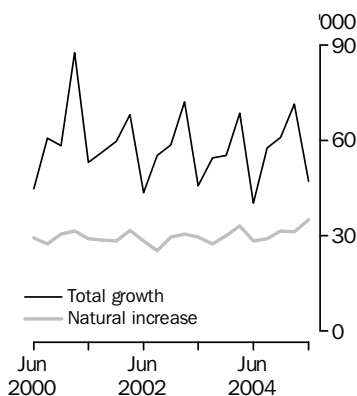


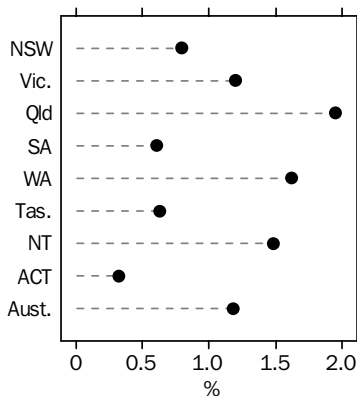
# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 9 DEC 2005

**Population growth**  
Quarterly



**Population growth rate**  
Year ended current quarter



## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Cassandra Eaves on Canberra (02) 6252 5640.

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	<i>Population at end June qtr 2005</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6 774.2	53.5	0.8
Victoria	5 022.3	59.4	1.2
Queensland	3 964.0	75.9	2.0
South Australia	1 542.0	9.3	0.6
Western Australia	2 010.1	32.0	1.6
Tasmania	485.3	3.0	0.6
Northern Territory	202.8	3.0	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	325.2	1.0	0.3
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>20 328.6</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2005 was 20,328,600 persons, an increase of 237,100 persons (1.2%) since 30 June 2004 and 47,200 persons since 31 March 2005.
- Preliminary natural increase for the year ended June 2005 was 127,000 persons. This represents an increase of 8,100 persons (6.8%) on the number recorded for the year ended June 2004 (118,900).
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 110,100 persons in the year ended June 2005, 10.1% higher than in the year ended June 2004 (100,000).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The national growth rate during the 12 months ended June 2005 was 1.2%. This was the same as the estimated world's population growth rate during the 12 months ended June 2005.
- The Australian population grew by 0.2% during the June quarter 2005. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 53.6% and 46.4% respectively to Australia's total population growth in the year ended June 2005.
- During the June quarter 2005 all states and territories experienced positive population growth.
- Population gains were also recorded for all states and territories for the 12 months ended June 2005. Queensland recorded the largest gain (2.0% or 75,900 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (0.3% or 1,000 persons).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2005	21 March 2006
December 2005	5 June 2006
March 2006	21 September 2006
June 2006	7 December 2006
September 2006	22 March 2007



## INTRODUCTION

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

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

An international comparisons table of population growth rate and rank has been included in the Main Features of this issue.

Revisions included in this issue are as follows:

- Population estimates for Capital City Statistical Divisions and selected Statistical Districts have been revised for 2004. See Table 5 in this issue.
- Projected resident population for Capital Cities and total state/territory have been revised. See Table 8 in this issue.
- Standardised death rates published in Table 11 have been updated using revised deaths and ERP figures.
- Infant mortality rates published in Table 12 have been updated using revised infant deaths and ERP figures.

## ERP DATA STATUS

At any point in time this publication contains final, revised and preliminary ERP data. The status of the ERP data included in this issue is as follows:

- Final – All ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001
- Revised – ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004, inclusive
- Preliminary – ERP data from September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005, inclusive.

## DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

Progress is continuing with the review of annual household estimates methodology. See Tables 17, 18 and 19. A new methodology has been proposed and is currently being assessed. Implementation details will be made available once this assessment is complete.

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>ACT</b>	Australian Capital Territory
<b>ASGC</b>	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
<b>Aust.</b>	Australia
<b>DIMIA</b>	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
<b>ERP</b>	estimated resident population
<b>HIC</b>	Health Insurance Commission
<b>NOM</b>	net overseas migration
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>OAD</b>	overseas arrivals and departures
<b>Qld</b>	Queensland
<b>S Dist</b>	statistical district
<b>SA</b>	South Australia
<b>SAR</b>	Special Administrative Region
<b>SD</b>	statistical division
<b>SLA</b>	statistical local area
<b>SSD</b>	statistical subdivision
<b>Tas.</b>	Tasmania
<b>TFR</b>	total fertility rate
<b>Vic.</b>	Victoria
<b>WA</b>	Western Australia

## MAIN FEATURES

### INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2005 was 20,328,600 persons, an increase of 237,100 (1.2%) since 30 June 2004 and 47,200 (0.2%) since 31 March 2005. The annual population growth rate (1.2%) was consistent with levels recorded in previous years.

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended June 2005 Australia's population growth rate (1.2%) was the same as the estimated growth rate of the world. Australia's growth rate was lower than Papua New Guinea (2.3%), Malaysia (1.8%), Singapore (1.6%), Indonesia (1.5%) and India (1.4%) and was higher than New Zealand (1.0%), United States of America and Canada (0.9%), Thailand (0.7%), China and Hong Kong (0.6%), United Kingdom (0.3%), Japan (0.1%) and Germany (which experienced almost no change).

According to the figures provided by the US Bureau of Census (International Data Base) for 227 countries (arranged from highest to lowest population size), Australia's population ranked 52nd in the year 2005 and is projected to rank 65th in 2050. By 2050, India is projected to become the most populous nation in the world, displacing China.

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

Country	ESTIMATED POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK	
	2004	2005	Growth Rate	2050	2005	2050
	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
<b>Australia</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>
Canada	32.5	32.8	0.9	41.4	35	43
China	1 298.8	1 306.3	0.6	1 424.2	1	2
Germany	82.4	82.4	0.0	73.6	14	22
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6.9	6.9	0.6	6.2	98	116
India	1 065.1	1 080.3	1.4	1 601.0	2	1
Indonesia	238.5	242.0	1.5	336.2	4	5
Japan	127.3	127.4	0.1	99.9	10	17
Malaysia	23.5	24.0	1.8	43.1	46	42
New Zealand	4.0	4.0	1.0	4.8	122	125
Papua New Guinea	5.4	5.5	2.3	10.7	106	92
Singapore	4.4	4.4	1.6	4.6	120	130
Thailand	63.7	64.2	0.7	69.3	19	25
United Kingdom	60.3	60.4	0.3	64.0	22	29
United States of America	293.0	295.7	0.9	420.1	3	3
World	6 376.9	6 451.1	1.2	9 224.4	..	..

.. not applicable

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

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

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

#### *Natural increase*

Preliminary natural increase for the June quarter 2005 was 35,000 persons, an increase of 23.7% from the number recorded in the June quarter 2004. This increase is due to more births (up 9.9%) and fewer deaths (down 1.9%). The preliminary number of births registered during the June quarter 2005 was 67,500 while the number of deaths registered was 32,400.

Natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2005 was 127,000 persons, contributing 53.6% to Australia's annual population growth. During this period, births added 257,900 babies to the population and deaths removed 130,900 people.

The estimated number of births has increased for each of the last two financial years. The total fertility rate for 2004–2005 increased to just under 1.8 babies per woman, the second consecutive financial year of increase.

Due to the collection and estimation method applied to produce these statistics, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent annual and quarterly births estimates, particularly when making time series comparisons. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recommends users refer to *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0) for analysis of fertility trends over time. See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

#### *Net overseas migration*

For the June quarter 2005 net overseas migration was 12,200 persons, an increase of 1.0% from the June quarter 2004.

For the year ended 30 June 2005 net overseas migration (110,100 persons) contributed 46.4% to Australia's population growth.

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to the overseas arrivals and departures data used to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments'. For more information see the Technical Note – Measuring Net Overseas Migration (page 37).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES

#### *Population*

Populations for the states and territories at 30 June 2005 were as follows:

New South Wales 6,774,200, Victoria 5,022,300, Queensland 3,964,000, South Australia 1,542,000, Western Australia 2,010,100, Tasmania 485,300, Northern Territory 202,800, and the Australian Capital Territory 325,200.

#### *Growth rates*

All states and territories recorded positive population growth during the June quarter 2005. The Northern Territory and Queensland recorded the highest growth rates (0.5%), followed by Western Australia (0.3%), Victoria (0.2%), and New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania (0.1%). The Australian Capital Territory experienced almost no change.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### *Growth rates continued*

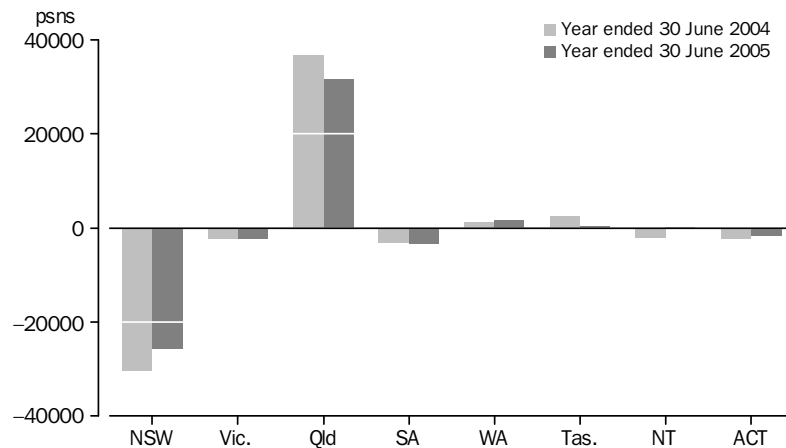
Similarly, all states and territories recorded positive growth for the year ended 30 June 2005. The highest annual growth rate was recorded by Queensland (2.0%), followed by Western Australia (1.6%), the Northern Territory (1.5%), Victoria (1.2%), New South Wales (0.8%), Tasmania and South Australia (0.6%), and the Australian Capital Territory (0.3%).

