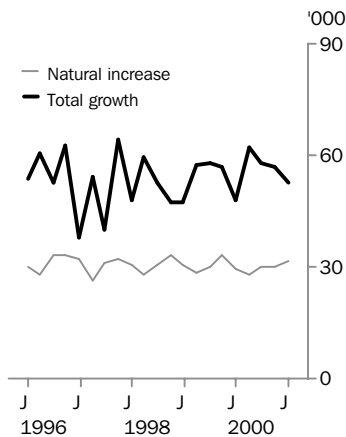


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

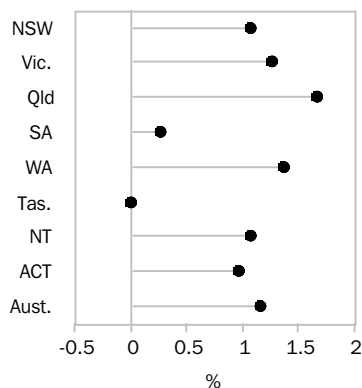
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## Population growth



## Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



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

## JUNE QTR KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun Qtr 2001 '000	Change over previous year '000	%
New South Wales	6 532.5	70.0	1.1
Victoria	4 829.0	62.2	1.3
Queensland	3 627.8	61.0	1.7
South Australia	1 502.4	5.0	0.3
Western Australia	1 909.8	26.1	1.4
Tasmania	470.3	0.0	0.0
Northern Territory	197.6	2.1	1.1
Australian Capital Territory	314.2	3.2	1.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>19 386.7</b>	<b>229.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>

## JUNE QTR KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at June 2001 was 19,386,700. The population increased by 229,500 persons since June 2000 and by 52,400 persons since March 2001.
- Natural increase for the year ended June 2001 (119,800) was 1,100 persons less than for the year ended June 2000.
- Preliminary net overseas migration was assumed to be 109,700 persons for the year ended June 2001 and 20,600 for June Quarter 2001 (see *Notes* on page 2).
- In the year ended June 2001 net interstate migration in the Australian Capital Territory (300) was positive for the first time since the year ended June 1993.

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Queensland recorded the highest growth rate (1.7%) of all States and Territories in the year ended June 2001.
- Tasmania's population decline recorded at -0.4% in 1997-98 has diminished to 0.0% in the year ended June 2001 (see *Notes* on page 2).

### SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Confinements resulting in multiple births—The increase in confinements that result in a multiple birth may be attributed to factors such as the increased use of assisted conception technologies and the increasing number of births to older women.
- Indigenous populations of Australia and New Zealand—The indigenous populations of both countries have a considerably younger age structure than that of the total population, resulting from their higher fertility and mortality rates.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

*ISSUE (Quarter)*

*RELEASE DATE*

September 2001

21 March 2002

December 2001

6 June 2002



## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration. DIMA has recently automated the processing of passenger cards and the ABS has yet to receive relevant data.

In the absence of this data, a preliminary estimate of net overseas migration for June Quarter 2001 has been made using the medium net overseas migration assumption included in Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2101 (ABS Cat. no. 3222.0). Because net overseas migration is assumed, the resident population at 30 June 2001 is a projection. For June Quarter 2001 preliminary category jumping forms a part of the net overseas migration assumption.

The Tasmanian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages introduced new legislation relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages from 1 January 2001 together with new births and deaths registration forms and a new computer system. Data from this new system has not as yet been loaded to the ABS computer system, affecting the ability to produce birth and death rates in tables 11 and 12 of this publication. While every effort has been made to verify that these births and deaths registration figures are correct, they are still subject to revision.



## ABS WORKING PAPER

A Demography working paper (2001/7)—*Statistical Requirements for Overseas Arrivals and Departures Data at September 2001*—is available from the ABS Website at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; ABS Working Papers.



## FINAL DATA

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

Marriages and divorces data prior to March Quarter 2001 are final.



## REVISED DATA

Nil data have been revised in this issue.



## PRELIMINARY DATA

ERP in major population centres (table 5), by marital status (table 8) and by country of birth (table 9) at June 2000 remain preliminary.

All data from September Quarter 2000 are preliminary for ERP, natural increase and net interstate migration.

Net overseas migration data from September Quarter 1999 are preliminary.

Marriages and divorces data are preliminary for March and June Quarter 2001.



Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician



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## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at June 2001 was 19,386,700 persons, an increase of 229,500 persons since June 2000 and 52,400 persons since March 2001. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended June 2001 was 1.2%, the same as the growth rate for the previous 12 months.

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended June 2001 Australia's population growth rate (1.2%) was slightly below the world's population growth rate (1.3%). When compared with selected countries it was the same as New Zealand (1.2%), comparable with Hong Kong (1.3%), higher than Japan and the United Kingdom (each 0.2%) and lower than Singapore (3.6%) and Papua New Guinea (2.5%).

In figures provided by the US Bureau of the Census (International Data Base) for 227 countries, arranged from highest to lowest population size, Australia's population ranked 53rd in the year 2001 and is projected to rank 64th in 2050.

### POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK, Selected Countries

Country	ESTIMATED POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK.....	
	2000	2001	Growth rate....	2050	2001	2050
	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
Australia	19.2	19.4	1.2	24.1	53	64
China	1 261.8	1 273.1	0.9	1 470.5	1	2
Germany	82.8	83.0	0.3	79.7	12	23
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7.1	7.2	1.3	7.8	93	112
India	1 014.0	1 030.0	1.6	1 619.6	2	1
Indonesia	224.8	228.4	1.6	337.8	4	4
Japan	126.5	126.8	0.2	101.2	9	16
Malaysia	21.8	22.2	2.0	43.1	48	41
New Zealand	3.8	3.9	1.2	4.8	122	123
Papua New Guinea	4.9	5.0	2.5	10.7	110	92
Singapore	4.2	4.3	3.6	10.8	118	91
Thailand	61.2	61.8	0.9	70.3	19	25
United Kingdom	59.5	59.6	0.2	58.2	20	30
United States of America	275.6	278.1	0.9	403.9	3	3
<b>World</b>	<b>6 080.1</b>	<b>6 157.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9 104.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

Sources: ABS for Australian estimated and projected populations; US Bureau of the Census, International Data Base for selected countries and world estimated and projected populations and all rankings.

### COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) for the year ended June 2001 was 119,800 persons, 1.0% lower than for the year ended June 2000 (120,900). The number of births decreased from 249,300 in the year ended June 2000 to 248,700 in the year ended June 2001. The number of deaths rose over this period from 128,400 in 2000 to 128,900 in 2001. Natural increase in June Quarter 2001 (31,800) was higher than in June Quarter 2000 (29,400).

Preliminary net overseas migration was assumed to be 109,700 persons in the year ended June 2001 (see *Notes* on page 2). This was 11% more than in the year ended June 2000 (99,100). In June Quarter 2001 net overseas migration was assumed to be 20,600 compared with 18,400 in June Quarter 2000.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA'S STATES AND TERRITORIES

The population of Australia's States and Territories at June 2001 was as follows: New South Wales 6,532,500, Victoria 4,829,000, Queensland 3,627,800, South Australia 1,502,400, Western Australia 1,909,800, Tasmania 470,300, Northern Territory 197,600 and the Australian Capital Territory 314,200.

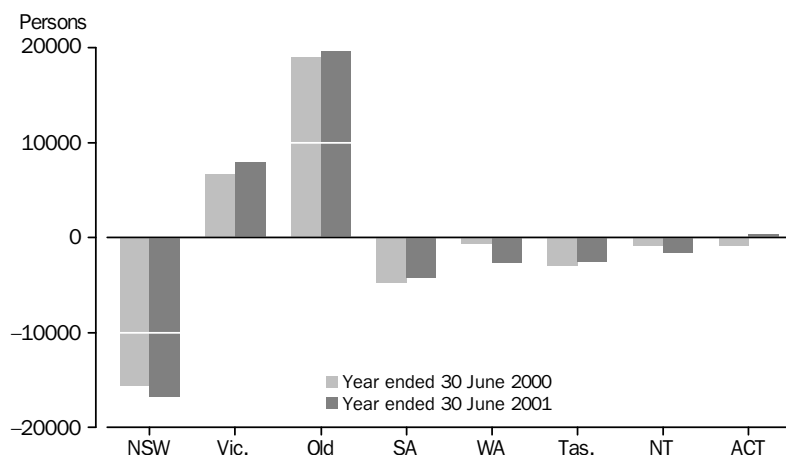
Queensland recorded the highest growth rate among all States and Territories for the year ended June 2001 (1.7%), followed by Western Australia (1.4%), Victoria (1.3%), New South Wales and the Northern Territory (each 1.1%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.0%) and South Australia (0.3%). Tasmania's population changed little in the year ended June 2001 following four years of negative growth since the year ended June 1997. This change was mainly due to an increase in the number of births (see *Notes* on page 2) and a decrease in the number of Tasmanians leaving that State for another State or Territory during the 12 month period.

Interstate migration

Queensland received the highest number of net interstate migrants during the 12 months ended June 2001 (19,700 persons). This number was 3% higher than the gain for the previous 12 months (19,000). For the 12 months ended June 2001 Victoria (7,900) and the Australian Capital Territory (300) were the only other States or Territories to record net interstate migration gains. For the Australian Capital Territory this gain was the first recorded since the year ended June 1993. The largest net interstate migration loss for the year ended June 2001 was experienced by New South Wales (-16,700). This loss was 7% higher than the loss for the previous 12 months (-15,600). Net interstate migration losses for the period were also experienced by South Australia (-4,200), Western Australia (-2,700), Tasmania (-2,600) and the Northern Territory (-1,700).

Proportionally, Western Australia showed the greatest loss between the years ended June 2000 and 2001. Western Australia increased its loss to other States and Territories by nearly 300%; from a loss of -700 persons in the year ended June 2000 to a loss of -2,700 persons in the year ended June 2001.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and Territories



HOUSEHOLDS AND PEOPLE

There were 7,249,900 households in Australia at June 2000, an increase of 123,400 or 2% since June 1999 and 582,200 or 9% since June 1995.

The resident population of occupied private dwellings at June 2000 was 18.8 million. This equates to an average household size of 2.6 persons per household. At June 1995 the average household size was 2.7 persons.

# SPECIAL ARTICLE

## CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN MULTIPLE BIRTHS

### INTRODUCTION

Birth registrations over the past twenty years indicate that while the number of pregnancies (confinements) resulting in a live birth has been declining the number resulting in the birth of more than one child has been increasing. The increase in confinements that result in a multiple birth may be attributed to factors such as the increased use of assisted conception technologies and the increasing number of births to older women.

### INCIDENCE OF MULTIPLE BIRTHS

While the number of confinements resulting in multiple births remains relatively low, there has been a steady increase since the 1970s. In 2000, 1.6% (3,900) of the 245,700 confinements in Australia resulted in a multiple birth, up from 1.0% in 1980 and 1.2% in 1990. Of these, 3,800 produced twins, while the remaining 100 confinements resulted in triplets or higher order multiple births.

