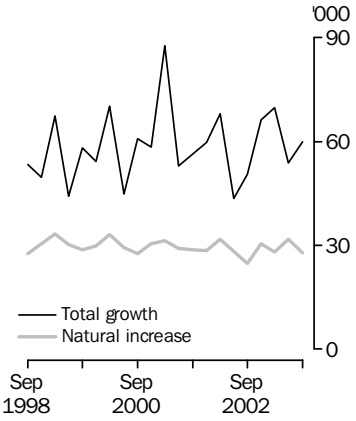
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2003 3101.0

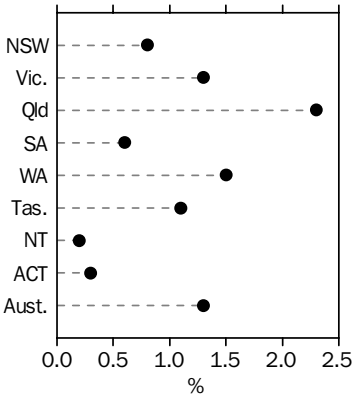
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 18 MAR 2004

Population growth



Population growth rate
Year ended current quarter



KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	Population at end Sep qtr 2003 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 699.3	54.1	0.8
Victoria	4 933.6	64.6	1.3
Queensland	3 817.0	86.1	2.3
South Australia	1 529.4	9.0	0.6
Western Australia	1 959.7	29.5	1.5
Tasmania	478.4	5.2	1.1
Northern Territory	198.6	0.3	0.2
Australian Capital Territory	322.6	1.0	0.3
Australia(a)	**19 941.3**	**249.8**	**1.3**

(a) Includes Other Territories. At September quarter 2003 the estimated resident population for Other Territories was as follows: Jervis Bay (558); Christmas Island (1499) and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (603).

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at September 2003 was 19,941,300 persons, an increase of 249,800 persons since September 2002 and 59,900 persons since June 2003.
- Natural increase for the September quarter 2003 was 27,700 persons, a 12% increase on September quarter 2002 and a 13% decrease on June quarter 2003.
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 32,100 persons in September quarter 2003, a 25% increase on September quarter 2002.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew 0.3% in the September quarter 2003 and 1.3% in the 12 months ended September 2003.
- In the September quarter 2003 all states and the Northern Territory had positive growth rates. The Australian Capital Territory declined by 0.1%.
- For the year ended September 2003 all states and territories experienced a positive population growth. Queensland recorded the highest growth rate (2.3%) and the Northern Territory recorded the lowest (0.2%).

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.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
December 2003	4 June 2004
March 2004	16 September 2004

INTRODUCTION

Estimated resident population (ERP) data in this publication are based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (2001 census). Exceptions are tables 8 (excluding 2001 estimates), 16, 17 and 18 which are still based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing (1996 census).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The layout and content of this publication has changed. The major changes are detailed below.

- A *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration* has been included as part of this publication. This document outlines how the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) calculates estimates of net overseas migration by state and territory, including adjustments made to overcome some limitations of existing migration data.
- The term 'Category Jumping' has been replaced with 'Migration Adjustment'.
- From table 12 — Net permanent and long-term migration and components of Category Jumping have been removed. Migration adjustments have been incorporated in all table cells where available.
- From table 13 — Total permanent and long-term arrivals have been removed.
- From table 14 — Total permanent and long-term departures have been removed.
- Table 15 (of previous issues) — *Net permanent and long-term movement*, has been removed.

Revisions included in this issue are as follows:

- Table 5 — ERP, major population regions are now based on 2003 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

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 2002, inclusive
- Preliminary — ERP data from September quarter 2002 to September quarter 2003, inclusive.

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

Data not yet available in this issue are as follows:-

- Household estimates for 2002 and 2003 in tables 17, 18 and 19 are currently under review.

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Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CGC	Community Government Council
DIMIA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
LGA	local government area
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
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 September 2003 was 19,941,300 persons, an increase of 249,800 since September 2002 and 59,900 since June 2003. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended September 2003 was 1.3%, an increase of 0.1% from the growth rate for the previous 12 months.

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 plus the migration adjustment).

Natural increase

Natural increase in September quarter 2003 was 27,700 persons, a 13% decrease on June quarter 2003, but a 12% increase on September quarter 2002. The number of births registered in September quarter 2003 (64,800) was 2% higher than in June quarter 2003 (63,500) and September quarter 2002 (63,700). However, the number of deaths in September quarter 2003 (37,100) was 17% higher than in June quarter 2003 (31,700), but 5% lower than in September quarter 2002 (38,900).

Natural increase for the year ended September 2003 was 118,200 persons, an increase of 4% on the number recorded in the year ended September 2002 (113,300). Births contributed 249,100 babies and deaths removed 130,900 persons from the population in the year ended September 2003.

Net overseas migration

Preliminary net overseas migration was 32,100 persons in the September quarter 2003, an increase of 46% from the number recorded in the June quarter 2003 (22,100). During the September quarter 2003 there were 111,100 permanent and long-term arrivals and 79,000 permanent and long-term departures after migration adjustments.

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. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.

For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration* on page 33.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Population

The population of Australia's states and territories at September 2003 was as follows: New South Wales 6,699,300, Victoria 4,933,600, Queensland 3,817,000, South Australia 1,529,400, Western Australia 1,959,700, Tasmania 478,400, Northern Territory 198,600 and the Australian Capital Territory 322,600.

Consistent with the recommendations of the *Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters*, from this issue estimates of the population of each of the Other Territories will be listed separately in the Key Figures of this publication. The population of these Territories continue to be included in the Australian totals (see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes).

Growth rates

With the exception of the Australian Capital Territory all states and the Northern Territory recorded positive growth in the September quarter. Queensland recorded the highest growth (0.5%) followed by Western Australia (0.4%), Victoria and Tasmania (each 0.3%), New South Wales (0.2%), South Australia and the Northern Territory (each 0.1%). The Australian Capital Territory recorded a loss (–0.1%), mainly due to increased interstate migration losses (–900 persons) in the September quater 2003, compared with the loss of 500 persons in June quarter 2003.

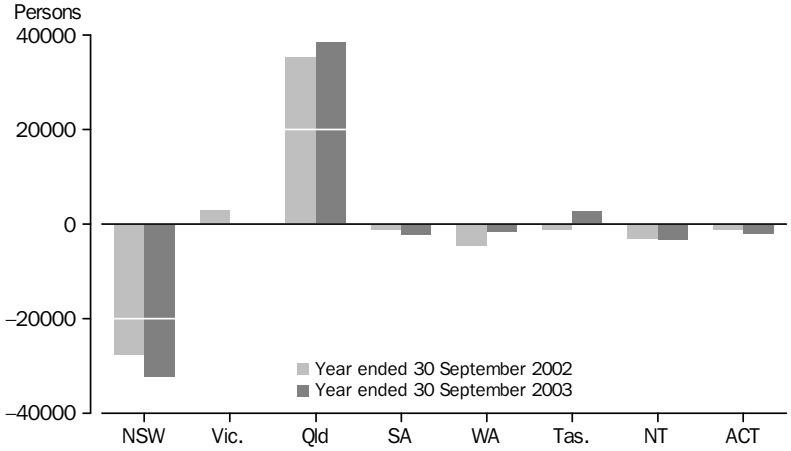
For the year ended September 2003 all states and territories recorded a positive growth rate. The highest growth rate was recorded by Queensland (2.3%) followed by Western Australia (1.5%). The lowest growth rate was recorded by the Northern Territory (0.2%).

