	1 454	403	2 049	<b>47 803</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	14 147	11 602	10 061	4 252	4 930	1 443	433	1 990	<b>48 858</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	15 974	12 002	10 837	4 236	5 195	1 568	444	1 623	<b>51 879</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	15 667	13 046	11 161	4 362	4 931	1 351	473	1 670	<b>52 661</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	14 117	11 916	11 092	4 113	5 112	1 303	420	1 470	<b>49 543</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	14 936	12 614	11 692	4 201	5 328	1 365	438	1 593	<b>52 167</b>
<b>1994</b>	13 999	11 320	9 762	4 192	5 024	1 544	400	2 071	<b>48 312</b>
<b>1995</b>	14 945	11 838	10 192	4 199	5 040	1 279	432	1 787	<b>49 712</b>
<b>1996</b>	15 984	12 491	10 996	4 358	4 959	1 582	486	1 610	<b>52 466</b>
<b>1997</b>	14 655	12 463	11 744	4 115	5 046	1 321	416	1 528	<b>51 288</b>
<b>1998</b>	14 987	12 307	11 349	4 159	5 268	1 322	457	1 521	<b>51 370</b>
<b>1999</b>	15 033	12 777	11 314	4 311	5 219	1 417	412	1 534	<b>52 017</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	3 183	2 663	2 376	1 016	1 219	286	115	330	<b>11 188</b>
June	3 606	2 908	2 508	1 005	1 213	349	97	403	<b>12 089</b>
September	4 237	3 188	3 082	1 053	1 463	395	118	359	<b>13 895</b>
December	3 961	3 548	3 383	1 085	1 373	292	127	429	<b>14 198</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	3 352	2 774	2 534	929	1 207	372	101	385	<b>11 654</b>
June	3 386	3 104	2 693	1 134	1 285	306	92	420	<b>12 420</b>
September	4 186	3 461	3 050	1 058	1 352	425	105	326	<b>13 963</b>
December	4 109	3 438	3 037	1 190	1 375	314	114	403	<b>13 980</b>
CRUDE DIVORCE RATES									
<b>1993-1994</b>	2.35	2.44	3.09	2.82	2.92	3.08	2.34	(a)	<b>2.69</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	2.32	2.58	3.12	2.90	2.87	3.05	2.47	(a)	<b>2.72</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	2.59	2.64	3.28	2.88	2.97	3.31	2.46	(a)	<b>2.85</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	2.51	2.85	3.31	2.95	2.77	2.85	2.56	(a)	<b>2.86</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	2.24	2.58	3.24	2.77	2.82	2.76	2.23	(a)	<b>2.66</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	2.34	2.69	3.36	2.82	2.89	2.90	2.29	(a)	<b>2.77</b>

(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		
<b>1993-1994</b>	69 768	27 280	42 488	137 600	112 707	24 893	-20 832	46 549
<b>1994-1995</b>	87 428	26 948	60 480	151 095	118 533	32 562	-12 917	80 125
<b>1995-1996</b>	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	-5 524	104 137
<b>1996-1997</b>	85 751	29 857	55 894	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	87 079
<b>1997-1998</b>	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	7 192	86 354
<b>1998-1999</b>	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	20 852	117 335
<b>1994</b>	77 937	27 020	50 917	143 976	114 656	29 320	-24 731	55 506
<b>1995</b>	96 969	27 873	69 096	156 966	121 489	35 477	2 291	106 864
<b>1996</b>	92 502	28 479	64 023	168 830	129 784	39 046	-5 626	97 444
<b>1997</b>	78 229	30 343	47 886	181 988	146 220	35 768	-11 289	72 365
<b>1998</b>	81 065	33 433	47 632	187 318	146 169	41 149	22 819	111 600
<b>1999</b>	87 137	38 225	48 912	201 864	147 439	54 425	7 857	111 195
<b>1998</b>								
March	19 602	8 533	11 069	63 805	41 166	22 639	-1 988	31 720
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	8 230	34 766
December	20 844	8 158	12 686	42 451	35 068	7 383	7 360	27 429
<b>1999</b>								
March	21 958	10 656	11 302	63 472	39 691	23 781	2 016	37 099
June	20 299	8 540	11 759	35 294	32 258	3 036	3 246	18 041
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

