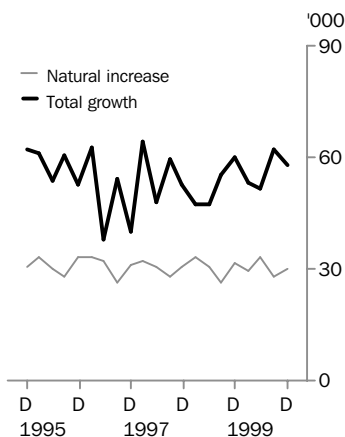




AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

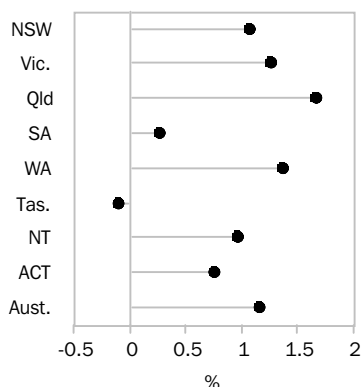
EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 7 JUNE 2001

Population growth



Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



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

DECEMBER QTR KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Dec Qtr 2000 '000	Change over previous year '000	%
New South Wales	6 502.6	69.0	1.1
Victoria	4 797.4	60.6	1.3
Queensland	3 597.2	60.9	1.7
South Australia	1 500.5	4.3	0.3
Western Australia	1 897.4	26.4	1.4
Tasmania	470.1	-0.6	-0.1
Northern Territory	196.3	2.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	312.4	2.4	0.8
Australia	19 277.1	225.1	1.2

DECEMBER QTR KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at December 2000 was 19,277,100 persons. The population increased by 225,100 persons since December 1999 and 58,000 persons since September 2000.
- Natural increase for the year ended December 2000 was 120,600 persons, a decline from 121,500 persons in the year ended December 1999.
- Preliminary net overseas migration was 104,500 persons in the year ended December 2000, compared with 88,400 in the year ended December 1999.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- For the year ended December 2000 Queensland recorded the highest growth rate (1.7%) while Tasmania's growth rate was negative (-0.1%). The national rate was 1.2%, higher than the rate for the year ended December 1999 (1.1%).

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Interstate migration 1999–2000—Queensland and Victoria were the only two States or Territories to have a net gain of persons from interstate migration during 1999–2000. Queensland had the largest gain.
- Permanent and long-term movement to Australia—In 1999–2000 net long-term movement overtook net permanent movement as the major contributor to net overseas migration. Prior to 1999–2000 permanent movement had made the highest contribution throughout the 20th Century.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

March 2001

20 September 2001

June 2001

13 December 2001

AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL POPULATION STATISTICS

Australian Historical Population Statistics (ABS Cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) was released on 26 April 2001 as an electronic product only in ABS's AusStats. It contains a wide range of time series demographic data in computer spreadsheet form going back, where possible, to the beginnings of European settlement of Australia. Statistics are included on population size and growth, population distribution, population age-sex structure, births, deaths, migration, marriages and divorces.

A total of 103 spreadsheets are provided in the initial release and a complete listing is on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Special arrangements were put in place to estimate net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000, and thereby enable production of State and Territory population estimates. Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas migration. DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and the ABS has yet to receive relevant data.

Estimates of net overseas migration for September and December Quarters 2000 are based upon a sample of passenger cards from persons arriving in and departing from Australia during the period August through December 2000, along with movement data supplied by DIMA. Further information is available in *Demography Working Paper 2001/1—Estimating July to December 2000 Net Overseas Migration*, available on the ABS Website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; ABS Demography Working Papers.

As category jumping data are not yet available for September and December Quarters 2000, preliminary category jumping has been set to zero.

All household estimates have been revised to incorporate a statistical smoothing technique which reduces volatility but retains the trend of the time series. Further information is available in *Demography Working Paper 2001/3—Improving Household Estimates*, available on <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; ABS Demography Working Papers.

FINAL DATA

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

Marriages and divorces data prior to March Quarter 2000 are final.

REVISED DATA

Household estimates for 1995 to 1999 have been revised.

PRELIMINARY DATA

All data from September Quarter 1999 are preliminary for ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration.

Marriages and divorces data are preliminary for all quarters in 2000.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

C O N T E N T S

		page
	Notes	2
EDITORIAL	Analyses and Comments	4
	Special article: Interstate migration 1999–2000	6
	Special article: Permanent and long-term migration to Australia	8
TABLES	<i>Population Change</i>	
	1 Population change, summary	10
	2 Population change, components	11
	3 Population change, rates	13
	<i>Estimated Resident Population</i>	
	4 Estimated resident population, States and Territories	14
	5 Estimated resident population, major population centres—at 30 June	16
	6 Estimated resident population, age groups—at 30 June	17
	7 Estimated resident population, age groups—at 30 June	19
	8 Estimated resident population, marital status—at 30 June	21
	9 Estimated resident population, birthplace—at 30 June	22
	10 Experimental estimated and projected Australian Indigenous population	23
	<i>Births and Deaths</i>	
	11 Births and total fertility rates	24
	12 Deaths and standardised death rates	25
	13 Infant deaths and infant mortality rates	26
	<i>Marriages and Divorces</i>	
	14 Marriages and crude marriage rates	27
	15 Divorces and crude divorce rates	28
	<i>Overseas Migration</i>	
	16 Components of net overseas migration	29
	17 Categories of overseas arrivals	30
	18 Categories of overseas departures	31
	19 Permanent (settler) arrivals, birthplace	32
	20 Permanent departures, birthplace	33
	21 Net permanent and long-term movement	34
	22 Category jumping	35
	<i>Interstate Migration</i>	
	23 Interstate migration	36
	<i>Estimated Resident Households</i>	
	24 Estimated resident households, household size—at 30 June	41
	25 Estimated resident households—at 30 June	42
FURTHER INFORMATION	Explanatory notes	43
	Glossary	47

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION	<p>The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at December 2000 was 19,277,100 persons, an increase of 225,100 persons since December 1999 and 58,000 persons since September 2000. The national growth rate during the 12 months ended December 2000 was 1.2%, higher than the growth rate for the preceding 12 months (1.1%). Just over half (54%) of this growth rate resulted from the excess of births over deaths with the balance from net overseas migration.</p>
COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE	<p>The two components contributing to change in the Australian population are natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement plus an adjustment for category jumping¹). During the 20th Century natural increase has consistently made a higher contribution to population growth than net overseas migration.</p>
Natural increase	<p>In the year ended December 2000 natural increase was 120,600 persons, a decrease of 900 persons on the number recorded in the year ended December 1999 (121,500). Births contributed 248,900 babies while deaths removed 128,300 people from the population. In the December Quarter 2000 natural increase was 29,900 persons, an 8% increase on September Quarter 2000 (27,800) and a 6% decrease on December Quarter 1999 (31,800).</p>
Net overseas migration	<p>Due to the unavailability of complete passenger card based overseas arrivals and departures data from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), September and December Quarters 2000 net overseas migration data have been estimated from a sample. Category jumping has been set to zero for the two quarters. For further information on the method of estimation please see 'changes in this issue' on the notes page of this publication.</p> <p>Preliminary net overseas migration increased by 18% (16,100 persons) from 88,400 in the year ended December 1999 to 104,500 in the year ended December 2000. Net overseas migration in the year ended December 2000, comprised 318,700 permanent and long-term arrivals, 203,400 permanent and long-term departures and for the first six months of the year 2000 a preliminary estimate of -10,800 category jumpers.</p> <p>For the second successive calendar year net long-term movement (63,200 in the year ended December 2000) made a higher contribution to net overseas migration than net permanent movement (52,100 in the year ended December 2000). Prior to the year ended December 1999 net permanent movement had, during the whole of the 20th Century, made the highest contribution to net overseas migration.</p> <p>In the December Quarter 2000 preliminary net overseas migration was 28,100 persons, an 18% decrease on September Quarter 2000 (34,300) and a less than 1% increase on December Quarter 1999 (28,000).</p>
POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA'S STATES AND TERRITORIES	<p>The population of Australia's States and Territories at December 2000 was as follows: New South Wales 6,502,600, Victoria 4,797,400, Queensland 3,597,200, South Australia 1,500,500, Western Australia 1,897,400, Tasmania 470,100, Northern Territory 196,300, and the Australian Capital Territory 312,400.</p>
INTERSTATE MIGRATION	<p>While natural increase and net overseas migration affect the population growth of Australia's States and Territories these populations are also influenced by interstate migration. Historically, mobility in Australia has been high and volatile. Interstate migration in Australia is unrestricted and because of the large numbers involved it has a profound impact of the growth and distribution of population in the States and Territories.</p>

¹ Category jumping relates to those persons who change their travel arrangements from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

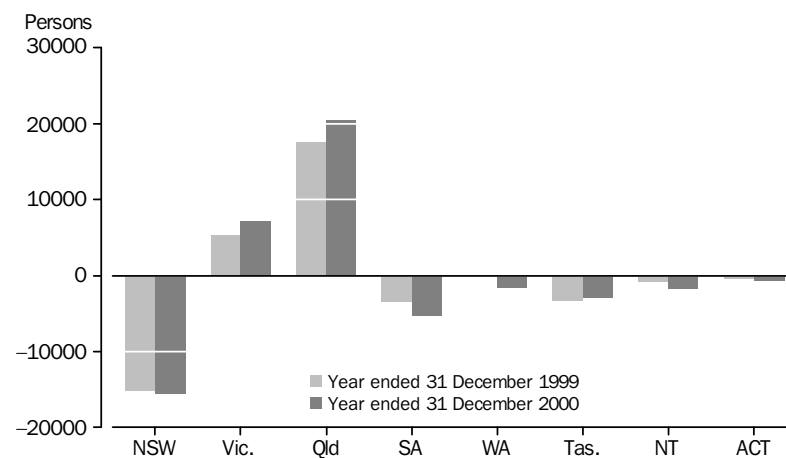
Net interstate migration,
States and Territories

With the exception of Queensland and Victoria all States and Territories recorded net interstate migration losses during the year ended December 2000. Queensland gained 20,500 persons and Victoria gained 7,100 persons. Losses recorded were New South Wales 15,600, South Australia 5,200, Western Australia 1,600, Tasmania 2,900, the Northern Territory 1,600 and the Australian Capital Territory 600.

With the exception of the Australian Capital Territory the pattern for December Quarter 2000 was similar to the year ended December 2000 with all States and Territories other than Queensland and Victoria losing population through net interstate migration. The Australian Capital Territory recorded an annual loss (600) for the year ended December 2000 but a gain (100) for the December Quarter 2000.

Net interstate migration levels in the two years ended December 1999 and 2000 show that most States and Territories recording losses increased their loss (New South Wales, South Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory). While Tasmania also recorded a loss in both years the loss was less in the year ended December 2000 than in the year ended December 1999. Western Australia went from a small gain in the year ended December 1999 to a loss in the year ended December 2000. The States which gained population from net interstate migration, Victoria and Queensland, increased their gain over the same period.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and Territories



HOUSEHOLDS AND PEOPLE

There were 7,249,900 households in Australia at June 2000, an increase of 123,400 or 2% since June 1999 and 582,200 or 9% since June 1995. About 25% (1,780,900) of total households were formed by single persons, 31% (2,245,300) by two persons 15 years or over and 4% (282,200) were formed by one person 15 years and over and persons under 15. The proportion of households that were single person households rose by 2 percentage points from June 1995.

At June 2000 the majority of households 70% (5,077,200) had no children under 15 years, 13% (906,600) had one child and another 17% (1,266,100) had two or more children. The proportions at June 1995 were similar, 68%, 13% and 19%, respectively. The resident population of occupied private dwellings at June 2000 was 18.8 million. This equates to an average household size of 2.6 persons per household. At June 1995 the average household size was 2.7 persons.

SPECIAL ARTICLE

INTERSTATE MIGRATION 1999–2000

The movement of people across States and Territories is an important determinant of Australia's population distribution. Historically, mobility in Australia has been high. Of the components of population change at the State and Territory level — births, deaths, net interstate migration and net overseas migration — the net interstate migration has been the most volatile. Interstate migration is unrestricted and, because of the large numbers involved, it has a profound impact on the growth and distribution of population in the States and Territories.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Queensland and Victoria were the only two States or Territories to have a net gain of persons from interstate migration during 1999–2000. All other States and Territories experienced a net loss. For Western Australia this was the fourth time since 1971–72 that a loss was recorded.

