30 JUNE 1996 TO 30 JUNE 2006 3231.0

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF THE

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 14 JULY 1998

CONTENTS

■ For more information about these and related statistics, contact Glen Heyen on Canberra 02 6252 5117, or any ABS office shown on the back cover of this publication.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains experimental projections of the Indigenous population for each State and Territory and Australia by age and sex as at 30 June for each year from 1996 to 2006. The publication also includes median ages and comparisons between the Indigenous and the total population. A detailed description of the method used to produce the assumptions is also included.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
. .	not applicable

ACCURACY

These projection results are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if the assumptions about future demographic trends prevail over the projection period.

Population figures in the text of this publication are rounded. While unrounded figures are provided in tables, accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

A GROWING POPULATION

Based on current trends in fertility and mortality, Australia's Indigenous population is projected to increase from 386,000 in 1996 to 469,000 in 2006 at an annual average rate of 2.0% per year. However, the growth in the Indigenous population in recent decades can not be explained by natural increase alone. Much of the unexplained growth can be attributed to an increasing prevalence of persons to be identified as Indigenous on census forms. If the increasing rate of identification (as experienced between 1991 and 1996) is assumed to continue, the Indigenous population is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 5.3% per year, reaching 649,000 in 2006.

Under either assumption the Indigenous population is growing much faster than the total Australian population (1.2% during the 1996–97 financial year).

A YOUNG POPULATION

In 1996 the median age of the Indigenous population (20 years) was much younger than that of the total Australian population (34 years). In both projection series the median age is expected to increase slightly to 21 years by 2006.

As at 30 June 1996, 40% of the Indigenous population were aged under 15 years compared with 21% of the total population. By the end of the projection period, under both series, this proportion is expected to still represent about 37% of the total Indigenous population.

STATE COMPARISONS

Under the low projection series, Queensland and New South Wales (133,000 persons) are projected to have the largest Indigenous populations, followed by Western Australia (67,000), the Northern Territory (61,000), South Australia and Victoria (27,000), Tasmania (18,000) and the Australian Capital Territory (4,000).

Under the high series (where an increasing rate of Indigenous identification is assumed), New South Wales (216,000 persons) remains the State with the largest Indigenous population, followed by Queensland (179,000 persons) and Western Australia (80,000 persons).

LOWER LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancies of Indigenous males (57 years) and females (62 years) are nearly 20 years below those recorded for the total Australian population.

PROJECTION RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

These projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population are referred to as experimental because of the experimental nature of the base population and the deficiencies in the quality of Indigenous births, deaths and migration data involved in deriving the population projection assumptions. The inclusion of an assumption for change in propensity to identify as Indigenous on a census form also adds to the experimental nature of the projections.

These projections, which span the period from 1996 to 2006, reveal the size, structure and distribution of the future Indigenous population if various assumptions are made about the components of population change — births, deaths, migration and change in propensity to identify.

One assumption has been made about future births, deaths, interstate migration and overseas migration, and two alternative assumptions about future propensity to identify as Indigenous.

Using specific combinations of these assumptions, two projections of the Indigenous population have been generated.

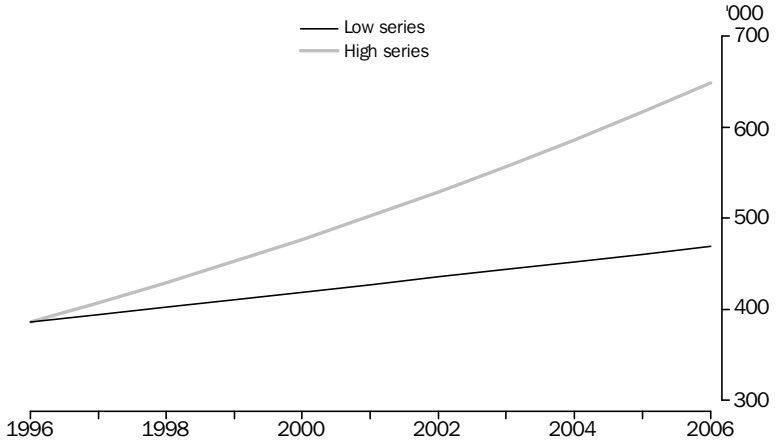
The base population for these projections is the 30 June 1996 estimate of the Indigenous population. The method of estimation is detailed in *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1991 to 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

A RAPIDLY GROWING POPULATION

Both projections show the population rising consistently throughout the projection period. Under an assumption of no change in propensity to identify, the Indigenous population would rise from 386,000 persons in 1996 to 469,000 persons in 2006. However, if a change in propensity to identify based on the 1991–96 period is assumed, the Indigenous population would rise to 649,000 persons in 2006.

Under the no change in propensity to identify assumption, the Indigenous population experiences average annual growth rates of 2.0%. Australia's Indigenous population increases by an annual average of 5.3% if the change in propensity to identify based on the 1991–96 period is assumed. This is much higher than the increase in the total Australian population (1.2% during the 1996–97 financial year).

PROJECTED INDIGENOUS POPULATION, 1996 to 2006



OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE

New Zealand

In 1998, Statistics New Zealand released projections of the Maori population for the period 1996–2051.

The Maori population has been projected to grow from 548,000 in 1996 to 993,000 in 2051. The annual growth rate of the Maori population was projected to slow, from 1.9% in 1996–97 to 0.7% in 2050–51.

Despite this slow-down, the Maori population is projected to grow at a faster pace than the total New Zealand population. Consequently, the proportion of Maori in the total population was projected to rise from 15% in 1997 to 21% in 2051.