### *Interstate migration*

During the June quarter 2005 Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Tasmania recorded net interstate migration gains, while the remaining states and the Australian Capital Territory recorded net losses.

Interstate migration was the largest contributor (41.5%) to Queensland's annual population growth during the year ended 30 June 2005, with a gain of 31,500 persons. Net gains were also recorded for Western Australia (1,500 persons) and Tasmania (190 persons), and the Northern Territory recorded a negligible increase. New South Wales lost the largest number of persons through interstate migration (-25,700 persons), followed by South Australia (-3,500 persons), Victoria (-2,400 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (-1,600).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories





## POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net overseas migration '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year(b) '000	Growth on previous year(b) %
<b>1999-2000</b>	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
<b>2000-01</b>	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
<b>2001-02</b>	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
<b>2002-03</b>	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
<b>2003-04</b>	252.1	133.2	118.9	100.0	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
<b>2004-05</b>	257.9	130.9	127.0	110.1	20 328.6	237.1	1.18
<b>1999</b>	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.19
<b>2000</b>	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
<b>2001</b>	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
<b>2002</b>	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
<b>2003</b>	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	19 982.5	227.7	1.15
<b>2004</b>	255.2	133.0	122.2	105.3	20 210.0	227.5	1.14
<b>2003</b>							
June	62.1	32.5	29.6	16.1	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
September	65.1	37.8	27.3	27.2	19 927.2	230.9	1.17
December	62.2	32.1	30.1	25.2	19 982.5	227.7	1.15
<b>2004</b>							
March	63.5	30.3	33.1	35.5	20 051.1	224.2	1.13
June	61.4	33.0	28.3	12.1	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
September	66.0	36.9	29.1	28.4	20 149.1	221.9	1.11
December	64.3	32.7	31.6	29.3	20 210.0	227.5	1.14
<b>2005</b>							
March	60.2	28.9	31.2	40.1	20 281.4	230.3	1.15
June	67.5	32.4	35.0	12.2	20 328.6	237.1	1.18

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

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

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE									
<b>1999–2000</b>	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	<b>120 918</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	<b>118 587</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	<b>117 183</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	<b>115 169</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	39 363	28 816	24 953	5 318	13 225	1 756	2 750	2 692	<b>118 892</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	42 465	29 393	27 326	6 075	14 083	2 169	2 567	2 917	<b>127 010</b>
<b>1999</b>	40 304	28 081	24 546	6 782	14 249	2 423	2 779	2 796	<b>121 989</b>
<b>2000</b>	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	<b>120 394</b>
<b>2001</b>	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	<b>117 751</b>
<b>2002</b>	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	<b>115 095</b>
<b>2003</b>	38 891	28 131	25 135	5 437	12 543	1 835	2 879	2 692	<b>117 564</b>
<b>2004</b>	40 851	29 032	25 996	5 229	13 909	1 820	2 650	2 674	<b>122 177</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	10 051	6 651	6 434	1 387	3 337	367	762	614	<b>29 610</b>
September	8 929	6 703	5 826	1 155	2 976	398	670	665	<b>27 327</b>
December	10 148	7 416	6 288	1 372	2 933	580	655	719	<b>30 113</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	11 256	7 920	6 796	1 465	3 767	481	736	704	<b>33 130</b>
June	9 030	6 777	6 043	1 326	3 549	297	689	604	<b>28 322</b>
September	9 246	7 448	6 073	1 213	3 312	587	(b) 544	722	<b>29 145</b>
December	11 319	6 887	7 084	1 225	3 281	455	681	644	<b>31 580</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	10 360	7 710	5 592	1 962	3 595	610	646	765	<b>31 243</b>
June	11 540	7 348	8 577	1 675	3 895	517	696	786	<b>35 042</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>1999–2000</b>	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	<b>107 275</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	<b>135 673</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	<b>110 556</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	<b>116 498</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	<b>99 966</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	36 688	32 337	17 071	6 714	16 485	671	387	-255	<b>110 095</b>
<b>1999</b>	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	<b>104 210</b>
<b>2000</b>	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	-8	700	351	<b>111 441</b>
<b>2001</b>	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	<b>136 076</b>
<b>2002</b>	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	<b>110 475</b>
<b>2003</b>	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	<b>110 104</b>
<b>2004</b>	35 428	28 705	20 275	4 935	14 347	732	583	299	<b>105 304</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	5 159	3 336	3 657	559	3 042	55	307	-8	<b>16 104</b>
September	7 722	7 107	6 959	982	3 983	162	266	49	<b>27 224</b>
December	7 481	5 435	6 747	1 217	3 977	294	4	58	<b>25 202</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	11 640	9 740	7 782	1 480	3 990	205	226	408	<b>35 472</b>
June	2 977	2 738	3 911	626	1 684	39	152	-59	<b>12 068</b>
September	9 864	9 122	3 939	1 373	3 787	143	140	56	<b>28 425</b>
December	10 947	7 105	4 643	1 456	4 886	345	65	-106	<b>29 339</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	11 577	13 033	6 296	2 999	5 701	230	85	226	<b>40 144</b>
June	4 300	3 077	2 193	886	2 111	-47	97	-431	<b>12 187</b>

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

(b) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
<b>1999–2000</b>	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
<b>2000–01</b>	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
<b>2001–02</b>	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	..
<b>2002–03</b>	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..
<b>2003–04</b>	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..
<b>2004–05</b>	-25 695	-2 354	31 494	-3 483	1 466	187	5	-1 620	..
<b>1999</b>	-13 902	3 883	17 033	-2 204	-1 476	-2 846	-817	378	..
<b>2000</b>	-14 708	4 920	20 367	-3 669	-2 501	-2 533	-1 621	-218	..
<b>2001</b>	-19 185	5 481	23 253	-1 696	-3 834	-1 886	-2 049	-72	..
<b>2002</b>	-30 392	1 922	38 656	-1 537	-4 231	-117	-3 069	-1 232	..
<b>2003</b>	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	..
<b>2004</b>	-27 294	-1 855	33 504	-3 789	1 515	924	-1 097	-1 908	..
<b>2003</b>									
June	-8 010	-856	9 739	-421	-213	619	-304	-554	..
September	-7 591	-303	9 141	-656	221	826	-760	-878	..
December	-8 430	-998	10 435	-413	117	772	-671	-812	..
<b>2004</b>									
March	-7 078	-178	7 971	-1 018	480	753	-582	-348	..
June	-7 346	-812	9 139	-1 110	454	124	-95	-354	..
September	-5 976	-515	7 570	-526	289	140	-148	-834	..
December	-6 894	-350	8 824	-1 135	292	-93	-272	-372	..
<b>2005</b>									
March	-6 671	-730	7 747	-1 082	542	86	192	-84	..
June	-6 154	-759	7 353	-740	343	54	233	-330	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)									
<b>1999–2000</b>	74 843	54 937	60 116	7 219	24 726	-21	2 826	2 889	<b>227 525</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	<b>259 860</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	<b>227 739</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	47 943	54 197	90 067	7 605	25 395	4 693	-121	1 851	<b>231 667</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	38 738	51 545	87 038	6 426	28 131	4 931	1 290	756	<b>218 858</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	53 458	59 376	75 891	9 306	32 034	3 027	2 959	1 042	<b>237 105</b>
<b>1999</b>	74 408	51 449	57 937	8 807	25 746	-280	3 075	2 960	<b>224 062</b>
<b>2000</b>	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	-214	1 931	3 310	<b>234 306</b>
<b>2001</b>	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	<b>256 630</b>
<b>2002</b>	49 174	53 030	89 836	6 700	21 993	2 419	190	2 186	<b>225 570</b>
<b>2003</b>	43 004	53 247	87 751	7 735	28 889	5 730	548	777	<b>227 668</b>
<b>2004</b>	48 985	55 882	79 775	6 375	29 771	3 476	2 136	1 065	<b>227 481</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	7 200	9 131	19 830	1 525	6 166	1 041	765	52	<b>45 714</b>
September	9 060	13 507	21 926	1 481	7 180	1 386	176	-164	<b>54 551</b>
December	9 199	11 853	23 470	2 176	7 027	1 646	-12	-35	<b>55 315</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	15 818	17 482	22 549	1 927	8 237	1 439	380	764	<b>68 602</b>
June	4 661	8 703	19 093	842	5 687	460	746	191	<b>40 390</b>
September	13 134	16 055	17 582	2 060	7 388	870	(c) 536	-56	<b>57 570</b>
December	15 372	13 642	20 551	1 546	8 459	707	474	166	<b>60 919</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	15 266	20 013	19 635	3 879	9 838	926	923	907	<b>71 387</b>
June	9 686	9 666	18 123	1 821	6 349	524	1 026	25	<b>47 229</b>