## 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.
<b>1993-1994</b>	69 768	75 600	62 000	207 368	2 245 559	3 168 961	5 621 888
<b>1994-1995</b>	87 428	79 063	72 032	238 523	2 386 962	3 535 265	6 160 750
<b>1995-1996</b>	99 139	79 206	84 372	262 717	2 569 343	3 966 161	6 798 221
<b>1996-1997</b>	85 751	80 170	95 079	261 000	2 786 044	4 252 654	7 299 698
<b>1997-1998</b>	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	3 020 097	4 220 006	7 505 544
<b>1998-1999</b>	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
<b>1994</b>	77 937	78 064	65 912	221 913	2 302 549	3 361 721	5 886 183
<b>1995</b>	96 969	78 794	78 172	253 935	2 470 835	3 725 825	6 450 596
<b>1996</b>	92 502	80 004	88 826	261 332	2 695 534	4 164 826	7 121 692
<b>1997</b>	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	2 897 197	4 317 869	7 475 283
<b>1998</b>	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
<b>1999</b>	87 137	76 133	125 731	289 001	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 974 621
<b>1998</b>							
March	19 602	20 448	43 357	83 407	777 009	1 038 398	1 898 814
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
<b>1999</b>							
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

## 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.
<b>1993-1994</b>	12 869	14 411	27 280	64 786	47 921	139 987	2 303 964	3 118 933	5 562 884
<b>1994-1995</b>	12 472	14 476	26 948	68 377	50 156	145 481	2 421 983	3 486 364	6 053 827
<b>1995-1996</b>	13 313	15 357	28 670	70 253	54 133	153 056	2 624 359	3 910 129	6 687 544
<b>1996-1997</b>	13 766	16 091	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605	2 837 207	4 217 015	7 220 827
<b>1997-1998</b>	14 598	17 387	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 497
<b>1998-1999</b>	n.a.	n.a.	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 247
<b>1994</b>	12 744	14 276	27 020	66 365	48 291	141 676	2 354 310	3 314 209	5 810 195
<b>1995</b>	12 833	15 040	27 873	69 083	52 406	149 362	2 518 625	3 676 843	6 344 830
<b>1996</b>	13 152	15 327	28 479	70 964	58 820	158 263	2 731 963	4 110 846	7 001 072
<b>1997</b>	14 027	16 316	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	7 390 489
<b>1998</b>	8 182	25 251	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 060	4 150 242	7 490 904
<b>1999</b>	n.a.	n.a.	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 178
<b>1998</b>									
March	3 627	4 906	8 533	24 535	16 631	49 699	650 772	1 112 926	1 813 397
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
<b>1999</b>									
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

## PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS, Birthplace

Birthplace	QUARTER ENDED.....									
	1997-1998	1998-1999	1998	1999	Sep 1998	Dec 1998	Mar 1999	Jun 1999	Sep 1999	Dec 1999
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS										
Oceania and Antarctica	17 792	22 501	19 952	24 029	4 937	5 417	6 445	5 702	5 645	6 237
Europe and the former USSR	19 501	19 609	20 338	18 933	5 151	5 436	4 971	4 051	5 023	4 888
Middle East and North Africa	5 790	5 195	5 748	5 265	1 500	1 363	942	1 390	1 436	1 497
Southeast Asia	9 700	10 934	9 817	11 497	2 404	2 614	2 981	2 935	2 838	2 743
Northeast Asia	10 214	10 869	10 480	10 890	3 090	2 419	2 801	2 559	2 930	2 600
Southern Asia	5 333	5 316	5 075	6 463	1 369	1 220	1 251	1 476	1 946	1 790
The Americas	2 716	2 397	2 529	2 440	669	632	583	513	635	709
Africa (excluding North Africa)	6 256	7 246	7 075	7 538	1 903	1 729	1 952	1 662	2 083	1 841
Other and not stated	25	76	51	82	19	14	32	11	16	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 327</b>	<b>84 143</b>	<b>81 065</b>	<b>87 137</b>	<b>21 042</b>	<b>20 844</b>	<b>21 958</b>	<b>20 299</b>	<b>22 552</b>	<b>22 328</b>
SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH										
Australia	349	274	346	275	94	71	48	61	59	107
Canada	775	581	667	644	191	137	138	115	182	209
Chile	139	186	185	147	41	62	47	36	26	38
China	4 338	6 133	5 094	6 439	1 619	1 416	1 557	1 541	1 786	1 555
Egypt	310	358	304	351	85	108	96	69	79	107
Fiji	1 070	1 561	1 303	1 786	359	422	377	403	580	426
Former USSR and Baltic States	994	898	948	959	242	275	187	194	248	330
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	5 184	5 830	6 589	4 095	1 873	1 655	1 339	963	976	817
Germany	709	738	689	754	162	223	194	159	182	219
Greece	204	142	180	118	43	35	35	29	30	24
Hong Kong & Macao	3 251	1 974	2 631	1 627	630	440	516	388	400	323
India	2 786	2 557	2 444	3 240	592	573	640	752	890	958
Indonesia	1 917	2 491	1 837	3 098	374	457	803	857	765	673
Malaysia	931	1 296	1 045	1 439	263	334	379	320	343	397
Malta	39	40	41	46	12	8	10	10	8	18
Netherlands	364	344	339	393	88	82	87	87	108	111
New Zealand	14 723	18 677	16 498	20 067	3 969	4 440	5 462	4 806	4 559	5 240
Philippines	2 769	3 318	2 959	3 392	809	805	895	809	859	829
Poland	308	290	256	281	71	78	79	62	72	68
Singapore	694	650	650	764	107	201	148	194	179	243
South Africa	4 281	5 024	4 768	5 514	1 296	1 129	1 364	1 235	1 635	1 280
Sri Lanka	1 261	917	1 023	1 066	198	262	228	229	284	325
Turkey	635	521	557	511	163	140	100	118	136	157
United Kingdom	9 193	8 785	8 818	9 601	2 029	2 423	2 327	2 006	2 695	2 573
United States of America	1 264	1 040	1 116	1 078	279	270	250	241	275	312
Viet Nam	2 311	2 137	2 392	1 715	583	588	489	477	394	355

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.



## PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Birthplace

QUARTER ENDED.....

	1997-1998	1998-1999	1998	1999	Sep 1998	Dec 1998	Mar 1999	Jun 1999	Sep 1999	Dec 1999
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS										
Oceania and Antarctica	19 076	21 570	20 138	23 422	4 671	4 958	6 783	5 158	5 814	5 667
Europe and the former USSR	6 704	5 931	6 439	6 416	1 375	1 295	1 745	1 516	1 678	1 477
Middle East and North Africa	602	618	613	662	166	137	170	145	190	157
Southeast Asia	1 252	1 628	1 359	1 814	314	408	465	441	445	463
Northeast Asia	2 603	3 673	3 094	4 131	886	929	979	879	1 109	1 164
Southern Asia	287	321	306	325	73	88	75	85	81	84
The Americas	1 208	1 114	1 206	1 092	279	261	323	251	274	244
Africa (excluding North Africa)	251	321	275	357	62	80	114	65	93	85
Other and not stated	2	5	3	4	1	2	2	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 985</b>	<b>35 181</b>	<b>33 433</b>	<b>38 223</b>	<b>7 827</b>	<b>8 158</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>8 540</b>	<b>9 685</b>	<b>9 342</b>

## SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	12 771	17 250	14 839	18 439	3 867	3 833	5 563	3 987	4 610	4 279
Canada	311	278	310	272	62	62	84	70	65	53
Chile	86	74	83	67	15	22	24	13	10	20
China	1 054	1 427	1 180	1 661	320	366	409	332	391	529
Egypt	65	58	65	72	11	19	22	6	24	20
Fiji	105	125	109	129	22	33	35	35	18	41
Former USSR and Baltic States	51	48	53	49	15	7	16	10	10	13
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	527	311	445	318	72	72	101	66	81	70
Germany	203	187	206	212	45	37	50	55	56	51
Greece	223	242	224	246	65	33	78	66	51	51
Hong Kong & Macao	1 046	1 401	1 246	1 511	377	343	345	336	448	382
India	180	193	184	210	39	50	45	59	56	50
Indonesia	219	336	235	433	66	66	91	113	108	121
Malaysia	190	291	216	321	62	64	85	80	73	83
Malta	110	93	100	78	21	16	28	28	13	9
Netherlands	129	149	136	149	35	32	47	35	43	24
New Zealand	5 722	3 788	4 748	4 379	695	985	1 078	1 030	1 074	1 197
Philippines	197	183	179	213	44	45	41	53	64	55
Poland	95	111	100	108	22	28	31	30	28	19
Singapore	84	143	101	174	27	26	49	41	45	39
South Africa	139	153	131	186	29	34	61	29	52	44
Sri Lanka	51	75	64	82	15	19	20	21	17	24
Turkey	122	71	114	73	21	13	13	24	19	17
United Kingdom	3 971	3 487	3 761	3 837	775	776	1 036	900	1 009	892
United States of America	623	590	615	597	172	112	170	136	168	123
Viet Nam	374	455	403	448	70	137	140	108	93	107

(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>
<b>1993-1994</b>	30 687	15 374	8 271	2 931	9 165	388	340	64	161	<b>67 381</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	41 126	22 514	12 324	3 542	12 058	470	535	495	0	<b>93 042</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	50 051	27 207	13 823	3 958	13 044	474	597	550	0	<b>109 661</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	40 168	22 783	13 840	3 431	13 181	320	593	101	0	<b>94 396</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	0	<b>79 162</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	43 928	22 452	13 906	2 247	13 477	-314	882	-77	0	<b>96 483</b>
<b>1994</b>	35 987	18 976	10 283	3 026	10 893	455	498	119	0	<b>80 237</b>
<b>1995</b>	46 909	25 859	13 315	3 855	12 833	422	639	777	0	<b>104 573</b>
<b>1996</b>	46 446	24 978	13 427	3 790	13 037	535	594	297	0	<b>103 070</b>
<b>1997</b>	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	-124	0	<b>83 654</b>
<b>1998</b>	38 201	21 556	12 821	2 574	13 195	-65	679	-175	0	<b>88 781</b>
<b>1999</b>	46 810	24 767	14 732	2 765	13 362	-129	918	133	0	<b>103 337</b>
<b>1998</b>										
March	12 292	9 464	4 901	1 382	5 019	88	191	360	0	<b>33 708</b>
June	3 661	1 573	1 642	207	1 598	-38	109	-276	0	<b>8 468</b>
September	12 409	5 947	3 939	523	3 581	-42	206	-29	0	<b>26 536</b>
December	9 839	4 572	2 339	462	2 997	-73	173	-230	0	<b>20 069</b>
<b>1999</b>										
March	14 286	9 341	5 043	1 069	4 975	-99	322	163	0	<b>35 083</b>
June	7 394	2 592	2 585	193	1 924	-100	181	19	0	<b>14 795</b>
September	12 517	7 378	4 046	810	4 008	35	319	143	0	<b>29 248</b>
December	12 613	5 456	3 058	693	2 455	35	96	-192	0	<b>24 211</b>

(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.
<b>1993-1994</b>	41 178	20 346	-20 832
<b>1994-1995</b>	24 395	11 478	-12 917
<b>1995-1996</b>	19 820	14 296	-5 524
<b>1996-1997</b>	23 985	16 668	-7 317
<b>1997-1998</b>	18 878	26 070	7 192
<b>1998-1999</b>	-7 428	13 424	20 852
<b>1994</b>	41 663	16 932	-24 731
<b>1995</b>	18 359	20 650	2 291
<b>1996</b>	10 459	4 833	-5 626
<b>1997</b>	36 750	25 461	-11 289
<b>1998</b>	-1 073	21 746	22 819
<b>1999</b>	5 339	13 196	7 857
<b>1998</b>			
March	2 523	535	-1 988
June	2 086	11 303	9 217
September	- 682	7 548	8 230
December	-5 000	2 360	7 360
<b>1999</b>			
March	1 400	3 416	2 016
June	-3 146	100	3 246
September	7 905	7 130	- 775
December	- 820	2 550	3 370