Since 1980, the number of confinements resulting in the birth of twins has increased by 71% (from 2,200 confinements to 3,800 in 2000), and the number resulting in the birth of triplets has increased by 257% (from 30 confinements to 100). Among older women this trend is more pronounced. In 1980, there were 730 confinements resulting in multiple births to women aged 30 years and over, constituting 1% of all confinements among women over 30. By 2000, this number had increased to 2,300 (2%).

### CONFINEMENTS

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING  
IN MULTIPLE BIRTHS.....

	<i>Singletons</i>	<i>Twins</i>	<i>Triplets or higher order</i>	<i>Total multiples</i>	<i>All confinements</i>
1980	221 069	2 219	30	2 249	223 318
1990	256 267	3 074	94	3 168	259 435
2000	241 795	3 800	102	3 902	245 697

### International comparison

In the United States of America, 2.7% of all confinements resulted in a multiple birth in 1996 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1999, p.80)<sup>1</sup>. The proportion of confinements ending in a multiple birth in New Zealand was 1.6% in 1998 (Statistics New Zealand, 2000, p.70)<sup>2</sup>, slightly higher than in Australia (1.5% in 1998).

### REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN MULTIPLE BIRTHS

The two related factors widely regarded as the primary catalysts behind the increased number of confinements producing multiple births are older age at child bearing and the increased use of assisted conception techniques (AIHW 2000, p. 15)<sup>3</sup> (NCHS 1999, p.5)<sup>4</sup>.

Provided that current trends towards delayed parenthood and the increased availability of fertility treatments continue, it is likely that the occurrence of multiple births will increase further, at least in the short-term (NCHS, 1999, p. 6)<sup>4</sup>.

### Age of mothers

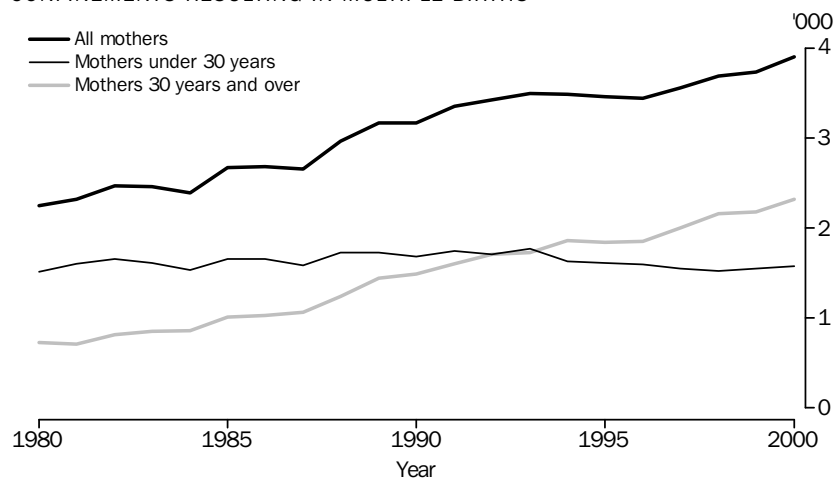
Multiple births are more common among older mothers due to physiological reasons (NCHS, 1999, p. 5)<sup>4</sup>. With the median age of all mothers approaching 30 years, the increased age at childbearing has obvious implications for the incidence of confinements resulting in multiple births. The increase in confinements resulting in multiple births among older mothers (aged over 30 years) is disproportionate to the increase in the total number of confinements for the same age group. Between 1980 and 2000 the number of

Age of mothers continued

confinements resulting in multiple births to mothers aged 30 years and over increased two-fold (by 1,590 confinements) compared to a 4% (60 confinements) increase for mothers aged under 30 years. While the total confinements for mothers aged 30 years and over increased by 115% (64,000), total confinements for mothers aged under 30 years decreased by 25% (41,700) between 1980 and 2000.

The increasing tendency for women to have children at older ages reflects a general shift in attitudes towards family formation, reproduction and female participation in the labour force. The changing longevity and nature of partnerships may also be a factor.

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN MULTIPLE BIRTHS



Assisted conception

The increased popularity and success of assisted conception (techniques such as in-vitro fertilisation (IVF), intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) and gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) is believed to be a major factor in the increase in confinements resulting in multiple births. Between 1992 and 1999 there was a 105% increase in the number of viable pregnancies resulting from assisted conception. There were 3,900 births (including live births and still births) from assisted conceptions in Australia in 1998, an increase of 9% (360) from the previous year (AIHW 2001, p.26)<sup>3</sup>. In the same year, 690 (20%) of the 3,400 pregnancies of at least 20 weeks gestation (including pregnancies resulting in either a live birth or a still birth) from assisted conceptions resulted in multiple births; a figure far higher than the 1.5% of all pregnancies that resulted in multiple births in 1998. The occurrence of multiple births does not seem to differ greatly between IVF and ICSI pregnancies, although GIFT pregnancies result in a higher incidence of multiple births. In 1998 multiple births occurred in 28% of GIFT pregnancies, 20% of IVF pregnancies and 19% of ICSI pregnancies.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information on multiple births and births in general see *Births, Australia, 2000* (Cat. no. 3301.0) which was released on 31 October 2001.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (1999), *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1999*.  
<sup>2</sup> Statistics New Zealand (2000), *Demographic Trends 1999*.  
<sup>3</sup> Hurst T., Lancaster P. 2001, *Assisted Conception, Australia and New Zealand 1998 and 1999*. AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit and The Fertility Society of Australia, Assisted Conception Series No. 5.  
<sup>4</sup> National Centre for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 24, September 14, 1999*, National Vital Statistics System, United States.

## SPECIAL ARTICLE

### INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The indigenous populations of Australia and New Zealand make up only a small proportion of each country's population. Comparison of these two populations is assisted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and Statistics New Zealand using similar approaches to identifying their indigenous populations.

#### POPULATION SIZE

In June 1999 Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was projected to be 418,800 persons while New Zealand's Maori population numbered 598,800 persons. In 1999 the Maori population represented 16% of the total New Zealand population while the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population represented only 2% of Australia's population. The Maori population have a greater impact on the dynamics of New Zealand's population than does the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population on Australia's population.

#### AGE STRUCTURE

The indigenous populations of both countries have a considerably younger age structure than that of the total population, resulting from their higher fertility and mortality rates. In 2000, 39% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and 37% of the Maori population were aged under 15 years (compared with 20% and 23% of all people in Australia and New Zealand, respectively). As a consequence the indigenous population of both countries had low median ages — 20 years for Australian indigenous and 21 years for New Zealand indigenous. The comparative median ages for the total populations were 35 years for Australia and 34 years for New Zealand.

#### RECENT POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

		AUSTRALIA.....		NEW ZEALAND.....	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>
Population ('000)	June 2000	19 157.1	418.8	3 830.8	598.8
0–14 years (%)	June 2000	20.5	39.0	22.9	36.5
15–64 years (%)	June 2000	67.2	58.5	65.3	60.2
65 years and over (%)	June 2000	12.3	2.5	11.8	3.3
Median age (years)	June 2000	35.2	20.2	34.3	21.3
Population growth (%)					
1999–2000 (%)	June 2000	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.2
1992–2000 (average annual %)	June 2000	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.3
Total fertility rate (babies per woman)	1999	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.6
Life expectancy(a)					
Males (years)	1997–1999	76.2	55.6	75.2	68.0
Females (years)	1997–1999	81.8	63.0	80.4	73.0
Infant mortality rates					
Males	1999	6.4	15.5	6.5	10.2
Females	1999	4.9	12.7	4.5	5.9

(a) New Zealand indigenous life expectancy data are from 1995–1997 life tables.

Sources: *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2001* (Cat. no. 3101.0); *Experimental Projections of the Indigenous Population, 1996–2006* (Cat. no. 3231.0); *Births, Australia, 1999* (Cat no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 3302.0); Statistics New Zealand, *Demographic Trends, 2000*, Wellington; Statistics New Zealand website.



FERTILITY

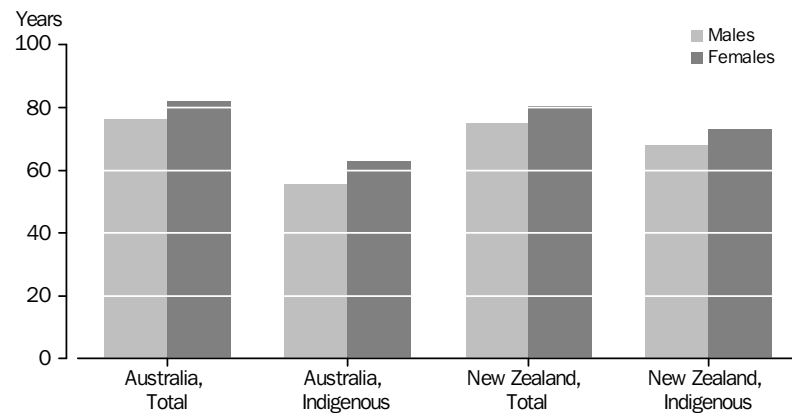
Since the early 1960s, the total fertility rates for both Australian and New Zealand women have declined, although the rates for New Zealand have generally been higher than for Australia. This higher level of fertility for New Zealand women can be attributed to the higher proportions of Maori and Pacific Islands women in New Zealand's population.

The fertility patterns of the indigenous populations of Australia and New Zealand show that while indigenous women tend to have more children at younger ages than the non-indigenous population, they too have experienced a decline in fertility over the last 40 years. The total fertility rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women fell from about 5.8 babies per woman in the 1960s to 2.1 babies per woman in 1999. Similarly, the total fertility rate for Maori women fell from about 5.8 babies per woman in the 1960s to 2.6 in 1999. These rates need to be interpreted with caution because of the indigenous status identification issues in population censuses and birth registrations and definitional changes that have occurred between 1960 and 1999.

MORTALITY

The life expectancies of indigenous people in both countries are considerably lower than those of the total population. In 1997–1999, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians had a life expectancy about 20 years lower than that of the Australian population as a whole. In comparison, the life expectancy of New Zealand Maoris was about 10 years lower than that of the total New Zealand population, based on 1995–1997 life tables.

LIFE EXPECTANCY, 1997–1999(a)



(a) New Zealand Indigenous life expectancy data are from 1995–1997 life tables.

Gains in life expectancy over the last century can be attributed in part to improvements in the infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate is an indicator of population health and living conditions. The world infant mortality rate was projected to be 57 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for the year 2000. Australia's and New Zealand's rates of 5.7 and 5.6 respectively in 1999, ranked among the lowest in the world. However, the rates for the indigenous populations were notably higher than for the total population of each country. In 1999, the infant mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders was 14.1 deaths per 1,000 live births (15.5 for males and 12.7 for females). In the same year, the Maori infant mortality rate was 8.1 deaths per 1,000 live births (10.2 for males and 5.9 for females).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional analysis and data are available in the ABS publication *Australian Social Trends, 2001* (Cat. no. 4102.0) which was released on 6 June 2001.