.. not applicable

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

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

(c) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>NATURAL INCREASE RATE</b>									
<b>1999–2000</b>	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	<b>0.64</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	<b>0.62</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	<b>0.60</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	0.59	0.59	0.66	0.35	0.68	0.37	1.39	0.83	<b>0.60</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	0.63	0.59	0.70	0.40	0.71	0.45	1.28	0.90	<b>0.63</b>
<b>1999</b>	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.45	0.78	0.51	1.45	0.90	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2000</b>	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2001</b>	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.83	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.36	0.65	0.39	1.45	0.84	<b>0.60</b>
<b>2004</b>	0.61	0.59	0.68	0.34	0.71	0.38	1.33	0.83	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.39	0.19	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.34	0.21	<b>0.14</b>
December	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.33	0.22	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.22	<b>0.17</b>
June	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.06	0.35	0.19	<b>0.14</b>
September	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.12	(c)0.27	0.22	<b>0.15</b>
December	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.34	0.20	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.32	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
June	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.34	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE</b>									
<b>1999–2000</b>	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.09	0.49	-0.03	<b>0.57</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	<b>0.57</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.28	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.33	0.14	<b>0.50</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	0.55	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.83	0.14	0.19	-0.08	<b>0.55</b>
<b>1999</b>	0.69	0.53	0.49	0.25	0.76	0.02	0.56	-0.16	<b>0.55</b>
<b>2000</b>	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	0.00	0.36	0.11	<b>0.59</b>
<b>2001</b>	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	<b>0.57</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.23	<b>0.56</b>
<b>2004</b>	0.53	0.58	0.53	0.32	0.73	0.15	0.29	0.09	<b>0.53</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.01	0.16	0.00	<b>0.08</b>
September	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.02	<b>0.14</b>
December	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.00	0.02	<b>0.13</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	-0.02	<b>0.06</b>
September	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.07	0.02	<b>0.14</b>
December	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.25	0.07	0.03	-0.03	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	0.17	0.26	0.16	0.20	0.29	0.05	0.04	0.07	<b>0.20</b>
June	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.11	-0.01	0.05	-0.13	<b>0.06</b>

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

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

(c) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE</b>									
<b>1999–2000</b>	-0.22	0.11	0.53	-0.24	-0.12	-0.56	-0.47	-0.03	..
<b>2000–01</b>	-0.25	0.11	0.56	-0.16	-0.17	-0.45	-0.81	0.13	..
<b>2001–02</b>	-0.37	0.09	0.86	-0.11	-0.23	-0.32	-1.31	-0.33	..
<b>2002–03</b>	-0.48	0.00	1.06	-0.10	-0.15	0.40	-1.71	-0.51	..
<b>2003–04</b>	-0.46	-0.05	0.97	-0.21	0.07	0.52	-1.06	-0.74	..
<b>2004–05</b>	-0.38	-0.05	0.81	-0.23	0.07	0.04	0.00	-0.50	..
<b>1999</b>	-0.22	0.08	0.49	-0.15	-0.08	-0.60	-0.43	0.12	..
<b>2000</b>	-0.23	0.10	0.58	-0.24	-0.13	-0.54	-0.83	-0.07	..
<b>2001</b>	-0.29	0.11	0.65	-0.11	-0.20	-0.40	-1.04	-0.02	..
<b>2002</b>	-0.46	0.04	1.05	-0.10	-0.22	-0.02	-1.55	-0.38	..
<b>2003</b>	-0.47	-0.03	1.00	-0.13	-0.02	0.64	-1.46	-0.82	..
<b>2004</b>	-0.41	-0.04	0.87	-0.25	0.08	0.19	-0.55	-0.59	..
<b>2003</b>									
June	-0.12	-0.02	0.26	-0.03	-0.01	0.13	-0.15	-0.17	..
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.24	-0.04	0.01	0.17	-0.38	-0.27	..
December	-0.13	-0.02	0.27	-0.03	0.01	0.16	-0.34	-0.25	..
<b>2004</b>									
March	-0.11	0.00	0.21	-0.07	0.02	0.16	-0.29	-0.11	..
June	-0.11	-0.02	0.24	-0.07	0.02	0.03	-0.05	-0.11	..
September	-0.09	-0.01	0.19	-0.03	0.01	0.03	-0.07	-0.26	..
December	-0.10	-0.01	0.23	-0.07	0.01	-0.02	-0.14	-0.11	..
<b>2005</b>									
March	-0.10	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.10	-0.03	..
June	-0.09	-0.02	0.19	-0.05	0.02	0.01	0.12	-0.10	..
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)</b>									
<b>1999–2000</b>	1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	0.00	1.47	0.92	<b>1.20</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	<b>1.36</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	0.72	1.12	2.43	0.50	1.32	0.99	-0.06	0.58	<b>1.18</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	0.58	1.05	2.29	0.42	1.44	1.03	0.65	0.23	<b>1.10</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	0.80	1.20	1.95	0.61	1.62	0.63	1.48	0.32	<b>1.18</b>
<b>1999</b>	1.17	1.10	1.67	0.59	1.40	-0.06	1.61	0.95	<b>1.19</b>
<b>2000</b>	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	-0.05	0.99	1.06	<b>1.23</b>
<b>2001</b>	1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	<b>1.33</b>
<b>2002</b>	0.74	1.10	2.45	0.44	1.15	0.51	0.10	0.68	<b>1.16</b>
<b>2003</b>	0.65	1.09	2.33	0.51	1.49	1.21	0.28	0.24	<b>1.15</b>
<b>2004</b>	0.73	1.13	2.07	0.42	1.52	0.72	1.07	0.33	<b>1.14</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	0.11	0.19	0.52	0.10	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.02	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.14	0.28	0.58	0.10	0.37	0.29	0.09	-0.05	<b>0.27</b>
December	0.14	0.24	0.61	0.14	0.36	0.34	-0.01	-0.01	<b>0.28</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	0.24	0.35	0.59	0.13	0.42	0.30	0.19	0.24	<b>0.34</b>
June	0.07	0.18	0.49	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.37	0.06	<b>0.20</b>
September	0.20	0.32	0.45	0.13	0.37	0.18	(d)0.27	-0.02	<b>0.29</b>
December	0.23	0.27	0.53	0.10	0.43	0.15	0.24	0.05	<b>0.30</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	0.23	0.40	0.50	0.25	0.49	0.19	0.46	0.28	<b>0.35</b>
June	0.14	0.19	0.46	0.12	0.32	0.11	0.51	0.01	<b>0.23</b>

.. not applicable

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

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

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

(d) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the NT are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b) (a)
MALES									
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	<b>9 505 331</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	<b>9 630 652</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	<b>9 753 133</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	<b>9 873 447</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	<b>9 990 513</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	3 369 591	2 478 879	1 981 864	764 238	1 007 798	239 448	106 695	160 939	<b>10 110 836</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 199 449	2 321 721	1 761 188	742 280	933 257	232 505	102 187	155 228	<b>9 449 247</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	<b>9 562 299</b>
<b>2001</b>	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	<b>9 691 946</b>
<b>2002</b>	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	<b>9 811 250</b>
<b>2003</b>	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	<b>9 932 250</b>
<b>2004</b>	3 357 112	2 463 966	1 962 463	761 209	999 217	238 771	105 696	160 415	<b>10 050 230</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	<b>9 873 447</b>
September	3 326 647	2 429 375	1 909 066	756 413	980 180	236 153	104 637	159 772	<b>9 903 626</b>
December	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	<b>9 932 250</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	3 340 231	2 444 414	1 933 319	758 657	988 343	237 701	104 808	160 230	<b>9 969 083</b>
June	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	<b>9 990 513</b>
September	3 349 672	2 457 312	1 952 229	760 427	995 038	238 392	105 464	160 373	<b>10 020 286</b>
December	3 357 112	2 463 966	1 962 463	761 209	999 217	238 771	105 696	160 415	<b>10 050 230</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	3 364 796	2 474 132	1 972 599	763 284	1 004 327	239 210	106 139	160 824	<b>10 086 690</b>
June	3 369 591	2 478 879	1 981 864	764 238	1 007 798	239 448	106 695	160 939	<b>10 110 836</b>
FEMALES									
<b>1999-2000</b>	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	<b>9 648 049</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	<b>9 782 588</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	<b>9 887 846</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	<b>9 999 199</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	<b>10 100 991</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	3 404 658	2 543 467	1 982 104	777 795	1 002 315	245 815	96 098	164 222	<b>10 217 773</b>
<b>1999</b>	3 248 537	2 391 469	1 769 628	760 148	928 582	239 125	92 139	158 278	<b>9 589 091</b>
<b>2000</b>	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	<b>9 710 345</b>
<b>2001</b>	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	<b>9 837 328</b>
<b>2002</b>	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	<b>9 943 594</b>
<b>2003</b>	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	<b>10 050 262</b>
<b>2004</b>	3 392 185	2 528 701	1 963 747	775 124	994 709	245 042	95 148	163 814	<b>10 159 763</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	<b>9 999 199</b>
September	3 364 466	2 495 557	1 913 899	771 369	976 948	242 538	94 083	163 427	<b>10 023 571</b>
December	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	<b>10 050 262</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	3 375 899	2 509 853	1 935 665	773 228	984 049	244 075	94 280	163 698	<b>10 082 031</b>
June	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	<b>10 100 991</b>
September	3 384 253	2 521 713	1 953 430	774 360	990 429	244 714	94 906	163 690	<b>10 128 788</b>
December	3 392 185	2 528 701	1 963 747	775 124	994 709	245 042	95 148	163 814	<b>10 159 763</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	3 399 767	2 538 548	1 973 246	776 928	999 437	245 529	95 628	164 312	<b>10 194 690</b>
June	3 404 658	2 543 467	1 982 104	777 795	1 002 315	245 815	96 098	164 222	<b>10 217 773</b>