Interstate migration

With the exception of Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, all states and territories experienced a net loss through interstate migration in the September quarter 2003. Queensland had a gain of 9,100 persons while Tasmania increased by 800 persons. Western Australia recorded a net gain through interstate migration for the first time since March quarter 1999 increasing by 200 persons. New South Wales recorded the largest net loss through interstate migration (–7,600), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (–900), the Northern Territory (–800), South Australia (–700) and Victoria (–300).

For the year ended September 2003 all states and territories, with the exception of Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria, recorded a net loss through interstate migration. Queensland had the highest gain of 38,500 persons, followed by Tasmania (2,700) while Victoria experienced little change with an increase of just 40 persons. New South Wales lost the largest number of persons (–32,200), followed by the Northern Territory (–3,200), South Australia (–2,200), the Australian Capital Territory (–2 ,000) and Western Australia (–1,600).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



1 POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
	Births	*Deaths*	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*At end of period*	*Growth on previous year*(b)	*Growth on previous year*(b)
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1997–98	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	18 711.3	193.7	1.05
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	248.0	132.8	115.2	125.3	19 881.5	240.5	1.22
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	72.4	18 609.1	188.8	1.02
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	18 814.3	205.2	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	250.2	134.9	115.4	113.2	19 757.9	228.6	1.17
2001							
September	63.9	35.2	28.7	27.7	19 469.6	255.4	1.33
December	60.8	32.3	28.5	31.2	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002							
March	61.3	29.6	31.7	36.4	19 597.3	237.1	1.22
June	61.5	33.1	28.4	15.3	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
September	63.7	38.9	24.8	25.8	19 691.5	221.9	1.14
December	63.8	33.2	30.6	35.8	19 757.9	228.6	1.17
2003							
March	57.0	28.9	28.1	41.6	19 827.6	230.3	1.18
June	63.5	31.7	31.8	22.1	19 881.5	240.5	1.22
September	64.8	37.1	27.7	32.1	19 941.3	249.8	1.27

(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.

2 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NATURAL INCREASE				
1997–98	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	**119 850**
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	39 451	26 329	23 783	5 543	12 573	1 932	2 833	2 697	**115 195**
1997	40 906	27 850	25 395	6 780	13 675	2 137	2 744	2 811	**122 341**
1998	39 949	27 192	24 632	6 544	14 458	2 389	2 699	2 929	**120 823**
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	40 570	26 031	23 324	5 712	12 263	1 974	2 806	2 650	**115 373**
2001									
September	9 319	7 084	6 068	1 317	3 152	395	696	620	**28 657**
December	9 919	6 699	5 739	1 175	3 087	543	680	579	**28 476**
2002									
March	10 404	7 442	6 450	1 871	3 483	587	734	711	**31 687**
June	9 270	6 657	6 080	1 409	3 087	497	728	631	**28 363**
September	8 797	4 891	5 271	948	2 958	558	683	642	**24 754**
December	12 099	7 041	5 523	1 484	2 735	332	661	666	**30 569**
2003									
March	7 789	7 761	5 340	1 704	3 501	556	729	703	**28 092**
June	10 766	6 636	7 649	1 407	3 379	486	760	686	**31 780**
September	9 745	6 822	5 623	1 321	2 397	366	807	655	**27 742**
					NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION				
1997–98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	–242	**79 162**
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	44 873	33 809	22 813	4 679	17 964	655	242	285	**125 295**
1997	29 715	17 217	11 807	2 850	10 801	–3	413	–385	**72 402**
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	–33	**88 781**
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	43 900	26 491	23 326	2 777	15 597	260	368	545	**113 249**
2001									
September	11 376	3 759	7 832	520	3 932	–29	217	111	**27 712**
December	12 872	5 614	6 491	1 468	4 196	421	61	76	**31 189**
2002									
March	14 230	8 917	6 960	499	4 947	65	296	443	**36 355**
June	5 933	1 962	5 205	311	1 895	–150	81	68	**15 300**
September	9 506	7 293	4 749	746	3 591	2	–58	–44	**25 777**
December	14 231	8 319	6 412	1 221	5 164	343	49	78	**35 817**
2003									
March	12 836	12 923	7 516	1 958	5 639	266	131	395	**41 649**
June	8 300	5 274	4 136	754	3 570	44	120	–144	**22 052**
September	10 525	9 735	5 446	1 323	4 778	140	219	–36	**32 124**

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION				
1997–98	–12 249	–270	17 424	–1 996	3 227	–3 633	–472	–1 982	—
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	—
1997	–10 718	–2 641	18 144	–2 465	3 780	–3 411	541	–3 181	—
1998	–11 963	1 394	15 433	–1 481	2 381	–3 735	–688	–1 292	—
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	—
2001									
September	–3 941	1 188	5 622	–575	–809	–411	–547	–527	—
December	–6 628	1 438	8 150	–110	–1 444	–526	–905	25	—
2002									
March	–6 463	1 986	7 041	–470	–983	–250	–811	–50	—
June	–7 398	–244	10 388	–447	–1 149	–325	–333	–492	—
September	–7 162	–314	9 846	35	–970	19	–974	–480	—
December	–9 369	494	11 381	–655	–1 129	439	–951	–210	—
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	—
					TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)				
1997–98	62 110	40 619	53 054	8 195	27 676	–1 638	2 968	846	**193 707**
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	52 534	60 166	85 803	8 725	27 727	4 482	–314	1 338	**240 490**
1997	62 899	36 097	53 677	7 574	26 953	–1 458	3 734	–482	**188 795**
1998	66 634	46 215	51 248	8 625	28 722	–932	2 932	1 814	**205 161**
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	54 078	54 444	85 306	6 952	23 629	2 117	105	1 963	**228 622**
2001									
September	16 754	12 031	19 522	1 262	6 275	–45	366	204	**56 369**
December	16 163	13 751	20 380	2 533	5 839	438	–164	680	**59 665**
2002									
March	18 171	18 345	20 451	1 900	7 447	402	219	1 104	**68 042**
June	7 805	8 375	21 673	1 273	3 833	22	476	207	**43 663**
September	11 141	11 870	19 866	1 729	5 579	579	–349	118	**50 531**
December	16 961	15 854	23 316	2 050	6 770	1 114	–241	534	**66 386**
2003									
March	13 376	21 388	21 097	3 206	8 642	1 640	–300	698	**69 741**
June	11 056	11 054	21 524	1 740	6 736	1 149	576	–12	**53 832**
September	12 679	16 254	20 210	1 988	7 396	1 332	266	–259	**59 866**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) 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.

3 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									
1997–98	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	**0.65**
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	0.54	0.64	0.36	0.65	0.41	1.43	0.84	**0.59**
1997	0.66	0.61	0.75	0.46	0.77	0.45	1.49	0.91	**0.66**
1998	0.63	0.59	0.72	0.44	0.80	0.51	1.43	0.95	**0.65**
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	0.61	0.54	0.64	0.38	0.64	0.42	1.42	0.83	**0.59**
2001									
September	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.35	0.19	**0.15**
December	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.34	0.18	**0.15**
2002									
March	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	**0.16**
June	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.37	0.20	**0.14**
September	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.34	0.20	**0.13**
December	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.33	0.21	**0.16**
2003									
March	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	**0.14**
June	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.38	0.21	**0.16**
September	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.41	0.20	**0.14**
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE									
1997–98	0.51	0.42	0.37	0.21	0.67	0.01	0.30	–0.08	**0.43**
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	0.68	0.70	0.61	0.31	0.93	0.14	0.12	0.09	**0.64**
1997	0.48	0.38	0.35	0.19	0.61	—	0.22	–0.12	**0.39**
1998	0.56	0.51	0.36	0.21	0.72	0.11	0.45	–0.01	**0.48**
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	0.66	0.55	0.64	0.18	0.82	0.06	0.19	0.17	**0.58**
2001									
September	0.17	0.08	0.22	0.03	0.21	–0.01	0.11	0.03	**0.14**
December	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.02	**0.16**
2002									
March	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.15	0.14	**0.19**
June	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	–0.03	0.04	0.02	**0.08**
September	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.19	—	–0.03	–0.01	**0.13**
December	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.08	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.02	**0.18**
2003									
March	0.19	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.29	0.06	0.07	0.12	**0.21**
June	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.18	0.01	0.06	–0.04	**0.11**
September	0.16	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.24	0.03	0.11	–0.01	**0.16**