## INTERSTATE MIGRATION

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<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>Total</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>
<b>ARRIVALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	..	23 262	31 242	6 268	5 649	2 260	2 478	9 213	<b>80 372</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	..	23 960	35 062	6 542	6 798	2 453	2 511	10 645	<b>87 971</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	..	20 847	33 754	6 310	7 057	2 630	2 512	9 759	<b>82 869</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	..	23 774	38 303	7 382	7 476	3 017	2 589	11 974	<b>94 515</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	..	22 932	37 177	6 919	7 244	2 802	2 876	11 439	<b>91 389</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	..	22 384	36 710	6 727	7 685	2 960	2 625	10 951	<b>90 042</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	..	5 763	9 363	1 662	1 840	656	722	2 733	<b>22 739</b>
June	..	5 722	9 159	1 695	1 869	714	603	2 732	<b>22 494</b>
September	..	4 916	8 255	1 534	1 661	659	656	2 476	<b>20 157</b>
December	..	6 284	10 373	1 853	2 150	785	808	3 135	<b>25 388</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	..	5 614	9 009	1 647	1 845	760	576	2 693	<b>22 144</b>
June	..	5 570	9 073	1 693	2 029	756	585	2 647	<b>22 353</b>
September	..	5 168	8 175	1 527	1 777	646	607	2 493	<b>20 393</b>
December	..	6 390	10 458	2 027	2 160	834	772	3 220	<b>25 861</b>

## ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA

<b>1993-1994</b>	17 254	..	12 080	6 248	4 953	2 846	1 879	1 710	<b>46 970</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	19 817	..	15 188	6 968	5 279	3 182	2 061	2 292	<b>54 787</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	19 321	..	16 149	7 851	5 560	3 323	2 050	2 011	<b>56 265</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	23 728	..	18 104	9 065	6 785	3 906	2 293	2 628	<b>66 509</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	24 503	..	18 279	9 212	7 136	4 231	2 365	2 716	<b>68 442</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	24 322	..	18 098	8 925	7 488	4 410	2 353	2 488	<b>68 084</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	6 037	..	4 540	2 286	1 786	1 042	499	606	<b>16 796</b>
June	6 193	..	4 406	2 239	1 784	1 117	594	637	<b>16 970</b>
September	5 194	..	3 929	1 878	1 647	913	438	525	<b>14 524</b>
December	6 882	..	5 358	2 536	2 216	1 338	778	786	<b>19 894</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	6 067	..	4 391	2 212	1 762	1 169	595	558	<b>16 754</b>
June	6 179	..	4 420	2 299	1 863	990	542	619	<b>16 912</b>
September	5 485	..	4 150	2 002	1 885	941	565	565	<b>15 593</b>
December	7 223	..	5 270	2 723	2 302	1 312	714	798	<b>20 342</b>

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 QUEENSLAND									
<b>1993-1994</b>	48 392	30 142	..	8 199	7 318	3 656	5 620	3 733	107 060
<b>1994-1995</b>	52 123	30 005	..	8 818	7 397	4 066	6 001	3 851	112 261
<b>1995-1996</b>	49 190	25 944	..	8 684	7 916	3 971	5 512	4 645	105 862
<b>1996-1997</b>	49 931	23 401	..	7 094	6 865	4 179	5 205	3 827	100 502
<b>1997-1998</b>	48 624	21 025	..	6 341	6 931	4 040	5 324	3 536	95 821
<b>1998-1999</b>	48 244	19 232	..	6 544	7 240	4 183	5 105	3 429	93 977
<b>1998</b>									
March	11 545	4 750	..	1 392	1 626	1 061	1 221	884	22 479
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
<b>1999</b>									
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

## ARRIVALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

<b>1993-1994</b>	5 816	7 331	4 243	..	2 508	878	3 061	908	24 745
<b>1994-1995</b>	5 660	7 297	4 840	..	2 526	752	2 730	727	24 532
<b>1995-1996</b>	5 947	7 015	5 414	..	2 957	848	2 898	754	25 833
<b>1996-1997</b>	7 010	7 811	5 575	..	3 180	1 001	3 339	790	28 706
<b>1997-1998</b>	6 695	7 615	5 412	..	3 175	1 069	3 349	769	28 084
<b>1998-1999</b>	6 728	7 462	5 315	..	3 221	1 024	3 433	733	27 916
<b>1998</b>									
March	1 692	1 905	1 351	..	738	283	755	213	6 937
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
<b>1999</b>									
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

