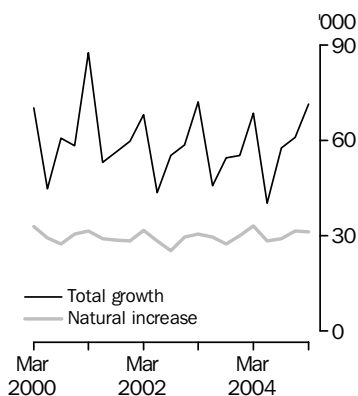


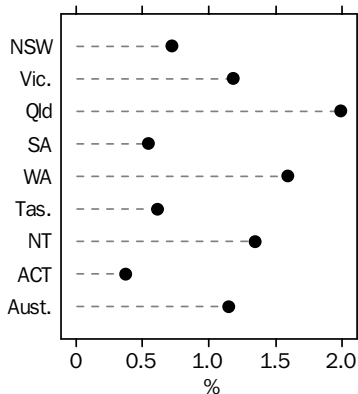
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 22 SEP 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 Rachael Hill on Canberra (02) 6252 6296.

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	<i>Population at end Mar qtr 2005</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6 764.6	48.4	0.7
Victoria	5 012.7	58.4	1.2
Queensland	3 945.8	76.9	2.0
South Australia	1 540.2	8.3	0.5
Western Australia	2 003.8	31.4	1.6
Tasmania	484.7	3.0	0.6
Northern Territory	201.8	2.7	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	325.1	1.2	0.4
Australia (a)	20 281.4	230.3	1.1

(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 31 March 2005 was 20,281,400 persons, an increase of 230,300 persons (1.1%) since 31 March 2004 and 71,400 persons since 31 December 2004.
- Preliminary natural increase during the March quarter 2005 was 31,200 persons, a 5.7% decrease on the March quarter 2004.
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 40,100 persons during the March quarter 2005, an increase of 13.2% on the March quarter 2004.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew by 0.4% during the March quarter 2005 and 1.1% in the 12 months ended March 2005. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 52.2% and 47.8% respectively to Australia's total population growth in the year ended March 2005.
- During the March quarter 2005 all states and territories experienced positive population growth.
- Positive population gains for all states and territories were also recorded for the 12 months ended March 2005. Queensland recorded the largest gain (2.0% or 76,900 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest (0.4% or 1,200 persons).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2005	9 December 2005
September 2005	21 March 2006
December 2005	5 June 2006
March 2006	21 September 2006
June 2006	7 December 2006



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

Revisions included in this issue are as follows:

- Natural increase (births and deaths), Net overseas migration and ERP for September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2004.
- Total fertility rates published in table 10 have been updated using revised births and ERP figures.
- Interstate migration figures for December quarter 2004 have been revised. See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
- The *Technical Note - Measuring Net Overseas Migration* has been updated for March quarter 2005 and financial year 2003–04.

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 March quarter 2005, inclusive.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION DECEMBER QUARTER 2004

The Health Insurance Commission (HIC) has provided the ABS with replacement change of address data used to estimate interstate migration for December quarter 2004, and the revised estimates have been included in this issue. See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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

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

MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2005 was 20,281,400 persons, an increase of 230,300 (1.1%) since 31 March 2004 and 71,400 (0.4%) since 31 December 2004. The annual population growth rate (1.1%) was consistent with levels recorded in previous years.

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

Natural increase for the March quarter 2005 was 31,200 persons, a decrease of 5.7% from the number recorded in the March quarter 2004. This decrease is due to fewer births and deaths (down 5.2% and 4.7% respectively). The number of births registered during the March quarter 2005 was 60,200, while the number of deaths registered was 28,900.

Natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2005 was 120,300 persons, contributing 52.2% to Australia's annual population growth. During this period, births added 251,900 babies to the population and deaths removed 131,600 persons.

The preliminary births estimates presented in this publication indicate that there has been a slight increase in the number of births over recent calendar years. However, 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 March quarter 2005 net overseas migration was 40,100 persons, an increase of 13.2% from the March quarter 2004 (35,500 persons).

For the year ended 31 March 2005 net overseas migration (110,000 persons) contributed 47.8% 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 36).

During the March quarter 2005 there were 123,300 permanent and long-term arrivals and 83,100 permanent and long-term departures after migration adjustments.

STATES AND TERRITORIES *Population*

Populations for the states and territories at 31 March 2005 were as follows: New South Wales 6,764,600, Victoria 5,012,700, Queensland 3,945,800, South Australia 1,540,200, Western Australia 2,003,800, Tasmania 484,700, Northern Territory 201,800, and the Australian Capital Territory 325,100.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Population *continued*

During the March quarter 2005 Western Australia's population exceeded 2 million persons. This milestone was reached with a growth rate of 0.5% (9,800 persons) from the December quarter 2004. Net overseas migration was the largest contributor to Western Australia's population during this quarter (57.9%), followed by natural increase and net interstate migration.

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

Growth rates

All states and territories recorded positive population growth during the March quarter 2005. Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory recorded the highest growth (0.5%), followed by Victoria (0.4%), South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (0.3%), and Tasmania and New South Wales (0.2%).

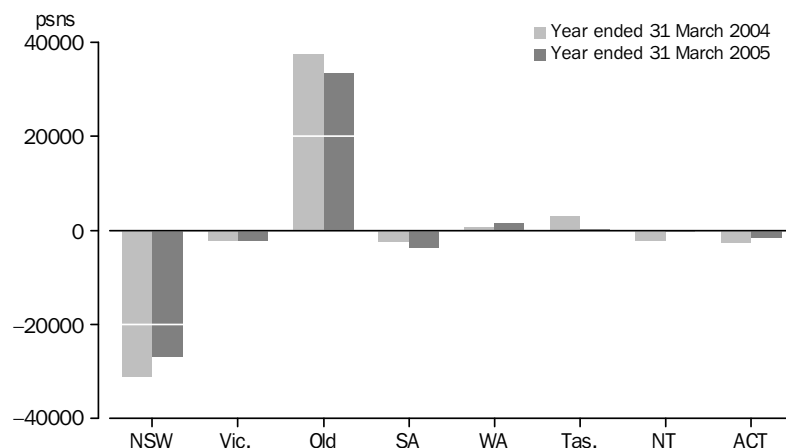
Similarly, all states and territories recorded positive growth rates for the year ended 31 March 2005. The highest annual growth was recorded by Queensland (2.0%), followed by Western Australia (1.6%), the Northern Territory (1.3%), Victoria (1.2%), New South Wales (0.7%), Tasmania (0.6%) and South Australia (0.5%). The lowest growth rate was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (0.4%).

Interstate migration

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

Interstate migration was the largest contributor (43.3%) to Queensland's annual population growth during the year ended 31 March 2005, with a gain of 33,300 persons. Net gains were also recorded for Western Australia (1,600 persons) and Tasmania (260 persons). New South Wales lost the largest number of persons through interstate migration (-26,900 persons), followed by South Australia (-3,900 persons), Victoria (-2,400 persons), the Australian Capital Territory (-1,600) and the Northern Territory (-320 persons).