— 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 from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, Growth rates(a) *continued*

Period	New South Wales %	Victoria %	Queensland %	South Australia %	Western Australia %	Tasmania %	Northern Territory %	Australian Capital Territory %	**Australia**(b) %
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
1997–98	–0.20	–0.01	0.51	–0.13	0.18	–0.77	–0.25	–0.64	—
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	—
1997	–0.17	–0.06	0.54	–0.17	0.21	–0.72	0.29	–1.03	—
1998	–0.19	0.03	0.45	–0.10	0.13	–0.79	–0.37	–0.42	—
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	—
2001									
September	–0.06	0.02	0.15	–0.04	–0.04	–0.09	–0.28	–0.17	—
December	–0.10	0.03	0.22	–0.01	–0.08	–0.11	–0.46	0.01	—
2002									
March	–0.10	0.04	0.19	–0.03	–0.05	–0.05	–0.41	–0.02	—
June	–0.11	–0.01	0.28	–0.03	–0.06	–0.07	–0.17	–0.15	—
September	–0.11	–0.01	0.27	—	–0.05	—	–0.49	–0.15	—
December	–0.14	0.01	0.31	–0.04	–0.06	0.09	–0.48	–0.07	—
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	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)									
1997–98	0.99	0.88	1.56	0.55	1.54	–0.35	1.59	0.27	**1.05**
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	0.79	1.24	2.31	0.57	1.44	0.95	–0.16	0.42	**1.22**
1997	1.01	0.79	1.59	0.51	1.51	–0.31	2.02	–0.16	**1.02**
1998	1.06	1.00	1.50	0.58	1.59	–0.20	1.56	0.59	**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	0.82	1.13	2.33	0.46	1.24	0.45	0.05	0.61	**1.17**
2001									
September	0.25	0.25	0.54	0.08	0.33	–0.01	0.19	0.06	**0.29**
December	0.25	0.29	0.56	0.17	0.31	0.09	–0.08	0.21	**0.31**
2002									
March	0.27	0.38	0.56	0.13	0.39	0.09	0.11	0.34	**0.35**
June	0.12	0.17	0.59	0.08	0.20	—	0.24	0.06	**0.22**
September	0.17	0.24	0.54	0.11	0.29	0.12	–0.18	0.04	**0.26**
December	0.26	0.33	0.62	0.13	0.35	0.24	–0.12	0.17	**0.34**
2003									
March	0.20	0.44	0.56	0.21	0.45	0.35	–0.15	0.22	**0.35**
June	0.17	0.23	0.57	0.11	0.35	0.24	0.29	—	**0.27**
September	0.19	0.33	0.53	0.13	0.38	0.28	0.13	–0.08	**0.30**

— 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 from September 1993—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

4 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					
1997–98	3 145 483	2 286 997	1 722 870	736 326	915 039	232 911	99 832	153 743	**9 294 674**
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	3 321 964	2 423 399	1 893 287	755 870	976 872	235 268	104 177	159 401	**9 871 642**
1997	3 129 508	2 276 309	1 710 776	734 086	907 546	233 452	99 007	153 067	**9 245 257**
1998	3 162 436	2 297 572	1 734 391	738 076	921 233	232 829	100 500	153 921	**9 342 413**
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	3 309 889	2 406 804	1 872 399	753 150	969 361	233 792	104 265	158 998	**9 810 068**
2001									
September	3 273 297	2 372 652	1 816 793	748 022	954 582	232 480	103 939	157 691	**9 660 841**
December	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	**9 691 946**
2002									
March	3 291 647	2 389 340	1 839 222	750 519	961 335	232 983	104 222	158 622	**9 729 296**
June	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	**9 753 133**
September	3 301 490	2 399 453	1 861 087	752 207	966 067	233 267	104 380	158 781	**9 778 128**
December	3 309 889	2 406 804	1 872 399	753 150	969 361	233 792	104 265	158 998	**9 810 068**
2003									
March	3 316 437	2 417 889	1 882 651	754 851	973 514	234 744	103 878	159 378	**9 844 742**
June	3 321 964	2 423 399	1 893 287	755 870	976 872	235 268	104 177	159 401	**9 871 642**
September	3 328 309	2 431 728	1 903 504	756 899	980 587	235 893	104 376	159 394	**9 902 092**
				FEMALES					
1997–98	3 193 588	2 350 823	1 724 855	753 226	907 629	239 056	90 048	156 145	**9 416 597**
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	3 364 680	2 493 995	1 903 488	771 551	975 408	241 826	94 174	163 449	**10 009 827**
1997	3 177 436	2 339 217	1 710 855	750 910	899 825	239 390	89 312	155 665	**9 363 858**
1998	3 211 142	2 364 169	1 738 488	755 545	914 860	239 081	90 751	156 625	**9 471 863**
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	3 352 323	2 478 148	1 881 755	769 325	967 541	240 513	93 810	163 166	**9 947 828**
2001									
September	3 318 674	2 444 105	1 831 675	764 968	952 852	239 270	94 195	161 830	**9 808 768**
December	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	**9 837 328**
2002									
March	3 334 658	2 459 513	1 850 077	766 904	959 385	239 607	93 967	162 683	**9 868 020**
June	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	**9 887 846**
September	3 343 761	2 469 645	1 869 751	768 218	964 065	239 924	93 936	162 849	**9 913 382**
December	3 352 323	2 478 148	1 881 755	769 325	967 541	240 513	93 810	163 166	**9 947 828**
2003									
March	3 359 151	2 488 451	1 892 600	770 830	972 030	241 201	93 897	163 484	**9 982 895**
June	3 364 680	2 493 995	1 903 488	771 551	975 408	241 826	94 174	163 449	**10 009 827**
September	3 371 014	2 501 920	1 913 481	772 510	979 089	242 533	94 241	163 197	**10 039 243**

(a) See paragraph 9 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 key figures on page 1.

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*(a)	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(b)(a)
				PERSONS					
1997–98	6 339 071	4 637 820	3 447 725	1 489 552	1 822 668	471 967	189 880	309 888	**18 711 271**
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	6 686 644	4 917 394	3 796 775	1 527 421	1 952 280	477 094	198 351	322 850	**19 881 469**
1997	6 306 944	4 615 526	3 421 631	1 484 996	1 807 371	472 842	188 319	308 732	**18 609 115**
1998	6 373 578	4 661 741	3 472 879	1 493 621	1 836 093	471 910	191 251	310 546	**18 814 276**
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	6 662 212	4 884 952	3 754 154	1 522 475	1 936 902	474 305	198 075	322 164	**19 757 896**
2001									
September	6 591 971	4 816 757	3 648 468	1 512 990	1 907 434	471 750	198 134	319 521	**19 469 609**
December	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									
March	6 626 305	4 848 853	3 689 299	1 517 423	1 920 720	472 590	198 189	321 305	**19 597 316**
June	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	**19 640 979**
September	6 645 251	4 869 098	3 730 838	1 520 425	1 930 132	473 191	198 316	321 630	**19 691 510**
December	6 662 212	4 884 952	3 754 154	1 522 475	1 936 902	474 305	198 075	322 164	**19 757 896**
2003									
March	6 675 588	4 906 340	3 775 251	1 525 681	1 945 544	475 945	197 775	322 862	**19 827 637**
June	6 686 644	4 917 394	3 796 775	1 527 421	1 952 280	477 094	198 351	322 850	**19 881 469**
September	6 699 323	4 933 648	3 816 985	1 529 409	1 959 676	478 426	198 617	322 591	**19 941 335**

(a) See paragraph 9 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 key figures on page 1.