(a) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)(a)
PERSONS									
<b>1999-2000</b>	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	<b>19 153 380</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	<b>19 413 240</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	<b>19 640 979</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	<b>19 872 646</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	<b>20 091 504</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	6 774 249	5 022 346	3 963 968	1 542 033	2 010 113	485 263	202 793	325 161	<b>20 328 609</b>
<b>1999</b>	6 447 986	4 713 190	3 530 816	1 502 428	1 861 839	471 630	194 326	313 506	<b>19 038 338</b>
<b>2000</b>	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	<b>19 272 644</b>
<b>2001</b>	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	<b>19 529 274</b>
<b>2002</b>	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	<b>19 754 844</b>
<b>2003</b>	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	<b>19 982 512</b>
<b>2004</b>	6 749 297	4 992 667	3 926 210	1 536 333	1 993 926	483 813	200 844	324 229	<b>20 209 993</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	<b>19 872 646</b>
September	6 691 113	4 924 932	3 822 965	1 527 782	1 957 128	478 691	198 720	323 199	<b>19 927 197</b>
December	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	<b>19 982 512</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	6 716 130	4 954 267	3 868 984	1 531 885	1 972 392	481 776	199 088	323 928	<b>20 051 114</b>
June	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	<b>20 091 504</b>
September	6 733 925	4 979 025	3 905 659	1 534 787	1 985 467	483 106	200 370	324 063	<b>20 149 074</b>
December	6 749 297	4 992 667	3 926 210	1 536 333	1 993 926	483 813	200 844	324 229	<b>20 209 993</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	6 764 563	5 012 680	3 945 845	1 540 212	2 003 764	484 739	201 767	325 136	<b>20 281 380</b>
June	6 774 249	5 022 346	3 963 968	1 542 033	2 010 113	485 263	202 793	325 161	<b>20 328 609</b>

(a) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

ASGC Population region	CHANGE						
	1999 no.	2003 no.	2004 no.	1999-2004(b) no.	1999-2004(b) %	2003-2004 no.	2003-2004 %
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
105 Sydney	4 019 954	4 198 543	4 225 088	41 027	1.00	26 545	0.63
205 Melbourne	3 379 714	3 555 321	3 592 975	42 652	1.23	37 654	1.06
305 Brisbane	1 592 280	1 735 181	1 777 667	37 077	2.23	42 486	2.45
405 Adelaide	1 096 934	1 119 097	1 123 199	5 253	0.47	4 102	0.37
505 Perth	1 355 373	1 431 498	1 454 606	19 847	1.42	23 108	1.61
605 Hobart	196 011	199 926	202 182	1 234	0.62	2 256	1.13
705 Darwin	103 064	108 039	109 432	1 274	1.21	1 393	1.29
805 Canberra	311 967	323 004	323 743	2 355	0.74	739	0.23
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS							
1003 Newcastle (NSW)	479 730	501 335	504 656	4 985	1.02	3 321	0.66
3139 Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	394 381	456 908	470 408	15 205	3.59	13 500	2.95
8196 Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	351 549	368 136	369 392	3 569	1.00	1 256	0.34
1006 Wollongong (NSW)	263 090	273 234	273 870	2 156	0.81	636	0.23
3042 Sunshine Coast (QLD)	173 752	200 366	207 553	6 760	3.62	7 187	3.59
2024 Geelong (VIC)	155 576	162 637	164 134	1 712	1.08	1 497	0.92
3057 Townsville (QLD)	127 873	140 761	144 417	3 309	2.46	3 656	2.60
3061 Cairns (QLD)	111 246	117 531	120 483	1 847	1.61	2 952	2.51
3064 Toowoomba (QLD)	105 682	113 815	116 266	2 117	1.93	2 451	2.15
6090 Launceston (TAS)	98 263	100 664	102 007	749	0.75	1 343	1.33
1218 Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	95 223	100 182	101 602	1 276	1.31	1 420	1.42
2027 Ballarat (VIC)	81 392	85 851	86 977	1 117	1.34	1 126	1.31
2030 Bendigo (VIC)	77 114	81 906	83 059	1 189	1.50	1 153	1.41
6093 Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 948	78 239	79 077	226	0.29	838	1.07
1012 Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	73 975	77 039	77 407	686	0.91	368	0.48
2039 La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 408	74 479	74 548	-172	-0.23	69	0.09
5071 Mandurah (WA)	55 380	65 834	70 271	2 978	4.88	4 437	6.74
3048 Rockhampton (QLD)	67 588	67 915	68 580	198	0.29	665	0.98
3054 Mackay (QLD)	62 939	66 880	68 488	1 110	1.70	1 608	2.40
3045 Bundaberg (QLD)	55 556	58 562	59 611	811	1.42	1 049	1.79
5074 Bunbury (WA)	46 542	51 458	53 503	1 392	2.83	2 045	3.97
1033 Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 158	52 651	52 925	153	0.29	274	0.52
1021 Coffs Harbour (NSW)	44 359	48 013	48 941	916	1.99	928	1.93
2042 Mildura (VIC)	43 566	46 387	46 987	684	1.52	600	1.29
2033 Shepparton (VIC)	42 814	46 242	46 684	774	1.75	442	0.96
3046 Hervey Bay (QLD)	38 160	42 971	45 577	1 483	3.62	2 606	6.06
1027 Tamworth (NSW)	41 874	42 891	43 008	227	0.54	117	0.27
3051 Gladstone (QLD)	38 286	40 783	41 968	736	1.85	1 185	2.91
1024 Port Macquarie (NSW)	35 975	39 938	40 621	929	2.46	683	1.71
1030 Dubbo (NSW)	34 140	35 363	35 504	273	0.79	141	0.40
1008 Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 627	31 426	32 008	476	1.56	582	1.85
1015 Lismore (NSW)	30 982	30 739	30 906	-15	-0.05	167	0.54
5083 Geraldton (WA)	30 564	31 050	30 740	35	0.11	-310	-1.00
2025 Warrnambool (VIC)	28 651	30 317	30 647	399	1.36	330	1.09
5080 Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 078	29 389	29 136	-188	-0.63	-253	-0.86

(a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2004 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Average annual growth.



## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2005

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
MALES									
0-4	218 313	156 774	130 245	44 931	63 703	15 440	8 992	10 322	<b>648 825</b>
5-9	224 767	162 925	137 950	48 479	68 477	16 299	8 527	10 322	<b>677 870</b>
10-14	234 791	171 564	146 048	51 854	72 452	17 749	8 551	11 230	<b>714 356</b>
15-19	232 970	171 089	142 461	52 931	74 469	17 473	7 773	11 976	<b>711 262</b>
20-24	237 390	181 272	146 809	53 985	74 144	16 018	8 888	14 612	<b>733 199</b>
25-29	230 340	172 974	133 324	48 793	68 289	13 288	8 675	12 866	<b>688 607</b>
30-34	254 167	187 124	146 104	52 403	74 261	14 523	9 327	12 767	<b>750 774</b>
35-39	240 758	184 883	140 733	54 250	74 558	15 692	8 825	11 885	<b>731 678</b>
40-44	255 942	187 389	147 845	58 021	77 746	17 782	8 705	12 019	<b>765 567</b>
45-49	240 126	177 348	140 237	56 047	74 451	17 986	7 361	11 413	<b>725 072</b>
50-54	219 059	160 158	129 093	51 786	68 219	16 783	6 743	10 906	<b>662 879</b>
55-59	206 653	149 962	124 052	49 862	62 731	16 065	5 530	10 045	<b>624 993</b>
60-64	160 150	114 656	95 133	37 699	46 189	12 721	3 713	6 571	<b>476 889</b>
65-69	129 832	93 846	74 106	30 798	36 311	10 347	2 319	4 825	<b>382 427</b>
70-74	103 674	75 424	55 551	25 218	27 421	8 027	1 216	3 475	<b>300 026</b>
75-79	87 718	64 119	44 938	22 748	21 936	6 596	872	2 790	<b>251 725</b>
80-84	57 201	41 526	28 850	14 971	13 832	4 177	397	1 891	<b>162 847</b>
85-89	24 994	17 655	12 989	6 629	5 821	1 716	145	755	<b>70 712</b>
90-94	8 450	6 363	4 280	2 233	2 109	623	75	214	<b>24 350</b>
95-99	1 693	1 354	850	474	497	102	35	45	<b>5 050</b>
100 and over	603	474	266	126	182	41	26	10	<b>1 728</b>
All ages	3 369 591	2 478 879	1 981 864	764 238	1 007 798	239 448	106 695	160 939	<b>10 110 836</b>

## FEMALES

0-4	205 760	149 576	123 712	42 889	60 610	14 632	8 507	9 863	<b>615 682</b>
5-9	213 249	154 557	130 748	46 258	64 930	15 606	8 000	10 131	<b>643 595</b>
10-14	222 570	163 200	138 362	49 199	69 102	16 790	7 944	10 580	<b>677 893</b>
15-19	221 482	164 376	135 214	50 147	70 639	16 603	6 998	11 628	<b>677 209</b>
20-24	226 933	175 646	138 894	50 629	69 951	14 970	7 411	13 674	<b>698 164</b>
25-29	226 258	170 863	130 193	45 264	65 875	13 326	8 141	12 664	<b>672 652</b>
30-34	256 393	192 883	146 967	51 162	72 913	15 822	8 967	12 706	<b>757 897</b>
35-39	241 385	189 961	144 119	53 570	74 063	16 547	8 091	12 202	<b>740 029</b>
40-44	254 818	190 832	151 235	57 950	77 324	18 531	7 569	12 519	<b>770 903</b>
45-49	241 693	181 133	141 916	57 137	74 656	18 275	6 823	12 410	<b>734 154</b>
50-54	220 604	165 369	129 678	53 188	68 411	17 171	5 998	11 546	<b>672 063</b>
55-59	204 202	152 872	121 393	50 723	60 150	16 227	4 497	10 231	<b>620 343</b>
60-64	157 406	114 733	91 367	38 121	44 260	12 519	2 834	6 770	<b>468 053</b>
65-69	132 983	98 150	72 036	32 616	36 391	10 486	1 652	5 033	<b>389 377</b>
70-74	113 720	84 098	57 883	28 207	29 475	8 654	1 058	3 890	<b>327 001</b>
75-79	105 890	78 206	51 947	27 672	25 690	7 720	717	3 414	<b>301 262</b>
80-84	84 274	61 838	40 424	22 620	19 667	6 303	485	2 696	<b>238 309</b>
85-89	46 975	33 942	22 741	12 499	10 994	3 619	269	1 420	<b>132 463</b>
90-94	21 275	16 088	10 200	6 032	5 416	1 556	87	638	<b>61 292</b>
95-99	5 583	4 247	2 531	1 550	1 465	396	32	178	<b>15 982</b>
100 and over	1 205	897	544	362	333	62	18	29	<b>3 450</b>
All ages	3 404 658	2 543 467	1 982 104	777 795	1 002 315	245 815	96 098	164 222	<b>10 217 773</b>