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) %
1998-99	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	18 925.9	214.6	1.15
1999-2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2000-01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001-02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
2002-03	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
2003-04	252.1	133.2	118.9	100.0	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	19 038.3	224.1	1.19
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	19 982.5	227.7	1.15
2004	255.2	133.0	122.2	105.3	20 210.0	227.5	1.14
2003							
March	60.0	29.4	30.5	41.6	19 826.9	229.6	1.17
June	62.1	32.5	29.6	16.1	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
September	65.1	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
2004							
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
2005							
March	60.2	28.9	31.2	40.1	20 281.4	230.3	1.15

(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									
1998-99	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	121 687
1999-2000	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	120 918
2000-01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	118 587
2001-02	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	117 183
2002-03	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	115 169
2003-04	39 363	28 816	24 953	5 318	13 225	1 756	2 750	2 692	118 892
1999	40 304	28 081	24 546	6 782	14 249	2 423	2 779	2 796	121 989
2000	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	120 394
2001	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	117 751
2002	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	115 095
2003	38 891	28 131	25 135	5 437	12 543	1 835	2 879	2 692	117 564
2004	40 851	29 032	25 996	5 229	13 909	1 820	2 650	2 674	122 177
2003									
March	9 763	7 361	6 587	1 523	3 297	490	792	694	30 514
June	10 051	6 651	6 434	1 387	3 337	367	762	614	29 610
September	8 929	6 703	5 826	1 155	2 976	398	670	665	27 327
December	10 148	7 416	6 288	1 372	2 933	580	655	719	30 113
2004									
March	11 256	7 920	6 796	1 465	3 767	481	736	704	33 130
June	9 030	6 777	6 043	1 326	3 549	297	689	604	28 322
September	9 246	7 448	6 073	1 213	3 312	587	(b)544	722	29 145
December	11 319	6 887	7 084	1 225	3 281	455	681	644	31 580
2005									
March	10 360	7 710	5 592	1 962	3 595	610	646	765	31 243
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	-225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002-03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
2003-04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966
1999	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	-487	104 210
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	-8	700	351	111 441
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	136 076
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	110 475
2003	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	110 104
2004	35 428	28 705	20 275	4 935	14 347	732	583	299	105 304
2003									
March	15 031	10 691	7 697	1 486	5 717	349	-13	630	41 574
June	5 159	3 336	3 657	559	3 042	55	307	-8	16 104
September	7 722	7 107	6 959	982	3 983	162	266	49	27 224
December	7 481	5 435	6 747	1 217	3 977	294	4	58	25 202
2004									
March	11 640	9 740	7 782	1 480	3 990	205	226	408	35 472
June	2 977	2 738	3 911	626	1 684	39	152	-59	12 068
September	9 864	9 122	3 939	1 373	3 787	143	140	56	28 425
December	10 947	7 105	4 643	1 456	4 886	345	65	-106	29 339
2005									
March	11 577	13 033	6 296	2 999	5 701	230	85	226	40 144

(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)									
1998-99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506	..
1999-2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
2000-01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
2001-02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	..
2002-03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..
2003-04	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..
1999	-13 902	3 883	17 033	-2 204	-1 476	-2 846	-817	378	..
2000	-14 708	4 920	20 367	-3 669	-2 501	-2 533	-1 621	-218	..
2001	-19 185	5 481	23 253	-1 696	-3 834	-1 886	-2 049	-72	..
2002	-30 392	1 922	38 656	-1 537	-4 231	-117	-3 069	-1 232	..
2003	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	..
2004	-27 294	-1 855	33 504	-3 789	1 515	924	-1 097	-1 908	..
2003									
March	-7 249	704	8 241	-456	-498	818	-1 160	-400	..
June	-8 010	-856	9 739	-421	-213	619	-304	-554	..
September	-7 591	-303	9 141	-656	221	826	-760	-878	..
December	-8 430	-998	10 435	-413	117	772	-671	-812	..
2004									
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	..
2005									
March	-6 671	-730	7 747	-1 082	542	86	192	-84	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)									
1998-99	72 299	48 582	53 696	8 267	27 065	-537	2 855	2 438	214 584
1999-2000	74 843	54 937	60 116	7 219	24 726	-21	2 826	2 889	227 525
2000-01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	259 860
2001-02	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	227 739
2002-03	47 943	54 197	90 067	7 605	25 395	4 693	-121	1 851	231 667
2003-04	38 738	51 545	87 038	6 426	28 131	4 931	1 290	756	218 858
1999	74 408	51 449	57 937	8 807	25 746	-280	3 075	2 960	224 062
2000	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	-214	1 931	3 310	234 306
2001	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	256 630
2002	49 174	53 030	89 836	6 700	21 993	2 419	190	2 186	225 570
2003	43 004	53 247	87 751	7 735	28 889	5 730	548	777	227 668
2004	48 985	55 882	79 775	6 375	29 771	3 476	2 136	1 065	227 481
2003									
March	17 545	18 756	22 525	2 553	8 516	1 657	-381	924	72 088
June	7 200	9 131	19 830	1 525	6 166	1 041	765	52	45 714
September	9 060	13 507	21 926	1 481	7 180	1 386	176	-164	54 551
December	9 199	11 853	23 470	2 176	7 027	1 646	-12	-35	55 315
2004									
March	15 818	17 482	22 549	1 927	8 237	1 439	380	764	68 602
June	4 661	8 703	19 093	842	5 687	460	746	191	40 390
September	13 134	16 055	17 582	2 060	7 388	870	(d) 536	-56	57 570
December	15 372	13 642	20 551	1 546	8 459	707	474	166	60 919
2005									
March	15 266	20 013	19 635	3 879	9 838	926	923	907	71 387

.. not applicable

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

(b) Figures for December quarter 2004 have been revised. See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(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.

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
1998-99	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.80	0.56	1.45	0.95	0.65
1999-2000	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	0.64
2000-01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	0.62
2001-02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	0.60
2002-03	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	0.59
2003-04	0.59	0.59	0.66	0.35	0.68	0.37	1.39	0.83	0.60
1999	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.45	0.78	0.51	1.45	0.90	0.65
2000	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	0.63
2001	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	0.61
2002	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.83	0.59
2003	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.36	0.65	0.39	1.45	0.84	0.60
2004	0.61	0.59	0.68	0.34	0.71	0.38	1.33	0.83	0.61
2003									
March	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.40	0.22	0.15
June	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.39	0.19	0.15
September	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.34	0.21	0.14
December	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.33	0.22	0.15
2004									
March	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.22	0.17
June	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.06	0.35	0.19	0.14
September	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.12	(c) 0.27	0.22	0.15
December	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.34	0.20	0.16
2005									
March	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.32	0.24	0.15
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE									
1998-99	0.65	0.53	0.40	0.18	0.73	0.04	0.53	-0.07	0.52
1999-2000	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.09	0.49	-0.03	0.57
2000-01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	0.71
2001-02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	0.57
2002-03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.59
2003-04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.33	0.14	0.50
1999	0.69	0.53	0.49	0.25	0.76	0.02	0.56	-0.16	0.55
2000	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	—	0.36	0.11	0.59
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	0.71
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.57
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.23	0.56
2004	0.53	0.58	0.53	0.32	0.73	0.15	0.29	0.09	0.53
2003									
March	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.07	-0.01	0.20	0.21
June	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.01	0.16	—	0.08
September	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.14
December	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.20	0.06	—	0.02	0.13
2004									
March	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.18
June	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	-0.02	0.06
September	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.14
December	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.25	0.07	0.03	-0.03	0.15
2005									
March	0.17	0.26	0.16	0.20	0.29	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.20