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

ASGC	Population region	1998	2002	2003	CHANGE 1998-2003(b)	CHANGE 1998-2003(b)	CHANGE 2002-2003	CHANGE 2002-2003
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
	CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
105	Sydney	3 969 649	4 167 002	4 201 493	46 369	1.14	34 491	0.83
205	Melbourne	3 342 230	3 513 051	3 559 654	43 485	1.27	46 603	1.33
305	Brisbane	1 567 996	1 690 541	1 733 227	33 046	2.02	42 686	2.52
405	Adelaide	1 090 526	1 113 765	1 119 920	5 879	0.53	6 155	0.55
505	Perth	1 334 992	1 411 618	1 433 217	19 645	1.43	21 599	1.53
605	Hobart	195 913	197 878	199 886	795	0.40	2 008	1.01
705	Darwin	101 165	107 755	107 922	1 351	1.30	167	0.15
805	Canberra	309 539	321 134	322 492	2 591	0.82	1 358	0.42
	STATISTICAL DISTRICTS							
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	474 512	496 990	501 687	5 435	1.12	4 697	0.95
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	381 178	440 482	456 485	15 061	3.67	16 003	3.63
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	348 215	365 027	367 656	3 888	1.09	2 629	0.72
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	260 538	271 833	273 427	2 578	0.97	1 594	0.59
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	168 305	192 094	200 139	6 367	3.53	8 045	4.19
2024	Geelong (VIC)	153 571	161 232	162 835	1 853	1.18	1 603	0.99
3057	Townsville (QLD)	125 203	137 507	140 600	3 079	2.35	3 093	2.25
3061	Cairns (QLD)	110 077	114 610	117 400	1 465	1.30	2 790	2.43
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	104 324	111 512	113 687	1 873	1.73	2 175	1.95
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 279	99 134	100 590	462	0.47	1 456	1.47
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	94 327	99 053	100 277	1 190	1.23	1 224	1.24
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	80 444	84 580	85 956	1 102	1.33	1 376	1.63
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	76 133	80 652	82 006	1 175	1.50	1 354	1.68
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	78 356	77 366	78 175	–36	–0.05	809	1.05
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	73 182	76 431	77 094	782	1.05	663	0.87
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 734	74 664	74 551	–237	–0.31	–113	–0.15
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 642	67 588	67 838	39	0.06	250	0.37
3054	Mackay (QLD)	62 212	65 862	66 804	918	1.43	942	1.43
5071	Mandurah (WA)	54 124	61 927	65 913	2 358	4.02	3 986	6.44
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	55 098	57 715	58 495	679	1.20	780	1.35
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 074	52 484	52 688	123	0.23	204	0.39
5074	Bunbury (WA)	44 808	50 736	51 519	1 342	2.83	783	1.54
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	43 891	47 025	48 047	831	1.83	1 022	2.17
2042	Mildura (VIC)	42 721	46 022	46 444	745	1.69	422	0.92
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	42 165	45 561	46 298	827	1.89	737	1.62
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	37 590	40 732	42 922	1 066	2.69	2 190	5.38
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	41 115	42 687	42 921	361	0.86	234	0.55
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 082	39 905	40 737	531	1.36	832	2.08
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	34 864	39 079	39 966	1 020	2.77	887	2.27
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	33 621	35 301	35 388	353	1.03	87	0.25
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 350	30 829	31 448	420	1.39	619	2.01
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 701	31 291	31 088	77	0.25	–203	–0.65
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 010	30 811	30 760	–50	–0.16	–51	–0.17
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	28 107	30 020	30 354	449	1.55	334	1.11
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 028	29 196	29 425	–121	–0.40	229	0.78

(a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2003 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries

(b) Average annual growth

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2003

Age groups (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*(a)	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(b)(a)
				MALES					
0–4	220 889	155 389	127 655	45 814	63 383	15 779	8 950	10 269	**648 266**
5–9	228 456	166 160	136 796	49 738	68 611	16 668	8 803	10 784	**686 149**
10–14	235 215	169 184	140 774	51 867	72 087	17 525	8 352	11 391	**706 517**
15–19	231 723	169 979	138 032	53 216	73 472	17 440	7 544	12 375	**703 874**
20–24	230 330	174 247	135 636	51 471	70 779	15 193	8 480	14 201	**700 428**
25–29	231 029	171 430	129 779	48 632	67 269	13 224	8 896	12 830	**683 150**
30–34	254 532	189 438	141 463	54 538	74 450	15 332	9 373	12 671	**751 904**
35–39	243 983	181 053	135 465	54 997	72 563	15 637	8 749	11 979	**724 527**
40–44	257 519	186 647	143 819	58 749	76 643	18 095	8 459	12 153	**762 199**
45–49	232 913	169 546	131 410	54 243	71 110	17 195	7 075	11 275	**694 878**
50–54	217 066	157 318	125 788	51 673	66 746	16 453	6 642	10 986	**652 802**
55–59	195 784	139 770	114 637	46 439	57 463	14 987	5 019	9 336	**583 508**
60–64	148 087	107 277	85 374	35 091	42 008	11 732	3 421	6 107	**439 155**
65–69	122 056	88 093	66 914	29 224	32 896	9 515	1 877	4 360	**354 970**
70–74	105 085	76 068	54 584	25 907	26 873	8 023	1 215	3 465	**301 236**
75–79	83 960	61 268	42 485	22 050	20 566	6 332	728	2 703	**240 098**
80–84	51 722	36 930	26 272	13 666	12 244	3 750	327	1 642	**146 560**
85–89	22 515	16 393	11 692	6 039	5 277	1 731	158	646	**64 456**
90–94	7 186	5 635	3 701	2 036	1 855	516	63	186	**21 180**
95–99	1 516	1 230	824	385	453	118	25	35	**4 586**
100 and over	398	344	187	95	124	23	21	7	**1 199**
All ages	3 321 964	2 423 399	1 893 287	755 870	976 872	235 268	104 177	159 401	**9 871 642**
				FEMALES					
0–4	208 620	148 634	120 709	43 895	60 933	14 898	8 490	10 092	**616 395**
5–9	217 179	157 112	129 419	47 311	64 741	15 726	8 097	10 449	**650 156**
10–14	223 039	161 854	133 891	49 063	68 594	16 726	7 754	10 851	**671 927**
15–19	220 763	164 020	131 435	50 796	69 994	16 760	7 071	11 995	**672 913**
20–24	221 825	171 216	131 683	48 497	67 771	14 358	7 298	13 698	**676 408**
25–29	231 170	171 922	129 361	46 307	65 369	13 540	8 289	12 596	**678 633**
30–34	258 400	196 444	144 634	53 521	73 648	16 375	9 112	13 089	**765 313**
35–39	244 113	186 111	139 386	54 454	72 973	16 641	7 861	12 346	**734 000**
40–44	256 930	189 852	147 162	59 060	76 991	18 804	7 551	12 805	**769 261**
45–49	234 311	173 776	133 990	55 279	71 736	17 550	6 632	12 218	**705 606**
50–54	216 763	161 836	125 522	52 976	65 895	16 571	5 725	11 603	**656 972**
55–59	190 606	140 507	110 164	47 148	53 926	14 784	3 924	9 332	**570 437**
60–64	145 700	106 899	81 740	35 347	40 582	11 570	2 474	6 099	**430 450**
65–69	126 262	93 126	65 388	30 930	33 577	9 726	1 433	4 637	**365 102**
70–74	115 589	84 634	57 274	28 939	28 764	8 733	982	3 714	**328 641**
75–79	105 148	77 591	50 678	27 813	24 746	7 775	681	3 446	**297 882**
80–84	78 338	57 132	37 837	21 110	18 343	5 958	442	2 467	**221 629**
85–89	44 955	32 373	21 524	12 133	10 479	3 499	217	1 314	**126 497**
90–94	19 103	14 392	9 061	5 354	4 842	1 419	103	527	**54 801**
95–99	4 943	3 886	2 221	1 351	1 306	358	24	148	**14 237**
100 and over	923	678	409	267	198	55	14	23	**2 567**
All ages	3 364 680	2 493 995	1 903 488	771 551	975 408	241 826	94 174	163 449	**10 009 827**