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2005 *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
PERSONS									
0–4	424 073	306 350	253 957	87 820	124 313	30 072	17 499	20 185	<b>1 264 507</b>
5–9	438 016	317 482	268 698	94 737	133 407	31 905	16 527	20 453	<b>1 321 465</b>
10–14	457 361	334 764	284 410	101 053	141 554	34 539	16 495	21 810	<b>1 392 249</b>
15–19	454 452	335 465	277 675	103 078	145 108	34 076	14 771	23 604	<b>1 388 471</b>
20–24	464 323	356 918	285 703	104 614	144 095	30 988	16 299	28 286	<b>1 431 363</b>
25–29	456 598	343 837	263 517	94 057	134 164	26 614	16 816	25 530	<b>1 361 259</b>
30–34	510 560	380 007	293 071	103 565	147 174	30 345	18 294	25 473	<b>1 508 671</b>
35–39	482 143	374 844	284 852	107 820	148 621	32 239	16 916	24 087	<b>1 471 707</b>
40–44	510 760	378 221	299 080	115 971	155 070	36 313	16 274	24 538	<b>1 536 470</b>
45–49	481 819	358 481	282 153	113 184	149 107	36 261	14 184	23 823	<b>1 459 226</b>
50–54	439 663	325 527	258 771	104 974	136 630	33 954	12 741	22 452	<b>1 334 942</b>
55–59	410 855	302 834	245 445	100 585	122 881	32 292	10 027	20 276	<b>1 245 336</b>
60–64	317 556	229 389	186 500	75 820	90 449	25 240	6 547	13 341	<b>944 942</b>
65–69	262 815	191 996	146 142	63 414	72 702	20 833	3 971	9 858	<b>771 804</b>
70–74	217 394	159 522	113 434	53 425	56 896	16 681	2 274	7 365	<b>627 027</b>
75–79	193 608	142 325	96 885	50 420	47 626	14 316	1 589	6 204	<b>552 987</b>
80–84	141 475	103 364	69 274	37 591	33 499	10 480	882	4 587	<b>401 156</b>
85–89	71 969	51 597	35 730	19 128	16 815	5 335	414	2 175	<b>203 175</b>
90–94	29 725	22 451	14 480	8 265	7 525	2 179	162	852	<b>85 642</b>
95–99	7 276	5 601	3 381	2 024	1 962	498	67	223	<b>21 032</b>
100 and over	1 808	1 371	810	488	515	103	44	39	<b>5 178</b>
All ages	6 774 249	5 022 346	3 963 968	1 542 033	2 010 113	485 263	202 793	325 161	<b>20 328 609</b>

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

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia—at 30 June 2005</b>		
New South Wales	6 774 249	33.3
Victoria	5 022 346	24.7
Queensland	3 963 968	19.5
South Australia	1 542 033	7.6
Western Australia	2 010 113	9.9
Tasmania	485 263	2.4
Northern Territory	202 793	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	325 161	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	562	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 523	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	598	0.0
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	2 683	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>20 328 609</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2005(b)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory	49	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
<i>Total Australian External Territories</i>	49	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

## PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

2006	4 307.7	3 682.6	1 864.0	1 133.2	1 512.2	206.3	114.7	na	..
2011	4 521.6	3 917.1	2 098.8	1 158.7	1 667.0	215.6	130.1	na	..
2021	4 970.9	4 411.2	2 597.4	1 212.5	1 994.2	235.7	164.8	na	..
2031	5 432.3	4 920.4	3 124.5	1 264.6	2 333.2	255.3	203.9	na	..
2041	5 873.8	5 411.7	3 657.8	1 301.2	2 666.6	271.9	247.0	na	..
2051	6 311.6	5 894.6	4 202.0	1 326.8	2 999.2	286.9	295.5	na	..

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

2006	6 848.8	5 077.7	4 064.2	1 545.2	2 050.9	490.5	207.2	330.3	<b>20 617.5</b>
2011	7 200.0	5 339.6	4 534.0	1 574.9	2 245.8	507.6	229.3	353.6	<b>21 987.7</b>
2021	7 944.6	5 886.8	5 526.9	1 635.8	2 655.9	543.7	279.2	402.1	<b>24 878.4</b>
2031	8 703.4	6 439.3	6 556.9	1 690.4	3 076.5	576.1	335.8	451.6	<b>27 833.7</b>
2041	9 413.9	6 948.2	7 571.6	1 721.7	3 485.6	600.4	398.6	499.1	<b>30 643.2</b>
2051	10 107.9	7 428.7	8 584.8	1 736.1	3 890.2	620.1	470.5	547.1	<b>33 389.8</b>

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

2006	4 300.8	3 671.9	1 853.5	1 132.6	1 504.3	205.0	113.4	na	..
2011	4 500.8	3 872.9	2 037.7	1 157.8	1 629.5	210.6	125.0	na	..
2021	4 871.5	4 253.4	2 403.6	1 201.3	1 875.3	220.2	149.7	na	..
2031	5 194.7	4 591.8	2 757.9	1 229.0	2 104.2	225.7	176.1	na	..
2041	5 434.9	4 850.9	3 074.5	1 226.9	2 295.0	224.7	203.5	na	..
2051	5 608.8	5 041.1	3 354.7	1 203.9	2 453.6	219.6	232.3	na	..

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

2006	6 834.3	5 068.1	4 043.4	1 545.6	2 040.3	488.4	205.1	327.3	<b>20 555.3</b>
2011	7 141.7	5 310.1	4 416.0	1 576.1	2 196.3	495.4	219.9	340.7	<b>21 699.2</b>
2021	7 714.4	5 761.7	5 149.2	1 625.2	2 498.4	504.0	250.9	364.5	<b>23 871.4</b>
2031	8 198.4	6 146.7	5 835.7	1 649.0	2 772.2	500.6	283.2	383.4	<b>25 772.9</b>
2041	8 527.8	6 410.1	6 414.4	1 629.7	2 991.2	481.4	315.9	394.9	<b>27 169.3</b>
2051	8 742.7	6 574.1	6 899.0	1 580.7	3 164.5	453.0	350.0	401.6	<b>28 169.7</b>

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

2006	4 300.4	3 666.9	1 844.1	1 132.6	1 498.9	204.1	112.6	na	..
2011	4 494.0	3 841.5	1 983.9	1 155.4	1 590.2	206.4	117.9	na	..
2021	4 813.8	4 135.3	2 238.3	1 186.9	1 749.4	207.4	127.5	na	..
2031	5 070.1	4 370.8	2 467.2	1 200.2	1 882.5	203.7	136.8	na	..
2041	5 229.5	4 515.0	2 648.5	1 182.1	1 971.3	193.4	145.3	na	..
2051	5 292.1	4 566.8	2 778.1	1 138.5	2 017.6	178.2	153.0	na	..

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

2006	6 827.5	5 064.9	4 026.6	1 546.4	2 031.6	486.0	203.1	325.5	<b>20 514.2</b>
2011	7 094.5	5 294.4	4 309.3	1 578.0	2 141.8	482.9	208.1	329.3	<b>21 441.2</b>
2021	7 525.4	5 681.8	4 816.3	1 620.7	2 328.9	466.8	215.3	330.1	<b>22 988.4</b>
2031	7 840.6	5 986.0	5 250.1	1 635.4	2 474.2	436.9	220.7	324.1	<b>24 171.6</b>
2041	7 979.6	6 154.2	5 558.1	1 604.6	2 555.5	391.0	223.6	309.8	<b>24 780.0</b>
2051	7 960.4	6 191.2	5 744.1	1 537.5	2 578.6	335.4	224.3	289.5	<b>24 864.5</b>

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes for the levels assumed under all three series.

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

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration flows and a medium level of life expectancy.

## EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a)(b)

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – MALES									
1991	53 616	11 014	48 624	10 313	26 613	6 990	23 418	1 427	<b>182 106</b>
1996	60 774	12 525	55 396	11 558	29 885	7 887	26 125	1 719	<b>205 967</b>
1997	62 110	12 797	56 671	11 768	30 472	8 048	26 619	1 766	<b>210 350</b>
1998	63 454	13 069	57 889	11 981	31 101	8 212	27 014	1 814	<b>214 635</b>
1999	64 779	13 339	59 078	12 198	31 734	8 377	27 459	1 871	<b>218 940</b>
2000	66 105	13 582	60 318	12 417	32 308	8 543	27 959	1 920	<b>223 260</b>
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	<b>227 526</b>
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – FEMALES									
1991	53 713	11 269	51 595	10 245	26 274	6 917	23 289	1 443	<b>184 837</b>
1996	60 759	12 671	58 156	11 625	29 726	7 840	25 853	1 686	<b>208 423</b>
1997	62 174	12 956	59 488	11 878	30 365	8 008	26 360	1 733	<b>213 074</b>
1998	63 568	13 248	60 716	12 143	31 016	8 169	26 806	1 792	<b>217 572</b>
1999	64 901	13 553	61 961	12 427	31 707	8 349	27 293	1 844	<b>222 152</b>
2000	66 199	13 798	63 175	12 688	32 396	8 520	27 825	1 887	<b>226 608</b>
2001	67 456	14 047	64 384	12 940	33 050	8 666	28 383	1 946	<b>230 994</b>
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – PERSONS									
1991	107 329	22 283	100 219	20 558	52 887	13 907	46 707	2 870	<b>366 943</b>
1996	121 533	25 196	113 552	23 183	59 611	15 727	51 978	3 405	<b>414 390</b>
1997	124 284	25 753	116 159	23 646	60 837	16 056	52 979	3 499	<b>423 424</b>
1998	127 022	26 317	118 605	24 124	62 117	16 381	53 820	3 606	<b>432 207</b>
1999	129 680	26 892	121 039	24 625	63 441	16 726	54 752	3 715	<b>441 092</b>
2000	132 304	27 380	123 493	25 105	64 704	17 063	55 784	3 807	<b>449 868</b>
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	<b>458 520</b>
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, HIGH SERIES – PERSONS (d)									
2002	140 108	29 152	130 823	26 313	68 051	17 689	57 888	4 133	<b>474 392</b>
2003	145 539	30 529	135 855	27 095	70 224	17 999	58 895	4 366	<b>490 739</b>
2004	151 182	31 969	141 023	27 893	72 457	18 317	59 899	4 607	<b>507 586</b>
2005	157 046	33 469	146 344	28 710	74 753	18 644	60 896	4 856	<b>524 959</b>
2006	163 141	35 031	151 825	29 550	77 113	18 982	61 886	5 115	<b>542 886</b>
2007	169 479	36 660	157 467	30 410	79 541	19 329	62 870	5 385	<b>561 387</b>
2008	176 072	38 360	163 282	31 290	82 039	19 683	63 848	5 664	<b>580 486</b>
2009	182 932	40 134	169 277	32 189	84 602	20 045	64 820	5 953	<b>600 201</b>
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, LOW SERIES – PERSONS (e)									
2002	137 061	28 435	128 606	26 046	67 162	17 614	57 758	4 008	<b>466 925</b>
2003	139 280	29 050	131 302	26 551	68 403	17 848	58 634	4 107	<b>475 412</b>
2004	141 533	29 683	134 013	27 060	69 665	18 087	59 508	4 204	<b>483 992</b>
2005	143 824	30 329	136 754	27 578	70 945	18 333	60 373	4 300	<b>492 677</b>
2006	146 159	30 988	139 527	28 105	72 243	18 586	61 232	4 396	<b>501 479</b>
2007	148 542	31 660	142 333	28 641	73 563	18 846	62 085	4 490	<b>510 405</b>
2008	150 971	32 345	145 174	29 185	74 903	19 115	62 932	4 586	<b>519 459</b>
2009	153 454	33 045	148 055	29 736	76 264	19 387	63 775	4 680	<b>528 645</b>

(a) All data are 2001 census based.

(b) See paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

## BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (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>	<b><i>Australia</i> (b)</b>
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>1999–2000</b>	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	<b>249 310</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	<b>247 500</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	<b>247 436</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	<b>247 408</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	<b>252 123</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	88 120	61 869	51 617	17 356	25 186	5 989	3 514	4 272	<b>257 949</b>
<b>1999</b>	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	<b>250 197</b>
<b>2000</b>	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	<b>249 242</b>
<b>2001</b>	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	<b>246 576</b>
<b>2002</b>	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	<b>248 132</b>
<b>2003</b>	85 093	60 797	48 350	17 568	23 862	5 778	3 730	4 135	<b>249 342</b>
<b>2004</b>	87 226	62 509	50 260	16 770	25 062	5 688	3 547	4 078	<b>255 166</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	21 565	14 737	12 106	4 390	6 018	1 340	960	974	<b>62 100</b>
September	22 399	15 897	12 481	4 651	6 193	1 515	874	1 071	<b>65 087</b>
December	21 230	15 454	11 933	4 342	5 743	1 523	887	1 086	<b>62 202</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	21 407	15 603	12 595	4 129	6 354	1 401	944	1 027	<b>63 466</b>
June	20 678	14 953	12 180	4 127	6 240	1 295	910	976	<b>61 368</b>
September	22 658	16 333	12 782	4 394	6 429	1 588	(c) 756	1 102	<b>66 047</b>
December	22 483	15 620	12 703	4 120	6 039	1 404	937	973	<b>64 285</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	20 282	14 358	11 653	4 335	6 095	1 479	871	1 083	<b>60 161</b>
June	22 697	15 558	14 479	4 507	6 623	1 518	950	1 114	<b>67 456</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (d)(e)									
<b>1999–2000</b>	1.795	1.650	1.796	1.698	1.792	1.820	2.177	1.607	<b>1.754</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	1.781	1.615	1.810	1.675	1.756	1.879	2.243	1.568	<b>1.739</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	1.745	1.656	1.785	1.709	1.720	1.912	2.272	1.530	<b>1.732</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	1.762	1.649	1.748	1.697	1.707	1.895	2.378	1.554	<b>1.727</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	1.783	1.685	1.792	1.708	1.751	1.885	2.274	1.628	<b>1.756</b>
<b>2004–05 (f)</b>	1.839	1.687	1.859	1.731	1.789	1.985	2.217	1.685	<b>1.797</b>

(a) See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) September quarter 2004 birth registrations for the Northern Territory are low due to a lag in birth registration processing.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

(f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

## DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (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>	<b><i>Australia</i>(b)</b>
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>1999–2000</b>	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	<b>128 392</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	<b>128 913</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	<b>130 253</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	<b>132 239</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	<b>133 231</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	45 655	32 476	24 291	11 281	11 103	3 820	947	1 355	<b>130 939</b>
<b>1999</b>	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	<b>128 208</b>
<b>2000</b>	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	<b>128 848</b>
<b>2001</b>	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	<b>128 825</b>
<b>2002</b>	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	<b>133 037</b>
<b>2003</b>	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	<b>131 778</b>
<b>2004</b>	46 375	33 477	24 264	11 541	11 153	3 868	897	1 404	<b>132 989</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	11 514	8 086	5 672	3 003	2 681	973	198	360	<b>32 490</b>
September	13 470	9 194	6 655	3 496	3 217	1 117	204	406	<b>37 760</b>
December	11 082	8 038	5 645	2 970	2 810	943	232	367	<b>32 089</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	10 151	7 683	5 799	2 664	2 587	920	208	323	<b>30 336</b>
June	11 648	8 176	6 137	2 801	2 691	998	221	372	<b>33 046</b>
September	13 412	8 885	6 709	3 181	3 117	1 001	212	380	<b>36 902</b>
December	11 164	8 733	5 619	2 895	2 758	949	256	329	<b>32 705</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	9 922	6 648	6 061	2 373	2 500	869	225	318	<b>28 918</b>
June	11 157	8 210	5 902	2 832	2 728	1 001	254	328	<b>32 414</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (c)(d)									
<b>1999–2000</b>	7.01	6.76	7.11	6.91	6.92	7.62	10.39	6.55	<b>6.98</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	6.87	6.59	6.80	6.90	6.27	7.63	9.76	6.26	<b>6.77</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	6.57	6.45	6.75	6.65	6.44	7.46	9.52	6.25	<b>6.61</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	6.51	6.37	6.57	6.64	6.23	7.52	9.26	5.93	<b>6.51</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	6.38	6.19	6.49	6.39	6.11	7.33	8.23	5.94	<b>6.36</b>
<b>2004–05(e)</b>	6.09	5.89	6.26	5.85	5.76	6.85	8.52	5.27	<b>6.05</b>

(a) See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

(b) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

(c) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(d) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

(e) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>
<b>NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS</b>									
<b>1999–2000</b>	488	308	262	70	117	40	48	17	<b>1 350</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	465	257	290	78	108	43	32	13	<b>1 286</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	401	308	270	85	119	35	42	12	<b>1 272</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	<b>1 171</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	<b>1 199</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	429	283	283	64	123	16	36	28	<b>1 262</b>
<b>1999</b>	506	327	270	71	117	49	52	16	<b>1 408</b>
<b>2000</b>	449	286	287	76	107	38	35	19	<b>1 297</b>
<b>2001</b>	429	271	282	86	123	35	39	11	<b>1 276</b>
<b>2002</b>	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	<b>1 226</b>
<b>2003</b>	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	<b>1 191</b>
<b>2004</b>	409	318	271	61	101	17	36	30	<b>1 243</b>
<b>2003</b>									
June	98	92	53	19	25	6	7	10	<b>311</b>
September	110	67	65	16	23	14	np	np	<b>306</b>
December	114	69	58	11	20	14	12	7	<b>305</b>
<b>2004</b>									
March	103	70	74	11	26	7	7	4	<b>302</b>
June	98	70	63	18	14	3	10	10	<b>286</b>
September	91	65	75	18	28	4	9	9	<b>299</b>
December	117	113	59	14	33	3	10	7	<b>356</b>
<b>2005</b>									
March	100	45	84	14	29	4	8	5	<b>289</b>
June	121	60	65	18	33	5	9	7	<b>318</b>
<b>INFANT MORTALITY RATES (c)(d)</b>									
<b>1999–2000</b>	5.69	5.16	5.54	3.91	4.70	6.89	13.21	4.11	<b>5.42</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	5.45	4.38	6.05	4.48	4.42	7.32	8.58	3.22	<b>5.20</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	4.77	5.09	5.67	4.84	4.97	5.96	11.23	3.03	<b>5.14</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	4.39	5.18	5.07	4.40	3.66	5.04	7.34	5.98	<b>4.73</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	4.96	4.46	5.29	3.25	3.38	6.63	10.51	5.53	<b>4.76</b>
<b>2004–05(e)</b>	4.87	4.57	5.48	3.69	4.88	2.67	10.25	6.55	<b>4.89</b>

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

(a) See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Per 1,000 live births.