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(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)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE (c)									
1998-99	-0.21	0.05	0.48	-0.11	0.02	-0.70	-0.50	-0.16	..
1999-2000	-0.22	0.11	0.53	-0.24	-0.12	-0.56	-0.47	-0.03	..
2000-01	-0.25	0.11	0.56	-0.16	-0.17	-0.45	-0.81	0.13	..
2001-02	-0.37	0.09	0.86	-0.11	-0.23	-0.32	-1.31	-0.33	..
2002-03	-0.48	—	1.06	-0.10	-0.15	0.40	-1.71	-0.51	..
2003-04	-0.46	-0.05	0.97	-0.21	0.07	0.52	-1.06	-0.74	..
1999	-0.22	0.08	0.49	-0.15	-0.08	-0.60	-0.43	0.12	..
2000	-0.23	0.10	0.58	-0.24	-0.13	-0.54	-0.83	-0.07	..
2001	-0.29	0.11	0.65	-0.11	-0.20	-0.40	-1.04	-0.02	..
2002	-0.46	0.04	1.05	-0.10	-0.22	-0.02	-1.55	-0.38	..
2003	-0.47	-0.03	1.00	-0.13	-0.02	0.64	-1.46	-0.82	..
2004	-0.41	-0.04	0.87	-0.25	0.08	0.19	-0.55	-0.59	..
2003									
March	-0.11	0.01	0.22	-0.03	-0.03	0.17	-0.59	-0.12	..
June	-0.12	-0.02	0.26	-0.03	-0.01	0.13	-0.15	-0.17	..
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.24	-0.04	0.01	0.17	-0.38	-0.27	..
December	-0.13	-0.02	0.27	-0.03	0.01	0.16	-0.34	-0.25	..
2004									
March	-0.11	—	0.21	-0.07	0.02	0.16	-0.29	-0.11	..
June	-0.11	-0.02	0.24	-0.07	0.02	0.03	-0.05	-0.11	..
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	..
2005									
March	-0.10	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.10	-0.03	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (d)									
1998-99	1.14	1.05	1.56	0.55	1.48	-0.11	1.50	0.79	1.15
1999-2000	1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	—	1.47	0.92	1.20
2000-01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	1.36
2001-02	0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	1.17
2002-03	0.72	1.12	2.43	0.50	1.32	0.99	-0.06	0.58	1.18
2003-04	0.58	1.05	2.29	0.42	1.44	1.03	0.65	0.23	1.10
1999	1.17	1.10	1.67	0.59	1.40	-0.06	1.61	0.95	1.19
2000	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	-0.05	0.99	1.06	1.23
2001	1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	1.33
2002	0.74	1.10	2.45	0.44	1.15	0.51	0.10	0.68	1.16
2003	0.65	1.09	2.33	0.51	1.49	1.21	0.28	0.24	1.15
2004	0.73	1.13	2.07	0.42	1.52	0.72	1.07	0.33	1.14
2003									
March	0.26	0.38	0.60	0.17	0.44	0.35	-0.19	0.29	0.36
June	0.11	0.19	0.52	0.10	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.02	0.23
September	0.14	0.28	0.58	0.10	0.37	0.29	0.09	-0.05	0.27
December	0.14	0.24	0.61	0.14	0.36	0.34	-0.01	-0.01	0.28
2004									
March	0.24	0.35	0.59	0.13	0.42	0.30	0.19	0.24	0.34
June	0.07	0.18	0.49	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.37	0.06	0.20
September	0.20	0.32	0.45	0.13	0.37	0.18	(e) 0.27	-0.02	0.29
December	0.23	0.27	0.53	0.10	0.43	0.15	0.24	0.05	0.30
2005									
March	0.23	0.40	0.50	0.25	0.49	0.19	0.46	0.28	0.35

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Figures for December quarter 2004 have been revised. See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

(e) 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									
1998-99	3 181 260	2 309 422	1 747 726	740 138	927 984	232 551	101 319	154 718	9 396 548
1999-2000	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	9 505 331
2000-01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 652
2001-02	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	9 753 133
2002-03	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	9 873 447
2003-04	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	9 990 513
1999	3 199 449	2 321 721	1 761 188	742 280	933 257	232 505	102 187	155 228	9 449 247
2000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	9 562 299
2001	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	9 691 946
2002	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	9 811 250
2003	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	9 932 250
2004	3 357 112	2 463 966	1 962 463	761 209	999 217	238 771	105 696	160 415	10 050 230
2003									
March	3 317 300	2 417 470	1 887 049	754 532	973 163	235 039	103 945	159 669	9 849 555
June	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	9 873 447
September	3 326 647	2 429 375	1 909 066	756 413	980 180	236 153	104 637	159 772	9 903 626
December	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	9 932 250
2004									
March	3 340 231	2 444 414	1 933 319	758 657	988 343	237 701	104 808	160 230	9 969 083
June	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	9 990 513
September	3 349 672	2 457 312	1 952 229	760 427	995 038	238 392	105 464	160 373	10 020 286
December	3 357 112	2 463 966	1 962 463	761 209	999 217	238 771	105 696	160 415	10 050 230
2005									
March	3 364 796	2 474 132	1 972 599	763 284	1 004 327	239 210	106 139	160 824	10 086 690
FEMALES									
1998-99	3 230 110	2 376 980	1 753 695	757 681	921 749	238 879	91 416	157 608	9 529 307
1999-2000	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	9 648 049
2000-01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 588
2001-02	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	9 887 846
2002-03	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	9 999 199
2003-04	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	10 100 991
1999	3 248 537	2 391 469	1 769 628	760 148	928 582	239 125	92 139	158 278	9 589 091
2000	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	9 710 345
2001	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	9 837 328
2002	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	9 943 594
2003	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	10 050 262
2004	3 392 185	2 528 701	1 963 747	775 124	994 709	245 042	95 148	163 814	10 159 763
2003									
March	3 357 553	2 484 824	1 894 160	770 244	970 619	241 225	93 834	163 642	9 977 377
June	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	9 999 199
September	3 364 466	2 495 557	1 913 899	771 369	976 948	242 538	94 083	163 427	10 023 571
December	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	10 050 262
2004									
March	3 375 899	2 509 853	1 935 665	773 228	984 049	244 075	94 280	163 698	10 082 031
June	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	10 100 991
September	3 384 253	2 521 713	1 953 430	774 360	990 429	244 714	94 906	163 690	10 128 788
December	3 392 185	2 528 701	1 963 747	775 124	994 709	245 042	95 148	163 814	10 159 763
2005									
March	3 399 767	2 538 548	1 973 246	776 928	999 437	245 529	95 628	164 312	10 194 690