Canada

Prior to the 1996 Canadian Census, data on aboriginal persons were derived from a question that asked about ethnic origin or ancestry. In the 1991 Canadian Census, about 1.1 million people reported that they were of Indigenous origin or ancestry. In 1996, a new question was added to ask more directly if the respondent was an aboriginal person (i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit). Only 799,000 were identified as aboriginal using the new question. This figure represented 2.8% of the total population. The counts of North American Indians may be more affected than the other groups by the incomplete enumeration of 77 Indian reservations and settlements in the 1996 Census.

As at June 1998, Indigenous projections based on the results of the 1996 Census had not been published.

United States

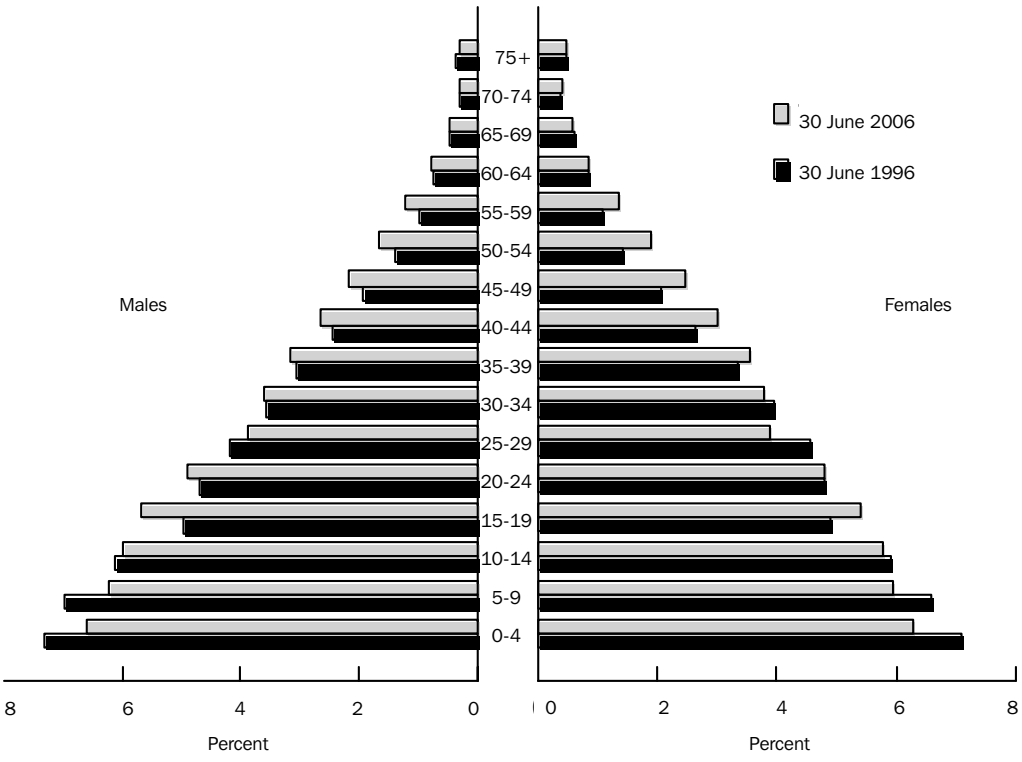
The United States Bureau of the Census has produced projections of the United States' population by race. The American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population was estimated at 2,287,000 in 1996. This was projected to increase to 2,607,000 in the year 2006. This represents an average annual growth rate of 1.3%. As a proportion of the total population, this group was projected to increase marginally from 0.86% in 1996 to 0.90% in 2006.

A YOUNG POPULATION

In 1996 the median age of the Indigenous population (20 years) was much less than that of the total Australian population (34 years). Over the ten-year projection period the median age is projected to increase slightly, to 21 years.

The proportion of the total Indigenous population under 15 years of age is expected to decline from 40% in 1996 to 37% in 2006 in both series. Indigenous persons aged 15–64 years comprised 57% of the total Indigenous population in 1996. This proportion is projected to be 61% in 2006 for both series.

PROJECTED INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Low Series—Australia



NATURAL INCREASE

Births

Under the low series the projected number of Indigenous births in Australia rise from 12,000 during the 1996–97 period to 13,000 by 2005–06.

Under the high series (where a change in propensity to identify based on the 1991–96 period is assumed), the projected number of Indigenous births increases from 12,000 during the 1996–97 period to 17,000 by the end of the projection period. This large increase can be attributed to the addition of more persons of child-bearing ages to the population with the change in propensity to identify assumption.

Deaths

The number of projected deaths increases over the projected period in both the low and high series, from 3,000 to 4,000 per year under the low scenario, and to 6,000 by the 2005–06 financial year under the high series.

STATES AND TERRITORIES CONTINUE TO GROW

The projections show that the Indigenous populations of all States and Territories should continue growing between 1996 and 2006. The rates of growth in all States and Territories decline over the projection period. Relative rates of growth are highly dependent on the assumptions used regarding the propensity to identify and interstate migration.

Under the no change in propensity to identify assumption (low series), differences in net interstate flows have the largest impact on projected relativities between State and Territory populations. Those States and Territories with positive net interstate flows are projected to have the higher growth rates (Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory). Queensland is expected to overtake New South Wales as the State with the largest Indigenous population. Conversely, those States and Territories with assumed negative net interstate flows are projected to experience lower rates of growth. Differentials between State-specific fertility and paternity rates have a negligible impact on the final distribution of the Indigenous population.

When a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the 1991–96 period is used in the projections (high series), the effects on the State and Territory distribution from differing net interstate flows are overwhelmed by the change in propensity to identify assumption at the State and Territory level. Those States and Territories with higher assumed propensities (the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland) are projected to have the higher growth rates. Under the high series, New South Wales (216,000 persons) is projected to retain the largest Indigenous population, followed by Queensland (179,000), Western Australia (80,000), the Northern Territory (64,000), Tasmania (36,000), Victoria (33,000), South Australia (32,000) and the Australian Capital Territory (8,000).