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2003 *continued*

Age groups (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*(a)	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(b)(a)
				PERSONS					
0–4	429 509	304 023	248 364	89 709	124 316	30 677	17 440	20 361	**1 264 661**
5–9	445 635	323 272	266 215	97 049	133 352	32 394	16 900	21 233	**1 336 305**
10–14	458 254	331 038	274 665	100 930	140 681	34 251	16 106	22 242	**1 378 444**
15–19	452 486	333 999	269 467	104 012	143 466	34 200	14 615	24 370	**1 376 787**
20–24	452 155	345 463	267 319	99 968	138 550	29 551	15 778	27 899	**1 376 836**
25–29	462 199	343 352	259 140	94 939	132 638	26 764	17 185	25 426	**1 361 783**
30–34	512 932	385 882	286 097	108 059	148 098	31 707	18 485	25 760	**1 517 217**
35–39	488 096	367 164	274 851	109 451	145 536	32 278	16 610	24 325	**1 458 527**
40–44	514 449	376 499	290 981	117 809	153 634	36 899	16 010	24 958	**1 531 460**
45–49	467 224	343 322	265 400	109 522	142 846	34 745	13 707	23 493	**1 400 484**
50–54	433 829	319 154	251 310	104 649	132 641	33 024	12 367	22 589	**1 309 774**
55–59	386 390	280 277	224 801	93 587	111 389	29 771	8 943	18 668	**1 153 945**
60–64	293 787	214 176	167 114	70 438	82 590	23 302	5 895	12 206	**869 605**
65–69	248 318	181 219	132 302	60 154	66 473	19 241	3 310	8 997	**720 072**
70–74	220 674	160 702	111 858	54 846	55 637	16 756	2 197	7 179	**629 877**
75–79	189 108	138 859	93 163	49 863	45 312	14 107	1 409	6 149	**537 980**
80–84	130 060	94 062	64 109	34 776	30 587	9 708	769	4 109	**368 189**
85–89	67 470	48 766	33 216	18 172	15 756	5 230	375	1 960	**190 953**
90–94	26 289	20 027	12 762	7 390	6 697	1 935	166	713	**75 981**
95–99	6 459	5 116	3 045	1 736	1 759	476	49	183	**18 823**
100 and over	1 321	1 022	596	362	322	78	35	30	**3 766**
All ages	6 686 644	4 917 394	3 796 775	1 527 421	1 952 280	477 094	198 351	322 850	**19 881 469**

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

7 PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION

At 30 June	New South Wales '000	Victoria '000	Queensland '000	South Australia '000	Western Australia '000	Tasmania '000	Northern Territory '000	Australian Capital Territory '000	**Australia**(a) '000
CAPITAL CITIES — SERIES A(b)									
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(b)									
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(c)									
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(c)									
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(d)									
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(d)									
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) Includes Other Territories—see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

(c) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

(d) Series C assumes low levels of fertility, net overseas migration and net interstate migration and a medium level of mortality.

8 EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED & 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	48 099	9 982	45 851	9 748	25 125	6 801	23 282	1 281	**170 267**
1992	49 213	10 200	46 891	9 921	25 621	6 954	23 784	1 327	**174 011**
1993	50 389	10 422	47 990	10 123	26 128	7 115	24 276	1 375	**177 920**
1994	51 581	10 652	49 113	10 342	26 654	7 276	24 773	1 423	**181 918**
1995	52 802	10 894	50 274	10 572	27 219	7 444	25 291	1 472	**186 075**
1996	54 103	11 149	51 525	10 810	27 794	7 620	25 836	1 522	**190 468**
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	**227 526**
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES — FEMALES									
1991	49 685	10 277	47 340	10 061	25 766	6 982	23 592	1 333	**175 114**
1992	50 814	10 478	48 450	10 283	26 238	7 104	24 066	1 372	**178 886**
1993	51 986	10 705	49 600	10 510	26 745	7 236	24 541	1 410	**182 816**
1994	53 218	10 934	50 771	10 741	27 256	7 378	25 015	1 449	**186 847**
1995	54 482	11 179	51 983	10 985	27 812	7 531	25 520	1 492	**191 071**
1996	55 822	11 449	53 292	11 241	28 411	7 702	26 040	1 536	**195 581**
2001	67 456	14 047	64 384	12 940	33 050	8 666	28 383	1 946	**230 994**
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES — PERSONS									
1991	97 784	20 259	93 191	19 809	50 891	13 783	46 874	2 614	**345 381**
1992	100 027	20 678	95 341	20 204	51 859	14 058	47 850	2 699	**352 897**
1993	102 375	21 127	97 590	20 633	52 873	14 351	48 817	2 785	**360 736**
1994	104 799	21 586	99 884	21 083	53 910	14 654	49 788	2 872	**368 765**
1995	107 284	22 073	102 257	21 557	55 031	14 975	50 811	2 964	**377 146**
1996	109 925	22 598	104 817	22 051	56 205	15 322	51 876	3 058	**386 049**
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	**458 520**
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, LOW SERIES — PERSONS									
1997	112 167	23 002	107 558	22 503	57 263	15 581	52 782	3 161	**394 214**
1998	114 411	23 403	110 324	22 953	58 321	15 841	53 687	3 266	**402 404**
1999	116 652	23 801	113 111	23 405	59 382	16 106	54 587	3 372	**410 615**
2000	118 895	24 195	115 919	23 857	60 441	16 373	55 480	3 480	**418 841**
2001	121 142	24 586	118 749	24 313	61 505	16 644	56 364	3 589	**427 094**
2002	123 405	24 974	121 601	24 770	62 577	16 917	57 236	3 699	**435 381**
2003	125 692	25 363	124 473	25 229	63 658	17 193	58 096	3 809	**443 715**
2004	128 006	25 753	127 375	25 692	64 752	17 470	58 944	3 921	**452 114**
2005	130 348	26 145	130 311	26 161	65 857	17 747	59 780	4 034	**460 583**
2006	132 716	26 541	133 288	26 633	66 976	18 023	60 610	4 149	**469 135**
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, HIGH SERIES — PERSONS									
1997	117 912	23 541	111 004	22 969	58 342	16 727	53 147	3 377	**407 216**
1998	126 402	24 507	117 454	23 907	60 522	18 257	54 416	3 723	**429 386**
1999	135 421	25 496	124 174	24 866	62 744	19 923	55 680	4 099	**452 602**
2000	144 994	26 507	131 169	25 848	65 005	21 739	56 928	4 508	**476 899**
2001	155 159	27 540	138 446	26 852	67 313	23 715	58 162	4 950	**502 339**
2002	165 958	28 595	146 010	27 878	69 669	25 863	59 377	5 428	**528 981**
2003	177 433	29 677	153 865	28 927	72 076	28 196	60 570	5 944	**556 891**
2004	189 629	30 784	162 029	29 999	74 534	30 731	61 738	6 504	**586 151**
2005	202 579	31 918	170 515	31 098	77 042	33 480	62 885	7 110	**616 830**
2006	216 323	33 079	179 338	32 220	79 600	36 465	64 015	7 766	**649 009**