(a) See paragraph 11 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									
1998-99	6 411 370	4 686 402	3 501 421	1 497 819	1 849 733	471 430	192 735	312 326	18 925 855
1999-2000	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	19 153 380
2000-01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240
2001-02	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	19 640 979
2002-03	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	19 872 646
2003-04	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	20 091 504
1999	6 447 986	4 713 190	3 530 816	1 502 428	1 861 839	471 630	194 326	313 506	19 038 338
2000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	19 272 644
2001	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	19 529 274
2002	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	19 754 844
2003	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	19 982 512
2004	6 749 297	4 992 667	3 926 210	1 536 333	1 993 926	483 813	200 844	324 229	20 209 993
2003									
March	6 674 853	4 902 294	3 781 209	1 524 776	1 943 782	476 264	197 779	323 311	19 826 932
June	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	19 872 646
September	6 691 113	4 924 932	3 822 965	1 527 782	1 957 128	478 691	198 720	323 199	19 927 197
December	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	19 982 512
2004									
March	6 716 130	4 954 267	3 868 984	1 531 885	1 972 392	481 776	199 088	323 928	20 051 114
June	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	20 091 504
September	6 733 925	4 979 025	3 905 659	1 534 787	1 985 467	483 106	200 370	324 063	20 149 074
December	6 749 297	4 992 667	3 926 210	1 536 333	1 993 926	483 813	200 844	324 229	20 209 993
2005									
March	6 764 563	5 012 680	3 945 845	1 540 212	2 003 764	484 739	201 767	325 136	20 281 380

(a) See paragraph 11 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

				CHANGE				
				1999-2004(b)	1999-2004(b)	2003-2004	2003-2004	
ASGC	Population region	1999	2003	2004	no.	%	no.	%
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 019 954	4 198 543	4 232 078	42 425	1.03	33 535	0.80
205	Melbourne	3 379 714	3 555 321	3 600 080	44 073	1.27	44 759	1.26
305	Brisbane	1 592 280	1 735 181	1 774 890	36 522	2.20	39 709	2.29
405	Adelaide	1 096 934	1 119 097	1 124 315	5 476	0.49	5 218	0.47
505	Perth	1 355 373	1 431 498	1 457 639	20 453	1.47	26 141	1.83
605	Greater Hobart	196 011	199 926	202 138	1 225	0.62	2 212	1.11
705	Darwin	103 064	108 039	109 478	1 283	1.21	1 439	1.33
805	Canberra	311 967	323 004	323 645	2 336	0.74	641	0.20
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	479 730	501 335	505 369	5 128	1.05	4 034	0.80
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	394 381	456 908	469 832	15 090	3.56	12 924	2.83
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	351 549	368 136	369 365	3 563	0.99	1 229	0.33
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	263 090	273 234	274 072	2 196	0.82	838	0.31
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	173 752	200 366	207 229	6 695	3.59	6 863	3.43
2024	Geelong (VIC)	155 576	162 637	164 458	1 776	1.12	1 821	1.12
3057	Townsville (QLD)	127 873	140 761	144 193	3 264	2.43	3 432	2.44
3061	Cairns (QLD)	111 246	117 531	120 296	1 810	1.58	2 765	2.35
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	105 682	113 815	116 085	2 081	1.90	2 270	1.99
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 263	100 664	101 984	744	0.75	1 320	1.31
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	95 223	100 182	101 782	1 312	1.34	1 600	1.60
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	81 392	85 851	87 148	1 151	1.38	1 297	1.51
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	77 114	81 906	83 224	1 222	1.54	1 318	1.61
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 948	78 239	79 058	222	0.28	819	1.05
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	73 975	77 039	77 498	705	0.93	459	0.60
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 408	74 479	74 695	-143	-0.19	216	0.29
5071	Mandurah (WA)	55 380	65 834	70 418	3 008	4.92	4 584	6.96
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 588	67 915	68 473	177	0.26	558	0.82
3054	Mackay (QLD)	62 939	66 880	68 381	1 088	1.67	1 501	2.24
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	55 556	58 562	59 518	792	1.39	956	1.63
5074	Bunbury (WA)	46 542	51 458	53 614	1 414	2.87	2 156	4.19
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 158	52 651	53 008	170	0.32	357	0.68
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	44 359	48 013	49 018	932	2.02	1 005	2.09
2042	Mildura (VIC)	43 566	46 387	47 080	703	1.56	693	1.49
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	42 814	46 242	46 776	792	1.79	534	1.15
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	38 160	42 971	45 506	1 469	3.58	2 535	5.90
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	41 874	42 891	43 075	240	0.57	184	0.43
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 286	40 783	41 902	723	1.82	1 119	2.74
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	35 975	39 938	40 685	942	2.49	747	1.87
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	34 140	35 363	35 560	284	0.82	197	0.56
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 627	31 426	32 058	486	1.59	632	2.01
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 982	30 739	30 954	-6	-0.02	215	0.70
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 564	31 050	30 804	48	0.16	-246	-0.79
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	28 651	30 317	30 708	411	1.40	391	1.29
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 078	29 389	29 197	-176	-0.59	-192	-0.65