Queensland experienced the largest net interstate inflow of persons of any State or Territory in 1999–2000. Compared with the previous year, Queensland's net interstate migration gain increased 10%. This broke the downward trend that Queensland had been experiencing since its record net inflow during 1992–93 (49,200).

Victoria, for the third year running, experienced a net interstate migration gain. The 1999–2000 inflow was an increase of 69% on the previous year. This is a vast contrast to the previous net interstate losses recorded since 1971–72 which peaked during 1993–94. It is possible that these interstate migrants to Victoria are previous departees from this State who are returning to a more stable economy following the recession of the early 1990s. An October 1999 survey on the mobility of the population in Victoria found that 54% of interstate movers cited employment reasons as their main reason for moving into Victoria, followed by accessibility reasons¹ (31%).

Western Australia's net interstate migration outflow was small. New South Wales (9%) and South Australia (66%) had increased loss of persons due to interstate migration outflow in 1999–2000 compared with 1998–99. All other States and Territories had a net interstate migration outflow, but at a reduced level to the previous year.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, 1989–90 TO 1999–2000

STATE OR TERRITORY.....

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total movers
1989–1990	-35 983	-7 829	38 102	-252	3 012	2 790	-1 170	1 330	347 642
1990–1991	-17 206	-14 853	29 709	1 545	-1 791	816	-1 152	2 932	330 584
1991–1992	-13 807	-18 427	34 099	-658	-1 314	-289	-969	1 365	332 487
1992–1993	-17 535	-25 388	49 162	-5 210	-152	-1 494	-699	1 316	371 282
1993–1994	-12 180	-29 195	44 936	-3 978	3 825	-2 107	-875	-426	329 560
1994–1995	-13 478	-22 020	40 225	-7 070	5 101	-2 656	384	-486	359 032
1995–1996	-14 770	-12 801	32 615	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	-656	349 395
1996–1997	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	373 919
1997–1998	-13 543	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	-439	-2 697	363 714
1998–1999	-14 315	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	-917	-1 213	358 422
1999–2000	-15 586	6 713	19 012	-4 773	-684	-2 972	-871	-839	367 390

¹ Includes 'education', 'be close to family and friends', and 'better lifestyle' responses. Source: ABS, *Population Mobility, Victoria, October 1999* (Cat. no. 3237.2).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION
continued

During 1999–2000, 367,400 people are estimated to have moved interstate, 3% more than in the previous financial year, 6% more than ten years ago and 47% more than twenty years ago. This contributed to a population turnover (the sum of interstate arrivals and departures and all permanent and long-term overseas arrivals and departures expressed as a proportion of the resident population)¹ due to interstate migration, of 3.9% for Australia. For the States and Territories the turnover was 3.2% for New South Wales, 2.9% for Victoria, 5.0% for Queensland, 3.9% for South Australia, 3.4% for Western Australia, 5.6% for Tasmania, 17.3% for the Northern Territory and 12.8% for the Australian Capital Territory in 1999–2000.

POPULATION FLOWS

Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for interstate arrivals during 1999–2000 (96,800), followed by New South Wales (93,000), Victoria (71,700) and Western Australia (31,500). New South Wales was the State with the largest number of interstate departures (108,600), followed by Queensland (77,800), Victoria (65,000) and Western Australia (32,200).

The most popular moves were again to or from Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The highest interstate flow was from New South Wales to Queensland (50,800 persons), followed by a flow from Queensland to New South Wales (37,300 persons) and from New South Wales to Victoria (25,800 persons). The movement between Queensland and New South Wales resulted in the largest net gain of 13,500 persons to the population of Queensland. The movement between New South Wales and Victoria resulted in the second largest net gain of 2,700 persons to the population of Victoria.

Compared to their population size, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory experienced large population flows. However, because the inflows are roughly the same as the outflows, their net interstate migration remains small. In the Northern Territory, with an estimated total population of 195,500 at June 2000, there were 16,300 interstate arrivals and 17,100 interstate departures during 1999–2000 resulting in a net interstate migration loss of 870 people. In the Australian Capital Territory, with a population of 310,800 at June 2000, there were 19,400 arrivals and 20,200 departures resulting in a net interstate migration loss of 840 people.

AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE
MIGRANTS

The most mobile people are young adults, aged 25–29 years and the surrounding ages. Of people who moved during 1999–2000, 38% were aged 20–34 years. From the ages of 25–29 years the proportion of people moving interstate decreased as age increased.

In 1999–2000 the median age of all interstate movers was 27.6 years. The Northern Territory (26.0 years) and the Australian Capital Territory (26.2 years) had the youngest median age of interstate arrivals. Tasmania (28.8 years) and Queensland (28.4 years) had the oldest median age of interstate arrivals with 18% and 16%, respectively, of their interstate arrivals over the age of 50. In these two States, as well as in South Australia, the median age of arrivals was higher than the median age of departures.

Tasmania had the lowest median age for interstate departures (26.0), with close to 70% of their departures aged under 35 years. Victoria (28.2 years) and New South Wales (27.9 years) had the oldest median age of interstate departures with 14% and 15%, respectively, of their departures aged over 50.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information about interstate migration and overseas migration is available in *Migration, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3412.0) released on 15 March 2001.

¹ Martin Bell, *Internal Migration in Australia 1986–91: Overview report*, AGPS, Canberra, 1995, p120.

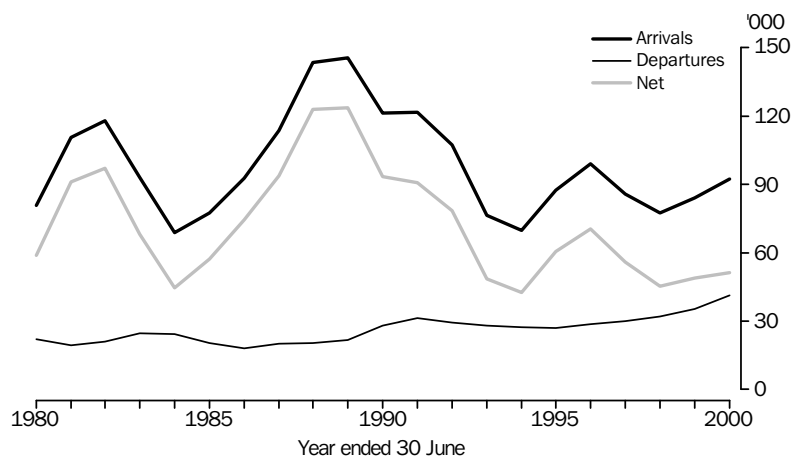
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT TO AUSTRALIA

Each year Australia's population increases through net overseas migration (the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures, with an adjustment for category jumping) and natural increase (the excess of births over deaths). Based on birth and death rates assumed for the future, natural increase is projected to decline over the coming years, with deaths exceeding births somewhere between 2033 and 2046 (*Population Projections, Australia, 1999–2101* (Cat. no. 3222.0)). From that time, net overseas migration gains will become the only source of any continued population growth. In 1999–2000, net overseas migration comprised gains of 51,200 people through net permanent movement and 56,100 people through net long-term movement, and a loss of 8,200 people through category jumping.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

Until 1999–2000, at least half of Australia's annual net overseas migration gains have stemmed from net permanent movement. Net long-term movement overtook net permanent movement for the first time during 1999–2000. Over the last 20 years Australia has gained, on average, 99,300 permanent settlers each year, ranging from a high of 145,300 in 1989 to a low of 68,800 in 1984. These gains have been partially offset by an average annual loss of 26,400 permanent departures over the same period.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT



In recent years, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have been the major countries of birth for permanent migrants (24% and 10% of all permanent migrants, respectively, in 1999–2000). This reflects both the ease of travel between New Zealand and Australia under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement (which does not require immigrants to hold an Australian visa), and the established history of immigration from the United Kingdom to Australia, which has resulted in the United Kingdom-born being the largest overseas-born group in the population (6% of the total population at June 2000).

Permanent migration to Australia is largely regulated by the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs (accounting for almost two-thirds of all permanent arrivals during 1999–2000). As a result, Government policy has considerable influence over the number and composition of permanent settlers to Australia each year. Recent government emphasis on the economic benefits of skilled migrants has seen an increase in the proportion of settlers arriving on Skill Migration visas (62% of all Migration Program arrivals in 1999–2000, compared with around 20% during the mid-1980s). This increase is partially attributable to the introduction of a new Skill category in 1997–98 which replaced the Concessional Family category.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT *continued* Overall, of all settlers in 1999–2000 aged 15 years and over, just over two-thirds (68%) stated an occupation on arrival. Of those who had an occupation, 36% were Professionals, 13% were Tradespersons and related workers, 12% were Managers and administrators and a further 12% were Intermediate production and transport workers. Permanent arrivals tend to have a younger age structure than the population as a whole. In 1999–2000, permanent arrivals had a median age of 28.0 years, compared with a median age of 35.2 years for the total population at June 2000. This is not surprising given the age criteria factored into many of the government's Migration Program visa categories which favour younger migrants.

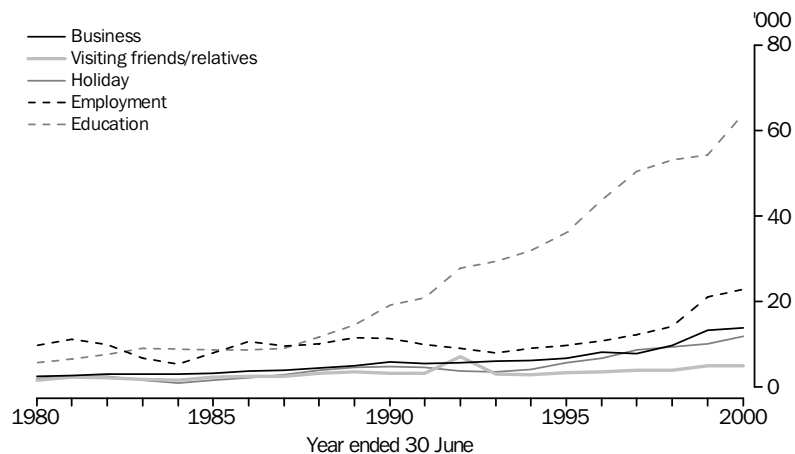
In 1999–2000, there were more female than male settler arrivals, with a sex ratio of 97 males to every 100 females. Settlers were predominantly male in the early 1980s and predominantly female from 1986–87. Over the past 20 years, the sex ratio has ranged from a high of 109 in 1980–81 to a low of 83 in 1995–96.

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

Over the past 20 years, the number of long-term visitor arrivals has increased nearly four-fold, from just 27,300 in 1983–84 to the 1999–2000 high of 133,200. While just over half of all long-term visitor arrivals during 1999–2000 had been born in the three Asian regions, the United Kingdom (14%), Indonesia (6%) and China (6%) were the main individual countries of birth.

Almost half (48%) of all long-term visitor arrivals in 1999–2000 came for education purposes, and a further 28% came for either business or employment reasons. The majority of long-term visitor arrivals from the three Asian regions came for education (75% of all long-term Asian arrivals).