## 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>1995-1996</b>	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18 310.7	239.0	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>	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	-11.4	85.1	18 937.2	206.8	1.10
<b>1999-2000</b>	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	-8.2	99.1	19 157.1	220.0	1.16
<b>2000-2001</b>	248.7	128.9	119.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	109.7	19 386.7	229.5	1.20
<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>	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	14.3	103.1	18 842.2	223.9	1.20
<b>1999</b>	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	-15.9	88.4	19 052.6	210.3	1.12
<b>2000</b>	250.2	130.0	120.1	115.3	n.y.a.	104.5	19 277.2	224.6	1.18
<b>1999</b>									
September	64.5	35.9	28.6	29.7	-0.8	28.9	18 994.7	205.1	1.09
December	61.1	31.2	29.9	24.6	3.4	28.0	19 052.6	210.3	1.12
<b>2000</b>									
March	61.9	28.9	33.0	37.4	-13.7	23.7	19 109.3	219.7	1.16
June	61.8	32.3	29.4	15.5	2.9	18.4	19 157.1	220.0	1.16
September	63.7	35.9	27.8	34.3	n.y.a.	34.3	19 219.2	224.5	1.18
December	62.8	32.9	29.9	28.1	n.y.a.	28.1	19 277.2	224.6	1.18
<b>2001</b>									
March	59.9	29.7	30.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	26.8	19 334.2	224.9	1.18
June	62.3	30.4	31.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	20.6	19 386.7	229.5	1.20

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

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(a)</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>NATURAL INCREASE</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>	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	<b>121 687</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	<b>120 918</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	40 635	26 602	24 929	5 635	13 943	2 368	2 804	2 844	<b>119 794</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	9 398	7 019	5 771	1 419	3 159	512	637	695	<b>28 623</b>
December	10 129	6 997	5 841	1 611	3 547	518	599	621	<b>29 870</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	11 081	7 276	6 999	1 828	3 791	569	744	686	<b>32 986</b>
June	10 144	6 449	6 034	1 448	3 332	490	742	793	<b>29 439</b>
September	9 191	6 230	6 150	1 121	3 308	451	637	699	<b>27 794</b>
December	11 606	6 164	5 268	1 490	3 653	364	627	738	<b>29 920</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	9 343	6 739	6 642	1 740	3 352	807	834	776	<b>30 239</b>
June	10 495	7 469	6 869	1 284	3 630	746	706	631	<b>31 841</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</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>	36 942	21 602	11 744	2 108	12 157	114	955	-481	<b>85 120</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	40 630	24 752	16 276	3 453	12 947	384	882	-258	<b>99 056</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	46 062	27 645	16 419	3 602	14 841	159	993	8	<b>109 729</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	10 917	7 369	3 784	992	5 412	175	422	-128	<b>28 939</b>
December	12 334	5 851	6 008	1 643	1 928	244	195	-216	<b>27 988</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	8 385	7 863	3 149	662	3 492	6	78	67	<b>23 699</b>
June	8 994	3 669	3 335	156	2 115	-41	187	19	<b>18 430</b>
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	<b>34 295</b>
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	2	<b>28 058</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	9 869	8 359	3 815	655	4 087	-120	128	-23	<b>26 770</b>
June	9 919	3 885	3 532	363	2 871	-74	251	-141	<b>20 606</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.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
<b>1995-1996</b>	-14 770	-12 800	32 614	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	- 656	..
<b>1996-1997</b>	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	..
<b>1997-1998</b>	-13 542	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	- 439	-2 698	..
<b>1998-1999</b>	-14 315	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	- 917	-1 213	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	-15 586	6 713	19 012	-4 773	- 684	-2 972	- 871	- 839	..
<b>2000-2001</b>	-16 737	7 925	19 654	-4 234	-2 711	-2 559	-1 664	326	..
<b>1999</b>									
September	-3 262	1 015	4 177	- 600	- 107	- 675	- 357	- 191	..
December	-4 658	2 340	4 732	-1 291	- 350	- 780	94	-87	..
<b>2000</b>									
March	-3 909	1 903	5 272	-1 735	- 300	- 776	- 463	8	..
June	-3 757	1 455	4 831	-1 147	73	- 741	- 145	- 569	..
September	-3 517	1 836	4 573	-1 030	- 568	- 742	- 390	- 162	..
December	-4 394	1 879	5 783	-1 308	- 755	- 660	- 643	98	..
<b>2001</b>									
March	-4 286	2 661	4 210	-1 264	- 572	- 497	- 391	139	..
June	-4 540	1 549	5 088	- 632	- 816	- 660	- 240	251	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)									
<b>1995-1996</b>	77 747	42 768	73 581	4 824	31 469	770	4 291	3 446	<b>238 956</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	68 056	45 055	58 381	5 427	32 614	- 965	5 064	- 240	<b>213 441</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	60 731	49 727	56 406	6 738	31 275	-1 778	3 030	46	<b>206 204</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	63 188	52 653	53 404	5 990	28 441	- 897	2 787	1 238	<b>206 807</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	65 796	59 206	59 933	4 986	26 092	- 499	2 733	1 698	<b>219 974</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	69 960	62 172	61 002	5 003	26 073	-32	2 133	3 178	<b>229 523</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	17 053	15 403	13 732	1 811	8 464	12	702	376	<b>57 562</b>
December	17 805	15 188	16 581	1 963	5 125	-18	888	318	<b>57 858</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	15 557	17 042	15 420	755	6 983	- 201	359	761	<b>56 685</b>
June	15 381	11 573	14 200	457	5 520	- 292	784	243	<b>47 869</b>
September	20 001	17 040	15 278	1 015	7 670	- 224	595	707	<b>62 089</b>
December	19 159	14 470	15 568	1 842	5 851	-10	250	838	<b>57 978</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	14 926	17 759	14 667	1 131	6 867	190	571	892	<b>57 009</b>
June	15 874	12 903	15 489	1 015	5 685	12	717	741	<b>52 447</b>

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

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

## POPULATION CHANGE, Rates

Financial year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
<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>	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.79	0.56	1.45	0.95	<b>0.65</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.74	0.44	1.41	0.90	<b>0.64</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	0.63	0.56	0.70	0.38	0.74	0.50	1.43	0.91	<b>0.63</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE									
<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>	0.58	0.46	0.34	0.14	0.66	0.02	0.50	-0.16	<b>0.45</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	0.64	0.53	0.46	0.23	0.70	0.08	0.46	-0.08	<b>0.52</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	0.71	0.58	0.46	0.24	0.79	0.03	0.51	0.00	<b>0.57</b>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
<b>1995-1996</b>	-0.24	-0.28	1.00	-0.42	0.23	-0.55	0.18	-0.22	..
<b>1996-1997</b>	-0.19	-0.10	0.60	-0.31	0.35	-0.77	0.98	-1.04	..
<b>1997-1998</b>	-0.22	0.03	0.53	-0.22	0.26	-0.84	-0.23	-0.88	..
<b>1998-1999</b>	-0.23	0.09	0.50	-0.19	0.10	-0.78	-0.48	-0.39	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	-0.24	0.14	0.54	-0.32	-0.04	-0.63	-0.45	-0.27	..
<b>2000-2001</b>	-0.26	0.17	0.55	-0.28	-0.14	-0.54	-0.85	0.10	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH									
<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>	1.00	1.13	1.55	0.40	1.55	-0.19	1.47	0.40	<b>1.10</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	1.03	1.26	1.71	0.33	1.40	-0.11	1.42	0.55	<b>1.16</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	1.08	1.30	1.71	0.33	1.38	-0.01	1.09	1.02	<b>1.20</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

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.
MALES									
<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>	3 179 227	2 328 131	1 755 147	737 893	935 288	231 976	101 896	154 051	<b>9 425 310</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	3 214 172	2 359 029	1 784 306	740 567	948 356	231 506	103 308	154 881	<b>9 537 837</b>
<b>2000–2001</b>	3 251 412	2 392 413	1 813 215	743 153	961 442	231 175	104 326	156 554	<b>9 655 422</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>	3 164 517	2 315 603	1 742 186	736 602	928 394	232 437	101 041	153 566	<b>9 376 059</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 197 418	2 343 709	1 769 813	739 711	941 895	231 793	102 852	154 474	<b>9 483 375</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 234 911	2 375 629	1 798 705	741 896	954 983	231 239	103 682	155 679	<b>9 598 445</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	3 188 306	2 336 323	1 761 726	738 768	939 242	231 938	102 291	154 313	<b>9 454 613</b>
December	3 197 418	2 343 709	1 769 813	739 711	941 895	231 793	102 852	154 474	<b>9 483 375</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	3 205 863	2 352 798	1 777 416	740 192	945 473	231 674	103 012	154 778	<b>9 512 917</b>
June	3 214 172	2 359 029	1 784 306	740 567	948 356	231 506	103 308	154 881	<b>9 537 837</b>
September	3 225 043	2 368 188	1 791 503	741 015	952 061	231 312	103 595	155 329	<b>9 569 761</b>
December	3 234 911	2 375 629	1 798 705	741 896	954 983	231 239	103 682	155 679	<b>9 598 445</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	3 242 750	2 385 484	1 805 708	742 541	958 569	231 251	103 977	156 210	<b>9 628 215</b>
June	3 251 412	2 392 413	1 813 215	743 153	961 442	231 175	104 326	156 554	<b>9 655 422</b>
FEMALES									
<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>	3 217 476	2 379 459	1 751 734	754 515	922 298	238 827	90 828	155 244	<b>9 511 856</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	3 248 327	2 407 767	1 782 508	756 827	935 322	238 798	92 149	156 112	<b>9 619 303</b>
<b>2000–2001</b>	3 281 047	2 436 555	1 814 601	759 244	948 309	239 097	93 264	157 617	<b>9 731 241</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>	3 204 008	2 368 479	1 738 345	753 304	916 326	239 115	90 313	154 828	<b>9 466 186</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 234 143	2 394 472	1 767 381	756 471	929 280	239 004	91 462	155 515	<b>9 569 211</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 266 748	2 422 677	1 798 955	758 355	942 216	238 831	92 620	156 859	<b>9 678 762</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	3 225 450	2 386 670	1 758 887	755 451	926 808	238 877	91 135	155 358	<b>9 540 115</b>
December	3 234 143	2 394 472	1 767 381	756 471	929 280	239 004	91 462	155 515	<b>9 569 211</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	3 241 255	2 402 425	1 775 198	756 745	932 685	238 922	91 661	155 972	<b>9 596 354</b>
June	3 248 327	2 407 767	1 782 508	756 827	935 322	238 798	92 149	156 112	<b>9 619 303</b>
September	3 257 457	2 415 648	1 790 589	757 394	939 287	238 768	92 457	156 371	<b>9 649 468</b>
December	3 266 748	2 422 677	1 798 955	758 355	942 216	238 831	92 620	156 859	<b>9 678 762</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	3 273 835	2 430 581	1 806 619	758 841	945 497	239 009	92 896	157 220	<b>9 706 001</b>
June	3 281 047	2 436 555	1 814 601	759 244	948 309	239 097	93 264	157 617	<b>9 731 241</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, States and Territories *continued*