(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 2004

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
MALES									
0-4	218 362	156 071	128 688	45 435	63 438	15 564	8 970	10 320	646 962
5-9	226 312	164 596	137 544	49 233	68 582	16 581	8 642	10 696	682 309
10-14	235 617	170 634	144 046	51 750	72 272	17 729	8 451	11 299	711 924
15-19	230 769	168 297	139 779	52 755	73 202	17 464	7 663	11 984	702 012
20-24	233 037	176 556	141 750	52 441	71 586	15 496	8 658	14 430	714 044
25-29	229 974	171 790	131 105	48 397	67 609	13 256	8 685	12 828	683 704
30-34	255 092	189 287	145 587	53 616	74 681	15 067	9 327	12 800	755 563
35-39	241 025	182 873	138 214	54 402	73 329	15 646	8 737	11 947	726 262
40-44	258 495	187 444	147 241	58 704	77 666	18 103	8 646	12 152	768 574
45-49	237 043	174 164	136 674	55 203	72 868	17 737	7 167	11 416	712 380
50-54	217 980	158 572	127 638	51 756	67 378	16 707	6 753	11 061	657 973
55-59	201 691	145 292	120 363	48 237	60 326	15 476	5 277	9 739	606 481
60-64	153 692	110 483	90 193	36 201	44 068	12 298	3 549	6 292	456 836
65-69	125 779	90 711	70 403	30 024	34 843	9 986	2 056	4 569	368 410
70-74	104 452	76 119	55 376	25 689	27 135	8 035	1 206	3 386	301 416
75-79	86 635	62 845	44 117	22 548	21 349	6 506	809	2 776	247 588
80-84	54 399	39 299	27 474	14 204	13 038	3 955	369	1 758	154 502
85-89	23 294	16 457	11 969	6 120	5 359	1 658	153	667	65 681
90-94	7 462	5 785	3 928	2 009	1 911	529	58	183	21 868
95-99	1 519	1 244	788	409	473	115	33	32	4 613
100 and over	477	402	207	111	155	29	22	8	1 411
All ages	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	9 990 513
FEMALES									
0-4	205 595	149 625	122 182	43 191	60 556	14 589	8 488	9 912	614 285
5-9	215 291	155 508	130 681	46 989	64 935	15 910	7 992	10 288	647 710
10-14	222 956	162 626	136 533	49 152	68 898	16 698	7 857	10 701	675 561
15-19	219 444	161 632	132 641	49 850	69 474	16 702	6 951	11 640	668 445
20-24	221 509	170 633	133 889	49 153	67 585	14 643	7 248	13 552	678 268
25-29	227 326	170 552	129 421	45 521	65 501	13 427	8 095	12 661	672 576
30-34	257 890	195 732	147 220	52 595	73 375	16 180	9 087	12 992	765 164
35-39	241 789	187 763	141 618	53 786	73 300	16 624	7 916	12 248	735 150
40-44	256 887	191 233	150 313	58 791	77 533	18 863	7 529	12 795	774 055
45-49	238 537	177 760	138 312	56 072	73 397	17 981	6 694	12 366	721 236
50-54	218 494	163 673	127 927	53 262	66 854	16 963	5 802	11 671	664 728
55-59	197 638	146 503	116 288	49 110	57 157	15 577	4 183	9 837	596 345
60-64	151 096	110 498	86 505	36 472	42 344	12 066	2 662	6 374	448 058
65-69	129 900	95 697	69 009	31 809	35 107	10 073	1 535	4 820	377 972
70-74	114 224	84 161	57 448	28 464	29 191	8 674	1 024	3 793	326 994
75-79	106 514	78 395	51 750	28 079	25 387	7 822	712	3 442	302 107
80-84	81 273	59 764	39 140	21 831	19 104	6 152	473	2 569	230 308
85-89	45 619	32 713	21 901	12 101	10 534	3 516	233	1 374	127 994
90-94	19 625	14 923	9 454	5 579	4 989	1 452	80	568	56 670
95-99	5 081	3 880	2 312	1 379	1 331	335	27	148	14 493
100 and over	997	778	449	297	259	52	15	25	2 872
All ages	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	10 100 991

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
PERSONS									
0-4	423 957	305 696	250 870	88 626	123 994	30 153	17 458	20 232	1 261 247
5-9	441 603	320 104	268 225	96 222	133 517	32 491	16 634	20 984	1 330 019
10-14	458 573	333 260	280 579	100 902	141 170	34 427	16 308	22 000	1 387 485
15-19	450 213	329 929	272 420	102 605	142 676	34 166	14 614	23 624	1 370 457
20-24	454 546	347 189	275 639	101 594	139 171	30 139	15 906	27 982	1 392 312
25-29	457 300	342 342	260 526	93 918	133 110	26 683	16 780	25 489	1 356 280
30-34	512 982	385 019	292 807	106 211	148 056	31 247	18 414	25 792	1 520 727
35-39	482 814	370 636	279 832	108 188	146 629	32 270	16 653	24 195	1 461 412
40-44	515 382	378 677	297 554	117 495	155 199	36 966	16 175	24 947	1 542 629
45-49	475 580	351 924	274 986	111 275	146 265	35 718	13 861	23 782	1 433 616
50-54	436 474	322 245	255 565	105 018	134 232	33 670	12 555	22 732	1 322 701
55-59	399 329	291 795	236 651	97 347	117 483	31 053	9 460	19 576	1 202 826
60-64	304 788	220 981	176 698	72 673	86 412	24 364	6 211	12 666	904 894
65-69	255 679	186 408	139 412	61 833	69 950	20 059	3 591	9 389	746 382
70-74	218 676	160 280	112 824	54 153	56 326	16 709	2 230	7 179	628 410
75-79	193 149	141 240	95 867	50 627	46 736	14 328	1 521	6 218	549 695
80-84	135 672	99 063	66 614	36 035	32 142	10 107	842	4 327	384 810
85-89	68 913	49 170	33 870	18 221	15 893	5 174	386	2 041	193 675
90-94	27 087	20 708	13 382	7 588	6 900	1 981	138	751	78 538
95-99	6 600	5 124	3 100	1 788	1 804	450	60	180	19 106
100 and over	1 474	1 180	656	408	414	81	37	33	4 283
All ages	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	20 091 504

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PROPORTION, States and territories

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia—at 31 March 2005		
New South Wales	6 764 563	33.4
Victoria	5 012 680	24.7
Queensland	3 945 845	19.5
South Australia	1 540 212	7.6
Western Australia	2 003 764	9.9
Tasmania	484 739	2.4
Northern Territory	201 767	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	325 136	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	562	—
Territory of Christmas Island	1 520	—
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	592	—
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	2 674	—
Total Australia	20 281 380	100.0
Australian External Territories—at 31 March 2005(b)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	—	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	—	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory	49	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	—	. .
<i>Total Australian External Territories</i>	49	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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	4 352.3	3 704.1	1 852.7	1 132.2	1 512.7	202.8	116.0	na	na
2011	4 599.0	3 915.7	2 056.6	1 152.1	1 648.5	208.8	129.0	na	na
2021	5 108.2	4 348.1	2 481.1	1 190.7	1 931.7	220.6	157.3	na	na
2031	5 618.1	4 776.4	2 916.4	1 221.5	2 214.8	230.1	188.1	na	na
2041	6 109.2	5 179.0	3 347.5	1 237.4	2 487.0	236.3	221.1	na	na
2051	6 587.6	5 561.7	3 776.9	1 241.7	2 752.2	240.1	257.1	na	na

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

2006	6 889.2	5 082.7	4 058.5	1 541.4	2 054.8	482.8	210.6	338.2	20 660.7
2011	7 212.8	5 315.7	4 500.9	1 563.5	2 226.3	495.8	232.7	360.8	21 911.4
2021	7 868.7	5 782.5	5 416.1	1 602.8	2 580.0	520.3	280.7	407.1	24 461.1
2031	8 497.2	6 228.0	6 334.5	1 627.8	2 927.7	538.4	333.1	452.5	26 942.4
2041	9 066.9	6 620.8	7 224.7	1 630.4	3 257.4	548.3	390.5	495.6	29 237.8
2051	9 593.2	6 971.7	8 093.9	1 615.5	3 573.9	552.2	454.3	538.0	31 396.1

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

2006	4 331.1	3 686.3	1 825.4	1 133.3	1 496.4	200.2	113.5	na	na
2011	4 531.6	3 861.4	1 981.4	1 152.0	1 601.0	202.0	122.6	na	na
2021	4 910.8	4 188.9	2 288.0	1 181.2	1 804.9	203.2	141.3	na	na
2031	5 248.0	4 474.4	2 578.3	1 193.7	1 989.3	199.8	160.8	na	na
2041	5 491.2	4 671.9	2 820.0	1 175.2	2 130.0	189.8	179.9	na	na
2051	5 652.5	4 792.8	3 018.5	1 134.6	2 235.2	175.7	199.3	na	na