LONG-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Main Reason for Journey



As with permanent arrivals, long-term visitors tended to be younger than the population as a whole (a median age of 24.7 years in 1999–2000). This largely reflects the high number of international students among visitor arrivals, who have the youngest median age of all long-term visitor arrivals (21.8 years).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional analysis and data are available in *Migration, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 3412.0) released on 15 March 2001.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE.....						POPULATION.....		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net permanent and long-term movement '000	Category jumping '000	Net overseas migration '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year '000	Growth on previous year %
1994-1995	258.2	126.2	132.0	93.0	-12.9	80.1	18 071.8	217.0	1.22
1995-1996	250.4	126.4	124.0	109.7	-5.5	104.1	18 310.7	239.0	1.32
1996-1997	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18 524.2	213.4	1.17
1997-1998	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	7.2	86.4	18 730.4	206.2	1.11
1998-1999	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	-11.4	85.1	18 937.2	206.8	1.10
1999-2000	248.5	127.7	120.8	107.3	-8.2	99.1	19 157.0	219.8	1.16
1995	254.9	125.1	129.8	104.6	2.3	106.9	18 196.1	244.6	1.36
1996	252.9	128.2	124.7	103.1	-5.6	97.4	18 423.6	227.5	1.25
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	83.7	-11.3	72.4	18 618.3	194.7	1.06
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	14.3	103.1	18 842.2	223.9	1.20
1999	250.7	129.3	121.5	104.2	-15.9	88.4	19 052.0	209.8	1.11
2000	248.9	128.3	120.6	115.3	n.y.a.	104.5	19 277.1	225.1	1.18
1999									
March	62.0	28.8	33.2	35.1	-21.0	14.1	18 889.5	207.2	1.11
June	62.5	32.2	30.3	14.8	2.5	17.3	18 937.2	206.8	1.10
September	62.5	36.4	26.2	29.7	-0.8	28.9	18 992.3	202.6	1.08
December	63.6	31.9	31.8	24.6	3.4	28.0	19 052.0	209.8	1.11
2000									
March	58.8	29.2	29.7	37.4	-13.7	23.7	19 105.4	215.9	1.14
June	63.5	30.3	33.2	15.5	2.9	18.4	19 157.0	219.9	1.16
September	63.7	35.9	27.8	34.3	n.y.a.	34.3	19 219.1	226.8	1.19
December	62.8	32.9	29.9	28.1	n.y.a.	28.1	19 277.1	225.1	1.18

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NATURAL INCREASE									
1994-1995	42 687	31 346	26 047	7 953	14 794	2 976	2 882	3 250	131 978
1995-1996	40 352	28 497	25 290	7 500	13 953	2 521	2 829	3 062	124 038
1996-1997	42 740	28 662	25 580	6 951	14 158	2 444	2 733	3 043	126 362
1997-1998	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	119 850
1998-1999	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	121 687
1999-2000	41 708	26 801	24 188	6 546	14 011	2 161	2 728	2 641	120 815
1999									
March	10 722	7 680	6 817	2 100	3 688	680	742	759	33 194
June	10 055	6 385	6 117	1 652	3 855	713	801	721	30 302
September	8 127	6 218	5 176	1 515	3 355	520	610	648	26 180
December	13 411	6 334	5 554	1 540	3 197	462	609	660	31 774
2000									
March	7 635	7 213	6 819	1 998	3 930	648	734	700	29 682
June	12 535	7 036	6 639	1 493	3 529	531	775	633	33 179
September	9 191	6 230	6 150	1 121	3 308	451	637	699	27 794
December	11 606	6 164	5 268	1 490	3 653	364	627	738	29 920
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1994-1995	35 952	19 295	10 580	2 883	10 508	310	467	130	80 125
1995-1996	48 045	25 692	13 051	3 653	12 339	398	569	390	104 137
1996-1997	37 291	21 080	12 622	3 104	12 267	252	541	-76	87 079
1997-1998	34 899	20 801	13 800	3 390	12 834	84	644	-90	86 354
1998-1999	36 942	21 602	11 744	2 108	12 157	114	955	-481	85 120
1999-2000	40 630	24 752	16 276	3 453	12 947	384	882	-258	99 056
1999									
March	5 491	4 547	2 116	67	2 260	-226	77	-214	14 099
June	9 172	2 903	2 624	229	2 596	-180	270	-293	17 326
September	10 917	7 369	3 784	992	5 412	175	422	-128	28 939
December	12 334	5 851	6 008	1 643	1 928	244	195	-216	27 988
2000									
March	8 385	7 863	3 149	662	3 492	6	78	67	23 699
June	8 994	3 669	3 335	156	2 115	-41	187	19	18 430
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	34 295
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	2	28 058

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
1994-1995	-13 478	-22 020	40 224	-7 069	5 101	-2 656	384	- 486	0
1995-1996	-14 770	-12 800	32 614	-6 192	4 066	-2 590	328	- 656	0
1996-1997	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	0
1997-1998	-13 542	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	- 439	-2 698	0
1998-1999	-14 315	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	- 917	-1 213	0
1999-2000	-15 586	6 713	19 012	-4 773	- 684	-2 972	- 871	- 839	0
1999									
March	-3 218	884	3 816	- 682	431	- 951	- 166	- 114	0
June	-4 044	1 109	4 860	- 864	36	- 785	- 354	42	0
September	-3 262	1 015	4 177	- 600	- 107	- 675	- 357	- 191	0
December	-4 658	2 340	4 732	-1 291	- 350	- 780	94	- 87	0
2000									
March	-3 909	1 903	5 272	-1 735	- 300	- 776	- 463	8	0
June	-3 757	1 455	4 831	-1 147	73	- 741	- 145	- 569	0
September	-3 517	1 836	4 573	-1 030	- 568	- 742	- 390	- 162	0
December	-4 394	1 879	5 783	-1 308	- 755	- 660	- 643	98	0
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)									
1994-1995	66 791	29 817	77 996	3 291	30 778	734	4 177	3 319	217 020
1995-1996	77 747	42 768	73 581	4 824	31 469	770	4 291	3 446	238 956
1996-1997	68 056	45 055	58 381	5 427	32 614	- 965	5 064	- 240	213 441
1997-1998	60 731	49 727	56 406	6 738	31 275	-1 778	3 030	46	206 204
1998-1999	63 188	52 653	53 404	5 990	28 441	- 897	2 787	1 238	206 807
1999-2000	66 752	58 266	59 476	5 226	26 274	- 427	2 739	1 544	219 871
1999									
March	12 995	13 111	12 749	1 485	6 379	- 497	653	431	47 293
June	15 183	10 397	13 601	1 017	6 487	- 252	717	470	47 628
September	15 782	14 602	13 137	1 907	8 660	20	675	329	55 119
December	21 087	14 525	16 294	1 892	4 775	- 74	898	357	59 762
2000									
March	12 111	16 979	15 240	925	7 122	- 122	349	775	53 381
June	17 772	12 160	14 805	502	5 717	- 251	817	83	51 609
September	20 001	17 040	15 278	1 015	7 670	- 224	595	707	62 089
December	19 159	14 470	15 568	1 842	5 851	- 10	250	838	57 978

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Rates

Financial year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE									
1994-1995	0.70	0.70	0.82	0.54	0.87	0.63	1.66	1.08	0.74
1995-1996	0.66	0.63	0.77	0.51	0.80	0.53	1.59	1.00	0.69
1996-1997	0.69	0.63	0.77	0.47	0.80	0.52	1.50	0.99	0.69
1997-1998	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	0.65
1998-1999	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.79	0.56	1.45	0.95	0.65
1999-2000	0.65	0.57	0.69	0.44	0.75	0.46	1.42	0.85	0.64
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1994-1995	0.59	0.43	0.33	0.20	0.62	0.07	0.27	0.04	0.45
1995-1996	0.78	0.57	0.40	0.25	0.71	0.08	0.32	0.13	0.58
1996-1997	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.21	0.69	0.05	0.30	-0.02	0.48
1997-1998	0.56	0.45	0.41	0.23	0.71	0.02	0.34	-0.03	0.47
1998-1999	0.58	0.46	0.34	0.14	0.66	0.02	0.50	-0.16	0.45
1999-2000	0.64	0.53	0.46	0.23	0.70	0.08	0.45	-0.08	0.52
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
1994-1995	-0.22	-0.49	1.26	-0.48	0.30	-0.56	0.22	-0.16	0.00
1995-1996	-0.24	-0.28	1.00	-0.42	0.23	-0.55	0.18	-0.22	0.00
1996-1997	-0.19	-0.10	0.60	-0.31	0.35	-0.77	0.98	-1.04	0.00
1997-1998	-0.22	0.03	0.53	-0.22	0.26	-0.84	-0.23	-0.88	0.00
1998-1999	-0.23	0.09	0.50	-0.19	0.10	-0.78	-0.48	-0.39	0.00
1999-2000	-0.24	0.14	0.54	-0.32	-0.04	-0.63	-0.46	-0.27	0.00
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)									
1994-1995	1.10	0.66	2.45	0.22	1.81	0.16	2.41	1.10	1.22
1995-1996	1.27	0.95	2.25	0.33	1.82	0.16	2.42	1.13	1.32
1996-1997	1.10	0.99	1.75	0.37	1.85	-0.20	2.78	-0.08	1.17
1997-1998	0.97	1.08	1.66	0.46	1.74	-0.38	1.62	0.01	1.11
1998-1999	1.00	1.13	1.55	0.40	1.55	-0.19	1.47	0.40	1.10
1999-2000	1.04	1.24	1.70	0.35	1.41	-0.09	1.42	0.50	1.16

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and Territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
1994–1995	3 044 428	2 233 428	1 636 329	727 064	871 963	234 048	93 264	151 454	8 993 604
1995–1996	3 081 044	2 252 649	1 673 040	729 149	887 577	234 302	95 668	152 953	9 108 055
1996–1997	3 114 709	2 275 172	1 701 396	731 842	904 382	233 661	98 384	152 970	9 214 210
1997–1998	3 146 345	2 301 029	1 728 948	735 056	920 549	232 604	100 257	153 402	9 319 897
1998–1999	3 179 227	2 328 131	1 755 147	737 893	935 288	231 976	101 896	154 051	9 425 310
1999–2000	3 214 585	2 358 884	1 783 744	740 595	948 636	231 529	103 348	154 782	9 537 815
1995	3 064 014	2 243 276	1 655 471	727 814	879 564	234 220	94 866	151 850	9 052 732
1996	3 098 883	2 263 984	1 687 647	730 098	896 075	234 117	97 183	153 292	9 162 964
1997	3 128 967	2 286 347	1 714 917	733 027	911 349	233 207	99 298	152 737	9 261 552
1998	3 164 517	2 315 603	1 742 186	736 602	928 394	232 437	101 041	153 566	9 376 059
1999	3 198 497	2 343 204	1 769 098	739 734	941 923	231 799	102 860	154 493	9 483 318
2000	3 235 324	2 375 484	1 798 143	741 924	955 263	231 262	103 722	155 580	9 598 423
1999									
March	3 171 030	2 322 668	1 748 643	737 307	931 906	232 160	101 405	153 886	9 400 703
June	3 179 227	2 328 131	1 755 147	737 893	935 288	231 976	101 896	154 051	9 425 310
September	3 187 790	2 335 959	1 761 318	738 833	939 464	231 956	102 289	154 308	9 453 624
December	3 198 497	2 343 204	1 769 098	739 734	941 923	231 799	102 860	154 493	9 483 318
2000									
March	3 205 044	2 352 336	1 776 571	740 217	945 608	231 690	103 041	154 798	9 511 013
June	3 214 585	2 358 884	1 783 744	740 595	948 636	231 529	103 348	154 782	9 537 815
September	3 225 456	2 368 043	1 790 941	741 043	952 341	231 335	103 635	155 230	9 569 739
December	3 235 324	2 375 484	1 798 143	741 924	955 263	231 262	103 722	155 580	9 598 423
FEMALES									
1994–1995	3 082 553	2 283 959	1 628 780	742 365	861 824	239 625	84 288	153 351	9 078 154
1995–1996	3 123 684	2 307 506	1 665 650	745 104	877 679	240 141	86 175	155 298	9 202 659
1996–1997	3 158 075	2 330 038	1 695 675	747 838	893 488	239 817	88 523	155 041	9 309 945
1997–1998	3 187 170	2 353 908	1 724 529	751 362	908 596	239 096	89 680	154 655	9 410 462
1998–1999	3 217 476	2 379 459	1 751 734	754 515	922 298	238 827	90 828	155 244	9 511 856
1999–2000	3 248 870	2 406 972	1 782 613	757 039	935 224	238 847	92 115	156 057	9 619 222
1995	3 104 806	2 296 520	1 647 881	743 431	869 755	239 916	85 613	153 972	9 143 322
1996	3 143 051	2 319 461	1 681 515	746 480	885 793	240 119	87 398	155 398	9 260 652
1997	3 171 503	2 341 052	1 710 196	749 405	900 247	239 411	89 035	154 470	9 356 770
1998	3 204 008	2 368 479	1 738 345	753 304	916 326	239 115	90 313	154 828	9 466 186
1999	3 235 075	2 393 513	1 767 214	756 473	929 098	238 950	91 437	155 488	9 568 729
2000	3 267 291	2 421 882	1 799 060	758 567	942 118	238 880	92 586	156 804	9 678 681
1999									
March	3 210 490	2 374 525	1 744 637	754 084	919 193	238 895	90 602	154 939	9 488 835
June	3 217 476	2 379 459	1 751 734	754 515	922 298	238 827	90 828	155 244	9 511 856
September	3 224 695	2 386 233	1 758 700	755 482	926 782	238 867	91 110	155 316	9 538 661
December	3 235 075	2 393 513	1 767 214	756 473	929 098	238 950	91 437	155 488	9 568 729
2000									
March	3 240 639	2 401 360	1 774 981	756 915	932 535	238 937	91 605	155 958	9 594 415
June	3 248 870	2 406 972	1 782 613	757 039	935 224	238 847	92 115	156 057	9 619 222
September	3 258 000	2 414 853	1 790 694	757 606	939 189	238 817	92 423	156 316	9 649 387
December	3 267 291	2 421 882	1 799 060	758 567	942 118	238 880	92 586	156 804	9 678 681