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
<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>	6 396 703	4 707 590	3 506 881	1 492 408	1 857 586	470 803	192 724	309 295	<b>18 937 166</b>
<b>1999–2000</b>	6 462 499	4 766 796	3 566 814	1 497 394	1 883 678	470 304	195 457	310 993	<b>19 157 140</b>
<b>2000–2001</b>	6 532 459	4 828 968	3 627 816	1 502 397	1 909 751	470 272	197 590	314 171	<b>19 386 663</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>	6 368 525	4 684 082	3 480 531	1 489 906	1 844 720	471 552	191 354	308 394	<b>18 842 245</b>
<b>1999</b>	6 431 561	4 738 181	3 537 194	1 496 182	1 871 175	470 797	194 314	309 989	<b>19 052 586</b>
<b>2000</b>	6 501 659	4 798 306	3 597 660	1 500 251	1 897 199	470 070	196 302	312 538	<b>19 277 207</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	6 413 756	4 722 993	3 520 613	1 494 219	1 866 050	470 815	193 426	309 671	<b>18 994 728</b>
December	6 431 561	4 738 181	3 537 194	1 496 182	1 871 175	470 797	194 314	309 989	<b>19 052 586</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	6 447 118	4 755 223	3 552 614	1 496 937	1 878 158	470 596	194 673	310 750	<b>19 109 271</b>
June	6 462 499	4 766 796	3 566 814	1 497 394	1 883 678	470 304	195 457	310 993	<b>19 157 140</b>
September	6 482 500	4 783 836	3 582 092	1 498 409	1 891 348	470 080	196 052	311 700	<b>19 219 229</b>
December	6 501 659	4 798 306	3 597 660	1 500 251	1 897 199	470 070	196 302	312 538	<b>19 277 207</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	6 516 585	4 816 065	3 612 327	1 501 382	1 904 066	470 260	196 873	313 430	<b>19 334 216</b>
June	6 532 459	4 828 968	3 627 816	1 502 397	1 909 751	470 272	197 590	314 171	<b>19 386 663</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

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS						
Sydney	3 821 233	3 881 136	3 933 724	3 981 641	4 031 944	4 085 578
Melbourne	3 243 707	3 283 278	3 321 788	3 367 005	3 413 894	3 466 025
Brisbane	1 486 730	1 519 991	1 546 244	1 573 304	1 598 916	1 626 865
Adelaide	1 074 679	1 078 437	1 082 439	1 087 710	1 092 369	1 096 102
Perth	1 271 738	1 295 092	1 318 781	1 340 261	1 361 675	1 381 127
Hobart	195 026	195 718	195 468	194 896	194 389	194 228
Darwin	80 385	82 232	84 591	86 550	88 052	90 011
Canberra	304 463	307 917	307 681	307 732	308 973	310 521

## OTHER

Newcastle (b)	458 218	463 388	468 743	473 301	478 189	483 290
Gold Coast-Tweed (b)	340 725	354 110	367 299	378 892	390 592	404 343
Canberra-Queanbeyan (b)	341 207	345 061	345 354	345 761	347 612	350 126
Wollongong (b)	252 813	255 744	257 995	259 730	262 032	264 375
Sunshine Coast (b)	150 496	156 407	162 020	167 648	172 658	178 016
Geelong (b)	151 638	152 245	153 022	153 952	155 990	157 930
Townsville (b)	121 081	122 415	123 328	124 776	126 976	130 001
Cairns (b)	102 850	106 694	109 404	111 823	113 778	115 631
Launceston (b)	98 567	98 829	98 668	98 313	98 273	98 341
Albury-Wodonga (b)	92 024	92 668	93 235	94 104	94 120	94 787
Toowoomba City (c)	85 878	86 569	86 605	86 896	87 100	87 644
Ballarat (b)	78 529	79 109	79 605	80 228	80 987	81 981
Burnie-Devonport (b)	79 117	79 175	78 942	78 574	78 237	78 090
Bendigo (b)	73 759	74 192	74 959	75 761	76 498	77 184
Bathurst-Orange (b)	71 228	71 638	72 106	72 933	73 641	74 156
La Trobe Valley (b)	76 322	75 467	75 372	75 060	74 296	73 439
Mackay (b)	59 414	61 078	62 379	63 495	64 815	66 241
Rockhampton (b)	64 315	64 518	64 412	64 383	64 244	63 942
Hastings (d)	56 115	57 228	58 228	59 845	61 155	62 865
Coffs Harbour (d)	56 167	57 283	58 279	59 140	59 608	60 463
Bundaberg (b)	53 001	54 051	54 754	55 219	55 694	56 308
Wagga (d)	55 856	56 080	56 174	56 494	56 172	55 705
Mildura (b)	40 567	41 130	41 821	42 647	43 406	44 141
Greater Taree (d)	43 485	43 546	43 519	43 671	44 046	44 084
Shepparton (b)	41 112	41 139	41 444	41 857	42 308	43 291
Lismore (d)	43 573	43 551	43 478	43 479	43 199	43 004
Gladstone (b)	36 541	37 347	38 004	38 604	39 039	39 565
Dubbo (d)	36 113	36 533	36 717	36 983	37 396	37 812
Tamworth (d)	35 724	35 580	35 227	35 281	35 796	35 684
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (d)	28 768	29 587	30 483	31 352	31 880	32 042

(a) Based on 2000 Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

(c) Statistical Subdivision.

(d) Statistical Local Area.



## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—at 30 June 2001

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
MALES									
0-4	220 006	155 369	123 640	46 319	64 263	15 539	9 031	10 580	644 853
5-9	227 651	165 358	133 018	50 220	68 325	17 056	9 088	10 913	681 781
10-14	227 159	165 803	132 751	51 339	71 238	17 505	8 343	11 085	685 397
15-19	229 648	168 465	136 396	52 768	72 175	17 496	7 794	12 745	697 641
20-24	231 958	180 855	131 823	50 418	72 776	14 868	8 594	14 728	706 106
25-29	246 442	187 389	134 746	52 321	74 658	14 310	10 166	13 051	733 221
30-34	245 036	186 885	133 816	53 956	73 176	15 260	9 821	12 137	730 244
35-39	251 836	183 230	135 521	55 724	74 274	16 480	9 011	11 787	738 014
40-44	248 704	180 841	137 017	56 958	75 107	17 720	8 100	11 769	736 361
45-49	227 220	166 211	127 674	53 123	70 044	16 800	7 112	11 393	679 714
50-54	217 673	157 302	124 134	51 593	65 833	16 253	6 362	11 198	650 508
55-59	171 456	123 604	97 400	40 345	49 089	12 849	4 445	7 868	507 117
60-64	138 010	100 477	76 028	32 712	38 259	10 766	2 743	5 456	404 506
65-69	113 913	83 720	59 824	28 000	29 849	8 793	1 550	4 063	329 739
70-74	103 582	76 042	52 407	26 657	26 053	8 029	1 114	3 262	297 158
75-79	78 436	57 124	39 377	20 760	18 922	5 886	560	2 439	223 507
80-84	44 981	32 096	22 926	12 097	10 308	3 369	264	1 297	127 346
85 and over	27 701	21 642	14 717	7 843	7 093	2 196	228	783	82 209
All ages	3 251 412	2 392 413	1 813 215	743 153	961 442	231 175	104 326	156 554	9 655 422
FEMALES									
0-4	209 365	146 617	117 781	44 257	60 854	14 763	8 524	10 349	612 618
5-9	215 853	156 966	126 193	47 890	64 471	16 126	8 397	10 461	646 509
10-14	216 644	158 134	126 255	48 356	67 351	16 699	7 720	10 729	652 060
15-19	218 469	161 908	129 243	50 351	68 696	16 980	7 151	11 512	664 465
20-24	223 043	172 985	127 057	48 102	69 468	14 541	7 587	13 456	676 302
25-29	246 242	182 243	133 832	49 721	70 976	15 044	9 128	12 888	720 166
30-34	245 569	188 851	134 943	52 752	71 172	16 153	9 142	12 289	731 007
35-39	248 116	185 905	138 713	56 029	73 608	17 360	8 090	12 212	740 208
40-44	246 470	183 212	138 203	57 821	73 720	18 368	7 271	12 525	737 724
45-49	225 784	169 197	127 180	54 094	69 445	17 023	6 292	12 000	681 146
50-54	210 490	158 630	119 771	52 137	62 228	16 134	5 184	11 187	635 827
55-59	166 040	122 294	92 990	40 724	45 485	12 708	3 353	7 636	491 284
60-64	136 939	101 206	72 724	33 601	37 069	10 803	1 938	5 461	399 772
65-69	119 527	88 932	59 580	29 661	30 748	9 362	1 330	4 172	343 324
70-74	116 755	85 814	57 117	29 973	28 213	8 805	901	3 670	331 260
75-79	102 836	75 901	49 072	27 522	23 382	7 798	568	3 268	290 353
80-84	69 863	50 551	33 866	18 906	15 680	5 447	358	2 095	196 767
85 and over	63 042	47 209	30 081	17 347	15 743	4 983	330	1 707	180 449
All ages	3 281 047	2 436 555	1 814 601	759 244	948 309	239 097	93 264	157 617	9 731 241

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—at 30 June 2001 *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0-4	429 371	301 986	241 421	90 576	125 117	30 302	17 555	20 929	1 257 471
5-9	443 504	322 324	259 211	98 110	132 796	33 182	17 485	21 374	1 328 290
10-14	443 803	323 937	259 006	99 695	138 589	34 204	16 063	21 814	1 337 457
15-19	448 117	330 373	265 639	103 119	140 871	34 476	14 945	24 257	1 362 106
20-24	455 001	353 840	258 880	98 520	142 244	29 409	16 181	28 184	1 382 408
25-29	492 684	369 632	268 578	102 042	145 634	29 354	19 294	25 939	1 453 387
30-34	490 605	375 736	268 759	106 708	144 348	31 413	18 963	24 426	1 461 251
35-39	499 952	369 135	274 234	111 753	147 882	33 840	17 101	23 999	1 478 222
40-44	495 174	364 053	275 220	114 779	148 827	36 088	15 371	24 294	1 474 085
45-49	453 004	335 408	254 854	107 217	139 489	33 823	13 404	23 393	1 360 860
50-54	428 163	315 932	243 905	103 730	128 061	32 387	11 546	22 385	1 286 335
55-59	337 496	245 898	190 390	81 069	94 574	25 557	7 798	15 504	998 401
60-64	274 949	201 683	148 752	66 313	75 328	21 569	4 681	10 917	804 278
65-69	233 440	172 652	119 404	57 661	60 597	18 155	2 880	8 235	673 063
70-74	220 337	161 856	109 524	56 630	54 266	16 834	2 015	6 932	628 418
75-79	181 272	133 025	88 449	48 282	42 304	13 684	1 128	5 707	513 860
80-84	114 844	82 647	56 792	31 003	25 988	8 816	622	3 392	324 113
85 and over	90 743	68 851	44 798	25 190	22 836	7 179	558	2 490	262 658
All ages	6 532 459	4 828 968	3 627 816	1 502 397	1 909 751	470 272	197 590	314 171	19 386 663