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

2006	6 869.4	5 071.1	3 999.5	1 543.5	2 032.8	476.5	205.2	332.5	20 533.2
2011	7 141.2	5 278.0	4 336.6	1 564.5	2 161.9	478.1	217.0	344.3	21 524.2
2021	7 637.8	5 654.8	4 993.0	1 592.0	2 407.9	474.6	240.4	364.9	23 368.4
2031	8 039.8	5 962.6	5 592.1	1 593.3	2 621.4	458.9	263.7	380.6	24 915.5
2041	8 266.1	6 135.9	6 063.8	1 549.8	2 772.9	427.3	285.5	388.0	25 892.4
2051	8 355.6	6 199.9	6 429.7	1 475.6	2 874.5	386.5	307.1	389.6	26 421.5

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

2006	4 298.2	3 667.4	1 797.9	1 133.4	1 474.6	197.6	109.9	na	na
2011	4 440.3	3 812.1	1 909.3	1 150.6	1 543.0	195.7	112.5	na	na
2021	4 678.0	4 061.1	2 113.0	1 173.3	1 663.6	189.8	116.4	na	na
2031	4 865.4	4 263.0	2 293.2	1 179.5	1 759.3	180.5	119.6	na	na
2041	4 941.3	4 364.0	2 415.0	1 152.1	1 805.0	165.8	121.1	na	na
2051	4 913.9	4 369.1	2 483.1	1 098.3	1 808.5	148.1	121.5	na	na

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

2006	6 835.0	5 058.4	3 936.2	1 544.1	2 000.7	469.8	199.7	327.1	20 373.5
2011	7 041.0	5 244.6	4 165.0	1 563.5	2 076.8	461.2	201.2	330.7	21 086.8
2021	7 373.0	5 560.0	4 574.2	1 583.7	2 201.5	438.0	201.2	332.7	22 267.1
2031	7 600.8	5 802.0	4 911.4	1 577.7	2 286.6	405.6	198.8	329.0	23 115.0
2041	7 626.3	5 891.3	5 103.2	1 523.1	2 301.5	359.9	192.7	316.2	23 317.2
2051	7 484.0	5 844.8	5 172.6	1 432.2	2 259.3	307.6	184.1	296.8	22 984.2

na not available

(a) See paragraph 19 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)

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

(a) All data are 2001 census based.

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

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

(d) The low projections series assumes changes in the Indigenous population as a result of natural increase and interstate migration 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>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
1998-99	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	249 965
1999-2000	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	249 310
2000-01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	247 500
2001-02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	247 436
2002-03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	247 408
2003-04	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	252 123
1999	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	250 197
2000	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	249 242
2001	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	246 576
2002	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	248 132
2003	85 093	60 797	48 350	17 568	23 862	5 778	3 730	4 135	249 342
2004	87 226	62 509	50 260	16 770	25 062	5 688	3 547	4 078	255 166
2003									
March	19 899	14 709	11 830	4 185	5 908	1 400	1 009	1 004	59 953
June	21 565	14 737	12 106	4 390	6 018	1 340	960	974	62 100
September	22 399	15 897	12 481	4 651	6 193	1 515	874	1 071	65 087
December	21 230	15 454	11 933	4 342	5 743	1 523	887	1 086	62 202
2004									
March	21 407	15 603	12 595	4 129	6 354	1 401	944	1 027	63 466
June	20 678	14 953	12 180	4 127	6 240	1 295	910	976	61 368
September	22 658	16 333	12 782	4 394	6 429	1 588	(c) 756	1 102	66 047
December	22 483	15 620	12 703	4 120	6 039	1 404	937	973	64 285
2005									
March	20 282	14 358	11 653	4 335	6 095	1 479	871	1 083	60 161
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (d)(e)									
1998-99	1.801	1.644	1.799	1.729	1.817	1.962	2.169	1.638	1.763
1999-2000	1.795	1.650	1.796	1.698	1.792	1.820	2.177	1.607	1.754
2000-01	1.781	1.615	1.810	1.675	1.756	1.879	2.243	1.568	1.739
2001-02	1.745	1.656	1.785	1.709	1.720	1.912	2.272	1.530	1.732
2002-03	1.762	1.649	1.748	1.697	1.707	1.895	2.378	1.554	1.727
2003-04	1.783	1.685	1.792	1.708	1.751	1.885	2.274	1.628	1.756

- (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 specified.

DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
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NUMBER OF DEATHS

1998-99	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	128 278
1999-2000	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	128 392
2000-01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	128 913
2001-02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	130 253
2002-03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	132 239
2003-04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	133 231
1999	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	128 208
2000	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	128 848
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	128 825
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	133 037
2003	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	131 778
2004	46 375	33 477	24 264	11 541	11 153	3 868	897	1 404	132 989
2003									
March	10 136	7 348	5 243	2 662	2 611	910	217	310	29 439
June	11 514	8 086	5 672	3 003	2 681	973	198	360	32 490
September	13 470	9 194	6 655	3 496	3 217	1 117	204	406	37 760
December	11 082	8 038	5 645	2 970	2 810	943	232	367	32 089
2004									
March	10 151	7 683	5 799	2 664	2 587	920	208	323	30 336
June	11 648	8 176	6 137	2 801	2 691	998	221	372	33 046
September	13 412	8 885	6 709	3 181	3 117	1 001	212	380	36 902
December	11 164	8 733	5 619	2 895	2 758	949	256	329	32 705
2005									
March	9 922	6 648	6 061	2 373	2 500	869	225	318	28 918

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (c)(d)

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

(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) 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 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>
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
1998-99	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	1 340
1999-2000	482	304	260	70	114	38	41	18	1 327
2000-01	465	255	290	78	105	43	33	13	1 282
2001-02	350	266	234	72	94	30	35	10	1 091
2002-03	400	297	241	73	79	28	34	19	1 171
2003-04	412	233	251	54	97	43	35	20	1 145
1999	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	1 394
2000	445	280	285	75	103	37	34	20	1 279
2001	382	232	247	73	102	30	34	9	1 109
2002	421	314	262	82	90	36	38	13	1 256
2003	398	273	230	65	99	41	32	22	1 160
2004	392	231	260	52	96	21	38	25	1 115
2003									
March	70	64	58	15	17	8	6	7	245
June	106	78	49	18	22	4	9	5	291
September	102	65	61	18	23	14	9	5	297
December	120	66	62	14	37	15	8	5	327
2004									
March	93	50	61	8	15	9	13	4	253
June	97	52	67	14	22	5	5	6	268
September	90	66	75	16	28	4	9	8	296
December	112	63	57	14	31	3	11	7	298
2005									
March	97	46	62	15	28	4	8	5	265
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (c)(d)									
1998-99	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	5.36
1999-2000	5.62	5.09	5.49	3.91	4.58	6.55	11.28	4.35	5.32
2000-01	5.45	4.35	6.05	4.48	4.30	7.32	8.85	3.22	5.18
2001-02	4.16	4.40	4.91	4.10	3.92	5.11	9.36	2.53	4.41
2002-03	4.62	5.13	4.98	4.06	3.20	4.82	9.10	4.77	4.71
2003-04	4.74	3.74	5.14	3.09	3.84	7.41	9.39	4.73	4.50