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and Territories *continued*

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
1994–1995	6 126 981	4 517 387	3 265 109	1 469 429	1 733 787	473 673	177 552	304 805	18 071 758
1995–1996	6 204 728	4 560 155	3 338 690	1 474 253	1 765 256	474 443	181 843	308 251	18 310 714
1996–1997	6 272 784	4 605 210	3 397 071	1 479 680	1 797 870	473 478	186 907	308 011	18 524 155
1997–1998	6 333 515	4 654 937	3 453 477	1 486 418	1 829 145	471 700	189 937	308 057	18 730 359
1998–1999	6 396 703	4 707 590	3 506 881	1 492 408	1 857 586	470 803	192 724	309 295	18 937 166
1999–2000	6 463 455	4 765 856	3 566 357	1 497 634	1 883 860	470 376	195 463	310 839	19 157 037
1995	6 168 820	4 539 796	3 303 352	1 471 245	1 749 319	474 136	180 479	305 822	18 196 054
1996	6 241 934	4 583 445	3 369 162	1 476 578	1 781 868	474 236	184 581	308 690	18 423 616
1997	6 300 470	4 627 399	3 425 113	1 482 432	1 811 596	472 618	188 333	307 207	18 618 322
1998	6 368 525	4 684 082	3 480 531	1 489 906	1 844 720	471 552	191 354	308 394	18 842 245
1999	6 433 572	4 736 717	3 536 312	1 496 207	1 871 021	470 749	194 297	309 981	19 052 047
2000	6 502 615	4 797 366	3 597 203	1 500 491	1 897 381	470 142	196 308	312 384	19 277 104
1999									
March	6 381 520	4 697 193	3 493 280	1 491 391	1 851 099	471 055	192 007	308 825	18 889 538
June	6 396 703	4 707 590	3 506 881	1 492 408	1 857 586	470 803	192 724	309 295	18 937 166
September	6 412 485	4 722 192	3 520 018	1 494 315	1 866 246	470 823	193 399	309 624	18 992 285
December	6 433 572	4 736 717	3 536 312	1 496 207	1 871 021	470 749	194 297	309 981	19 052 047
2000									
March	6 445 683	4 753 696	3 551 552	1 497 132	1 878 143	470 627	194 646	310 756	19 105 428
June	6 463 455	4 765 856	3 566 357	1 497 634	1 883 860	470 376	195 463	310 839	19 157 037
September	6 483 456	4 782 896	3 581 635	1 498 649	1 891 530	470 152	196 058	311 546	19 219 126
December	6 502 615	4 797 366	3 597 203	1 500 491	1 897 381	470 142	196 308	312 384	19 277 104

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Major Population Centres(a)—at 30 June

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

OTHER

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

(a) Based on 2000 Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

(c) Statistical Subdivision.

(d) Statistical Local Area.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—at 30 June 2000

Age	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
MALES									
0-4	220 936	156 027	123 262	47 298	65 193	15 706	9 062	10 522	648 118
5-9	228 301	166 259	132 138	50 505	68 381	17 314	9 071	11 014	683 142
10-14	225 495	163 942	131 001	51 545	71 015	17 599	8 196	11 068	680 034
15-19	227 993	166 534	134 865	52 158	71 026	17 583	7 637	12 749	690 697
20-24	227 690	176 790	129 519	50 649	72 181	15 056	8 958	14 322	695 242
25-29	249 134	187 923	137 885	53 582	75 269	14 892	10 454	13 063	742 348
30-34	238 186	180 907	129 860	53 507	71 256	15 142	9 524	11 828	710 358
35-39	254 311	184 884	137 060	57 030	75 272	17 371	9 016	12 037	747 138
40-44	243 461	177 393	133 408	56 182	73 698	17 706	7 964	11 643	721 592
45-49	224 517	163 166	126 040	52 729	68 838	16 683	7 030	11 409	670 566
50-54	211 944	153 237	119 686	50 261	63 198	15 760	6 157	11 089	631 471
55-59	165 310	118 919	92 659	38 928	46 943	12 490	4 227	7 375	486 910
60-64	134 635	97 629	72 632	31 930	36 755	10 307	2 523	5 253	391 716
65-69	114 722	84 084	58 770	28 174	29 752	8 956	1 490	4 058	330 029
70-74	102 718	75 182	51 628	26 931	25 369	7 910	1 052	3 126	293 923
75-79	77 115	55 605	38 252	20 514	18 237	5 750	530	2 366	218 376
80-84	41 630	29 650	21 153	11 156	9 512	3 230	249	1 178	117 764
85 and over	26 487	20 753	13 926	7 516	6 741	2 074	208	682	78 391
All ages	3 214 585	2 358 884	1 783 744	740 595	948 636	231 529	103 348	154 782	9 537 815
FEMALES									
0-4	210 256	146 704	117 643	45 204	61 396	14 938	8 512	10 263	615 018
5-9	216 797	157 688	125 518	48 158	64 600	16 422	8 383	10 518	648 248
10-14	214 926	156 604	123 872	48 754	67 246	16 801	7 633	10 682	646 703
15-19	216 926	160 266	127 713	49 937	67 398	17 107	7 064	11 513	658 054
20-24	219 675	169 084	125 252	47 967	68 456	14 481	7 799	13 098	665 870
25-29	249 536	185 659	136 601	51 285	71 540	15 618	9 311	13 083	732 731
30-34	238 375	183 803	130 471	52 484	69 704	16 051	8 883	12 192	712 112
35-39	251 920	186 868	139 899	57 402	74 309	18 063	8 106	12 420	749 160
40-44	242 167	179 784	134 061	57 104	72 815	18 109	7 074	12 411	723 665
45-49	223 329	167 095	124 620	53 879	67 889	16 921	6 171	12 054	672 070
50-54	204 497	153 231	114 893	50 427	59 101	15 570	4 964	10 849	613 596
55-59	160 372	117 426	88 149	38 990	43 881	12 242	3 121	7 324	471 555
60-64	133 959	99 229	69 251	33 027	35 669	10 496	1 848	5 184	388 689
65-69	120 444	89 378	59 690	30 082	30 600	9 421	1 226	4 079	344 928
70-74	116 888	85 998	56 170	30 309	27 727	8 775	861	3 680	330 421
75-79	101 835	74 713	48 188	27 390	22 957	7 834	529	3 219	286 669
80-84	66 365	47 669	31 679	17 713	14 969	5 247	336	1 915	185 896
85 and over	60 603	45 773	28 943	16 927	14 967	4 751	294	1 573	173 837
All ages	3 248 870	2 406 972	1 782 613	757 039	935 224	238 847	92 115	156 057	9 619 222

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age Groups—at 30 June 2000 *continued*

Age	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0-4	431 192	302 731	240 905	92 502	126 589	30 644	17 574	20 785	1 263 136
5-9	445 098	323 947	257 656	98 663	132 981	33 736	17 454	21 532	1 331 390
10-14	440 421	320 546	254 873	100 299	138 261	34 400	15 829	21 750	1 326 737
15-19	444 919	326 800	262 578	102 095	138 424	34 690	14 701	24 262	1 348 751
20-24	447 365	345 874	254 771	98 616	140 637	29 537	16 757	27 420	1 361 112
25-29	498 670	373 582	274 486	104 867	146 809	30 510	19 765	26 146	1 475 079
30-34	476 561	364 710	260 331	105 991	140 960	31 193	18 407	24 020	1 422 470
35-39	506 231	371 752	276 959	114 432	149 581	35 434	17 122	24 457	1 496 298
40-44	485 628	357 177	267 469	113 286	146 513	35 815	15 038	24 054	1 445 257
45-49	447 846	330 261	250 660	106 608	136 727	33 604	13 201	23 463	1 342 636
50-54	416 441	306 468	234 579	100 688	122 299	31 330	11 121	21 938	1 245 067
55-59	325 682	236 345	180 808	77 918	90 824	24 732	7 348	14 699	958 465
60-64	268 594	196 858	141 883	64 957	72 424	20 803	4 371	10 437	780 405
65-69	235 166	173 462	118 460	58 256	60 352	18 377	2 716	8 137	674 957
70-74	219 606	161 180	107 798	57 240	53 096	16 685	1 913	6 806	624 344
75-79	178 950	130 318	86 440	47 904	41 194	13 584	1 059	5 585	505 045
80-84	107 995	77 319	52 832	28 869	24 481	8 477	585	3 093	303 660
85 and over	87 090	66 526	42 869	24 443	21 708	6 825	502	2 255	252 228
All ages	6 463 455	4 765 856	3 566 357	1 497 634	1 883 860	470 376	195 463	310 839	19 157 037

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

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

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

Age group (years)	1996					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
						%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0-4	665 611	663 326	658 557	653 488	648 118	3.64	3.58	3.52	3.45	3.38
5-9	669 251	674 264	679 115	682 664	683 142	3.65	3.64	3.63	3.60	3.57
10-14	670 227	671 797	671 916	673 735	680 034	3.66	3.63	3.59	3.56	3.55
15-19	655 345	663 680	674 294	682 592	690 697	3.58	3.58	3.60	3.60	3.61
20-24	708 906	697 074	691 414	691 325	695 242	3.87	3.76	3.69	3.65	3.63
25-29	710 454	727 726	737 171	740 253	742 348	3.88	3.93	3.94	3.91	3.88
30-34	720 725	710 389	703 307	702 394	710 358	3.94	3.83	3.75	3.71	3.71
35-39	726 660	737 306	745 555	750 642	747 138	3.97	3.98	3.98	3.96	3.90
40-44	676 137	688 428	698 248	707 662	721 592	3.69	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.77
45-49	654 234	649 590	654 875	664 550	670 566	3.57	3.51	3.50	3.51	3.50
50-54	517 520	557 455	591 213	611 864	631 471	2.83	3.01	3.16	3.23	3.30
55-59	419 859	432 830	446 092	466 270	486 910	2.29	2.34	2.38	2.46	2.54
60-64	353 827	360 382	368 937	378 638	391 716	1.93	1.95	1.97	2.00	2.04
65-69	337 445	336 529	334 283	332 726	330 029	1.84	1.82	1.78	1.76	1.72
70-74	276 105	281 090	286 022	290 080	293 923	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53
75-79	179 593	189 861	200 522	212 445	218 376	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.12	1.14
80-84	105 855	108 495	110 080	111 081	117 764	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.61
85 and over	60 301	63 988	68 296	72 901	78 391	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.41
All ages	9 108 055	9 214 210	9 319 897	9 425 310	9 537 815	49.74	49.74	49.76	49.77	49.79
FEMALES										
0-4	631 438	628 962	624 234	620 101	615 018	3.45	3.40	3.33	3.27	3.21
5-9	636 798	640 884	645 215	648 219	648 248	3.48	3.46	3.44	3.42	3.38
10-14	637 990	640 312	640 736	641 992	646 703	3.48	3.46	3.42	3.39	3.38
15-19	623 774	630 243	639 297	648 380	658 054	3.41	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.44
20-24	687 960	674 613	665 691	663 257	665 870	3.76	3.64	3.55	3.50	3.48
25-29	707 561	724 812	733 145	733 363	732 731	3.86	3.91	3.91	3.87	3.82
30-34	723 796	714 205	706 925	706 004	712 112	3.95	3.86	3.77	3.73	3.72
35-39	729 327	740 902	748 913	753 568	749 160	3.98	4.00	4.00	3.98	3.91
40-44	678 946	692 235	702 629	710 706	723 665	3.71	3.74	3.75	3.75	3.78
45-49	639 704	640 059	649 539	662 831	672 070	3.49	3.46	3.47	3.50	3.51
50-54	497 412	536 230	570 287	592 163	613 596	2.72	2.89	3.04	3.13	3.20
55-59	407 540	419 785	431 183	450 656	471 555	2.23	2.27	2.30	2.38	2.46
60-64	356 656	362 859	370 123	378 852	388 689	1.95	1.96	1.98	2.00	2.03
65-69	354 740	351 722	348 707	346 720	344 928	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.83	1.80
70-74	327 017	328 316	329 909	329 585	330 421	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.74	1.72
75-79	243 799	255 728	267 923	281 885	286 669	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.49	1.50
80-84	176 603	178 966	180 000	178 671	185 896	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.97
85 and over	141 598	149 112	156 006	164 903	173 837	0.77	0.80	0.83	0.87	0.91
All ages	9 202 659	9 309 945	9 410 462	9 511 856	9 619 222	50.26	50.26	50.24	50.23	50.21