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

## 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 WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
<b>1993-1994</b>	7 107	7 035	5 927	3 360	..	1 371	2 661	1 005	<b>28 466</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	7 712	7 399	6 779	3 813	..	1 632	3 551	1 018	<b>31 904</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	8 517	7 297	7 610	4 073	..	1 652	2 728	951	<b>32 828</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	9 263	8 366	7 774	4 133	..	2 014	2 907	1 145	<b>35 602</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	9 154	7 880	7 411	3 904	..	1 922	2 954	1 024	<b>34 249</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	8 355	7 258	6 842	3 702	..	2 075	2 892	1 035	<b>32 159</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	2 400	2 050	1 918	1 044	..	489	695	244	<b>8 840</b>
June	2 209	1 828	1 835	941	..	496	763	200	<b>8 272</b>
September	1 915	1 767	1 689	844	..	560	742	243	<b>7 760</b>
December	2 351	1 936	1 867	1 048	..	499	801	282	<b>8 784</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	2 047	1 752	1 649	847	..	505	685	225	<b>7 710</b>
June	2 042	1 803	1 637	963	..	511	664	285	<b>7 905</b>
September	1 909	1 703	1 551	785	..	407	629	223	<b>7 207</b>
December	2 277	2 013	1 882	1 084	..	451	651	273	<b>8 631</b>

## ARRIVALS IN TASMANIA

<b>1993-1994</b>	2 307	2 956	2 070	738	935	..	321	220	<b>9 547</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	2 283	2 670	2 269	1 035	1 175	..	448	316	<b>10 196</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	2 090	2 828	2 624	967	1 460	..	327	235	<b>10 531</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	2 595	2 844	2 852	947	1 415	..	324	271	<b>11 248</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	2 392	2 913	2 568	868	1 530	..	350	269	<b>10 890</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	2 811	3 085	2 867	880	1 644	..	260	286	<b>11 833</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	581	724	626	225	387	..	106	57	<b>2 706</b>
June	620	735	685	201	347	..	86	62	<b>2 736</b>
September	649	747	662	182	297	..	53	52	<b>2 642</b>
December	695	827	878	227	439	..	90	83	<b>3 239</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	704	758	705	241	441	..	51	73	<b>2 973</b>
June	763	753	622	230	467	..	66	78	<b>2 979</b>
September	590	674	574	177	391	..	66	93	<b>2 565</b>
December	730	872	812	239	473	..	113	76	<b>3 315</b>

## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<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>Total</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>
<b>ARRIVALS IN NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>									
<b>1993-1994</b>	2 453	3 052	4 253	2 957	2 201	271	..	425	<b>15 612</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	3 493	2 931	4 986	3 290	2 650	450	..	609	<b>18 409</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	2 896	2 846	4 546	3 116	2 692	296	..	558	<b>16 950</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	3 225	2 864	5 187	3 836	2 890	381	..	513	<b>18 896</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	3 034	2 715	4 549	3 244	2 743	423	..	510	<b>17 218</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	3 203	2 379	4 358	3 086	2 300	439	..	458	<b>16 223</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	735	618	1 029	761	581	99	..	73	<b>3 896</b>
June	726	632	1 088	804	689	106	..	125	<b>4 170</b>
September	809	534	986	768	519	93	..	115	<b>3 824</b>
December	1 017	742	1 329	878	636	97	..	156	<b>4 855</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	693	577	1 083	768	521	103	..	87	<b>3 832</b>
June	684	526	960	672	624	146	..	100	<b>3 712</b>
September	709	548	1 005	632	583	123	..	102	<b>3 702</b>
December	874	730	1 475	744	665	117	..	137	<b>4 742</b>