(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)	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0-4	663 326	658 557	653 488	648 135	644 853	3.58	3.52	3.45	3.38	3.33
5-9	674 264	679 115	682 664	683 160	681 781	3.64	3.63	3.60	3.57	3.52
10-14	671 797	671 916	673 735	680 041	685 397	3.63	3.59	3.56	3.55	3.54
15-19	663 680	674 294	682 592	690 693	697 641	3.58	3.60	3.60	3.61	3.60
20-24	697 074	691 414	691 325	695 342	706 106	3.76	3.69	3.65	3.63	3.64
25-29	727 726	737 171	740 253	742 305	733 221	3.93	3.94	3.91	3.87	3.78
30-34	710 389	703 307	702 394	710 436	730 244	3.83	3.75	3.71	3.71	3.77
35-39	737 306	745 555	750 642	747 161	738 014	3.98	3.98	3.96	3.90	3.81
40-44	688 428	698 248	707 662	721 608	736 361	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.77	3.80
45-49	649 590	654 875	664 550	670 591	679 714	3.51	3.50	3.51	3.50	3.51
50-54	557 455	591 213	611 864	631 415	650 508	3.01	3.16	3.23	3.30	3.36
55-59	432 830	446 092	466 270	486 890	507 117	2.34	2.38	2.46	2.54	2.62
60-64	360 382	368 937	378 638	392 028	404 506	1.95	1.97	2.00	2.05	2.09
65-69	336 529	334 283	332 726	331 009	329 739	1.82	1.78	1.76	1.73	1.70
70-74	281 090	286 022	290 080	294 465	297 158	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.54	1.53
75-79	189 861	200 522	212 445	217 600	223 507	1.02	1.07	1.12	1.14	1.15
80-84	108 495	110 080	111 081	118 075	127 346	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.66
85 and over	63 988	68 296	72 901	76 883	82 209	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42
All ages	9 214 210	9 319 897	9 425 310	9 537 837	9 655 422	49.74	49.76	49.77	49.79	49.80
FEMALES										
0-4	628 962	624 234	620 101	615 872	612 618	3.40	3.33	3.27	3.21	3.16
5-9	640 884	645 215	648 219	648 246	646 509	3.46	3.44	3.42	3.38	3.33
10-14	640 312	640 736	641 992	646 729	652 060	3.46	3.42	3.39	3.38	3.36
15-19	630 243	639 297	648 380	658 049	664 465	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.44	3.43
20-24	674 613	665 691	663 257	665 858	676 302	3.64	3.55	3.50	3.48	3.49
25-29	724 812	733 145	733 363	732 705	720 166	3.91	3.91	3.87	3.82	3.71
30-34	714 205	706 925	706 004	712 133	731 007	3.86	3.77	3.73	3.72	3.77
35-39	740 902	748 913	753 568	749 138	740 208	4.00	4.00	3.98	3.91	3.82
40-44	692 235	702 629	710 706	723 621	737 724	3.74	3.75	3.75	3.78	3.81
45-49	640 059	649 539	662 831	672 047	681 146	3.46	3.47	3.50	3.51	3.51
50-54	536 230	570 287	592 163	613 603	635 827	2.89	3.04	3.13	3.20	3.28
55-59	419 785	431 183	450 656	471 505	491 284	2.27	2.30	2.38	2.46	2.53
60-64	362 859	370 123	378 852	388 816	399 772	1.96	1.98	2.00	2.03	2.06
65-69	351 722	348 707	346 720	345 436	343 324	1.90	1.86	1.83	1.80	1.77
70-74	328 316	329 909	329 585	330 898	331 260	1.77	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.71
75-79	255 728	267 923	281 885	286 572	290 353	1.38	1.43	1.49	1.50	1.50
80-84	178 966	180 000	178 671	186 471	196 767	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.97	1.01
85 and over	149 112	156 006	164 903	171 604	180 449	0.80	0.83	0.87	0.90	0.93
All ages	9 309 945	9 410 462	9 511 856	9 619 303	9 731 241	50.26	50.24	50.23	50.21	50.20

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	2001 no.	1997 %	1998 %	1999 %	2000 %	2001 %
0-4	1 292 288	1 282 791	1 273 589	1 264 007	1 257 471	6.98	6.85	6.73	6.60	6.49
5-9	1 315 148	1 324 330	1 330 883	1 331 406	1 328 290	7.10	7.07	7.03	6.95	6.85
10-14	1 312 109	1 312 652	1 315 727	1 326 770	1 337 457	7.08	7.01	6.95	6.93	6.90
15-19	1 293 923	1 313 591	1 330 972	1 348 742	1 362 106	6.99	7.01	7.03	7.04	7.03
20-24	1 371 687	1 357 105	1 354 582	1 361 200	1 382 408	7.40	7.25	7.15	7.11	7.13
25-29	1 452 538	1 470 316	1 473 616	1 475 010	1 453 387	7.84	7.85	7.78	7.70	7.50
30-34	1 424 594	1 410 232	1 408 398	1 422 569	1 461 251	7.69	7.53	7.44	7.43	7.54
35-39	1 478 208	1 494 468	1 504 210	1 496 299	1 478 222	7.98	7.98	7.94	7.81	7.62
40-44	1 380 663	1 400 877	1 418 368	1 445 229	1 474 085	7.45	7.48	7.49	7.54	7.60
45-49	1 289 649	1 304 414	1 327 381	1 342 638	1 360 860	6.96	6.96	7.01	7.01	7.02
50-54	1 093 685	1 161 500	1 204 027	1 245 018	1 286 335	5.90	6.20	6.36	6.50	6.64
55-59	852 615	877 275	916 926	958 395	998 401	4.60	4.68	4.84	5.00	5.15
60-64	723 241	739 060	757 490	780 844	804 278	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.08	4.15
65-69	688 251	682 990	679 446	676 445	673 063	3.72	3.65	3.59	3.53	3.47
70-74	609 406	615 931	619 665	625 363	628 418	3.29	3.29	3.27	3.26	3.24
75-79	445 589	468 445	494 330	504 172	513 860	2.41	2.50	2.61	2.63	2.65
80-84	287 461	290 080	289 752	304 546	324 113	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.59	1.67
85 and over	213 100	224 302	237 804	248 487	262 658	1.15	1.20	1.26	1.30	1.35
All ages	18 524 155	18 730 359	18 937 166	19 157 140	19 386 663	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>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>	2 610 663	4 143 073	178 351	483 336	<b>7 415 423</b>
<b>2000</b>	2 671 370	4 170 608	179 382	505 161	<b>7 526 521</b>
FEMALES					
<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>	2 124 842	4 126 312	751 197	599 193	<b>7 601 544</b>
<b>2000</b>	2 180 043	4 152 217	752 597	624 396	<b>7 709 253</b>
PERSONS					
<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>	4 735 505	8 269 385	929 548	1 082 529	<b>15 016 967</b>
<b>2000</b>	4 851 413	8 322 825	931 979	1 129 557	<b>15 235 774</b>

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

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Birthplace—at 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MAJOR GROUPS						
Oceania and Antarctica	14 303 213	14 461 967	14 633 532	14 802 327	14 979 648	15 121 874
Europe and the former USSR	2 406 996	2 415 924	2 430 329	2 417 406	2 403 070	2 403 679
Middle East and North Africa	206 754	211 854	213 956	218 893	224 456	229 810
Southeast Asia	474 114	497 811	510 681	531 570	543 563	564 754
Northeast Asia	256 803	280 051	274 266	278 884	290 679	313 052
Southern Asia	149 041	159 643	170 270	177 663	189 306	199 984
The Americas	161 084	165 089	167 679	174 494	168 972	176 661
Africa (excluding North Africa)	113 753	118 375	123 442	129 122	137 472	147 223
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 071 758</b>	<b>18 310 714</b>	<b>18 524 155</b>	<b>18 730 359</b>	<b>18 937 166</b>	<b>19 157 037</b>

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH						
Australia	13 907 667	14 052 061	14 212 498	14 364 044	14 518 164	14 639 770
Canada	26 529	27 426	28 559	29 654	27 323	28 969
Chile	26 287	26 217	25 804	26 110	25 335	25 362
China	107 249	121 145	135 345	149 101	159 421	168 071
Egypt	37 685	37 639	37 955	37 396	37 766	37 730
Fiji	38 673	40 487	40 518	38 889	38 801	40 312
Former USSR and Baltic States	52 509	54 116	54 272	55 344	54 992	54 920
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	186 061	193 775	198 080	203 488	207 628	209 955
Germany	120 144	120 753	121 214	122 690	119 941	120 176
Greece	142 332	141 750	141 962	140 955	142 211	141 238
Hong Kong & Macao	76 596	79 224	58 456	55 256	50 800	56 283
India	79 985	84 770	90 374	95 259	103 932	110 190
Indonesia	43 089	47 736	47 839	56 798	61 851	67 553
Ireland	n.a.	55 925	59 506	55 684	55 209	55 824
Italy	261 587	259 125	254 379	247 519	245 159	241 749
Lebanon	77 105	77 293	76 151	77 155	78 901	79 851
Malaysia	82 846	85 021	86 465	89 527	92 347	97 632
Malta	55 320	55 628	55 342	55 976	55 408	54 937
Netherlands	96 133	95 339	95 531	92 756	90 826	90 632
New Zealand	304 215	315 054	327 323	342 705	356 961	374 892
Philippines	98 289	102 675	109 879	114 304	120 816	123 035
Poland	70 807	70 891	71 156	70 639	69 521	68 306
Singapore	29 003	31 393	30 740	28 772	25 141	30 713
South Africa	58 843	61 371	65 095	68 406	73 077	80 074
Sri Lanka	49 111	51 960	54 115	55 240	54 800	56 048
Turkey	31 526	31 904	31 656	31 428	31 108	31 569
United Kingdom(b)	1 220 912	1 164 088	1 173 031	1 168 986	1 159 783	1 160 039
United States of America	51 870	54 296	56 385	62 126	59 669	65 034
Viet Nam	157 848	164 164	167 325	173 549	173 567	174 449

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

(b) Includes Ireland prior to 1996.