(a) With the exception of 2001 data which are 2001 census based all other data are 1996 census based. Estimates and the low projections series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous, as recorded on the 1996 census forms. The high projections series assumes a change in propensity based on the 1991–1996 period.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

9 BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NUMBER OF BIRTHS				
1997–98	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	**249 105**
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	86 376	59 861	47 155	17 242	23 761	5 809	3 737	3 982	**247 980**
1997	86 357	60 610	47 482	18 411	24 514	5 974	3 582	4 151	**251 129**
1998	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	**248 267**
1999	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	87 949	60 592	46 908	17 486	23 583	5 927	3 735	4 008	**250 239**
2001									
September	21 811	15 648	12 356	4 520	6 196	1 416	918	1 016	**63 888**
December	20 789	14 908	11 564	4 255	5 854	1 507	904	934	**60 771**
2002									
March	20 403	14 990	11 919	4 556	6 002	1 477	960	1 004	**61 319**
June	21 082	14 961	11 813	4 248	5 915	1 471	957	1 005	**61 458**
September	23 144	14 474	12 188	4 355	6 019	1 539	937	1 015	**63 679**
December	23 320	16 167	10 988	4 327	5 647	1 440	881	984	**63 783**
2003									
March	17 724	14 602	10 864	4 265	6 109	1 490	958	970	**56 991**
June	22 188	14 618	13 115	4 295	5 986	1 340	961	1 013	**63 527**
September	23 038	16 055	12 164	4 551	5 461	1 537	986	1 031	**64 829**
					TOTAL FERTILITY RATES				
1997–98	1.791	1.675	1.800	1.704	1.782	1.763	2.208	1.597	**1.757**
1998–99	1.804	1.648	1.797	1.727	1.816	1.955	2.170	1.638	**1.764**
1999–2000	1.800	1.654	1.798	1.700	1.794	1.816	2.181	1.611	**1.757**
2000–01	1.786	1.622	1.812	1.678	1.758	1.877	2.245	1.573	**1.743**
2001–02	1.752	1.663	1.790	1.710	1.721	1.906	2.280	1.532	**1.736**
2002–03	1.796	1.637	1.746	1.691	1.702	1.911	2.329	1.546	**1.734**

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

10 DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NUMBER OF DEATHS				
1997–98	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	**129 255**
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	46 925	33 532	23 372	11 699	11 188	3 877	904	1 285	**132 785**
1997	45 451	32 760	22 087	11 631	10 839	3 837	838	1 340	**128 788**
1998	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	**127 444**
1999	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	47 379	34 561	23 584	11 774	11 320	3 953	929	1 358	**134 866**
2001									
September	12 492	8 564	6 288	3 203	3 044	1 021	222	396	**35 231**
December	10 870	8 209	5 825	3 080	2 767	964	224	355	**32 295**
2002									
March	9 999	7 548	5 469	2 685	2 519	890	226	293	**29 632**
June	11 812	8 304	5 733	2 839	2 828	974	229	374	**33 095**
September	14 347	9 583	6 917	3 407	3 061	981	254	373	**38 925**
December	11 221	9 126	5 465	2 843	2 912	1 108	220	318	**33 214**
2003									
March	9 935	6 841	5 524	2 561	2 608	934	229	267	**28 899**
June	11 422	7 982	5 466	2 888	2 607	854	201	327	**31 747**
September	13 293	9 233	6 541	3 230	3 064	1 171	179	376	**37 087**
					STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(b)				
1997–98	7.56	7.27	7.49	7.36	7.33	8.14	10.21	6.98	**7.46**
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	6.61	6.43	6.49	6.38	6.22	7.29	9.39	5.45	**6.52**

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

(b) Based on the direct method. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

11 INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS				
1997–98	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	**1 310**
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	399	307	235	70	76	28	34	19	**1 168**
1997	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	**1 359**
1998	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	**1 247**
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**
2001									
September	62	57	38	12	16	6	7	—	**200**
December	91	50	68	18	28	4	9	—	**270**
2002									
March	86	68	66	25	27	13	12	3	**300**
June	111	91	62	17	23	7	7	3	**321**
September	126	79	54	21	16	9	12	3	**320**
December	98	76	80	19	24	7	7	4	**315**
2003									
March	70	65	52	13	17	8	6	7	**238**
June	105	87	49	17	19	4	9	5	**295**
September	101	67	61	16	22	14	9	5	**295**
					INFANT MORTALITY RATES				
1997–98	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	**5.26**
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**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

12 CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)

Period	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		***Net overseas migration***
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*	
1997–98	77 327	31 985	188 114	154 294	**79 162**
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	93 914	50 463	328 532	246 688	**125 295**
1997	na	na	na	na	**72 402**
1998	81 065	33 433	187 318	146 169	**88 781**
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	87 286	47 816	327 522	253 743	**113 249**
2001					
September	21 560	11 036	81 250	64 062	**27 712**
December	20 196	10 701	83 957	62 263	**31 189**
2002					
March	21 148	13 736	92 245	63 302	**36 355**
June	21 509	10 386	61 454	57 277	**15 300**
September	23 394	12 165	80 088	65 540	**25 777**
December	21 235	11 529	93 735	67 624	**35 817**
2003					
March	23 584	15 050	92 203	59 088	**41 649**
June	25 701	11 719	62 506	54 436	**22 052**
September	28 688	14 012	82 443	64 995	**32 124**

na not available

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments—see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary entry for Migration Adjustment.

13 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a)

		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM		
	Permanent (settler)	*Residents*	*Visitors*	*Residents*	*Visitors*	***Total***
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1997–98	77 327	84 358	103 756	3 020 097	4 220 005	**7 505 543**
1998–99	84 143	67 910	119 892	3 191 627	4 288 027	**7 751 599**
1999–2000	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**
1997	78 229	81 797	100 191	2 897 197	4 317 869	**7 475 283**
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	3 143 937	4 167 207	**7 579 527**
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**
2001						
September	22 833	19 475	46 451	952 533	1 197 764	**2 239 056**
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	770 538	1 277 858	**2 128 764**
2002						
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	848 584	1 263 029	**2 225 559**
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	773 321	1 029 643	**1 873 261**
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	943 471	1 148 674	**2 185 712**
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	829 498	1 399 846	**2 313 522**
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	28 688	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	**2 174 077**

(a) Stated intention on arrival.

14 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES(a)

		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM		
Period	*Permanent*	*Residents*	*Visitors*	*Residents*	*Visitors*	***Total***
1997–98	31 985	79 422	74 872	3 031 897	4 198 321	**7 416 498**
1998–99	35 181	82 861	57 420	3 188 692	4 279 093	**7 643 248**
1999–00	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**
1997	30 343	77 181	69 039	2 932 754	4 281 172	**7 390 489**
1998	33 433	81 057	65 112	3 161 061	4 150 242	**7 490 905**
1999	38 225	83 428	64 011	3 209 989	4 449 524	**7 845 177**
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**
2001						
September	11 632	23 388	18 089	938 216	1 198 213	**2 189 538**
December	11 222	18 180	23 515	806 992	1 179 272	**2 039 181**
2002						
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	741 603	1 336 666	**2 141 627**
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	881 059	1 123 609	**2 054 971**
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	953 651	1 139 491	**2 146 768**
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	884 658	1 294 979	**2 235 290**
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**

(a) Stated intention on departure.