CHANGING STATE AND TERRITORY DISTRIBUTION

The differing growth rates of the States and Territories cause the projected distribution of the Indigenous population between the States and Territories to change significantly. Under the no change in propensity to identify assumption, Queensland is projected to increase its share of the total Indigenous population from 27.2% in 1996 to 28.3% in 2006 and the Northern Territory's share would decline from 13.4% in 1996 to 12.9% in 2006.

In the high series (change in propensity to identify based on the 1991–96 period), New South Wales is projected to experience a large increase in its share of the total Indigenous population from 28.5% in 1996 to 33.3% in 2006. The States and Territories that would experience the largest declines in total share are the Northern Territory (from 13.4% to 9.9%) and Western Australia (from 14.6% to 12.3%).

Projected average annual growth rates and distribution

	GROWTH RATES		PROPORTION OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION		
				As at 30 June 2006	
State and Territory	Low series	High series	As at 30 June 1996	Low series	High series
NSW	1.9	7.0	28.5	28.3	33.3
Vic.	1.6	3.9	5.9	5.7	5.1
Qld	2.4	5.5	27.2	28.4	27.6
SA	1.9	3.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
WA	1.8	3.5	14.6	14.3	12.3
Tas.	1.6	9.1	4.0	3.8	5.6
NT	1.6	2.1	13.4	12.9	9.9
ACT	3.1	9.8	0.8	0.9	1.2
Aust.(a)	**2.0**	**5.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

ACCURACY OF PROJECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The two projection series in this publication do not take into account all possible levels in the components of population growth (fertility, mortality, migration and propensity to identify as Indigenous). Future levels of these components may differ from those assumed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

This section discusses the impacts of varying levels in components of Indigenous population growth on the projected Indigenous population of Australia. While these alternative assumptions are not considered as likely as those used in the projections, they provide an insight into the sensitivity of these assumptions.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

Fertility rates

The published low series uses a fertility assumption that incorporates an annual decline of 1% in fertility rates. A sensitivity analysis was undertaken into the effect on the projected population of changing this rate of decline. Three extra projection series were generated using the following assumptions: no decline in fertility rates; an annual decline of 2% in fertility rates and an annual decline of 5% in fertility rates. The following table shows the base population as at 30 June 1996, and the projected State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2006 under the three extra assumptions (nil change, 2% annual decline, 5% annual decline) and under the low series (1% annual decline).

Projected populations under different fertility rate assumptions(a)

		AS AT 30 JUNE 2006			
	As at 30 June 1996	*Nil change*	*Annual decline of 1%(b)*	*Annual decline of 2%*	*Annual decline of 5%*
State and Territory	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NSW	109.9	134.0	132.7	131.6	128.4
Vic.	22.6	26.8	26.5	26.3	25.7
Qld	104.8	134.6	133.3	132.0	128.6
SA	22.1	26.9	26.6	26.4	25.7
WA	56.2	67.7	67.0	66.3	64.5
Tas.	15.3	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.5
NT	51.9	61.3	60.6	60.0	58.2
ACT	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Aust.(c)	**386.0**	**473.8**	**469.1**	**464.7**	**452.9**

(a) Constant paternity rates, and no change in propensity to identify have been assumed.

(b) Published low series.

(c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

At the State and Territory level, a difference in total fertility rates of 100 births per 1,000 Indigenous women leads to an approximate change in annual growth rates of 0.5%.

Paternity rates

The published low series uses a fertility assumption that incorporates constant paternity rates. This is based on the assumption that the trend towards increasing inter-marriage between Indigenous males and non-Indigenous females will level out. On the premise that the rate of intermarriage will not level out, but will continue to increase, a sensitivity analysis was undertaken into the effect on the projected population of increasing paternity rates. Three extra projection series were generated using annual increases in paternity rates of 1%, 2% and 5% respectively. The following table shows the base population as at 30 June 1996, and the projected State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2006 under the three extra assumptions and under the low series (nil change).

Projected populations under different paternity rate assumptions(a)

		AS AT 30 JUNE 2006			
	As at 30 June 1996	*Nil change(b)*	*Annual increase of 1%*	*Annual increase of 2%*	*Annual increase of 5%*
State and Territory	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NSW	109.9	132.7	133.3	133.9	136.1
Vic.	22.6	26.5	26.7	26.8	27.2
Qld	104.8	133.3	133.7	134.2	135.8
SA	22.1	26.6	26.7	26.8	27.1
WA	56.2	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.8
Tas.	15.3	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.6
NT	51.9	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.8
ACT	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Aust.(c)	**386.0**	**469.1**	**470.7**	**472.3**	**477.8**

(a) An annual decline of 1% in fertility rates, and no change in propensity to identify have been assumed.

(b) Published low series.

(c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Allowing for some variation at the State and Territory level due to differing age structures, a difference in total paternity rates of 100 births per 1,000 Indigenous men leads to an approximate change in annual growth rates of 0.4%.

Mortality

The mortality assumption used in the low and high projection series assumes no change in mortality over the projection period. Minor variations to the mortality assumption would have only minimal impact on the projected 2006 Indigenous population. A major change, assuming that Indigenous mortality improves to match current rates of mortality for the total Australian population in 25 years, was used to further investigate the sensitivity of the projected population to changes in mortality. While this improvement is assumed to take place over a 25 year period, the sensitivity analysis only looks at the impact of this improvement over the projection period of 1996 to 2006.