(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 preliminary infant deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (a)

<i>Period</i>	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		Net overseas migration
	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	
1998-99	84 143	35 181	187 802	140 281	96 483
1999-2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	107 275
2000-01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	135 673
2001-02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	110 556
2002-03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	116 498
2003-04	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	99 966
1999	88 010	38 225	201 864	147 439	104 210
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	111 441
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	136 076
2002	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	110 475
2003	98 261	51 512	292 237	228 882	110 104
2004	113 655	60 068	319 307	267 590	105 304
2003					
March	22 594	14 321	91 299	57 998	41 574
June	24 400	11 195	52 999	50 100	16 104
September	26 920	13 276	70 248	56 668	27 224
December	24 347	12 720	77 691	64 116	25 202
2004					
March	25 939	16 702	90 058	63 823	35 472
June	27 231	13 241	56 056	57 978	12 068
September	31 028	14 861	80 615	68 357	28 425
December	29 457	15 264	92 578	77 432	29 339
2005					
March	32 362	17 922	90 925	65 221	40 144

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

Period	Permanent (settler)(a)	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total
		Residents	Visitors(a)	Residents	Visitors(a)	
1998-99	84 143	67 910	119 892	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
1999-00	92 272	79 651	133 198	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	8 922 908
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
2002-03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	8 339 446
2003-04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	9 271 768
1999	88 010	76 133	125 731	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
2000	97 178	80 306	140 076	3 422 992	4 931 369	8 671 921
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	8 662 087
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	8 598 054
2003	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	8 465 137
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	9 906 417
2003						
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	893 741	1 216 597	2 232 318
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	643 141	890 686	1 607 894
September	28 689	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	2 174 077
December	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	2 450 848
2004						
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	2 499 349
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	2 147 494
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	2 550 215
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	2 709 359
2005						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	2 835 574

(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>	
1998-99	35 181	82 861	57 420	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 247
1999-2000	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
2000-01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	8 846 080
2001-02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
2002-03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	8 227 540
2003-04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	9 282 787
1999	38 225	83 428	64 011	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 178
2000	43 824	88 087	74 208	3 498 239	4 911 462	8 615 819
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	8 402 626
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	9 870 885
2003						
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	710 970	1 329 763	2 102 339
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	1 743 143
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	2 143 150
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	2 413 993
2004						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 576	1 408 773	2 372 336
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	2 353 308
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	2 476 120
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	2 669 121
2005						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	2 629 429

(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

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
2003-04									
New South Wales	..	24 081	36 544	6 444	7 263	2 446	2 486	11 006	90 270
Victoria	26 961	..	18 641	8 743	7 934	4 176	2 518	2 682	71 655
Queensland	61 132	24 961	..	7 281	8 191	3 995	5 976	4 099	115 635
South Australia	6 468	7 989	5 321	..	2 761	894	2 876	723	27 032
Western Australia	8 941	7 665	7 152	3 358	..	1 530	2 713	938	32 297
Tasmania	4 345	4 388	3 980	1 104	1 577	..	410	400	16 204
Northern Territory	2 671	2 548	4 593	2 442	2 349	347	..	433	15 383
Australian Capital Territory	10 197	2 314	2 718	857	950	341	512	..	17 889
Total departures	120 715	73 946	78 949	30 229	31 025	13 729	17 491	20 281	386 365
Net gain/loss	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..
2004 (a)									
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
Net gain/loss	-27 294	-1 855	33 504	-3 789	1 515	924	-1 097	-1 908	..
DECEMBER QUARTER 2004 (a)									
New South Wales	..	6 125	9 597	1 647	1 996	708	741	2 834	23 648
Victoria	6 957	..	4 953	2 270	2 059	1 015	749	671	18 674
Queensland	14 898	6 505	..	2 084	2 177	1 038	1 678	1 226	29 606
South Australia	1 684	1 911	1 373	..	758	259	720	222	6 927
Western Australia	2 320	2 166	1 870	824	..	409	734	267	8 590
Tasmania	883	928	874	219	412	..	102	109	3 527
Northern Territory	907	757	1 353	742	654	96	..	110	4 619
Australian Capital Territory	2 893	632	762	276	242	95	167	..	5 067
Total departures	30 542	19 024	20 782	8 062	8 298	3 620	4 891	5 439	100 658
Net gain/loss	-6 894	-350	8 824	-1 135	292	-93	-272	-372	..
MARCH QUARTER 2005									
New South Wales	..	5 757	8 290	1 446	1 767	714	543	2 533	21 050
Victoria	6 194	..	4 283	2 068	1 788	1 018	514	567	16 432
Queensland	13 569	5 678	..	1 822	1 885	897	1 363	914	26 128
South Australia	1 467	1 718	1 235	..	714	189	631	177	6 131
Western Australia	2 140	1 987	1 841	826	..	308	640	231	7 973
Tasmania	907	842	895	196	367	..	88	88	3 383
Northern Territory	746	631	1 166	686	680	95	..	102	4 106
Australian Capital Territory	2 698	549	671	169	230	76	135	..	4 528
Total departures	27 721	17 162	18 381	7 213	7 431	3 297	3 914	4 612	89 731
Net gain/loss	-6 671	-730	7 747	-1 082	542	86	192	-84	..

.. not applicable

(a) Figures for December quarter 2004 have been revised. See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

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

(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
Australia(d)	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 366 692

(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.

POPULATION RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June(a)

	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
Australia(d)	18 185 548	18 383 264	18 579 798	18 788 558	19 072 310

	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
Australia(d)	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 366 692

	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
Australia(d)	2.632	2.620	2.607	2.592	2.589

(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, 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 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, year/quarter of occurrence data are used for final estimates to June 30 2001.

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* <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. The adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

Net interstate migration

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

10 The Health Insurance Commission has provided the ABS with replacement Medicare change of address data used to estimate interstate migration for the December quarter 2004. The revised estimates have been included in the March quarter 2005 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). The change of address data previously supplied by HIC was incomplete, requiring the ABS to impute approximately 40% of movement records - see paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes in the December quarter 2004 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). However, analysis by the ABS has shown that the replacement change of address file contained approximately 8% more address moves than expected, mainly affecting children and young adults. Advice from HIC indicated this was due to conflict between their old and new systems in the method of determining primary address for people with multiple cards. In compiling the revised interstate migration estimates for December quarter 2004, the ABS has randomly reduced the number of moves of 5-24 year olds to align with the age distribution of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, for each state and territory. The usual adjustments for under-reporting in young adult ages were then applied. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* on <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

11 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

12 The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

13 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

14 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

15 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

16 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.

17 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

18 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.