(d) Calculated using revised infant deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

(e) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP.



## CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (a)

<i>Period</i>	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		<b>Net overseas migration</b>
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	
<b>1999–2000</b>	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	<b>107 275</b>
<b>2000–01</b>	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	<b>135 673</b>
<b>2001–02</b>	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	<b>110 556</b>
<b>2002–03</b>	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	<b>116 498</b>
<b>2003–04</b>	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	<b>99 966</b>
<b>2004–05</b>	123 424	62 605	325 644	276 368	<b>110 095</b>
<b>1999</b>	88 010	38 225	201 864	147 439	<b>104 210</b>
<b>2000</b>	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	<b>111 441</b>
<b>2001</b>	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	<b>136 076</b>
<b>2002</b>	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	<b>110 475</b>
<b>2003</b>	98 261	51 512	292 237	228 882	<b>110 104</b>
<b>2004</b>	113 655	60 068	319 307	267 590	<b>105 304</b>
<b>2003</b>					
June	24 400	11 195	52 999	50 100	<b>16 104</b>
September	26 920	13 276	70 248	56 668	<b>27 224</b>
December	24 347	12 720	77 691	64 116	<b>25 202</b>
<b>2004</b>					
March	25 939	16 702	90 058	63 823	<b>35 472</b>
June	27 231	13 241	56 056	57 978	<b>12 068</b>
September	31 028	14 861	80 615	68 357	<b>28 425</b>
December	29 457	15 264	92 578	77 432	<b>29 339</b>
<b>2005</b>					
March	32 362	17 922	90 925	65 221	<b>40 144</b>
June	30 577	14 558	61 526	65 358	<b>12 187</b>

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

## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent (settler)(a)	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total
		Residents	Visitors(a)	Residents	Visitors(a)	
<b>1999-2000</b>	92 272	79 651	133 198	3 299 914	4 651 785	<b>8 256 820</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	<b>8 922 908</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	<b>8 466 641</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	<b>8 339 446</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	<b>9 271 768</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	<b>10 376 829</b>
<b>1999</b>	88 010	76 133	125 731	3 226 117	4 459 503	<b>7 975 494</b>
<b>2000</b>	97 178	80 306	140 076	3 422 992	4 931 369	<b>8 671 921</b>
<b>2001</b>	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	<b>8 662 087</b>
<b>2002</b>	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	<b>8 598 054</b>
<b>2003</b>	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	<b>8 465 137</b>
<b>2004</b>	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	<b>9 906 417</b>
<b>2003</b>						
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	643 141	890 686	<b>1 607 894</b>
September	28 689	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	<b>2 174 077</b>
December	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	<b>2 450 848</b>
<b>2004</b>						
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	<b>2 499 349</b>
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	<b>2 147 494</b>
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	<b>2 550 215</b>
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	<b>2 709 359</b>
<b>2005</b>						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	<b>2 835 574</b>
June	30 577	19 917	34 099	1 053 877	1 143 210	<b>2 281 680</b>

(a) Stated intention on arrival.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Permanent(a)</i>	<u>LONG-TERM</u>		<u>SHORT-TERM(b)</u>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Residents(a)</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	<i>Residents(a)</i>	<i>Visitors</i>	
<b>1999-2000</b>	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	<b>8 165 306</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	<b>8 846 080</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	<b>8 425 317</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	<b>8 227 540</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	<b>9 282 787</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	<b>10 298 017</b>
<b>1999</b>	38 225	83 428	64 011	3 209 989	4 449 524	<b>7 845 178</b>
<b>2000</b>	43 824	88 087	74 208	3 498 239	4 911 462	<b>8 615 819</b>
<b>2001</b>	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	<b>8 576 778</b>
<b>2002</b>	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	<b>8 578 655</b>
<b>2003</b>	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	<b>8 402 626</b>
<b>2004</b>	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	<b>9 870 885</b>
<b>2003</b>						
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	<b>1 743 143</b>
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	<b>2 143 150</b>
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	<b>2 413 993</b>
<b>2004</b>						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 576	1 408 773	<b>2 372 336</b>
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	<b>2 353 308</b>
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	<b>2 476 120</b>
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	<b>2 669 121</b>
<b>2005</b>						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	<b>2 629 429</b>
June	14 558	22 117	20 850	1 216 945	1 248 877	<b>2 523 347</b>

(a) Stated intention on departure.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

## STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

<i>State or territory of arrival</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total arrivals</i>
2004-05									
New South Wales	..	22 545	34 288	5 742	6 983	2 519	2 351	10 475	84 903
Victoria	24 878	..	17 378	7 886	7 176	3 782	2 230	2 469	65 799
Queensland	54 669	23 013	..	7 064	7 736	3 677	5 552	3 920	105 631
South Australia	5 960	7 014	4 763	..	2 763	848	2 559	771	24 678
Western Australia	8 428	7 534	6 980	3 125	..	1 380	2 538	914	30 899
Tasmania	3 361	3 352	3 401	867	1 326	..	369	389	13 065
Northern Territory	2 945	2 511	4 658	2 711	2 592	343	..	377	16 137
Australian Capital Territory	10 357	2 184	2 669	766	857	329	533	..	17 695
Total departures	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-25 695	-2 354	31 494	-3 483	1 466	187	5	-1 620	..
2004									
New South Wales	..	22 933	35 737	6 129	7 233	2 500	2 466	10 443	87 441
Victoria	25 714	..	18 010	8 245	7 455	3 807	2 393	2 464	68 088
Queensland	57 649	23 791	..	7 190	8 049	3 837	5 734	3 998	110 248
South Australia	6 242	7 044	4 977	..	2 678	930	2 694	756	25 321
Western Australia	8 549	7 651	6 971	3 208	..	1 518	2 743	921	31 561
Tasmania	3 712	3 787	3 602	943	1 418	..	359	395	14 216
Northern Territory	2 808	2 501	4 824	2 597	2 333	337	..	401	15 801
Australian Capital Territory	10 061	2 236	2 623	798	880	363	509	..	17 470
Total departures	114 735	69 943	76 744	29 110	30 046	13 292	16 898	19 378	370 146
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-27 294	-1 855	33 504	-3 789	1 515	924	-1 097	-1 908	..
JUNE QUARTER 2005									
New South Wales	..	5 691	8 382	1 364	1 593	571	494	2 660	20 755
Victoria	6 191	..	4 185	1 871	1 796	903	465	633	16 044
Queensland	13 022	5 568	..	1 691	1 889	879	1 301	932	25 282
South Australia	1 379	1 863	1 125	..	696	200	593	187	6 043
Western Australia	2 143	1 712	1 722	774	..	351	569	208	7 479
Tasmania	786	800	844	254	264	..	100	90	3 138
Northern Territory	688	643	1 033	642	693	85	..	86	3 870
Australian Capital Territory	2 700	526	638	187	205	95	115	..	4 466
Total departures	26 909	16 803	17 929	6 783	7 136	3 084	3 637	4 796	87 077
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-6 154	-759	7 353	-740	343	54	233	-330	..

.. not applicable

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

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

(a) Excludes Other Territories.

(b) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(c) Based on 1996 census data.

(d) Based on 2001 census data.

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

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

(a) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(b) Based on 1996 census data.

(c) Based on 2001 census data.

(d) Excludes Other Territories.

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

	1997(b)	1998(b)	1999(b)	2000(b)	2001(c)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS					
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 454 676
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 817 240
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 382 774
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 019
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	724 210
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	191 636
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	62 838
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	120 299
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>6 910 143</b>	<b>7 015 213</b>	<b>7 126 529</b>	<b>7 249 911</b>	<b>7 366 692</b>

	1997(b)	1998(b)	1999(b)	2000(b)	2001(c)
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
New South Wales	2.658	2.669	2.642	2.627	2.634
Victoria	2.667	2.664	2.668	2.646	2.604
Queensland	2.629	2.576	2.573	2.571	2.573
South Australia	2.458	2.426	2.420	2.396	2.421
Western Australia	2.619	2.614	2.575	2.573	2.576
Tasmania	2.505	2.501	2.478	2.445	2.425
Northern Territory	2.961	3.005	2.999	2.847	3.036
Australian Capital Territory	2.611	2.543	2.554	2.507	2.593
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>2.632</b>	<b>2.620</b>	<b>2.607</b>	<b>2.592</b>	<b>2.589</b>

(a) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(b) Based on 1996 census data.

(c) Based on 2001 census data.

(d) Excludes Other Territories.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

**4** Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat.no. 3228.0), Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

#### *Method of estimation*

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

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

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

**7** The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which are yet to be registered. For final estimates after 30 June 1991 until 30 June 2001. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates* (cat.no. 3114.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net overseas migration

**8** Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM. The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat.no. 3137.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. The adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

### Net interstate migration

**9** Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from the latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to Medicare Australia in the process of administering Medicare. Medicare Australia came into operation on 1 October 2005. Medicare Australia now performs all the functions and provides all the services that were performed by the Health Insurance Commission (HIC). For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat.no. 3106.0.55.001) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

### CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

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

### RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

**11** The average annual growth rate,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula

$$\left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_n$  and  $P_0$  in years.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

**12** Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

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

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

**15** Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated and processed. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

**16** From July 1998 DIMIA has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

**17** Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50–100 years.

**18** The ERP at June 2004 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

- Series A (high series) — assumes the TFR will reach 1.9 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2050–51 (reaching 92.7 years for males and 95.1 years for females), NOM will reach 140,000 by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and high levels of net interstate migration.
- Series B (medium series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.7 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will be held constant at 110,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium levels of net interstate migration.
- Series C (low series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.5 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will reach 80,000 per year by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and low levels of net interstate migration.