Two extra projection series were generated: a low and high series using improving mortality (matching the current Australian mortality in 25 years) instead of constant mortality over the projection period. The projected State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2006 for these two series are shown in the following table. For purposes of comparison, the published low and high series (using constant mortality) are also provided.

Projected populations under different mortality assumptions

		LOW SERIES(a).....		HIGH SERIES(a).....	
	As at 30 June 1996	*Constant mortality(b)*	*Improving mortality*	*Constant mortality(c)*	*Improving mortality*
State and Territory	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NSW	109.9	132.7	134.2	216.3	218.8
Vic.	22.6	26.5	26.9	33.1	33.5
Qld	104.8	133.3	134.7	179.3	181.3
SA	22.1	26.6	26.9	32.2	32.6
WA	56.2	67.0	67.7	79.6	80.5
Tas.	15.3	18.0	18.2	36.4	36.9
NT	51.9	60.6	61.3	64.0	64.8
ACT	3.1	4.1	4.2	7.8	7.8
Aust.(d)	**386.0**	**469.1**	**474.4**	**649.0**	**656.4**

(a) As at 30 June 2006.

(b) Published low series.

(c) Published high series.

(d) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

The analysis indicates that the assumption of Indigenous mortality improving to match current Australian levels in 25 years has only a minor impact on the total projected numbers of Indigenous persons after 10 years.

As a result, it can be concluded that the projected total Indigenous population is not only insensitive to small variations in future mortality rates, but also to larger variations.

Propensity to identify

There are two change in propensity to identify assumptions used in the published projection series: a no change in propensity to identify (low series); and a change in propensity to identify, based on an estimate from the 1991–96 intercensal period (high series). Another assumption that could be made is that the change in propensity to identify matches the average change over the 1986–91 and 1991–96 intercensal periods. These estimates, together with this average change, are shown below.

Estimated annual change in propensity to identify

	1986–91	*1991–96*	*1986–96*
State and Territory	%	%	%
NSW	1.4	5.2	3.3
Vic.	3.4	2.4	2.9
Qld	0.5	3.3	1.9
SA	0.4	2.2	1.3
WA	–0.2	2.0	0.9
Tas.	2.3	7.5	4.8
NT	0.1	0.8	0.4
ACT	5.2	6.9	6.1
Aust.(a)	**0.9**	**3.3**	**2.1**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

An alternate high series was generated using a change in propensity to identify, based on the average change during the 1986–91 and 1991–96 periods. The following table shows the alternate projected State and Territory populations as at 30 June 2006 generated under this assumption. Other scenarios (including a constant annual change of 1%) have also been included for comparative purposes.

Projected populations under different propensity assumptions(a)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

State and Territory	As at 30 June 1996 '000	Nil change(b) '000	Constant annual change of 1% '000	1986–96 change '000	1991–96 change(c) '000
NSW	109.9	132.7	148.3	181.8	216.3
Vic.	22.6	26.5	29.7	35.1	33.1
Qld	104.8	133.3	148.5	158.3	179.3
SA	22.1	26.6	29.7	29.9	32.2
WA	56.2	67.0	74.8	72.3	79.6
Tas.	15.3	18.0	20.2	28.7	36.4
NT	51.9	60.6	67.7	62.5	64.0
ACT	3.1	4.1	4.6	7.3	7.8
Aust.(d)	**386.0**	**469.1**	**523.6**	**576.1**	**649.0**

(a) An annual decline of 1% in fertility rates, and constant paternity rates have been assumed.

(b) Published low series.

(c) Published high series.

(d) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Victoria is the only State or Territory where the estimated change in propensity to identify was greater during the 1986–91 period compared with the 1991–96 period. As a consequence, it is the only State or Territory to have a higher projected population under the propensity to identify assumption based on the 1986–91 and 1991–96 periods.

In the published high series (based on the 1991–96 change in propensity to identify), New South Wales experiences high growth rates, while Western Australia and the Northern Territory have very low growth rates. Correspondingly, New South Wales increases its share of the total Indigenous population greatly, while the share of the total Indigenous population in Western Australia and the Northern Territory declines markedly. As shown below, while these trends are still evident under the alternate propensity to identify assumption, they are not as pronounced.

Projected average annual growth rates and distribution(a)

	ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES		PROPORTION OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION		
	Based on 1986–96 change in propensity	*Based on 1991–96 change in propensity*	*As at 30 June 1996*	*Based on 1986–96 change in propensity(b)*	*Based on 1991–96 change in propensity(b)*
State and Territory	%	%	%	%	%
NSW	5.2	7.0	28.5	31.6	33.3
Vic.	4.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.1
Qld	4.2	5.5	27.2	27.5	27.6
SA	3.1	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.0
WA	2.5	3.5	14.6	12.5	12.3
Tas.	6.5	9.1	4.0	5.0	5.6
NT	1.9	2.1	13.4	10.9	9.9
ACT	9.0	9.8	0.8	1.3	1.2
Aust.(c)	**4.1**	**5.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) An annual decline of 1% in fertility rates, and constant paternity rates have been assumed.

(b) As at 30 June 2006.

(c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

ASSUMPTIONS

SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS

Fertility

Female fertility rates decline annually by 1% and male paternity rates are constant.

Mortality

Constant mortality over the projection period.

Interstate migration

Constant net interstate movements.

Overseas migration

Zero net overseas migration with no arrivals and no departures throughout the projection period.

Propensity to identify 1

Nil change in propensity to identify over the ten year projection period. This is based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 Census) will only change as a result of natural increase. This assumption is used in the low series.

Propensity to identify 2

Change in propensity to identify based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. This assumption is used in the high series.