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**
2002–03									
New South Wales	. .	24 190	37 957	6 670	7 817	2 615	2 755	11 401	**93 405**
Victoria	27 570	. .	19 675	9 075	8 329	4 339	2 498	2 718	**74 204**
Queensland	63 921	25 272	. .	7 683	8 938	4 063	6 274	4 095	**120 246**
South Australia	7 557	8 332	5 719	. .	3 436	949	3 028	835	**29 856**
Western Australia	8 343	7 389	6 900	3 373	. .	1 419	2 623	851	**30 898**
Tasmania	4 226	4 362	3 710	1 152	1 737	. .	406	413	**16 006**
Northern Territory	2 506	2 275	4 255	2 493	2 444	371	. .	413	**14 757**
Australian Capital Territory	11 072	2 356	2 823	907	1 007	355	562	. .	**19 082**
Total departures	125 195	74 176	81 039	31 353	33 708	14 111	18 146	20 726	**398 454**
Net gain/loss	–31 790	28	39 207	–1 497	–2 810	1 895	–3 389	–1 644	. .
2002									
New South Wales	. .	24 791	38 187	6 806	8 109	2 726	2 842	11 521	**94 982**
Victoria	28 214	. .	19 903	9 233	8 431	4 662	2 494	2 744	**75 681**
Queensland	63 455	24 959	. .	7 678	9 012	4 124	6 293	4 041	**119 562**
South Australia	7 743	8 093	5 764	. .	3 612	942	3 088	850	**30 092**
Western Australia	8 036	7 307	6 342	3 184	. .	1 554	2 562	884	**29 869**
Tasmania	3 721	3 950	3 434	1 084	1 651	. .	371	349	**14 560**
Northern Territory	2 673	2 360	4 287	2 740	2 323	312	. .	418	**15 113**
Australian Capital Territory	11 532	2 299	2 989	904	962	357	532	. .	**19 575**
Total departures	125 374	73 759	80 906	31 629	34 100	14 677	18 182	20 807	**399 434**
Net gain/loss	–30 392	1 922	38 656	–1 537	–4 231	–117	–3 069	–1 232	. .
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2003									
New South Wales	. .	5 526	8 557	1 478	1 614	503	561	2 759	**20 998**
Victoria	6 220	. .	4 355	2 036	1 851	1 001	560	620	**16 643**
Queensland	14 977	5 655	. .	1 706	1 910	971	1 356	919	**27 494**
South Australia	1 476	1 962	1 244	. .	647	192	661	147	**6 329**
Western Australia	2 057	1 739	1 694	740	. .	328	580	215	**7 353**
Tasmania	1 058	1 058	969	279	398	. .	101	99	**3 962**
Northern Territory	515	517	912	537	530	83	. .	94	**3 188**
Australian Capital Territory	2 286	489	622	209	182	58	129	. .	**3 975**
Total departures	28 589	16 946	18 353	6 985	7 132	3 136	3 948	4 853	**89 942**
Net gain/loss	–7 591	–303	9 141	–656	221	826	–760	–878	. .

. . not applicable

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

Persons aged 15 and older in household	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD			
	None	*One*	*Two or more*	***Total***
		1997		
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		
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		
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		
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		
One	1 821 432	147 936	150 675	**2 120 043**
Two	2 363 135	443 014	904 714	**3 710 863**
Three or more	1 032 677	313 918	215 541	**1 562 136**
Total	5 217 244	904 868	1 270 930	**7 393 042**
		2002(b)		
One	np	np	np	np
Two	np	np	np	np
Three or more	np	np	np	np
Total	np	np	np	np

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Data under review.

17 ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

	1997	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*(b)
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163	1 503 663	np
Melbourne	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784	1 316 935	np
Brisbane	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696	642 212	np
Adelaide	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437	454 467	np
Perth	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855	549 211	np
Hobart	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805	79 916	np
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835	930 045	np
Victoria	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308	501 321	np
Queensland	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053	763 590	np
South Australia	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709	159 532	np
Western Australia	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899	189 349	np
Tasmania	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008	111 001	np
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 433 708	np
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 818 256	np
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 405 802	np
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 999	np
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	738 560	np
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	190 917	np
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	69 211	np
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	122 589	np
Australia	**6 910 143**	**7 015 213**	**7 126 529**	**7 249 911**	**7 393 042**	np

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Data under review.

18 POPULATION RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

	1997	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*(b)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS						
New South Wales	6 160 490	6 218 718	6 278 609	6 340 923	6 406 763	np
Victoria	4 532 739	4 580 126	4 629 907	4 686 017	4 744 455	np
Queensland	3 327 481	3 382 113	3 433 599	3 491 340	3 549 794	np
South Australia	1 454 207	1 460 116	1 465 196	1 469 213	1 473 082	np
Western Australia	1 763 356	1 793 974	1 821 679	1 847 103	1 872 329	np
Tasmania	465 866	463 827	462 585	461 694	461 238	np
Northern Territory	180 665	183 625	186 358	189 016	191 123	np
Australian Capital Territory	300 744	300 765	301 865	303 252	306 009	np
Australia	**18 185 548**	**18 383 264**	**18 579 798**	**18 788 558**	**19 004 793**	np
ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(c)						
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 433 708	np
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 818 256	np
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 405 802	np
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 999	np
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	738 560	np
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	190 917	np
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	69 211	np
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	122 589	np
Australia	**6 910 143**	**7 015 213**	**7 126 529**	**7 249 911**	**7 393 042**	np
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE(c)						
New South Wales	2.658	2.669	2.642	2.627	2.633	np
Victoria	2.667	2.664	2.668	2.646	2.609	np
Queensland	2.629	2.576	2.573	2.571	2.525	np
South Australia	2.458	2.426	2.420	2.396	2.399	np
Western Australia	2.619	2.614	2.575	2.573	2.535	np
Tasmania	2.505	2.501	2.478	2.445	2.416	np
Northern Territory	2.961	3.005	2.999	2.847	2.761	np
Australian Capital Territory	2.611	2.543	2.554	2.507	2.496	np
Australia	**2.632**	**2.620**	**2.607**	**2.592**	**2.571**	np

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

(a) Based on 1996 census data.

(b) Data under review.

(c) Household estimates based on trend.

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 Territories are detailed separately in the Key Figures on page 1 and are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

5 After each census (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

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

Net overseas migration

7 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 DIMIA. Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas

Net overseas migration continued

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>, 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. 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

8 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 in the process of administering Medicare.

CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

9 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 <www.abs.gov.au>.

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

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

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

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

11 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3230.0).

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

12 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION *continued*

population(as recorded in the 1996 census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3231.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

13 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 *Housebold Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (cat. no. 3229.0).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

14 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.

15 From July 1998 the DIMIA is able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents which was previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival or departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

16 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.

17 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

18 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.

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- AusStats — electronic data <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>
- *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—state and territory specific publications
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex*, cat. no. 3221.0—issued annually to 1994
- *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, cat. no. 3230.0
- *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006,* cat. no. 3231.0
- *Household Estimates, Australia,* cat. no. 3229.0
- Interstate Arrivals and Departures—from September quarter 1986, Dataset, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>. From the navigation bar select Statistics; Data Cubes; By Catalogue/Subject
- *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia, 2001*, cat. no. 2940.0
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia*, cat. no. 3310.0—includes data on the marital status of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Migration, Australia*, cat. no. 3412.0—includes data on the country of birth of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, cat. no. 3401.0—issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories*, cat. no. 3201.0
- *Population Projections, 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

21 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.

22 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.

23 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.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE *continued*

24 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).

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:

$P_{(t+1)} = P_{(t)} + B - D + NOM$, 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.