19 The ERP at June 2002 is the base for the projections series. The three series published in this publication and their assumptions are as follows:

- Series A – assumes that the total fertility rate (TFR) will reach 1.8 babies per woman by 2011 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to improve through to 2050–51 reaching 92.2 years for males and 95.0 years for females, net overseas migration (NOM) of 125,000 per year from 2005–06 through to 2050–51, and high flows of interstate migration.
- Series B – assumes that the TFR will fall to 1.6 babies per woman by 2011 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to improve each year, though at a declining rate, and will reach 84.2 years for males and 87.7 year for females in 2050–51, NOM of 100,000 per year from 2005–06 through to 2050–51, and medium flows of interstate migration.
- Series C – assumes that the TFR will fall to 1.4 babies per woman by 2011 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to improve each year, though at a declining rate, and will reach 84.2 years for males and 87.7 years for females in 2050–51, NOM of 70,000 per year from 2005–06 through to 2050–51, and small flows of interstate migration.

For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population Projections, Australia, 2002–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

ROUNDING

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

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

22 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, <<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
- *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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

25 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.

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

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 $t+1$

NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.

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

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

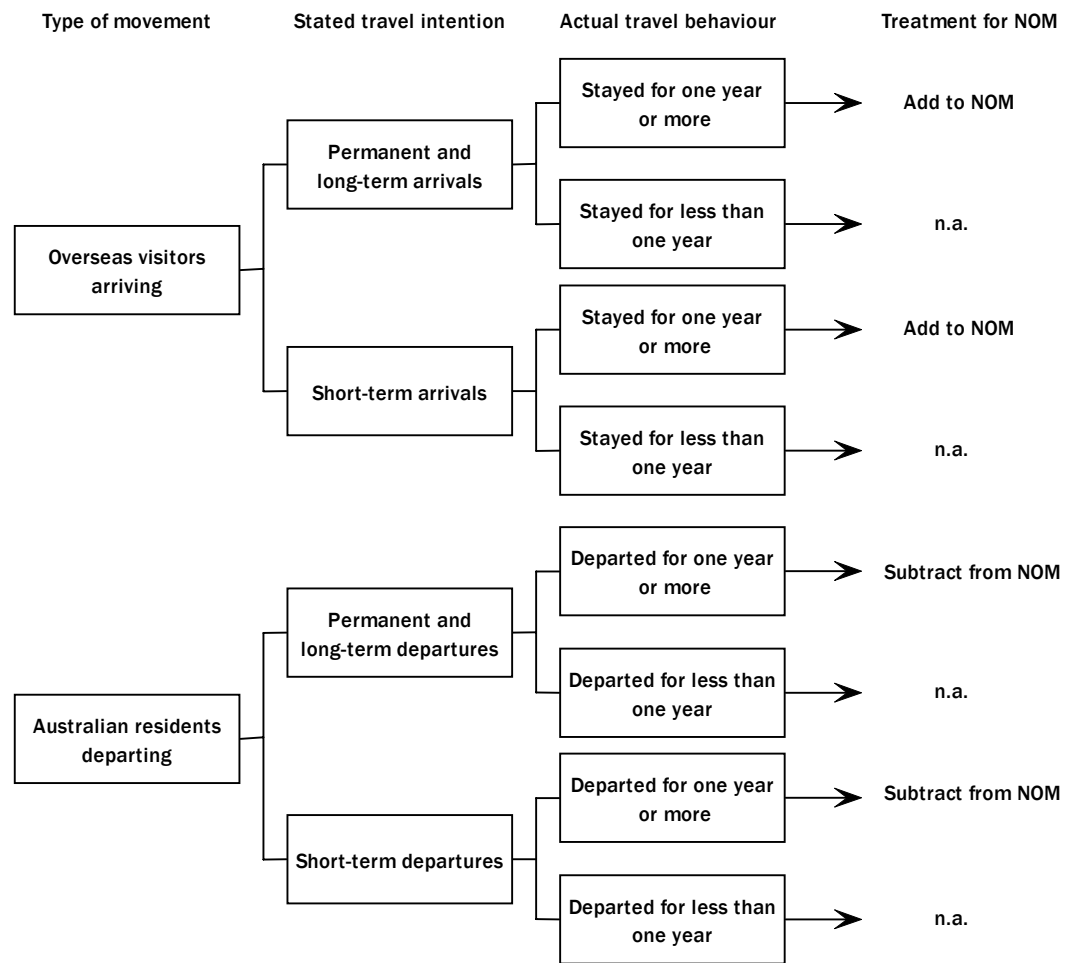
4 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia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

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

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

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

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



Migration adjustments

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

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

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

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

State and territory distribution of NOM

11 The state 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
Average	68.7	49.8	2.7	2.7

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

16 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the March quarter 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 March quarter 2005 was calculated.

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

Migration adjustments
continued

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

Initial category of movement	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
	no.	no.	%	no.
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	32 362	..	..	32 362
Permanent departures	-17 923	..	..	-17 923
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	80 265	-55 132	68.7	25 133
Resident arrivals	26 052	..	..	26 052
Visitor departures	-22 968	..	..	-22 968
Resident departures	-28 964	14 412	49.8	-14 552
Short-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	1 468 738	39 740	2.7	39 740
Resident arrivals	1 228 157	..	..	..
Visitor departures	1 550 149	..	..	..
Resident departures	1 009 425	-27 701	2.7	-27 701
Net overseas migration	68 824	-28 681	..	40 143

.. 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 26.9% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the March quarter 2005 intended to live in Victoria, 26.9% of the total migration adjustment (-7,706) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for March quarter 2005 by state and territory.

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

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	50 612	37 261	22 634	7 751	15 766	1 244	661	2 749	138 679
Permanent and long-term departures	28 568	16 522	11 657	3 149	6 804	757	439	1 954	69 854
Migration adjustment	-10 467	-7 706	-4 681	-1 603	-3 261	-257	-137	-569	-28 681
Net overseas migration	11 577	13 033	6 296	2 999	5 701	230	85	226	40 144

(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>).

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 2004. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2003–04.

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.		
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
Net overseas migration	164 620	-64 654	99 966

.. 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).

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

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals (no.)	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
Net overseas migration	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966

(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 March quarter 2005

Period	Adjustment method
September 1996 – June 1997	Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2003	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2003 – March 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 Rhonda de Vos on Canberra (02) 6252 6639, email <rhonda.devos@abs.gov.au>.

GLOSSARY

Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	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.
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Category of movement	Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movements ■ long-term movements (one year or more) ■ short-term movements (less than one year). <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>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	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.
Household	A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households. A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates. This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.
Household estimate	Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household estimate <i>continued</i>	Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
Household population	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
Household size	Household size refers to the number of persons per household.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates 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.
Intercensal error	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.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Migration Adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.
Net permanent and long-term movement	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.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay)■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural 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>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
Population growth	<p>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.</p>
Population projections	<p>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.</p>
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months■ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (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">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population)■ the mother (birth collection)■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence <i>continued</i>	case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
Statistical District (S Dist)	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).
Statistical Division (SD)	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).
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	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).
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	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).
Total fertility rate (TFR)	The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

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