SERIES

The various assumptions have been selectively combined to generate two series of projections for the States and Territories. These series are identified as low and high, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population.

The low series uses the first propensity assumption (no change in propensity) while the high series uses the second assumption (change in propensity based on 1991–96 rates).

Projections based on other combinations of the fertility, mortality, migration and change in propensity to identify assumptions, which are explored in the Accuracy of Projections section, are available on a consultancy basis.

BASE POPULATION

The base population for these projections is the 30 June 1996 experimental estimate of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. The method of estimation is detailed in *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1991 to 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

This estimate was based on usual residence census counts from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, which were adjusted to take account of four factors: persons recorded as Indigenous whose parents were born overseas; non-response to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin question in the census; net census undercount of Indigenous persons; and adjustments based on registered Indigenous births.

METHOD

A detailed explanation of the methods used to derive each projection assumption is provided in the Explanatory Notes.

FERTILITY AND PATERNITY

Introduction

A birth is considered to be Indigenous when either one or both parents are recorded as being of Indigenous origin. As such, Indigenous births can be attributed to either Indigenous mothers, or non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers.

Historical Indigenous birth registration data are largely of poor quality and vary considerably between States and Territories. The number of registered Indigenous births from 1992 to 1996 are shown in the table below. There has been a significant improvement in the identification of Indigenous births in New South Wales and Queensland in recent years.

The coverage of Indigenous birth data can be estimated by comparing birth registration data with estimates of the Indigenous population at age zero. The table below shows the estimated coverage for 1996. While the data are not directly comparable because the births are those registered over the calendar year and the Indigenous population is that estimated as at 30 June 1996, the estimated coverage is indicative.

Registered Indigenous births and estimated coverage

	YEAR OF REGISTRATION					
	1992	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*Estimated coverage in 1996*
State and Territory	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
NSW	42	1 278	2 011	2 345	2 444	71.7
Vic.	503	493	511	542	474	69.9
Qld	4	31	25	29	2 534	78.0
SA	561	519	527	554	557	87.9
WA	1 215	1 535	1 578	1 492	1 538	97.0
Tas.	215	259	245	267	244	55.2
NT	1 354	1 359	1 324	1 353	1 343	94.6
ACT	14	43	59	52	66	71.7
Aust.(a)	**3 908**	**5 518**	**6 281**	**6 639**	**9 204**	**79.9**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

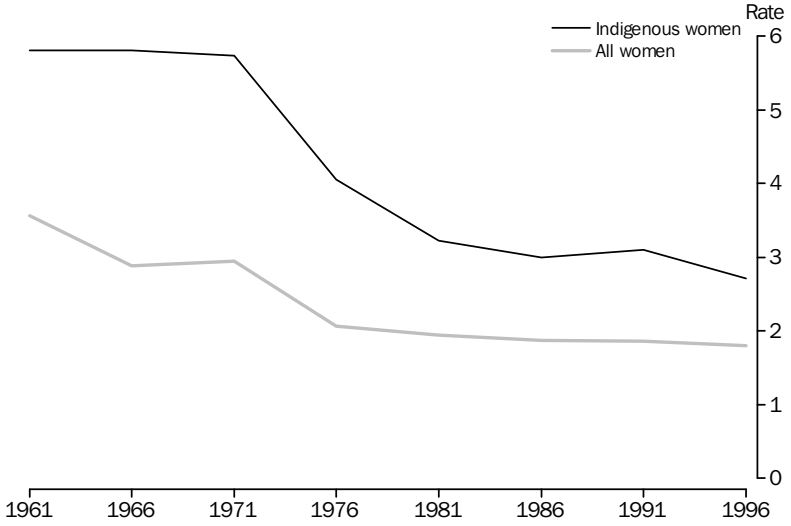
Source: Birth registrations; Unpublished ABS statistics.

While birth registrations can be used to create age-specific fertility rates, for the purposes of this publication, they are boosted to take into account the shortfall in births registered as Indigenous.

Recent trends

Due to the poor quality of historical birth registration data, the most reliable source of information on historical fertility of the Indigenous population is the Census (from the issue question and/or derived from the number of children in each enumerated family). In the 1960s, Indigenous fertility, at about 6.0 children per woman, was approximately twice the rate for all women. Over the last 35 years, fertility levels for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous women have declined substantially, with the largest decreases recorded during the 1970s. While the fertility decline for non-Indigenous women commenced in the 1960s, the fertility levels of Indigenous women remained relatively stable during the 1960s, followed by a sharp decline during the 1970s. In the fifteen years to 1996 the rate of decline of fertility for Indigenous women has slowed. As such, it is difficult to predict whether the fertility for Indigenous women will continue to decline or level out.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, 1961 to 1996



Source: Gray (1997); *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Indigenous children born to non-Indigenous women

The number of Indigenous births registered to non-Indigenous women and Indigenous men is increasing, as is the proportion that these births comprise of total registered Indigenous births. Therefore, in addition to considering the fertility of Indigenous women, it is important that measures of Indigenous fertility also include Indigenous children born to non-Indigenous women and Indigenous fathers. Registered Indigenous births for the calendar years 1994 to 1996 are split below into births to Indigenous mothers, and births to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers.