For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

### ROUNDING

**19** In this publication population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded to the nearest hundred. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.

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

### RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Australian Demographic Trends* (cat. no. 3102.0)
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001), <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat.no. 3228.0), <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *Demography* (cat. no. 3311.(1–8).55.001) – state and territory specific publications
- *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- *Household Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3229.0)
- Interstate Arrivals and Departures – from September quarter 1986, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject; 31. Demography – general; 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics
- *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2940.0)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS

*continued*

- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics* (cat.no. 3107.0.55.002)
- *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0)
- *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, State of Usual Residence and ICD-10 – from 1999, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject; 33. Vital Statistics; 3303.0 Causes of Death

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

AVAILABLE

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

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

**24** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

## BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

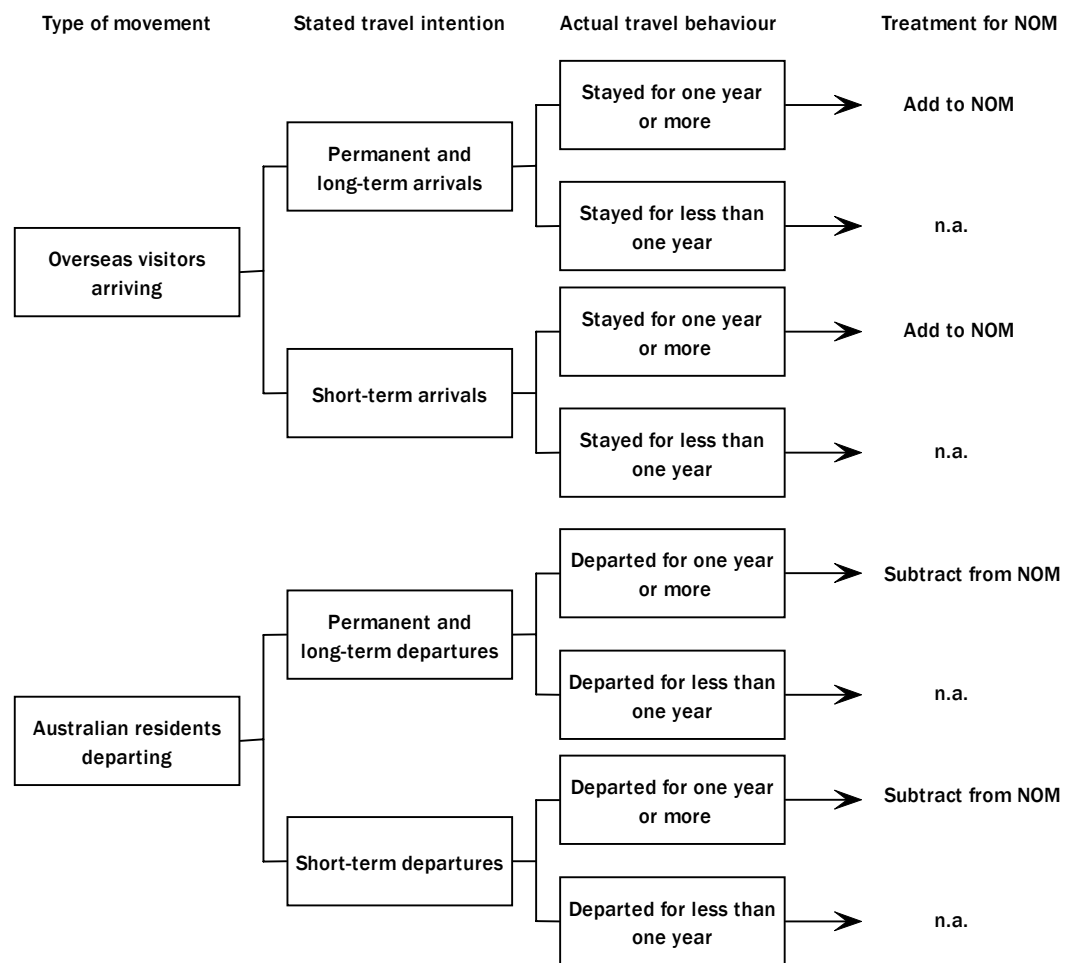
**4** The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia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

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

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

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

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



*Migration adjustments*

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

**9** The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat.no. 3137.0) (<<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, select Themes > Demography > ABS Demography Working Papers). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series.

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

## 1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

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

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behavior(a)	
Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM

### ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)	
Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
Multiple movements of travellers	Subtract from NOM(c)

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

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

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

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

#### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

Migration adjustments

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

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

**15** Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2003–04 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures and short-term resident departures).

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2004

Period	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
2003	%	%	%	%
September	69.9	49.3	2.8	2.8
December	65.8	48.9	2.3	2.6
2004				
March	70.3	51.7	3.3	3.3
June	68.6	49.1	2.4	2.3
<b>Average</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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

**16** An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the June quarter 2005 assumed that, based on the 2003–04 evidence, 68.7% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 49.8% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months.

**17** Table 3 shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the June quarter 2005 was calculated.



# TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

Migration adjustments  
*continued*

## 3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—June quarter 2005

<i>Initial category of movement</i>	ORIGINAL	MIGRATION		ADJUSTED
	ESTIMATE	ADJUSTMENT(a)	%	ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	30 577	..	..	30 577
Permanent departures	-14 558	..	..	-14 558
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	34 099	-23 422	68.7	10 677
Resident arrivals	19 917	..	..	19 917
Visitor departures	-20 850	..	..	-20 850
Resident departures	-22 117	11 005	49.8	-11 112
Short-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	1 143 210	30 932	2.7	30 932
Resident arrivals	1 053 877	..	..	..
Visitor departures	1 248 877	..	..	..
Resident departures	1 216 945	-33 396	2.7	-33 396
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>27 068</b>	<b>-14 881</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12 187</b>

.. not applicable

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

*State and territory distribution*

**18** As noted in paragraph 11, the state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long-term.

**19** The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 22.9% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the June quarter 2005 intended to live in Victoria, 22.9% of the total migration adjustment (-3,414) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for June quarter 2005 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—June quarter 2005

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
<i>Category of movement</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	33 716	19 403	14 832	4 080	9 813	627	610	1 509	84 593
Permanent and long-term departures	23 485	12 912	10 030	2 476	5 976	564	406	1 674	57 525
Migration adjustment	-5 931	-3 414	-2 609	-718	-1 726	-110	-107	-266	-14 881
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>3 077</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-431</b>	<b>12 187</b>

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

*State and territory distribution  
continued*

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

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

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

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

**24** The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2005. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2003–04.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES  
*continued*

5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2003–04

<i>Initial category of movement</i>	<i>Original estimate</i>	<i>Migration adjustment(a)</i>	<i>Adjusted estimate for revised NOM</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	111 589	-7 152	104 437
Permanent departures	-59 078	3 139	-55 939
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	191 327	-132 384	58 943
Resident arrivals	98 400	..	98 400
Visitors departures	-93 282	..	-93 282
Residents departures	-84 336	42 118	-42 218
Short-term movement			
Visitors arrivals	5 057 162	136 710	136 710
Residents arrivals	3 813 289	..	3 813 289
Visitors departures	5 109 267	..	5 109 267
Residents departures	3 936 823	-107 085	-107 085
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>164 620</b>	<b>-64 654</b>	<b>99 966</b>

.. not applicable

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

*State and territory distribution*

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

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

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

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

## 6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—2003–04

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
<i>Category of movement</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	155 162	101 018	67 272	18 025	45 970	3 353	2 755	7 755	401 316
Permanent and long-term departures	98 048	54 285	39 754	10 368	23 433	2 326	1 844	6 614	236 696
Migration adjustment	-27 294	-21 713	-2 119	-3 352	-8 903	-327	-263	-685	-64 654
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	<b>29 820</b>	<b>25 020</b>	<b>25 399</b>	<b>4 305</b>	<b>13 634</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>99 966</b>

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

### CHANGES TO MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS

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

### 7. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS—September quarter 1996 to June quarter 2005

<i>Period</i>	<i>Adjustment method</i>
September 1996 – June 1997	Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2004	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2004 – June 2005	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)

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

### FURTHER INFORMATION

**30** For further information on the measurement of net overseas migration, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639, email <phil.browning@abs.gov.au>.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
<b>Average annual rate of growth</b>	The average annual growth rate, $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $\left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$
<b>Average household size</b>	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
<b>Birth</b>	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
<b>Category of movement</b>	Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permanent movements</li> <li>■ long-term movements (one year or more)</li> <li>■ short-term movements (less than one year).</li> </ul> <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
<b>Death</b>	Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
<b>Household</b>	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.  A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.  This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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 per household.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
<b>Intercensal error</b>	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest census.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li><li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li><li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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</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 and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMIA.</p>
<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>Population projections</b>	Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.
<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</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</li><li>■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li></ul>
<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 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>State or territory and Statistical Local Area 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)</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>Statistical District (S Dist)</b>	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Statistical Division (SD)</b>	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</b>	<p>Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</b>	<p>Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.</p>









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