## ARRIVALS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

<b>1993-1994</b>	9 223	2 387	2 309	953	1 077	372	467	..	<b>16 788</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	10 361	2 545	2 912	1 136	978	317	723	..	<b>18 972</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	9 678	2 289	3 150	1 024	1 120	401	595	..	<b>18 257</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	10 738	2 136	2 528	877	802	411	449	..	<b>17 941</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	10 530	2 156	2 458	850	764	369	439	..	<b>17 566</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	10 673	2 309	2 554	921	806	411	493	..	<b>18 167</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	2 495	510	598	158	196	112	94	..	<b>4 163</b>
June	2 705	485	605	249	182	87	120	..	<b>4 433</b>
September	2 271	452	535	179	155	103	93	..	<b>3 788</b>
December	3 031	655	740	250	262	128	161	..	<b>5 227</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	2 618	550	625	218	183	108	102	..	<b>4 404</b>
June	2 753	652	654	274	206	72	137	..	<b>4 748</b>
September	2 533	529	572	231	168	71	134	..	<b>4 238</b>
December	3 308	760	862	262	277	105	135	..	<b>5 709</b>

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<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>Total</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									
<b>1993-1994</b>	92 552	76 165	62 124	28 723	24 641	11 654	16 487	17 214	<b>329 560</b>
<b>1994-1995</b>	101 449	76 807	72 036	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	<b>359 032</b>
<b>1995-1996</b>	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	<b>349 395</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	106 490	71 196	80 323	33 334	29 413	14 909	17 106	21 148	<b>373 919</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	104 932	67 236	77 854	31 338	29 523	14 856	17 657	20 263	<b>363 659</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	104 336	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	<b>358 401</b>
<b>1998</b>									
March	25 485	16 320	19 425	7 528	7 154	3 742	4 092	4 810	<b>88 556</b>
June	25 938	16 580	19 064	7 692	7 392	3 847	4 230	4 641	<b>89 384</b>
September	23 105	14 633	17 254	6 782	6 584	3 471	3 870	4 369	<b>80 068</b>
December	29 472	17 803	21 971	8 734	8 652	4 343	5 227	5 787	<b>101 989</b>
<b>1999</b>									
March	25 362	15 870	18 755	7 475	7 279	3 924	3 998	4 518	<b>87 181</b>
June	26 397	15 803	18 764	7 794	7 869	3 764	4 066	4 706	<b>89 163</b>
September	23 655	14 578	17 229	6 750	7 314	3 240	4 059	4 429	<b>81 254</b>
December	30 519	18 002	22 142	8 918	8 981	4 095	4 648	5 796	<b>103 101</b>



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

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

## 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
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6 578 807</b>	<b>6 690 307</b>	<b>6 762 115</b>	<b>6 955 786</b>	<b>7 055 580</b>	<b>7 185 540</b>

## 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 ESTIMATED 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 ESTIMATED 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	<p><b>13</b> 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.</p> <p><b>14</b> 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.</p>
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD	<p><b>15</b> 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.</p> <p><b>16</b> From July 1998 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) are 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.</p>
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	<p><b>17</b> 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 <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 1269.0).</p> <p><b>18</b> Political developments in Europe and the former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCCSS. 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 ASCCSS.</p> <p><b>19</b> 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).</p>
ROUNDING	<p><b>20</b> 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.</p> <p><b>21</b> Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.</p>

## 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

<b>Crude marriage rate</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Divorce</b>	<p>Decrees absolute of dissolution of marriage.</p>
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Former Yugoslav Republics</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
<b>Household estimate</b>	<p>Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the Census and households of Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.</p>



## GLOSSARY

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<b>Household population</b>	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
<b>Household size</b>	Household size refers to the number of persons in a household.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates 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.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Marital status</b>	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.
<b>Marriage</b>	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.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory. This difference may be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	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

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

## GLOSSARY

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<b>Standardised death rate</b>	<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"><li>▪ 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.</li><li>▪ 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.</li></ul>
	<p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
<b>State or Territory of registration</b>	<p>State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory where the marriage was registered or the divorce was granted.</p>
<b>State or Territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence</b>	<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"><li>▪ the population (estimated resident population);</li><li>▪ the mother (birth collection); or</li><li>▪ the deceased (death collection).</li></ul> <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>
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	<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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