Registered Indigenous births to Indigenous mothers

State and Territory	YEAR OF REGISTRATION *1994*	*1995*	*1996*
NSW	1 404	1 575	1 674
Vic.	344	362	333
Qld	19	23	1 923
SA	413	411	423
WA	1 316	1 225	1 272
Tas.	138	158	139
NT	1 256	1 286	1 251
ACT	41	29	38
Aust.(a)	**4 931**	**5 073**	**7 057**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Registered Indigenous births to non-Indigenous mothers

State and Territory	YEAR OF REGISTRATION 1994	1995	1996
NSW	607	770	770
Vic.	167	180	141
Qld	6	6	611
SA	114	143	134
WA	262	267	266
Tas.	107	109	105
NT	68	67	92
ACT	18	23	28
Aust.(a)	**1 350**	**1 566**	**2 147**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Assumed future fertility and paternity

For simplicity, birth rates of Indigenous mothers will be referred to as fertility rates, while birth rates where the mother is non-Indigenous and the father is Indigenous will be referred to as paternity rates.

The assumption that will be used in these projections is an annual decline of 1% in fertility rates of Indigenous mothers (on the basis that the slow decline in fertility rates since the early 1980s will continue), and constant Indigenous male paternity rates (assuming a levelling out of inter-marriage between Indigenous males and non-Indigenous females).

The sensitivity of the projected population to changes in fertility and paternity rates is explored in the Accuracy of Projections section of this publication.

Assumed age-specific fertility rates of Indigenous mothers(a)

State and Territory	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Total fertility rate(b)
				AS AT 30 JUNE 1996				
NSW	92.9	155.5	126.7	74.6	28.9	4.1	0.0	2 413
Vic.	72.4	139.5	139.9	74.5	29.3	5.4	0.0	2 305
Qld	95.7	162.1	139.0	84.2	36.8	5.1	0.0	2 615
SA	92.5	162.3	117.6	62.6	29.6	5.0	0.9	2 352
WA	121.7	170.5	122.0	64.7	26.4	3.2	0.3	2 544
Tas.	53.7	130.0	118.9	65.6	14.2	4.4	0.0	1 934
NT	141.6	162.4	126.4	70.7	32.3	4.4	0.0	2 690
ACT	69.3	104.3	108.5	64.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	1 805
Aust.(c)	**105.4**	**161.0**	**130.2**	**73.9**	**30.7**	**4.4**	**0.1**	**2 528**
				AS AT 30 JUNE 2006				
NSW	84.0	140.6	114.6	67.4	26.1	3.7	0.0	2 182
Vic.	65.5	126.2	126.5	67.4	26.5	4.9	0.0	2 085
Qld	86.6	146.6	125.7	76.2	33.3	4.6	0.0	2 365
SA	83.7	146.7	106.4	56.6	26.8	4.5	0.9	2 127
WA	110.1	154.2	110.3	58.5	23.9	2.9	0.3	2 301
Tas.	48.6	117.5	107.5	59.3	12.9	3.9	0.0	1 749
NT	128.1	146.9	114.3	64.0	29.2	4.0	0.0	2 433
ACT	62.7	94.3	98.1	57.9	13.5	0.0	0.0	1 633
Aust.(c)	**95.3**	**145.6**	**117.7**	**66.9**	**27.7**	**3.9**	**0.1**	**2 286**

(a) Per thousand female population.

(b) The sum of five-year age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) multiplied by five.

(c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Assumed age-specific paternity rates of Indigenous fathers(a)(b)

State and Territory	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Total paternity rate(c)
NSW	15.7	59.9	73.7	60.9	33.7	12.4	5.0	1 306
Vic.	9.1	50.9	73.4	55.9	35.4	9.7	13.1	1 237
Qld	14.6	40.2	51.5	46.2	23.5	13.1	6.6	978
SA	9.8	33.8	47.5	39.2	25.0	13.9	8.2	887
WA	8.4	25.9	34.0	30.2	13.0	8.3	2.5	612
Tas.	16.5	84.6	97.8	63.9	44.4	16.0	6.6	1 649
NT	1.7	8.1	9.5	10.5	4.9	2.4	1.9	195
ACT	10.0	48.1	79.7	65.7	39.7	25.8	11.4	1 402
Aust.(d)	**11.0**	**38.3**	**48.8**	**42.2**	**22.7**	**10.5**	**5.3**	**894**

(a) Per thousand male population.

(b) Where the mother is non-Indigenous.

(c) The sum of five-year age-specific paternity rates (live births at each age of father per male population of that age) multiplied by five.

(d) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

MORTALITY

Introduction

Registered mortality data suffers from similar historical coverage deficiencies to fertility.

Recent trends

The ABS has recently produced Indigenous life tables for the 1991–96 period which indicate that the life expectancies of Indigenous males (57 years) and females (62 years) are nearly 20 years less than those of the total Australian population. These life tables are shown in the Appendix.

Other investigations have also been undertaken into Indigenous mortality trends over the past decade (Gray & Tesfaghiorghis (1993) and Gray (1997)). The results of these investigations suggest that there has been little if any improvement in Indigenous mortality in past decades.

Assumed future mortality

The following assumption will be used: constant mortality levels based on the life tables shown in the Appendix. These life tables are at the Australian level only, and have been applied at the State and Territory level in the projections.

The sensitivity of the projected population to changes in mortality is explored in the Accuracy of Projections section of this publication.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Recent trends

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing showed that there were few Indigenous Australians resident in Australia in 1996 who usually lived in a country other than Australia in 1991. The in-migration rate of the Indigenous population for the period 1991–96 was 2.4 per 1,000.

Assumed future overseas migration

For these projections, nil overseas migration with zero arrivals and departures is assumed.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Introduction

The most comprehensive source of interstate migration data is from the five-yearly census.

Recent trends

Data from the 1991 and 1996 Censuses show that 11,423 persons identified as Indigenous changed their State or Territory of usual residence between 1986 and 1991 and 16,379 persons between 1991 and 1996. These data exclude those persons with both parents born overseas.