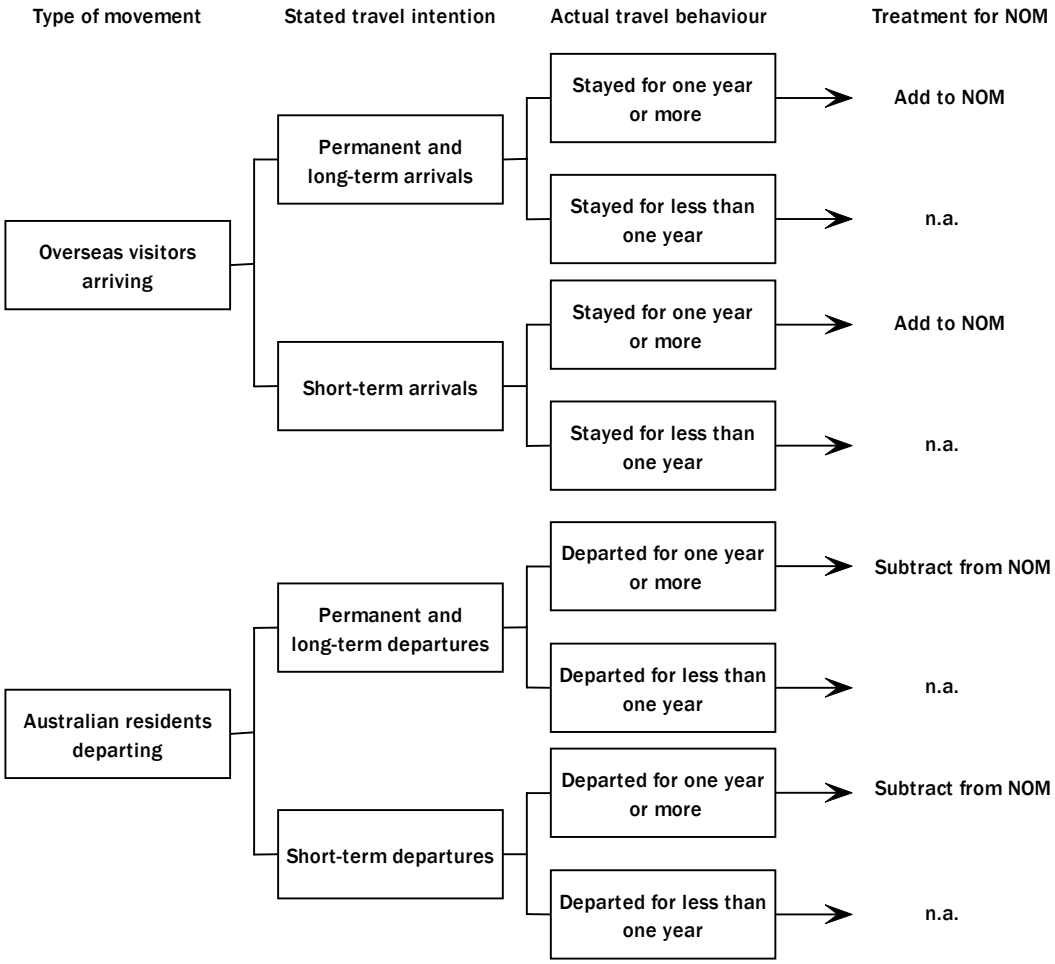
4 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia 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. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration 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 below 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

Migration Adjustment	*Treatment in adjusted estimates*
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 or 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)

Migration adjustments continued

- 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 2001-02 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 visitor departures and short-term resident departures).

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002

	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*
Period	%	%	%	%
2001				
September	70.6	49.2	4.1	3.7
December	69.3	47.8	3.6	3.7
2002				
March	71.3	52.3	4.1	4.1
June	69.0	48.7	3.5	3.2
Average	**70.0**	**49.5**	**3.8**	**3.7**

(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 June quarter 2003 and September quarter 2003 each assumed that, based on the 2001-02 evidence, 70.0% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 49.5% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months. These preliminary data are expected to be revised in the March 2004 and March 2005 issues, respectively, of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

17 Table 3 below shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the September quarter 2003 was calculated.

Migration adjustments continued

3.COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—September quarter 2003

	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
Initial category of movement	*no.*	*no.*	*%*	*no.*
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	28 688	. .	. .	28 688
Permanent departures	–14 012	. .	. .	–14 012
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	49 876	–34 934	70.0	14 942
Resident arrivals	23 125	. .	. .	23 125
Visitors departures	–20 278	. .	. .	–20 278
Residents departures	–20 022	9 908	49.5	–10 114
Short-term movement				
Visitors arrivals	1 163 359	44 376	3.8	44 376
Residents arrivals	909 028	. .	. .	. .
Visitors departures	1 141 142	. .	. .	. .
Residents departures	947 696	–34 603	3.7	–34 603
Net overseas migration	**47 377**	**–15 253**	. .	**32 124**

. . 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 above at paragraph 10, the state or 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 in 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 longer 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 24.8% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the September quarter 2003 intended to live in Victoria, 24.8% of the total migration adjustment (-3,783) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for September quarter 2003 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—September quarter 2003

Category of movement	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	39 802	25 221	17 078	4 343	11 759	751	776	1 957	101 689
Permanent and long-term departures	23 307	11 703	9 070	2 369	5 217	498	441	1 699	54 312
Migration adjustment	–5 970	–3 783	–2 562	–651	–1 764	–113	–116	–294	–15 253
Net overseas migration	**10 525**	**9 735**	**5 446**	**1 323**	**4 778**	**140**	**219**	**–36**	**32 124**

(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).

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 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 2001 to June quarter 2002. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2001-02.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES *continued*

5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2001–02

Initial category of movement	*Original estimate*	*Migration adjustment*(a)	*Adjusted estimate for revised NOM*
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	88 900	–4 487	84 413
Permanent departures	–48 241	2 382	–45 859
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	175 873	–128 059	47 814
Resident arrivals	88 598	. .	88 598
Visitors departures	–79 375	. .	–79 375
Residents departures	–92 071	46 942	–45 129
Short-term movement			
Visitors arrivals	4 768 294	182 494	182 494
Residents arrivals	3 344 976	. .	. .
Visitors departures	4 837 760	. .	. .
Residents departures	3 367 870	–122 400	–122 400
Net overseas migration	**133 684**	**–23 128**	**110 556**

. . 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—2001–02

Category of movement	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	144 441	83 181	60 711	13 781	38 645	2 731	2 597	7 256	353 371
Permanent and long-term departures	93 101	48 932	35 845	9 300	21 338	2 249	2 453	6 419	219 687
Migration adjustment	–6 929	–13 997	1 622	–1 683	–2 337	–175	511	–139	–23 128
Net overseas migration	**44 411**	**20 252**	**26 488**	**2 798**	**14 970**	**307**	**655**	**698**	**110 556**

(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 will also be discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia*, 2002-03 (cat. no. 3412.0), scheduled for release on 28 April 2004.

7. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS, September quarter 1996 to September quarter 2003

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 2002	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2002 - September 2003	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)(b)

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

(b) Estimates for the 2002-03 financial year will be revised in the March 2003 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), scheduled for release in September 2004.

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>.

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:

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

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:

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

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

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

Household estimate *continued*
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.

Local Government Area (LGA)
Local Government Areas (LGA) are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils and incorporated Community Government Councils (CGCs) where the CGC is of sufficient size and statistical significance. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), areas (A), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC) and municipalities (M). Further information concerning LGAs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Long-term arrivals
Long-term arrivals comprise:
- 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:
- 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. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration 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 plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

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).

Permanent arrivals (settlers)

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- 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).

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.

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.

Population projections

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.

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise:

- 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

Short-term departures comprise:

- 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

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:

- The *direct method* — 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 *indirect method* — 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.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence

State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population)
- the mother (birth collection)
- the deceased (death collection).

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

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 *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (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 *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (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 *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (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 *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate

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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