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

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Males

<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>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>	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	<b>249 965</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	<b>249 310</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	86 290	58 615	47 685	17 449	24 442	6 263	3 701	4 216	<b>248 700</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>	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	<b>248 267</b>
<b>1999</b>	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	<b>250 197</b>
<b>2000</b>	88 269	59 322	46 730	17 604	24 711	5 604	3 646	4 240	<b>250 168</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	22 234	15 655	12 272	4 600	6 285	1 534	871	1 078	<b>64 542</b>
December	21 030	14 909	11 223	4 371	6 315	1 447	839	965	<b>61 109</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	21 021	14 626	12 139	4 476	6 244	1 416	958	993	<b>61 886</b>
June	21 540	14 543	11 689	4 449	6 066	1 407	967	1 103	<b>61 773</b>
September	22 735	14 633	12 498	4 360	6 103	1 405	879	1 065	<b>63 688</b>
December	22 973	15 520	10 404	4 319	6 298	1 376	842	1 079	<b>62 821</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	19 616	13 609	12 404	4 549	5 800	1 775	1 034	1 116	<b>59 910</b>
June	20 966	14 853	12 379	4 221	6 241	1 707	946	956	<b>62 281</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
<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>	1.797	1.641	1.791	1.730	1.798	1.950	2.169	1.660	<b>1.757</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	1.791	1.644	1.791	1.703	1.767	1.807	2.182	1.641	<b>1.748</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</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>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>	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	<b>128 278</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	<b>128 392</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	45 655	32 013	22 756	11 814	10 499	3 895	897	1 372	<b>128 906</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>	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	<b>127 444</b>
<b>1999</b>	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	<b>128 208</b>
<b>2000</b>	46 247	33 203	22 279	11 717	10 627	3 730	896	1 324	<b>130 029</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	12 836	8 636	6 501	3 181	3 126	1 022	234	383	<b>35 919</b>
December	10 901	7 912	5 382	2 760	2 768	929	240	344	<b>31 239</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	9 940	7 350	5 140	2 648	2 453	847	214	307	<b>28 900</b>
June	11 396	8 094	5 655	3 001	2 734	917	225	310	<b>32 334</b>
September	13 544	8 403	6 348	3 239	2 795	954	242	366	<b>35 894</b>
December	11 367	9 356	5 136	2 829	2 645	1 012	215	341	<b>32 901</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	10 273	6 870	5 762	2 809	2 448	968	200	340	<b>29 671</b>
June	10 471	7 384	5 510	2 937	2 611	961	240	325	<b>30 440</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(c)									
<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	5.90	5.86	5.69	6.23	7.91	5.20	<b>5.89</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.65	5.63	6.23	9.09	5.24	<b>5.69</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	<b>n.y.a.</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>1995-1996</b>	499	325	301	93	140	36	47	27	<b>1 468</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	471	273	267	93	133	30	32	18	<b>1 318</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	<b>1 310</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	<b>1 340</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	482	304	260	70	114	38	41	18	<b>1 327</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	453	257	291	76	118	32	39	18	<b>1 284</b>
<b>1995</b>	486	315	283	110	133	38	43	24	<b>1 432</b>
<b>1996</b>	483	303	287	92	145	28	47	25	<b>1 410</b>
<b>1997</b>	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	<b>1 359</b>
<b>1998</b>	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	<b>1 247</b>
<b>1999</b>	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	<b>1 394</b>
<b>2000</b>	439	281	277	76	114	28	38	23	<b>1 276</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	140	79	59	14	35	16	10	5	<b>358</b>
December	133	75	65	16	23	8	12	—	<b>333</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	94	73	75	24	28	5	8	3	<b>310</b>
June	115	77	61	16	28	9	11	9	<b>326</b>
September	108	63	73	20	22	6	12	3	<b>307</b>
December	122	68	68	16	36	8	7	8	<b>333</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	107	51	65	22	32	9	7	—	<b>295</b>
June	116	75	85	18	28	9	13	5	<b>349</b>
<b>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</b>									
<b>1995-1996</b>	5.88	5.30	6.47	4.94	5.69	5.65	13.07	6.32	<b>5.86</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	5.39	4.46	5.62	5.01	5.38	4.81	8.98	4.18	<b>5.20</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	<b>5.26</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	<b>5.36</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	5.62	5.09	5.49	3.91	4.58	6.55	11.28	4.35	<b>5.32</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	5.25	4.38	6.10	4.36	4.83	5.11	10.54	4.27	<b>5.16</b>

(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>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>	38 770	26 351	21 582	8 034	10 496	2 483	845	1 728	<b>110 289</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	39 081	27 558	23 153	8 428	10 742	2 648	873	1 798	<b>114 281</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	39 335	25 703	21 168	7 689	10 259	2 448	791	1 678	<b>109 071</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>	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	<b>114 316</b>
<b>2000</b>	39 323	26 852	22 842	8 227	11 000	2 589	861	1 735	<b>113 429</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	7 002	4 211	5 718	1 259	1 408	327	281	253	<b>20 459</b>
December	13 295	8 462	6 223	2 737	3 531	678	223	621	<b>35 770</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	10 189	8 683	5 051	2 436	3 272	910	148	382	<b>31 071</b>
June	8 595	6 202	6 161	1 996	2 531	733	221	542	<b>26 981</b>
September	8 971	3 943	5 471	1 092	1 499	364	332	244	<b>21 916</b>
December	11 568	8 024	6 159	2 703	3 698	582	160	567	<b>33 461</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	10 679	8 049	4 657	2 175	2 592	791	104	549	<b>29 596</b>
June	8 117	5 687	4 881	1 719	2 470	711	195	318	<b>24 098</b>
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES									
<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>	6.09	5.63	6.20	5.39	5.69	5.27	4.42	5.60	<b>5.85</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	6.08	5.82	6.55	5.63	5.74	5.62	4.49	5.80	<b>6.00</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	6.05	5.36	5.88	5.13	5.41	5.21	4.03	5.37	<b>5.66</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
NUMBER OF DIVORCES									
<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>	15 373	12 579	11 845	4 191	5 410	1 339	434	1 544	<b>52 715</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	15 492	12 818	10 715	4 197	5 323	1 434	450	1 440	<b>51 869</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	14 886	12 495	11 298	4 072	5 132	1 290	455	1 642	<b>51 270</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>	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	<b>52 566</b>
<b>2000</b>	14 756	12 401	10 092	4 036	5 276	1 329	455	1 561	<b>49 906</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	4 186	3 461	3 050	1 058	1 352	425	106	326	<b>13 964</b>
December	4 109	3 438	3 037	1 190	1 375	314	114	403	<b>13 980</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	3 276	2 733	2 125	965	1 212	268	99	299	<b>10 977</b>
June	3 921	3 186	2 503	984	1 384	427	131	412	<b>12 948</b>
September	3 964	3 088	2 705	1 056	1 431	324	118	413	<b>13 099</b>
December	3 595	3 394	2 759	1 031	1 249	310	107	437	<b>12 882</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	3 568	2 590	2 624	824	1 193	275	108	358	<b>11 540</b>
June	3 759	3 423	3 210	1 161	1 259	381	122	434	<b>13 749</b>
CRUDE DIVORCE RATES									
<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>	2.41	2.69	3.40	2.81	2.93	2.84	2.27	(a)	<b>2.80</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	2.41	2.71	3.03	2.81	2.84	3.05	2.32	(a)	<b>2.72</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	2.29	2.60	3.14	2.71	2.71	2.74	2.32	(a)	<b>2.66</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>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	-11 363	85 120
<b>1999-2000</b>	92 272	41 078	51 194	212 849	156 768	56 081	-8 219	99 056
<b>2000-2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	109 729
<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	14 319	103 100
<b>1999</b>	88 010	38 225	49 785	201 864	147 439	54 425	-15 858	88 352
<b>2000</b>	93 029	40 884	52 145	225 670	162 519	63 151	n.y.a.	(a)104 482
<b>1999</b>								
September	23 018	9 685	13 333	52 235	35 854	16 381	- 775	28 939
December	22 735	9 344	13 391	50 863	39 636	11 227	3 370	27 988
<b>2000</b>								
March	24 400	11 895	12 505	69 457	44 537	24 920	-13 726	23 699
June	22 119	10 154	11 965	40 294	36 741	3 553	2 912	18 430
September	23 568	9 736	13 832	58 504	38 041	20 463	n.y.a.	34 295
December	22 942	9 099	13 843	57 415	43 200	14 215	n.y.a.	28 058
<b>2001</b>								
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	26 770
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	20 606

(a) Includes category jumping for March and June Quarters, 2000.

## 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>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>1999-2000</b>	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
<b>2000-2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	5 061 334	n.y.a.
<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>	88 010	76 133	125 731	289 874	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
<b>2000</b>	93 029	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	318 699	n.y.a.	4 946 161	n.y.a.
<b>1999</b>							
September	23 018	18 419	33 816	75 253	882 096	1 097 195	2 054 544
December	22 735	27 335	23 528	73 598	810 974	1 274 425	2 158 996
<b>2000</b>							
March	24 400	17 738	51 719	93 857	824 770	1 207 259	2 125 886
June	22 119	16 159	24 135	62 413	782 075	1 072 906	1 917 394
September	23 568	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	82 072	n.y.a.	1 203 787	n.y.a.
December	22 942	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	80 357	n.y.a.	1 462 209	n.y.a.
<b>2001</b>							
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 299 071	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 096 267	n.y.a.