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

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

Age group (years)	1996					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
						%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0-4	1 297 049	1 292 288	1 282 791	1 273 589	1 263 136	7.08	6.98	6.85	6.73	6.59
5-9	1 306 049	1 315 148	1 324 330	1 330 883	1 331 390	7.13	7.10	7.07	7.03	6.95
10-14	1 308 217	1 312 109	1 312 652	1 315 727	1 326 737	7.14	7.08	7.01	6.95	6.93
15-19	1 279 119	1 293 923	1 313 591	1 330 972	1 348 751	6.99	6.99	7.01	7.03	7.04
20-24	1 396 866	1 371 687	1 357 105	1 354 582	1 361 112	7.63	7.40	7.25	7.15	7.11
25-29	1 418 015	1 452 538	1 470 316	1 473 616	1 475 079	7.74	7.84	7.85	7.78	7.70
30-34	1 444 521	1 424 594	1 410 232	1 408 398	1 422 470	7.89	7.69	7.53	7.44	7.43
35-39	1 455 987	1 478 208	1 494 468	1 504 210	1 496 298	7.95	7.98	7.98	7.94	7.81
40-44	1 355 083	1 380 663	1 400 877	1 418 368	1 445 257	7.40	7.45	7.48	7.49	7.54
45-49	1 293 938	1 289 649	1 304 414	1 327 381	1 342 636	7.07	6.96	6.96	7.01	7.01
50-54	1 014 932	1 093 685	1 161 500	1 204 027	1 245 067	5.54	5.90	6.20	6.36	6.50
55-59	827 399	852 615	877 275	916 926	958 465	4.52	4.60	4.68	4.84	5.00
60-64	710 483	723 241	739 060	757 490	780 405	3.88	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.07
65-69	692 185	688 251	682 990	679 446	674 957	3.78	3.72	3.65	3.59	3.52
70-74	603 122	609 406	615 931	619 665	624 344	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.27	3.26
75-79	423 392	445 589	468 445	494 330	505 045	2.31	2.41	2.50	2.61	2.64
80-84	282 458	287 461	290 080	289 752	303 660	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.59
85 and over	201 899	213 100	224 302	237 804	252 228	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.26	1.32
All ages	18 310 714	18 524 155	18 730 359	18 937 166	19 157 037	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Marital Status of Persons 15 Years and Over

	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MALES					
1995	2 376 361	4 059 136	171 626	393 097	7 000 220
1996	2 426 008	4 088 018	173 546	415 394	7 102 966
1997	2 486 211	4 104 172	175 133	439 307	7 204 823
1998	2 549 714	4 123 807	176 696	460 092	7 310 309
1999	2 610 663	4 143 073	178 351	483 336	7 415 423
2000	2 671 370	4 170 608	179 382	505 161	7 526 521
FEMALES					
1995	1 910 194	4 048 275	732 725	492 226	7 183 420
1996	1 956 858	4 073 644	745 527	520 404	7 296 433
1997	2 013 074	4 089 977	748 598	548 138	7 399 787
1998	2 069 820	4 108 362	749 495	572 600	7 500 277
1999	2 124 842	4 126 312	751 197	599 193	7 601 544
2000	2 180 043	4 152 217	752 597	624 396	7 709 253
PERSONS					
1995	4 286 555	8 107 411	904 351	885 323	14 183 640
1996	4 382 866	8 161 662	919 073	935 798	14 399 399
1997	4 499 285	8 194 149	923 731	987 445	14 604 610
1998	4 619 534	8 232 169	926 191	1 032 692	14 810 586
1999	4 735 505	8 269 385	929 548	1 082 529	15 016 967
2000	4 851 413	8 322 825	931 979	1 129 557	15 235 774

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Birthplace—at 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MAJOR GROUPS						
Oceania and Antarctica	14 303 213	14 461 967	14 633 532	14 802 327	14 979 648	15 121 874
Europe and the former USSR	2 406 996	2 415 924	2 430 329	2 417 406	2 403 070	2 403 679
Middle East and North Africa	206 754	211 854	213 956	218 893	224 456	229 810
Southeast Asia	474 114	497 811	510 681	531 570	543 563	564 754
Northeast Asia	256 803	280 051	274 266	278 884	290 679	313 052
Southern Asia	149 041	159 643	170 270	177 663	189 306	199 984
The Americas	161 084	165 089	167 679	174 494	168 972	176 661
Africa (excluding North Africa)	113 753	118 375	123 442	129 122	137 472	147 223
Total	18 071 758	18 310 714	18 524 155	18 730 359	18 937 166	19 157 037
SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH						
Australia	13 907 667	14 052 061	14 212 498	14 364 044	14 518 164	14 639 770
Canada	26 529	27 426	28 559	29 654	27 323	28 969
Chile	26 287	26 217	25 804	26 110	25 335	25 362
China	107 249	121 145	135 345	149 101	159 421	168 071
Egypt	37 685	37 639	37 955	37 396	37 766	37 730
Fiji	38 673	40 487	40 518	38 889	38 801	40 312
Former USSR and Baltic States	52 509	54 116	54 272	55 344	54 992	54 920
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	186 061	193 775	198 080	203 488	207 628	209 955
Germany	120 144	120 753	121 214	122 690	119 941	120 176
Greece	142 332	141 750	141 962	140 955	142 211	141 238
Hong Kong & Macao	76 596	79 224	58 456	55 256	50 800	56 283
India	79 985	84 770	90 374	95 259	103 932	110 190
Indonesia	43 089	47 736	47 839	56 798	61 851	67 553
Ireland	n.a.	55 925	59 506	55 684	55 209	55 824
Italy	261 587	259 125	254 379	247 519	245 159	241 749
Lebanon	77 105	77 293	76 151	77 155	78 901	79 851
Malaysia	82 846	85 021	86 465	89 527	92 347	97 632
Malta	55 320	55 628	55 342	55 976	55 408	54 937
Netherlands	96 133	95 339	95 531	92 756	90 826	90 632
New Zealand	304 215	315 054	327 323	342 705	356 961	374 892
Philippines	98 289	102 675	109 879	114 304	120 816	123 035
Poland	70 807	70 891	71 156	70 639	69 521	68 306
Singapore	29 003	31 393	30 740	28 772	25 141	30 713
South Africa	58 843	61 371	65 095	68 406	73 077	80 074
Sri Lanka	49 111	51 960	54 115	55 240	54 800	56 048
Turkey	31 526	31 904	31 656	31 428	31 108	31 569
United Kingdom(b)	1 220 912	1 164 088	1 173 031	1 168 986	1 159 783	1 160 039
United States of America	51 870	54 296	56 385	62 126	59 669	65 034
Viet Nam	157 848	164 164	167 325	173 549	173 567	174 449

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

(b) Includes Ireland prior to 1996.

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Males

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

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

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

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) 1996 Census based. Estimates and the low projections series assume no change in the propensity to identify as Indigenous, as recorded on 1996 Census forms. The high projection series assume a change in propensity based on the 1991–1996 period.

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
1994-1995	87 463	63 617	47 502	19 475	25 104	6 812	3 710	4 473	258 210
1995-1996	84 816	61 324	46 555	18 839	24 614	6 377	3 596	4 275	250 438
1996-1997	87 460	61 232	47 482	18 576	24 744	6 242	3 564	4 302	253 660
1997-1998	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	249 105
1998-1999	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	249 965
1999-2000	86 986	58 040	46 885	18 035	25 053	5 844	3 655	3 985	248 521
1995	86 390	62 584	47 166	19 219	24 817	6 560	3 726	4 424	254 942
1996	86 678	61 537	46 718	18 803	24 905	6 337	3 583	4 317	252 926
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	88 514	59 048	46 271	18 014	24 960	6 103	3 620	4 151	250 715
2000	86 442	58 674	47 300	17 853	25 098	5 703	3 684	4 069	248 861
1999									
March	20 747	14 939	12 005	4 594	6 185	1 545	952	1 049	62 025
June	21 515	14 590	11 779	4 559	6 419	1 636	976	1 042	62 521
September	21 278	14 965	11 755	4 722	6 376	1 555	813	1 062	62 537
December	24 974	14 554	10 732	4 139	5 980	1 367	879	998	63 632
2000									
March	17 502	14 191	12 449	4 759	6 469	1 512	983	968	58 841
June	23 232	14 330	11 949	4 415	6 228	1 410	980	957	63 511
September	22 735	14 633	12 498	4 360	6 103	1 405	879	1 065	63 688
December	22 973	15 520	10 404	4 319	6 298	1 376	842	1 079	62 821
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
1994-1995	1.865	1.782	1.887	1.761	1.865	1.948	2.343	1.713	1.844
1995-1996	1.794	1.714	1.815	1.725	1.807	1.850	2.225	1.633	1.777
1996-1997	1.839	1.706	1.828	1.717	1.794	1.840	2.181	1.643	1.790
1997-1998	1.791	1.673	1.799	1.708	1.775	1.762	2.209	1.612	1.756
1998-1999	1.797	1.641	1.791	1.730	1.798	1.950	2.169	1.660	1.757
1999-2000	1.816	1.598	1.774	1.717	1.777	1.820	2.193	1.580	1.742

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
1994-1995	44 776	32 271	21 455	11 522	10 310	3 836	828	1 223	126 232
1995-1996	44 464	32 827	21 265	11 339	10 661	3 856	767	1 213	126 400
1996-1997	44 720	32 570	21 902	11 625	10 586	3 798	831	1 259	127 298
1997-1998	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	129 255
1998-1999	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	128 278
1999-2000	45 278	31 239	22 697	11 489	11 042	3 683	927	1 344	127 706
1995	44 432	32 393	20 887	11 288	10 403	3 749	799	1 146	125 105
1996	44 914	32 802	22 033	11 583	10 925	3 826	813	1 284	128 187
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	46 199	32 431	22 607	11 207	10 865	3 728	858	1 363	129 265
2000	45 475	32 031	22 424	11 751	10 678	3 709	911	1 299	128 286
1999									
March	10 025	7 259	5 188	2 494	2 497	865	210	290	28 831
June	11 460	8 205	5 662	2 907	2 564	923	175	321	32 219
September	13 151	8 747	6 579	3 207	3 021	1 035	203	414	36 357
December	11 563	8 220	5 178	2 599	2 783	905	270	338	31 858
2000									
March	9 867	6 978	5 630	2 761	2 539	864	249	268	29 159
June	10 697	7 294	5 310	2 922	2 699	879	205	324	30 332
September	13 544	8 403	6 348	3 239	2 795	954	242	366	35 894
December	11 367	9 356	5 136	2 829	2 645	1 012	215	341	32 901
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(c)									
1994-1995	6.58	6.38	6.51	6.42	6.17	7.24	10.27	5.93	6.50
1995-1996	6.33	6.31	6.20	6.15	6.16	7.11	8.37	5.61	6.30
1996-1997	6.18	6.09	6.17	6.13	5.91	6.81	9.17	5.66	6.16
1997-1998	6.17	5.91	6.10	6.03	5.96	6.60	8.73	5.56	6.08
1998-1999	5.94	5.82	5.90	5.86	5.69	6.23	7.91	5.20	5.89
1999-2000	5.76	5.36	5.74	5.58	5.60	6.17	9.23	5.22	5.65

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

(c) Based on the direct method.