While this might appear to indicate that there has been a large increase in Indigenous mobility, rates based on the total Indigenous population show that there has only been a small increase in interstate mobility. Between 1986 and 1991, 43 per 1,000 persons identified as Indigenous changed their State or Territory of usual residence. This increased to 46 per 1,000 between 1991 and 1996.

While the rate of Indigenous interstate movement increased only slightly between the two intercensal periods, the absolute size of net interstate movements increased markedly for most States and Territories.

Net movements of Indigenous persons according to the 1991 and 1996 Censuses are shown below. The data exclude certain types of persons identified as Indigenous: those with both parents born overseas; those under 5 years of age on census night for the five-year ago question and those under 1 year of age on census night for the one-year ago question; and those who did not have their State or Territory of usual residence recorded.

Assumed future interstate migration

Net interstate migration, Indigenous population

State and Territory	5 YEAR MIGRATION 1986–91	5 YEAR MIGRATION 1991–96	1 YEAR MIGRATION 1990–91	1 YEAR MIGRATION 1995–96	Assumed net migration
NSW	–907	–1548	–116	–304	–220
Vic.	69	–516	–33	–76	–60
Qld	392	2 187	223	477	390
SA	245	90	33	–8	10
WA	67	155	–118	69	–30
Tas.	–18	–281	–6	–95	–60
NT	–88	–293	14	–122	–60
ACT	240	206	3	59	30

Source: 1991 and 1996 Censuses of Population and Housing.

The following assumption will be used: constant net interstate migration levels as shown above. The method used to generate this assumption is detailed in the Explanatory Notes.

PROPENSITY TO IDENTIFY

Recent trends

The difference between the 1991 and 1996 Census counts of Indigenous persons, as recorded on census forms, was significantly larger than expected despite similar collection procedures for the two censuses. This increase cannot be fully accounted for by natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration over the intercensal period. While improvements in census procedures have taken place, it appears that there has been a large increase in the propensity to indicate Indigenous origin on census forms between the two censuses. This is consistent with the previous intercensal period, in which there was a significant difference between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses which could not be fully accounted for. The reasons for these larger than expected increases in the number of persons identified as Indigenous on census forms can be attributed to various factors including changes in social attitudes toward identification in the Census and improvements in census procedures.

For the purposes of this publication, this component is described as the change in propensity to be identified as Indigenous on a census form. Figures quoted in this publication for change in propensity to identify, however, reflect the impact on the projected population rather than the actual change in propensity itself.

Recent trends *continued*

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) provides some information regarding the changing propensity of people to identify as being of Indigenous or non-Indigenous origin. The PES is a survey conducted three weeks after the Census asking selected questions including one on Indigenous origin. A significant number of people changed their response between the 1996 Census and the 1996 PES. This data is shown below. The table includes only those people who stated that their birthplace was Australia.

Census and PES responses to Indigenous question

	CENSUS RESPONSE					
PES response	*Non-Indigenous*	*Aboriginal*	*Torres Strait Islander*	*Mixed Origin*	*Not Stated*	*Total*
Non-Indigenous	61 518	181	41	5	1 069	62 814
Aboriginal	77	1 125	5	26	23	1 256
Torres Strait Islander	9	8	68	7	0	92
Not Stated	101	0	0	0	0	101
Total	61 705	1 314	114	38	1 092	64 263

While this inconsistency in response to the Indigenous origin question between the Census and the PES is clouded by the difference in data collection methods, the phenomena of changing identification is consistent with other experience.

In a study based on March 1971 to 1973 data from United States Bureau of the Census Current Population Surveys (Farley 1991), 6% of persons identified as Negro in 1971 or 1972 placed themselves in another category 12 months later. On the other hand, 7% of persons identified as Negro in the later year had reported a different ethnicity one year previously. More than 40% who claimed their origin was English, French, Irish or Russian in one year reported a different ancestry or stated 'Don't know' the next.

Some insights into the changes in willingness to report Indigenous origin can also be obtained by looking at families involving mixed marriages (those in which one partner identifies as being Indigenous) and how children in those families are identified by their parents. In 1996, close to two-thirds (62%) of Indigenous families comprising a couple with children (aged under 15) had only one parent who was Indigenous, an increase from 51% in the 1986 Census. Furthermore, in 1996, the majority of mixed couple families (86%) had one or more children identified as Indigenous in the Census. Ten years earlier, the likelihood that children in these families were identified as being Indigenous was lower (75%). Thus, in addition to the growing number of families of mixed origins, there is an increased likelihood of a child of mixed origin being identified as Indigenous.

Assumed future change in propensity to identify

The first assumption is for no change in propensity to identify based on the Indigenous population remaining closed, only being affected by natural increase.

The second assumption uses the change in propensity to identify for each State and Territory based on the change estimated over the 1991–96 period as shown below.

An alternative assumption based on the average of the unexplained increases recorded between both the 1986 and 1991 Censuses and the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, as well as the sensitivity of the projected population to changes in the propensity to identify are explored in the Accuracy of Projections section of this publication.

Assumed annual propensity to identify

State and Territory	*Annual Percentage change*
NSW	5.2
Vic.	2.4
Qld	3.3
SA	2.2
WA	2.0
Tas.	7.5
NT	0.8
ACT	6.9
Aust.(a)	**3.3**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

While it is acknowledged that these assumptions are not exhaustive of future possible propensities to change Indigenous origin, it is desirable that these projections highlight the potential contribution that a changing propensity to identify can make to Indigenous population growth.

JERVIS BAY TERRITORY

Due to the high variability inherent in projecting small populations, data for Jervis Bay Territory are not included separately, but are included in the totals for Australia. Jervis Bay Territory specific fertility and paternity rates, and Australian level mortality have been assumed. Nil interstate and overseas migration with zero arrivals and departures, and nil change in propensity to identify have been assumed in all series.