## 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>1995-1996</b>	13 313	15 357	28 670	70 253	54 133	153 056	2 624 359	3 910 129	<b>6 687 544</b>
<b>1996-1997</b>	13 766	16 091	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605	2 837 207	4 217 015	<b>7 220 827</b>
<b>1997-1998</b>	14 598	17 387	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	<b>7 416 497</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	n.a.	n.a.	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	<b>7 643 247</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	n.a.	n.a.	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846	3 332 258	4 635 203	<b>8 165 306</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>1995</b>	12 833	15 040	27 873	69 083	52 406	149 362	2 518 625	3 676 843	<b>6 344 830</b>
<b>1996</b>	13 152	15 327	28 479	70 964	58 820	158 263	2 731 963	4 110 846	<b>7 001 072</b>
<b>1997</b>	14 027	16 316	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	<b>7 390 489</b>
<b>1998</b>	n.a.	n.a.	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 060	4 150 242	<b>7 490 904</b>
<b>1999</b>	n.a.	n.a.	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	<b>7 845 178</b>
<b>2000</b>	n.a.	n.a.	40 884	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	203 403	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>1999</b>									
September	n.a.	n.a.	9 685	20 335	15 519	45 539	898 403	1 069 125	<b>2 013 068</b>
December	n.a.	n.a.	9 344	17 552	22 084	48 980	815 610	1 169 851	<b>2 034 442</b>
<b>2000</b>									
March	n.a.	n.a.	11 895	27 121	17 416	56 432	721 862	1 272 192	<b>2 050 486</b>
June	n.a.	n.a.	10 154	19 910	16 831	46 895	896 382	1 124 033	<b>2 067 311</b>
September	n.a.	n.a.	9 736	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	47 777	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.a.	n.a.	9 099	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	52 299	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>2001</b>									
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

## PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS, Birthplace

Birthplace	QUARTER ENDED.....									
	1999-2000	2000-2001	1999	2000	Mar 2000	Jun 2000	Sep 2000	Dec 2000	Mar 2001	Jun 2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>MAJOR GROUPS</b>										
Oceania and Antarctica	26 039	n.y.a.	24 029	n.y.a.	7 737	6 420	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR	18 796	n.y.a.	19 184	n.y.a.	4 590	4 044	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa	6 031	n.y.a.	5 737	n.y.a.	1 556	1 070	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia	11 269	n.y.a.	11 511	n.y.a.	2 714	2 960	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia	11 341	n.y.a.	10 891	n.y.a.	3 161	2 649	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southern Asia	8 447	n.y.a.	6 571	n.y.a.	2 134	2 469	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
The Americas	2 419	n.y.a.	2 440	n.y.a.	537	538	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Africa (excluding North Africa)	7 857	n.y.a.	7 562	n.y.a.	1 950	1 959	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated	73	n.y.a.	85	n.y.a.	21	10	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>92 272</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>88 010</b>	<b>93 029</b>	<b>24 400</b>	<b>22 119</b>	<b>23 568</b>	<b>22 942</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>
<b>SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH</b>										
Australia	375	n.y.a.	275	n.y.a.	118	91	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Canada	673	n.y.a.	644	n.y.a.	149	133	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Chile	135	n.y.a.	147	n.y.a.	33	38	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
China	6 809	n.y.a.	6 440	n.y.a.	1 856	1 611	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Egypt	360	n.y.a.	361	n.y.a.	100	64	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Fiji	1 856	n.y.a.	1 786	n.y.a.	443	407	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former USSR and Baltic States	1 006	n.y.a.	960	n.y.a.	216	211	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	4 362	n.y.a.	4 334	n.y.a.	1 336	994	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Germany	781	n.y.a.	764	n.y.a.	219	151	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Greece	101	n.y.a.	118	n.y.a.	26	21	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong & Macao	1 510	n.y.a.	1 627	n.y.a.	429	358	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
India	4 631	n.y.a.	3 240	n.y.a.	1 148	1 635	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Indonesia	2 943	n.y.a.	3 098	n.y.a.	761	744	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	1 771	n.y.a.	1 439	n.y.a.	493	538	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malta	41	n.y.a.	46	n.y.a.	—	14	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Netherlands	438	n.y.a.	393	n.y.a.	104	115	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
New Zealand	21 889	n.y.a.	20 067	n.y.a.	6 611	5 479	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Philippines	3 186	n.y.a.	3 392	n.y.a.	676	822	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Poland	222	n.y.a.	281	n.y.a.	39	43	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	884	n.y.a.	764	n.y.a.	232	230	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
South Africa	5 691	n.y.a.	5 514	n.y.a.	1 476	1 300	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Sri Lanka	1 280	n.y.a.	1 074	n.y.a.	334	329	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Turkey	513	n.y.a.	533	n.y.a.	129	69	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	9 201	n.y.a.	9 601	n.y.a.	1 998	1 935	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	1 061	n.y.a.	1 078	n.y.a.	226	248	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Viet Nam	1 502	n.y.a.	1 717	n.y.a.	337	414	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.



## PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Birthplace

QUARTER ENDED.....

	1999-2000	2000-2001	1999	2000	Mar 2000	Jun 2000	Sep 2000	Dec 2000	Mar 2001	Jun 2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS										
Oceania and Antarctica	25 412	n.y.a.	23 422	n.y.a.	7 643	6 288	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR	6 770	n.y.a.	6 416	n.y.a.	1 892	1 723	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa	685	n.y.a.	662	n.y.a.	185	153	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia	1 884	n.y.a.	1 816	n.y.a.	531	443	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia	4 415	n.y.a.	4 131	n.y.a.	1 084	1 058	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southern Asia	368	n.y.a.	325	n.y.a.	93	110	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
The Americas	1 172	n.y.a.	1 092	n.y.a.	350	304	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Africa (excluding North Africa)	368	n.y.a.	357	n.y.a.	115	75	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated	4	n.y.a.	4	n.y.a.	2	—	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 078</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>38 225</b>	<b>40 884</b>	<b>11 895</b>	<b>10 154</b>	<b>9 736</b>	<b>9 099</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>

## SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	20 234	n.y.a.	18 439	n.y.a.	6 316	5 029	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Canada	307	n.y.a.	272	n.y.a.	88	101	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Chile	79	n.y.a.	67	n.y.a.	24	25	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
China	1 802	n.y.a.	1 661	n.y.a.	459	423	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Egypt	78	n.y.a.	72	n.y.a.	18	16	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Fiji	119	n.y.a.	129	n.y.a.	24	36	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former USSR and Baltic States	65	n.y.a.	49	n.y.a.	24	18	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	358	n.y.a.	318	n.y.a.	89	118	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Germany	259	n.y.a.	212	n.y.a.	83	69	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Greece	247	n.y.a.	246	n.y.a.	71	74	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong & Macao	1 620	n.y.a.	1 511	n.y.a.	370	420	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
India	229	n.y.a.	210	n.y.a.	58	65	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Indonesia	445	n.y.a.	433	n.y.a.	120	96	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	315	n.y.a.	321	n.y.a.	86	73	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malta	76	n.y.a.	78	n.y.a.	28	26	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Netherlands	163	n.y.a.	149	n.y.a.	42	54	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
New Zealand	4 526	n.y.a.	4 379	n.y.a.	1 163	1 092	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Philippines	220	n.y.a.	213	n.y.a.	52	49	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Poland	108	n.y.a.	108	n.y.a.	24	37	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	180	n.y.a.	174	n.y.a.	57	39	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
South Africa	205	n.y.a.	186	n.y.a.	68	41	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Sri Lanka	99	n.y.a.	82	n.y.a.	26	32	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Turkey	83	n.y.a.	73	n.y.a.	30	17	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	3 959	n.y.a.	3 837	n.y.a.	1 076	982	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	604	n.y.a.	597	n.y.a.	169	144	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Viet Nam	458	n.y.a.	448	n.y.a.	143	115	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

## NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>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>1995-1996</b>	50 051	27 207	13 823	3 958	13 044	474	597	550	—	109 661
<b>1996-1997</b>	40 168	22 783	13 840	3 431	13 181	320	593	101	—	94 396
<b>1997-1998</b>	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	—	79 162
<b>1998-1999</b>	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	—	96 483
<b>1999-2000</b>	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	—	107 275
<b>2000-2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>1995</b>	46 909	25 859	13 315	3 855	12 833	422	639	777	—	104 573
<b>1996</b>	46 446	24 978	13 427	3 790	13 037	535	594	297	—	103 070
<b>1997</b>	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	-124	—	83 654
<b>1998</b>	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	—	88 781
<b>1999</b>	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	—	104 210
<b>2000</b>	47 942	29 717	17 186	3 867	14 804	381	954	452	—	115 296
<b>1999</b>										
September	11 258	7 544	3 903	1 018	5 502	179	429	-115	—	29 714
December	10 763	5 122	5 497	1 528	1 570	228	173	-264	—	24 618
<b>2000</b>										
March	14 023	11 255	5 258	1 213	5 113	84	178	304	—	37 425
June	7 645	3 061	2 856	70	1 808	-56	162	-24	—	15 518
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	—	34 295
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	2	—	28 058
<b>2001</b>										
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(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>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>	38	-11 325	-11 363
<b>1999-2000</b>	1 735	-6 484	-8 219
<b>2000-2001</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<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>	5 126	19 445	14 319
<b>1999</b>	6 606	-9 252	-15 858
<b>2000</b>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>1999</b>			
September	7 905	7 130	- 775
December	- 820	2 550	3 370
<b>2000</b>			
March	1 218	-12 508	-13 726
June	-6 568	-3 656	2 912
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>2001</b>			
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

## 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>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>1999-2000</b>	..	23 144	37 349	7 197	8 130	2 951	2 705	11 537	<b>93 013</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	..	23 967	39 308	7 552	8 839	2 929	2 891	11 464	<b>96 950</b>
<b>1999</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>
<b>2000</b>									
March	..	5 970	9 238	1 904	2 074	764	677	2 757	<b>23 384</b>
June	..	5 616	9 478	1 739	2 119	707	649	3 067	<b>23 375</b>
September	..	5 241	8 554	1 784	1 964	645	647	2 459	<b>21 294</b>
December	..	6 850	11 548	2 186	2 618	849	885	3 354	<b>28 290</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	..	5 984	9 574	1 893	2 158	686	625	2 815	<b>23 735</b>
June	..	5 892	9 632	1 689	2 099	749	734	2 836	<b>23 631</b>
<b>ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA</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>	24 487	..	18 279	9 212	7 136	4 231	2 381	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>1999-2000</b>	25 844	..	18 413	9 506	8 108	4 566	2 542	2 716	<b>71 695</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	26 971	..	19 607	9 878	8 557	4 671	2 663	2 618	<b>74 965</b>
<b>1999</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>
<b>2000</b>									
March	6 492	..	4 505	2 427	2 084	1 212	654	680	<b>18 054</b>
June	6 644	..	4 488	2 354	1 837	1 101	609	673	<b>17 706</b>
September	5 867	..	4 281	2 210	1 909	1 047	652	598	<b>16 564</b>
December	7 571	..	5 567	2 778	2 423	1 410	865	792	<b>21 406</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	6 929	..	4 895	2 526	2 124	1 045	576	630	<b>18 725</b>
June	6 604	..	4 864	2 364	2 101	1 169	570	598	<b>18 270</b>

## 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>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>	48 590	21 025	..	6 341	6 931	4 040	5 358	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>1999-2000</b>	50 809	19 034	..	6 657	7 632	3 671	5 414	3 552	96 769
<b>2000-2001</b>	53 383	20 475	..	6 837	7 563	3 926	5 388	3 529	101 101
<b>1999</b>									
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
<b>2000</b>									
March	12 805	4 771	..	1 741	1 838	930	1 426	829	24 340
June	12 697	4 836	..	1 681	1 835	885	1 314	901	24 149
September	11 716	4 462	..	1 629	1 841	919	1 233	797	22 597
December	15 246	6 124	..	1 941	2 175	1 086	1 603	1 191	29 366
<b>2001</b>									
March	13 030	4 808	..	1 582	1 755	963	1 229	787	24 154
June	13 391	5 081	..	1 685	1 792	958	1 323	754	24 984

## ARRIVALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

<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>1999-2000</b>	6 390	7 419	5 117	..	3 241	1 010	3 105	732	27 014
<b>2000-2001</b>	6 902	7 649	5 281	..	3 284	1 066	3 217	747	28 146
<b>1999</b>									
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
<b>2000</b>									
March	1 605	1 696	1 239	..	754	280	757	146	6 477
June	1 556	1 957	1 293	..	832	258	701	163	6 760
September	1 501	1 749	1 228	..	736	242	723	173	6 352
December	1 945	2 165	1 469	..	889	285	1 021	231	8 005
<b>2001</b>									
March	1 663	1 731	1 260	..	870	263	770	187	6 744
June	1 793	2 004	1 324	..	789	276	703	156	7 045

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>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>	9 149	7 880	7 411	3 904	..	1 922	2 959	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>1999-2000</b>	8 341	7 458	6 765	3 710	..	1 776	2 486	933	<b>31 469</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	8 542	6 807	6 713	3 443	..	1 694	2 705	787	<b>30 691</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	1 909	1 703	1 551	785	..	407	629	223	7 207
December	2 277	2 013	1 882	1 084	..	451	651	273	8 631
<b>2000</b>									
March	2 107	1 773	1 657	901	..	478	599	230	7 745
June	2 048	1 969	1 675	940	..	440	607	207	7 886
September	1 941	1 555	1 565	739	..	422	647	202	7 071
December	2 452	1 930	1 868	1 047	..	437	787	242	8 763
<b>2001</b>									
March	2 101	1 636	1 650	844	..	443	697	171	7 542
June	2 048	1 686	1 630	813	..	392	574	172	7 315

## ARRIVALS IN TASMANIA

<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>1999-2000</b>	2 745	3 045	2 691	925	1 707	..	377	307	<b>11 797</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	2 994	3 275	2 914	966	1 687	..	367	328	<b>12 531</b>
<b>1999</b>									
September	590	674	574	177	391	..	66	93	2 565
December	730	872	812	239	473	..	113	76	3 315
<b>2000</b>									
March	736	735	719	256	486	..	97	54	3 083
June	689	764	586	253	357	..	101	84	2 834
September	555	706	699	195	387	..	71	78	2 691
December	898	931	795	265	520	..	137	89	3 635
<b>2001</b>									
March	792	827	754	270	361	..	69	70	3 143
June	749	811	666	236	419	..	90	91	3 062

## 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>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>	3 089	2 715	4 549	3 244	2 743	423	..	510	<b>17 273</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	3 224	2 379	4 358	3 086	2 300	439	..	458	<b>16 244</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 008	2 413	4 740	2 846	2 412	434	..	421	<b>16 274</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	3 039	2 519	4 677	2 672	2 433	380	..	362	<b>16 082</b>
<b>1999</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>
<b>2000</b>									
March	678	580	1 101	759	572	104	..	100	<b>3 894</b>
June	747	555	1 159	711	592	90	..	82	<b>3 936</b>
September	695	562	1 048	621	626	79	..	76	<b>3 707</b>
December	993	794	1 458	774	605	108	..	127	<b>4 859</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	702	520	1 097	613	570	106	..	84	<b>3 692</b>
June	649	643	1 074	664	632	87	..	75	<b>3 824</b>
<b>ARRIVALS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</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>1999-2000</b>	11 462	2 469	2 682	946	923	361	516	..	<b>19 359</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	11 856	2 348	2 947	1 032	1 039	424	515	..	<b>20 161</b>
<b>1999</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>
<b>2000</b>									
March	2 870	626	609	224	237	91	147	..	<b>4 804</b>
June	2 751	554	639	229	241	94	100	..	<b>4 608</b>
September	2 536	453	649	204	176	79	124	..	<b>4 221</b>
December	3 579	733	878	322	288	120	204	..	<b>6 124</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	2 804	558	714	280	276	134	117	..	<b>4 883</b>
June	2 937	604	706	226	299	91	70	..	<b>4 933</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>	<i>no.</i>
TOTAL									
<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	17 712	20 263	<b>363 714</b>
<b>1998-1999</b>	104 357	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	<b>358 422</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	108 599	64 982	77 757	31 787	32 153	14 769	17 145	20 198	<b>367 390</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	113 687	67 040	81 447	32 380	33 402	15 090	17 746	19 835	<b>380 627</b>
<b>1999</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>
<b>2000</b>									
March	27 293	16 151	19 068	8 212	8 045	3 859	4 357	4 796	<b>91 781</b>
June	27 132	16 251	19 318	7 907	7 813	3 575	4 081	5 177	<b>91 254</b>
September	24 811	14 728	18 024	7 382	7 639	3 433	4 097	4 383	<b>84 497</b>
December	32 684	19 527	23 583	9 313	9 518	4 295	5 502	6 026	<b>110 448</b>
<b>2001</b>									
March	28 021	16 064	19 944	8 008	8 114	3 640	4 083	4 744	<b>92 618</b>
June	28 171	16 721	19 896	7 677	8 131	3 722	4 064	4 682	<b>93 064</b>



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

	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two or more</i>	<b>Total</b>
Persons aged 15 and older in household	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....				
1995				
One	1 525 216	115 625	130 912	<b>1 771 753</b>
Two	2 048 430	438 961	928 082	<b>3 415 473</b>
Three or more	978 009	298 137	204 290	<b>1 480 436</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 551 655</b>	<b>852 723</b>	<b>1 263 284</b>	<b>6 667 662</b>
.....				
1996				
One	1 556 514	119 678	132 190	<b>1 808 382</b>
Two	2 079 536	432 581	920 165	<b>3 432 282</b>
Three or more	1 003 487	306 602	211 362	<b>1 521 451</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 639 537</b>	<b>858 861</b>	<b>1 263 717</b>	<b>6 762 115</b>
.....				
1997				
One	1 628 507	129 471	144 314	<b>1 902 292</b>
Two	2 124 941	443 706	917 263	<b>3 485 910</b>
Three or more	1 010 069	310 621	201 251	<b>1 521 941</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 763 517</b>	<b>883 798</b>	<b>1 262 828</b>	<b>6 910 143</b>
.....				
1998				
One	1 665 809	142 470	151 956	<b>1 960 235</b>
Two	2 175 006	442 732	903 470	<b>3 521 208</b>
Three or more	1 014 285	304 934	214 551	<b>1 533 770</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 855 100</b>	<b>890 136</b>	<b>1 269 977</b>	<b>7 015 213</b>
.....				
1999				
One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	<b>2 005 628</b>
Two	2 200 019	442 437	915 140	<b>3 557 596</b>
Three or more	1 047 936	303 527	211 842	<b>1 563 305</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 962 586</b>	<b>889 738</b>	<b>1 274 205</b>	<b>7 126 529</b>
.....				
2000				
One	1 780 859	141 667	140 563	<b>2 063 089</b>
Two	2 245 312	447 184	930 978	<b>3 623 474</b>
Three or more	1 051 000	317 755	194 593	<b>1 563 348</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 077 171</b>	<b>906 606</b>	<b>1 266 134</b>	<b>7 249 911</b>
.....				

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 380 129	1 395 131	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163
Melbourne	1 182 157	1 199 271	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784
Brisbane	546 416	558 210	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696
Adelaide	429 712	427 632	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437
Perth	478 508	486 458	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855
Hobart	75 464	75 843	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	853 643	873 501	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835
Victoria	480 520	477 922	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308
Queensland	653 633	673 907	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053
South Australia	151 124	152 233	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709
Western Australia	162 661	166 528	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899
Tasmania	106 837	106 857	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 233 772	2 268 632	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998
Victoria	1 662 677	1 677 193	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092
Queensland	1 200 049	1 232 117	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749
South Australia	580 836	579 865	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146
Western Australia	641 169	652 986	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754
Tasmania	182 301	182 700	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813
Northern Territory	56 512	56 798	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402
Australian Capital Territory	110 346	111 824	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6 667 662</b>	<b>6 762 115</b>	<b>6 910 143</b>	<b>7 015 213</b>	<b>7 126 529</b>	<b>7 249 911</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 estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

**5** After each census, estimates for the proceeding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 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.

## NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

**7** Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements with State and Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued* and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) in fact stays 12 or more months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now also included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS Website, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>*.
- NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION **8** Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.
- RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH **9** These express population change over a period as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.
- EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **10** Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0).
- EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **11** Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 Census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3231.0).
- ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS **12** Estimates of households are based on the estimated resident population series, to which propensities to form households are applied. These propensities were estimated from the Census of Population and Housing, and updated using the monthly Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the method used to produce household estimates is contained in *Household Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (Cat. no. 3229.0).
- MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES **13** All marriage and divorce data are shown by State or Territory of registration. While divorce data are presented by year/quarter of occurrence, marriage data are presented by year/quarter of registration.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES <i>continued</i>	<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) is able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents which was previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival or departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly.</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>
RELATED PRODUCTS	<p><b>22</b> Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>AusStats — electronic data</i> &lt;<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats">http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats</a>&gt;</li><li>▪ <i>Australian Demographic Trends</i> (Cat. no. 3102.0)</li><li>▪ Australian Historical Population Statistics (Cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), &lt;<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a>&gt;. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics</li><li>▪ <i>Births, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 3301.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 3302.0)</li><li>▪ <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i>, &lt;<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a>&gt;. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods</li></ul>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Demography* (Cat. no. 3311.1–8)—State and Territory specific publications
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex* (Cat. no. 3221.0)—issued annually to 1994
- *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0)
- *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006* (Cat. no. 3231.0)
- *Household Estimates, Australia* (Cat. no. 3229.0)
- *Interstate Arrivals and Departures*—from September quarter 1986, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Publications & Data; Companion Data; By Catalogue/Subject
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0)—includes data on the marital status of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0)—includes data on the country of birth of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0)—issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0)
- *Population Projections, Australia* (Cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, State of Usual Residence and ICD10*—from 1999, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Publications & Data; Companion data; By Catalogue/Subject.

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

**25** 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.

**26** 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
—	nil or rounded to zero

## GLOSSARY

- Age-specific fertility rates** Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
- Average household size** Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
- Birth** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
- Category jumping** Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors and permanent arrivals who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- 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>	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.
<b>Divorce</b>	Decrees absolute of dissolution of marriage.
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
<b>Former Yugoslav Republics</b>	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.
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
<b>Household estimate</b>	Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the Census and households of Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
<b>Household population</b>	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
<b>Household size</b>	Household size refers to the number of persons 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.



## GLOSSARY

<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>	Refers to registered marriages only. 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 during a specified period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.

## GLOSSARY

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<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 are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
<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 in which 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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