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

INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
1994-1995	508	315	312	107	137	48	49	20	1 496
1995-1996	499	325	301	93	140	36	47	27	1 468
1996-1997	471	273	267	93	133	30	32	18	1 318
1997-1998	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	1 310
1998-1999	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	1 340
1999-2000	489	(c)270	270	71	123	40	46	12	(c)1 321
1995	486	315	283	110	133	38	43	24	1 432
1996	483	303	287	92	145	28	47	25	1 410
1997	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	1 359
1998	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	1 247
1999	512	332	270	69	127	49	47	16	1 422
2000	438	(c)212	286	80	110	29	41	16	(c)1 212
1999									
March	116	85	62	21	31	9	12	5	341
June	115	88	83	21	25	15	11	4	362
September	142	72	69	14	49	16	12	5	379
December	139	87	56	13	22	9	12	—	340
2000									
March	100	62	77	27	21	7	13	—	309
June	108	(c)49	68	17	31	8	9	3	(c)293
September	108	(c)37	73	20	22	6	12	3	(c)281
December	122	(c)64	68	16	36	8	7	8	(c)329
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
1994-1995	5.81	4.95	6.57	5.49	5.46	7.05	13.21	4.47	5.79
1995-1996	5.88	5.30	6.47	4.94	5.69	5.65	13.07	6.32	5.86
1996-1997	5.39	4.46	5.62	5.01	5.38	4.81	8.98	4.18	5.20
1997-1998	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	5.26
1998-1999	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	5.36
1999-2000	5.62	(c)4.65	5.76	3.94	4.91	6.84	12.59	3.01	(c)5.32

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September 1993.

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

(c) Infant deaths are understated due to incomplete identification of age at death data. Data will be revised when calendar year numbers are finalised.

MARRIAGES AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES									
1994-1995	39 513	26 831	20 425	8 648	10 381	2 881	728	1 715	111 122
1995-1996	37 361	26 117	20 876	8 211	10 178	2 753	811	1 793	108 100
1996-1997	37 618	25 664	20 822	8 003	10 372	2 507	802	1 771	107 559
1997-1998	36 926	25 955	21 262	7 988	10 457	2 782	786	1 656	107 812
1998-1999	38 770	26 351	21 582	8 034	10 496	2 483	845	1 728	110 289
1999-2000	39 050	27 541	23 120	8 428	10 742	2 648	873	1 797	114 199
1995	37 828	26 607	20 610	8 547	10 404	2 840	797	1 753	109 386
1996	35 716	26 074	20 913	8 011	10 294	2 654	787	1 654	106 103
1997	36 679	25 456	20 868	7 945	10 456	2 672	786	1 873	106 735
1998	39 136	26 372	21 257	8 022	10 705	2 599	815	1 692	110 598
1999	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	114 316
2000	39 292	26 832	22 664	8 227	11 000	2 589	860	1 733	113 197
1999									
March	12 145	8 657	4 839	2 472	2 657	858	148	530	32 306
June	8 574	5 922	5 636	1 769	2 601	636	233	410	25 781
September	7 002	4 211	5 718	1 259	1 408	327	281	253	20 459
December	13 295	8 462	6 223	2 737	3 531	678	223	621	35 770
2000									
March	10 182	8 678	5 048	2 436	3 272	910	148	381	31 055
June	8 571	6 190	6 131	1 996	2 531	733	221	542	26 915
September	8 971	3 940	5 326	1 092	1 499	364	331	243	21 766
December	11 568	8 024	6 159	2 703	3 698	582	160	567	33 461
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES									
1994-1995	6.49	5.96	6.34	5.89	6.05	6.09	4.16	5.67	6.19
1995-1996	6.06	5.75	6.32	5.58	5.82	5.81	4.49	5.86	5.94
1996-1997	6.03	5.60	6.20	5.42	5.82	5.29	4.34	5.74	5.84
1997-1998	5.86	5.61	6.21	5.39	5.77	5.89	4.17	5.39	5.79
1998-1999	6.09	5.63	6.20	5.39	5.69	5.27	4.42	5.60	5.85
1999-2000	6.07	5.81	6.54	5.63	5.74	5.63	4.49	5.80	5.99

DIVORCES AND CRUDE DIVORCE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER OF DIVORCES									
1994-1995	14 147	11 602	10 061	4 252	4 930	1 443	433	1 990	48 858
1995-1996	15 974	12 002	10 837	4 236	5 195	1 568	444	1 623	51 879
1996-1997	15 667	13 046	11 161	4 362	4 931	1 351	473	1 670	52 661
1997-1998	14 117	11 916	11 092	4 113	5 112	1 303	420	1 470	49 543
1998-1999	15 373	12 579	11 845	4 191	5 410	1 339	434	1 544	52 715
1999-2000	15 492	12 818	10 716	4 197	5 323	1 434	450	1 440	51 870
1995	14 945	11 838	10 192	4 199	5 040	1 279	432	1 787	49 712
1996	15 984	12 491	10 996	4 358	4 959	1 582	486	1 610	52 466
1997	14 655	12 463	11 744	4 115	5 046	1 321	416	1 528	51 288
1998	14 987	12 307	11 349	4 159	5 268	1 322	457	1 521	51 370
1999	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	52 566
2000	14 758	12 403	10 093	4 036	5 276	1 329	455	1 561	49 911
1999									
March	3 610	2 738	2 687	919	1 289	346	97	336	12 022
June	3 565	3 105	2 693	1 134	1 285	306	92	420	12 600
September	4 186	3 461	3 050	1 058	1 352	425	106	326	13 964
December	4 109	3 438	3 037	1 190	1 375	314	114	403	13 980
2000									
March	3 277	2 733	2 125	965	1 212	268	99	299	10 978
June	3 920	3 186	2 504	984	1 384	427	131	412	12 948
September	3 966	3 088	2 705	1 056	1 431	324	118	413	13 101
December	3 595	3 396	2 759	1 031	1 249	310	107	437	12 884

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES

1994-1995	2.32	2.58	3.12	2.90	2.87	3.05	2.47	(a)	2.72
1995-1996	2.59	2.64	3.28	2.88	2.97	3.31	2.46	(a)	2.85
1996-1997	2.51	2.85	3.31	2.95	2.77	2.85	2.56	(a)	2.86
1997-1998	2.24	2.58	3.24	2.77	2.82	2.76	2.23	(a)	2.66
1998-1999	2.41	2.69	3.40	2.81	2.93	2.84	2.27	(a)	2.80
1999-2000	2.41	2.71	3.03	2.81	2.84	3.05	2.32	(a)	2.72

(a) Many divorces registered in the Australian Capital Territory involve applicants normally resident in areas surrounding the Australian Capital Territory.

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
1994-1995	87 428	26 948	60 480	151 095	118 533	32 562	-12 917	80 125
1995-1996	99 139	28 670	70 469	163 578	124 386	39 192	-5 524	104 137
1996-1997	85 751	29 857	55 894	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	87 079
1997-1998	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	7 192	86 354
1998-1999	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	-11 363	85 120
1999-2000	92 272	41 078	51 194	212 849	156 768	56 081	-8 219	99 056
1995	96 969	27 873	69 096	156 966	121 489	35 477	2 291	106 864
1996	92 502	28 479	64 023	168 830	129 784	39 046	-5 626	97 444
1997	78 229	30 343	47 886	181 988	146 220	35 768	-11 289	72 365
1998	81 065	33 433	47 632	187 318	146 169	41 149	14 319	103 100
1999	88 010	38 225	49 785	201 864	147 439	54 425	-15 858	88 352
2000	93 029	40 884	52 145	225 670	162 519	63 151	n.y.a.	(a)104 482
1999								
March	21 958	10 656	11 302	63 472	39 691	23 781	-20 984	14 099
June	20 299	8 540	11 759	35 294	32 258	3 036	2 531	17 326
September	23 018	9 685	13 333	52 235	35 854	16 381	- 775	28 939
December	22 735	9 344	13 391	50 863	39 636	11 227	3 370	27 988
2000								
March	24 400	11 895	12 505	69 457	44 537	24 920	-13 726	23 699
June	22 119	10 154	11 965	40 294	36 741	3 553	2 912	18 430
September	23 568	9 736	13 832	58 504	38 041	20 463	n.y.a.	34 295
December	22 942	9 099	13 843	57 415	43 200	14 215	n.y.a.	28 058

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

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	LONG-TERM.....				SHORT-TERM.....		
	Permanent (settler) no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total permanent and long-term no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total no.
1994-1995	87 428	79 063	72 032	238 523	2 386 962	3 535 265	6 160 750
1995-1996	99 139	79 206	84 372	262 717	2 569 343	3 966 161	6 798 221
1996-1997	85 751	80 170	95 079	261 000	2 786 044	4 252 654	7 299 698
1997-1998	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	3 020 097	4 220 006	7 505 544
1998-1999	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
1999-2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
1995	96 969	78 794	78 172	253 935	2 470 835	3 725 825	6 450 596
1996	92 502	80 004	88 826	261 332	2 695 534	4 164 826	7 121 692
1997	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	2 897 197	4 317 869	7 475 283
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
1999	88 010	76 133	125 731	289 874	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
2000	93 029	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	318 699	n.y.a.	4 946 161	n.y.a.
1999							
March	21 958	16 363	47 109	85 430	819 414	1 138 560	2 043 404
June	20 299	14 016	21 278	55 593	713 633	949 323	1 718 550
September	23 018	18 419	33 816	75 253	882 096	1 097 195	2 054 544
December	22 735	27 335	23 528	73 598	810 974	1 274 425	2 158 996
2000							
March	24 400	17 738	51 719	93 857	824 770	1 207 259	2 125 886
June	22 119	16 159	24 135	62 413	782 075	1 072 906	1 917 394
September	23 568	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	82 072	n.y.a.	1 203 787	n.y.a.
December	22 942	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	80 357	n.y.a.	1 462 209	n.y.a.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM.....		Total
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1994-1995	12 472	14 476	26 948	68 377	50 156	145 481	2 421 983	3 486 364	6 053 827
1995-1996	13 313	15 357	28 670	70 253	54 133	153 056	2 624 359	3 910 129	6 687 544
1996-1997	13 766	16 091	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605	2 837 207	4 217 015	7 220 827
1997-1998	14 598	17 387	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 497
1998-1999	n.a.	n.a.	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 247
1999-2000	n.a.	n.a.	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
1995	12 833	15 040	27 873	69 083	52 406	149 362	2 518 625	3 676 843	6 344 830
1996	13 152	15 327	28 479	70 964	58 820	158 263	2 731 963	4 110 846	7 001 072
1997	14 027	16 316	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	7 390 489
1998	n.a.	n.a.	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 060	4 150 242	7 490 904
1999	n.a.	n.a.	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 178
2000	n.a.	n.a.	40 884	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	203 403	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1999									
March	n.a.	n.a.	10 656	26 466	13 225	50 347	700 090	1 192 892	1 943 330
June	n.a.	n.a.	8 540	19 075	13 183	40 798	795 886	1 017 655	1 854 339
September	n.a.	n.a.	9 685	20 335	15 519	45 539	898 403	1 069 125	2 013 068
December	n.a.	n.a.	9 344	17 552	22 084	48 980	815 610	1 169 851	2 034 442
2000									
March	n.a.	n.a.	11 895	27 121	17 416	56 432	721 862	1 272 192	2 050 486
June	n.a.	n.a.	10 154	19 910	16 831	46 895	896 382	1 124 033	2 067 311
September	n.a.	n.a.	9 736	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	47 777	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.a.	n.a.	9 099	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	52 299	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS, Birthplace

Birthplace	QUARTER ENDED.....									
	1998-1999	1999-2000	1999	2000	Sep 1999	Dec 1999	Mar 2000	Jun 2000	Sep 2000	Dec 2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS										
Oceania and Antarctica	22 501	26 039	24 029	n.y.a.	5 645	6 237	7 737	6 420	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR	19 609	18 796	19 184	n.y.a.	5 176	4 986	4 590	4 044	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa	5 195	6 031	5 737	n.y.a.	1 679	1 726	1 556	1 070	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia	10 934	11 269	11 511	n.y.a.	2 844	2 751	2 714	2 960	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia	10 869	11 341	10 891	n.y.a.	2 930	2 601	3 161	2 649	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southern Asia	5 316	8 447	6 571	n.y.a.	1 993	1 851	2 134	2 469	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
The Americas	2 397	2 419	2 440	n.y.a.	635	709	537	538	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Africa (excluding North Africa)	7 246	7 857	7 562	n.y.a.	2 097	1 851	1 950	1 959	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated	76	73	85	n.y.a.	19	23	21	10	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Total	84 143	92 272	88 010	93 029	23 018	22 735	24 400	22 119	23 568	22 942

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	274	375	275	n.y.a.	59	107	118	91	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Canada	581	673	644	n.y.a.	182	209	149	133	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Chile	186	135	147	n.y.a.	26	38	33	38	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
China	6 133	6 809	6 440	n.y.a.	1 786	1 556	1 856	1 611	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Egypt	358	360	361	n.y.a.	82	114	100	64	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Fiji	1 561	1 856	1 786	n.y.a.	580	426	443	407	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former USSR and Baltic States	898	1 006	960	n.y.a.	248	331	216	211	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	5 830	4 362	4 334	n.y.a.	1 121	911	1 336	994	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Germany	738	781	764	n.y.a.	189	222	219	151	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Greece	142	101	118	n.y.a.	30	24	26	21	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong & Macao	1 974	1 510	1 627	n.y.a.	400	323	429	358	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
India	2 557	4 631	3 240	n.y.a.	890	958	1 148	1 635	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Indonesia	2 491	2 943	3 098	n.y.a.	765	673	761	744	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	1 296	1 771	1 439	n.y.a.	343	397	493	538	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malta	40	41	46	n.y.a.	8	18	—	14	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Netherlands	344	438	393	n.y.a.	108	111	104	115	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
New Zealand	18 677	21 889	20 067	n.y.a.	4 559	5 240	6 611	5 479	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Philippines	3 318	3 186	3 392	n.y.a.	859	829	676	822	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Poland	290	222	281	n.y.a.	72	68	39	43	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	650	884	764	n.y.a.	179	243	232	230	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
South Africa	5 024	5 691	5 514	n.y.a.	1 635	1 280	1 476	1 300	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Sri Lanka	917	1 280	1 074	n.y.a.	284	333	334	329	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Turkey	521	513	533	n.y.a.	145	170	129	69	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	8 785	9 201	9 601	n.y.a.	2 695	2 573	1 998	1 935	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	1 040	1 061	1 078	n.y.a.	275	312	226	248	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Viet Nam	2 137	1 502	1 717	n.y.a.	394	357	337	414	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Birthplace

QUARTER ENDED.....

	1998-1999	1999-2000	1999	2000	Sep 1999	Dec 1999	Mar 2000	Jun 2000	Sep 2000	Dec 2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS										
Oceania and Antarctica	21 570	25 412	23 422	n.y.a.	5 814	5 667	7 643	6 288	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR	5 931	6 770	6 416	n.y.a.	1 678	1 477	1 892	1 723	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa	618	685	662	n.y.a.	190	157	185	153	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia	1 628	1 884	1 816	n.y.a.	445	465	531	443	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia	3 673	4 415	4 131	n.y.a.	1 109	1 164	1 084	1 058	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southern Asia	321	368	325	n.y.a.	81	84	93	110	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
The Americas	1 114	1 172	1 092	n.y.a.	274	244	350	304	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Africa (excluding North Africa)	321	368	357	n.y.a.	93	85	115	75	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated	5	4	4	n.y.a.	1	1	2	—	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Total	35 181	41 078	38 225	40 884	9 685	9 344	11 895	10 154	9 736	9 099

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	17 250	20 234	18 439	n.y.a.	4 610	4 279	6 316	5 029	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Canada	278	307	272	n.y.a.	65	53	88	101	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Chile	74	79	67	n.y.a.	10	20	24	25	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
China	1 427	1 802	1 661	n.y.a.	391	529	459	423	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Egypt	58	78	72	n.y.a.	24	20	18	16	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Fiji	125	119	129	n.y.a.	18	41	24	36	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former USSR and Baltic States	48	65	49	n.y.a.	10	13	24	18	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	311	358	318	n.y.a.	81	70	89	118	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Germany	187	259	212	n.y.a.	56	51	83	69	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Greece	242	247	246	n.y.a.	51	51	71	74	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong & Macao	1 401	1 620	1 511	n.y.a.	448	382	370	420	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
India	193	229	210	n.y.a.	56	50	58	65	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Indonesia	336	445	433	n.y.a.	108	121	120	96	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	291	315	321	n.y.a.	73	83	86	73	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malta	93	76	78	n.y.a.	13	9	28	26	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Netherlands	149	163	149	n.y.a.	43	24	42	54	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
New Zealand	3 788	4 526	4 379	n.y.a.	1 074	1 197	1 163	1 092	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Philippines	183	220	213	n.y.a.	64	55	52	49	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Poland	111	108	108	n.y.a.	28	19	24	37	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	143	180	174	n.y.a.	45	39	57	39	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
South Africa	153	205	186	n.y.a.	52	44	68	41	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Sri Lanka	75	99	82	n.y.a.	17	24	26	32	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Turkey	71	83	73	n.y.a.	19	17	30	17	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	3 487	3 959	3 837	n.y.a.	1 009	892	1 076	982	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	590	604	597	n.y.a.	168	123	169	144	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Viet Nam	455	458	448	n.y.a.	93	107	143	115	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1994-1995	41 126	22 514	12 324	3 542	12 058	470	535	495	—	93 042
1995-1996	50 051	27 207	13 823	3 958	13 044	474	597	550	—	109 661
1996-1997	40 168	22 783	13 840	3 431	13 181	320	593	101	—	94 396
1997-1998	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	-242	—	79 162
1998-1999	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
1995	46 909	25 859	13 315	3 855	12 833	422	639	777	—	104 573
1996	46 446	24 978	13 427	3 790	13 037	535	594	297	—	103 070
1997	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	-124	—	83 654
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	47 942	29 717	17 186	3 867	14 804	381	954	452	—	115 296
1999										
March	13 771	9 803	5 535	1 000	4 634	-98	218	239	—	35 083
June	8 042	2 377	2 236	143	2 286	-194	247	-347	—	14 795
September	11 258	7 544	3 903	1 018	5 502	179	429	-115	—	29 714
December	10 763	5 122	5 497	1 528	1 570	228	173	-264	—	24 618
2000										
March	14 023	11 255	5 258	1 213	5 113	84	178	304	—	37 425
June	7 645	3 061	2 856	70	1 808	-56	162	-24	—	15 518
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	—	34 295
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	2	—	28 058

(a) Excludes category jumping.

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

CATEGORY JUMPING

<i>Period</i>	<i>Australian residents</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Net</i> <i>no.</i>
1994-1995	24 395	11 478	-12 917
1995-1996	19 820	14 296	-5 524
1996-1997	23 985	16 668	-7 317
1997-1998	18 878	26 070	7 192
1998-1999	38	-11 325	-11 363
1999-2000	1 735	-6 484	-8 219
1995	18 359	20 650	2 291
1996	10 459	4 833	-5 626
1997	36 750	25 461	-11 289
1998	5 126	19 445	14 319
1999	6 606	-9 252	-15 858
2000	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1999			
March	5 315	-15 669	-20 984
June	-5 794	-3 263	2 531
September	7 905	7 130	- 775
December	- 820	2 550	3 370
2000			
March	1 218	-12 508	-13 726
June	-6 568	-3 656	2 912
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ARRIVALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES									
1994-1995	..	23 960	35 062	6 542	6 798	2 453	2 511	10 645	87 971
1995-1996	..	20 847	33 754	6 310	7 057	2 630	2 512	9 759	82 869
1996-1997	..	23 774	38 303	7 382	7 476	3 017	2 589	11 974	94 515
1997-1998	..	22 932	37 177	6 919	7 244	2 802	2 876	11 439	91 389
1998-1999	..	22 384	36 710	6 727	7 685	2 960	2 625	10 951	90 042
1999-2000	..	23 144	37 349	7 197	8 130	2 951	2 705	11 537	93 013
1999									
March	..	5 614	9 009	1 647	1 845	760	576	2 693	22 144
June	..	5 570	9 073	1 693	2 029	756	585	2 647	22 353
September	..	5 168	8 175	1 527	1 777	646	607	2 493	20 393
December	..	6 390	10 458	2 027	2 160	834	772	3 220	25 861
2000									
March	..	5 970	9 238	1 904	2 074	764	677	2 757	23 384
June	..	5 616	9 478	1 739	2 119	707	649	3 067	23 375
September	..	5 241	8 554	1 784	1 964	645	647	2 459	21 294
December	..	6 850	11 548	2 186	2 618	849	885	3 354	28 290
ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA									
1994-1995	19 817	..	15 188	6 968	5 279	3 182	2 061	2 292	54 787
1995-1996	19 321	..	16 149	7 851	5 560	3 323	2 050	2 011	56 265
1996-1997	23 728	..	18 104	9 065	6 785	3 906	2 293	2 628	66 509
1997-1998	24 487	..	18 279	9 212	7 136	4 231	2 381	2 716	68 442
1998-1999	24 322	..	18 098	8 925	7 488	4 410	2 353	2 488	68 084
1999-2000	25 844	..	18 413	9 506	8 108	4 566	2 542	2 716	71 695
1999									
March	6 067	..	4 391	2 212	1 762	1 169	595	558	16 754
June	6 179	..	4 420	2 299	1 863	990	542	619	16 912
September	5 485	..	4 150	2 002	1 885	941	565	565	15 593
December	7 223	..	5 270	2 723	2 302	1 312	714	798	20 342
2000									
March	6 492	..	4 505	2 427	2 084	1 212	654	680	18 054
June	6 644	..	4 488	2 354	1 837	1 101	609	673	17 706
September	5 867	..	4 281	2 210	1 909	1 047	652	598	16 564
December	7 571	..	5 567	2 778	2 423	1 410	865	792	21 406

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN QUEENSLAND									
1994-1995	52 123	30 005	..	8 818	7 397	4 066	6 001	3 851	112 261
1995-1996	49 190	25 944	..	8 684	7 916	3 971	5 512	4 645	105 862
1996-1997	49 931	23 401	..	7 094	6 865	4 179	5 205	3 827	100 502
1997-1998	48 590	21 025	..	6 341	6 931	4 040	5 358	3 536	95 821
1998-1999	48 244	19 232	..	6 544	7 240	4 183	5 105	3 429	93 977
1999-2000	50 809	19 034	..	6 657	7 632	3 671	5 414	3 552	96 769
1999									
March	11 610	4 719	..	1 542	1 755	1 016	1 179	750	22 571
June	12 342	4 637	..	1 663	1 903	1 033	1 229	817	23 624
September	11 083	4 279	..	1 396	1 726	862	1 300	760	21 406
December	14 224	5 148	..	1 839	2 233	994	1 374	1 062	26 874
2000									
March	12 805	4 771	..	1 741	1 838	930	1 426	829	24 340
June	12 697	4 836	..	1 681	1 835	885	1 314	901	24 149
September	11 716	4 462	..	1 629	1 841	919	1 233	797	22 597
December	15 246	6 124	..	1 941	2 175	1 086	1 603	1 191	29 366

ARRIVALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1994-1995	5 660	7 297	4 840	..	2 526	752	2 730	727	24 532
1995-1996	5 947	7 015	5 414	..	2 957	848	2 898	754	25 833
1996-1997	7 010	7 811	5 575	..	3 180	1 001	3 339	790	28 706
1997-1998	6 695	7 615	5 412	..	3 175	1 069	3 349	769	28 084
1998-1999	6 728	7 462	5 315	..	3 221	1 024	3 433	733	27 916
1999-2000	6 390	7 419	5 117	..	3 241	1 010	3 105	732	27 014
1999									
March	1 623	1 900	1 293	..	772	263	810	132	6 793
June	1 634	1 862	1 398	..	777	256	843	160	6 930
September	1 346	1 677	1 202	..	784	190	758	193	6 150
December	1 883	2 089	1 383	..	871	282	889	230	7 627
2000									
March	1 605	1 696	1 239	..	754	280	757	146	6 477
June	1 556	1 957	1 293	..	832	258	701	163	6 760
September	1 501	1 749	1 228	..	736	242	723	173	6 352
December	1 945	2 165	1 469	..	889	285	1 021	231	8 005

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
<i>Period</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
1994-1995	7 712	7 399	6 779	3 813	..	1 632	3 551	1 018	31 904
1995-1996	8 517	7 297	7 610	4 073	..	1 652	2 728	951	32 828
1996-1997	9 263	8 366	7 774	4 133	..	2 014	2 907	1 145	35 602
1997-1998	9 149	7 880	7 411	3 904	..	1 922	2 959	1 024	34 249
1998-1999	8 355	7 258	6 842	3 702	..	2 075	2 892	1 035	32 159
1999-2000	8 341	7 458	6 765	3 710	..	1 776	2 486	933	31 469
1999									
March	2 047	1 752	1 649	847	..	505	685	225	7 710
June	2 042	1 803	1 637	963	..	511	664	285	7 905
September	1 909	1 703	1 551	785	..	407	629	223	7 207
December	2 277	2 013	1 882	1 084	..	451	651	273	8 631
2000									
March	2 107	1 773	1 657	901	..	478	599	230	7 745
June	2 048	1 969	1 675	940	..	440	607	207	7 886
September	1 941	1 555	1 565	739	..	422	647	202	7 071
December	2 452	1 930	1 868	1 047	..	437	787	242	8 763

ARRIVALS IN TASMANIA

1994-1995	2 283	2 670	2 269	1 035	1 175	..	448	316	10 196
1995-1996	2 090	2 828	2 624	967	1 460	..	327	235	10 531
1996-1997	2 595	2 844	2 852	947	1 415	..	324	271	11 248
1997-1998	2 392	2 913	2 568	868	1 530	..	350	269	10 890
1998-1999	2 811	3 085	2 867	880	1 644	..	260	286	11 833
1999-2000	2 745	3 045	2 691	925	1 707	..	377	307	11 797
1999									
March	704	758	705	241	441	..	51	73	2 973
June	763	753	622	230	467	..	66	78	2 979
September	590	674	574	177	391	..	66	93	2 565
December	730	872	812	239	473	..	113	76	3 315
2000									
March	736	735	719	256	486	..	97	54	3 083
June	689	764	586	253	357	..	101	84	2 834
September	555	706	699	195	387	..	71	78	2 691
December	898	931	795	265	520	..	137	89	3 635

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Victoria</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Queensland</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>South Australia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Western Australia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Tasmania</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN NORTHERN TERRITORY									
1994-1995	3 493	2 931	4 986	3 290	2 650	450	..	609	18 409
1995-1996	2 896	2 846	4 546	3 116	2 692	296	..	558	16 950
1996-1997	3 225	2 864	5 187	3 836	2 890	381	..	513	18 896
1997-1998	3 089	2 715	4 549	3 244	2 743	423	..	510	17 273
1998-1999	3 224	2 379	4 358	3 086	2 300	439	..	458	16 244
1999-2000	3 008	2 413	4 740	2 846	2 412	434	..	421	16 274
1999									
March	693	577	1 083	768	521	103	..	87	3 832
June	684	526	960	672	624	146	..	100	3 712
September	709	548	1 005	632	583	123	..	102	3 702
December	874	730	1 475	744	665	117	..	137	4 742
2000									
March	678	580	1 101	759	572	104	..	100	3 894
June	747	555	1 159	711	592	90	..	82	3 936
September	695	562	1 048	621	626	79	..	76	3 707
December	993	794	1 458	774	605	108	..	127	4 859

ARRIVALS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

1994-1995	10 361	2 545	2 912	1 136	978	317	723	..	18 972
1995-1996	9 678	2 289	3 150	1 024	1 120	401	595	..	18 257
1996-1997	10 738	2 136	2 528	877	802	411	449	..	17 941
1997-1998	10 530	2 156	2 458	850	764	369	439	..	17 566
1998-1999	10 673	2 309	2 554	921	806	411	493	..	18 167
1999-2000	11 462	2 469	2 682	946	923	361	516	..	19 359
1999									
March	2 618	550	625	218	183	108	102	..	4 404
June	2 753	652	654	274	206	72	137	..	4 748
September	2 533	529	572	231	168	71	134	..	4 238
December	3 308	760	862	262	277	105	135	..	5 709
2000									
March	2 870	626	609	224	237	91	147	..	4 804
June	2 751	554	639	229	241	94	100	..	4 608
September	2 536	453	649	204	176	79	124	..	4 221
December	3 579	733	878	322	288	120	204	..	6 124

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
TOTAL									
1994-1995	101 449	76 807	72 036	31 602	26 803	12 852	18 025	19 458	359 032
1995-1996	97 639	69 066	73 247	32 025	28 762	13 121	16 622	18 913	349 395
1996-1997	106 490	71 196	80 323	33 334	29 413	14 909	17 106	21 148	373 919
1997-1998	104 932	67 236	77 854	31 338	29 523	14 856	17 712	20 263	363 714
1998-1999	104 357	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	358 422
1999-2000	108 599	64 982	77 757	31 787	32 153	14 769	17 145	20 198	367 390
1999									
March	25 362	15 870	18 755	7 475	7 279	3 924	3 998	4 518	87 181
June	26 397	15 803	18 764	7 794	7 869	3 764	4 066	4 706	89 163
September	23 655	14 578	17 229	6 750	7 314	3 240	4 059	4 429	81 254
December	30 519	18 002	22 142	8 918	8 981	4 095	4 648	5 796	103 101
2000									
March	27 293	16 151	19 068	8 212	8 045	3 859	4 357	4 796	91 781
June	27 132	16 251	19 318	7 907	7 813	3 575	4 081	5 177	91 254
September	24 811	14 728	18 024	7 382	7 639	3 433	4 097	4 383	84 497
December	32 684	19 527	23 583	9 313	9 518	4 295	5 502	6 026	110 448

NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD

	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two or more</i>	Total
Persons aged 15 and older in household	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....				
1995				
One	1 525 216	115 625	130 912	1 771 753
Two	2 048 430	438 961	928 082	3 415 473
Three or more	978 009	298 137	204 290	1 480 436
Total	4 551 655	852 723	1 263 284	6 667 662
.....				
1996				
One	1 556 514	119 678	132 190	1 808 382
Two	2 079 536	432 581	920 165	3 432 282
Three or more	1 003 487	306 602	211 362	1 521 451
Total	4 639 537	858 861	1 263 717	6 762 115
.....				
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
.....				

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 380 129	1 395 131	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163
Melbourne	1 182 157	1 199 271	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784
Brisbane	546 416	558 210	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696
Adelaide	429 712	427 632	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437
Perth	478 508	486 458	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855
Hobart	75 464	75 843	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	853 643	873 501	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835
Victoria	480 520	477 922	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308
Queensland	653 633	673 907	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053
South Australia	151 124	152 233	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709
Western Australia	162 661	166 528	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899
Tasmania	106 837	106 857	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 233 772	2 268 632	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998
Victoria	1 662 677	1 677 193	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092
Queensland	1 200 049	1 232 117	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749
South Australia	580 836	579 865	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146
Western Australia	641 169	652 986	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754
Tasmania	182 301	182 700	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813
Northern Territory	56 512	56 798	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402
Australian Capital Territory	110 346	111 824	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957
Australia	6 667 662	6 762 115	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the States and Territories based on the final results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 6 August 1996 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 4). The publication also contains estimates of the number of households by household size as well as the latest available statistics of births, deaths (including infant deaths), marriages, divorces and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age, marital status and country of birth as well as experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State and Territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jarvis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other Territories, while not detailed separately, are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

4 The estimates of the population of Australia and the States and Territories at the date of the Census of Population and Housing are census counts based on place of usual residence adjusted for underenumeration and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.

5 Quarterly estimates of the Australian population are obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. After each census estimates are made for the preceding intercensal period by incorporating an additional quarterly adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident population at the two respective census dates.

NATURAL INCREASE: BIRTHS AND DEATHS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION **7** Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements with State and Territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) in fact stays 12 or more months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now also included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Statistical Concepts Library, ABS Website, <http://www.abs.gov.au>*.
- NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION **8** Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.
- RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH **9** These express population change over a period as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.
- EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **10** Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3230.0).
- EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **11** Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 Census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (Cat. no. 3231.0).
- ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS **12** Estimates of households are based on the estimated resident population series, to which propensities to form households are applied. These propensities were estimated from the Census of Population and Housing, and updated using the monthly Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the method used to produce household estimates is contained in *Household Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (Cat. no. 3229.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES



MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES **13** All marriage and divorce data are shown by State or Territory of registration. While divorce data are presented by year/quarter of occurrence, marriage data are presented by year/quarter of registration.

14 Divorce data for States and Territories are affected by persons applying to the nearest Family Court rather than the court in their State or Territory of usual residence. The Canberra registry of the Family Court of Australia is particularly affected as it serves, in addition to the Australian Capital Territory, a large area of south-eastern New South Wales and part of Victoria. Around 55% of divorces granted in the Australian Capital Territory are to applicants who are not usual residents of the Territory. The number of divorces granted and the crude divorce rate for the Australian Capital Territory therefore does not accurately reflect the incidence of divorce among Australian Capital Territory residents.

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

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

COUNTRY OF BIRTH **17** The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

18 Political developments in Europe and the former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCSS. These changes have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

19 Overseas migration statistics by country of birth have certain limitations. For instance, it is not possible to separately identify England, Scotland and Wales (United Kingdom).

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

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



EXPLANATORY NOTES

RELATED PRODUCTS

- 22** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
- *Australian Demographic Trends* (Cat. no. 3102.0)
 - *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 Publications & Data; Companion Data; By Catalogue/Subject
 - *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0)—includes data on the marital status of the estimated resident population of Australia
 - *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0)—includes data on the country of birth of the estimated resident population of Australia
 - *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0)—issued monthly
 - *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0)
 - *Population Projections, Australia* (Cat. no. 3222.0)
 - *Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, State of Usual Residence and ICD10*—from 1999, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Publications & Data; Companion Data; By Catalogue/Subject.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

24 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office.

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figures or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable

GLOSSARY

- Age-specific fertility rates** Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 are included in the 15–19 age group, and births to mothers aged 50 and over are included in the 45–49 age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
- Average household size** Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
- Birth** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
- Category jumping** Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. Category jumping consists of two components—an Australian resident component and an overseas visitor component. The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter is estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who jump category. Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter is compared with all overseas visitors and permanent arrivals who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors who jump category. Estimates of category jumping are derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:
- permanent movements;
 - long-term movements (one year or more); and
 - short-term movements (less than one year).
- A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- Crude divorce rate** The crude divorce rate is the number of decrees absolute granted during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is unmarried or is below the minimum age of marriage.

GLOSSARY

- Crude marriage rate** The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.
- Divorce** Decrees absolute of dissolution of marriage.
- Estimated resident population (ERP)** The concept of estimated resident population (ERP) links people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a reference year.
- The ERP 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.
- After each census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the ERPs at the two respective census dates.
- Former Yugoslav Republics** Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, and Yugoslavia n.f.d.
- 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 Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.

GLOSSARY

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 in a 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 of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	Two separate concepts are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status. They have different personal characteristics and are independent variables with separate classifications. Marital status relates to registered marital status which refers to formally registered marriages or divorces for which the partners hold a certificate. Four categories of marital status are identified: never married, married, widowed and divorced.
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Australian Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwlth), a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the State or Territory in which the marriage took place.
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. This difference may 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.

GLOSSARY

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)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMA.</p>
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.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

GLOSSARY

.....

Standardised death rate	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (eg 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The <i>direct method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.▪ The <i>indirect method</i>—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.
	<p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or Territory of registration	<p>State or Territory of registration refers to the State or Territory where the marriage was registered or the divorce was granted.</p>
State or Territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence	<p>State or Territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the State or Territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ the population (estimated resident population);▪ the mother (birth collection); or▪ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, State or Territory of usual residence refers to the State or Territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or Territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the State or Territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Total fertility rate	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.</p>

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* **1300 135 070**
- EMAIL* **client.services@abs.gov.au**
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

- PHONE* 1300 366 323
- EMAIL* subscriptions@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 03 9615 7848
- POST* Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001



2310100012000
ISSN 1031-055X

RRP \$22.00

© Commonwealth of Australia 2001