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1 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, 1996–2006

	LOW SERIES			HIGH SERIES		
As at 30 June	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
			NEW SOUTH WALES			
1996	54 103	55 822	109 925	54 103	55 822	109 925
1997	55 232	56 935	112 167	58 060	59 852	117 912
1998	56 360	58 051	114 411	62 269	64 133	126 402
1999	57 484	59 168	116 652	66 743	68 678	135 421
2000	58 613	60 282	118 895	71 492	73 502	144 994
2001	59 749	61 393	121 142	76 527	78 632	155 159
2002	60 881	62 524	123 405	81 887	84 071	165 958
2003	62 029	63 663	125 692	87 583	89 850	177 433
2004	63 194	64 812	128 006	93 637	95 992	189 629
2005	64 366	65 982	130 348	100 069	102 510	202 579
2006	65 554	67 162	132 716	106 889	109 434	216 323
			VICTORIA			
1996	11 149	11 449	22 598	11 149	11 449	22 598
1997	11 397	11 605	23 002	11 667	11 874	23 541
1998	11 631	11 772	23 403	12 190	12 317	24 507
1999	11 868	11 933	23 801	12 729	12 767	25 496
2000	12 096	12 099	24 195	13 271	13 236	26 507
2001	12 325	12 261	24 586	13 825	13 715	27 540
2002	12 552	12 422	24 974	14 393	14 202	28 595
2003	12 774	12 589	25 363	14 973	14 704	29 677
2004	12 993	12 760	25 753	15 572	15 212	30 784
2005	13 216	12 929	26 145	16 181	15 737	31 918
2006	13 444	13 097	26 541	16 809	16 270	33 079
			QUEENSLAND			
1996	51 525	53 292	104 817	51 525	53 292	104 817
1997	52 866	54 692	107 558	54 562	56 442	111 004
1998	54 219	56 105	110 324	57 724	59 730	117 454
1999	55 581	57 530	113 111	61 019	63 155	124 174
2000	56 957	58 962	115 919	64 454	66 715	131 169
2001	58 340	60 409	118 749	68 029	70 417	138 446
2002	59 741	61 860	121 601	71 740	74 270	146 010
2003	61 146	63 327	124 473	75 602	78 263	153 865
2004	62 574	64 801	127 375	79 615	82 414	162 029
2005	64 017	66 294	130 311	83 793	86 722	170 515
2006	65 480	67 808	133 288	88 138	91 200	179 338
			SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
1996	10 810	11 241	22 051	10 810	11 241	22 051
1997	11 004	11 499	22 503	11 227	11 742	22 969
1998	11 204	11 749	22 953	11 657	12 250	23 907
1999	11 397	12 008	23 405	12 104	12 762	24 866
2000	11 591	12 266	23 857	12 556	13 292	25 848
2001	11 791	12 522	24 313	13 021	13 831	26 852
2002	11 993	12 777	24 770	13 499	14 379	27 878
2003	12 201	13 028	25 229	13 993	14 934	28 927
2004	12 409	13 283	25 692	14 493	15 506	29 999
2005	12 625	13 536	26 161	15 004	16 094	31 098
2006	12 841	13 792	26 633	15 534	16 686	32 220

1 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, 1996–2006 *continued*

	LOW SERIES			HIGH SERIES		
As at 30 June	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
			WESTERN AUSTRALIA			
1996	27 794	28 411	56 205	27 794	28 411	56 205
1997	28 319	28 944	57 263	28 853	29 489	58 342
1998	28 842	29 479	58 321	29 941	30 581	60 522
1999	29 370	30 012	59 382	31 048	31 696	62 744
2000	29 901	30 540	60 441	32 176	32 829	65 005
2001	30 433	31 072	61 505	33 326	33 987	67 313
2002	30 968	31 609	62 577	34 500	35 169	69 669
2003	31 511	32 147	63 658	35 696	36 380	72 076
2004	32 060	32 692	64 752	36 936	37 598	74 534
2005	32 615	33 242	65 857	38 193	38 849	77 042
2006	33 185	33 791	66 976	39 477	40 123	79 600
			TASMANIA			
1996	7 620	7 702	15 322	7 620	7 702	15 322
1997	7 747	7 834	15 581	8 322	8 405	16 727
1998	7 874	7 967	15 841	9 084	9 173	18 257
1999	8 006	8 100	16 106	9 907	10 016	19 923
2000	8 131	8 242	16 373	10 817	10 922	21 739
2001	8 266	8 378	16 644	11 804	11 911	23 715
2002	8 405	8 512	16 917	12 876	12 987	25 863
2003	8 540	8 653	17 193	14 038	14 158	28 196
2004	8 677	8 793	17 470	15 292	15 439	30 731
2005	8 822	8 925	17 747	16 658	16 822	33 480
2006	8 955	9 068	18 023	18 140	18 325	36 465
			NORTHERN TERRITORY			
1996	25 836	26 040	51 876	25 836	26 040	51 876
1997	26 335	26 447	52 782	26 516	26 631	53 147
1998	26 841	26 846	53 687	27 199	27 217	54 416
1999	27 342	27 245	54 587	27 877	27 803	55 680
2000	27 837	27 643	55 480	28 546	28 382	56 928
2001	28 321	28 043	56 364	29 223	28 939	58 162
2002	28 799	28 437	57 236	29 887	29 490	59 377
2003	29 275	28 821	58 096	30 538	30 032	60 570
2004	29 737	29 207	58 944	31 178	30 560	61 738
2005	30 192	29 588	59 780	31 804	31 081	62 885
2006	30 644	29 966	60 610	32 422	31 593	64 015
			AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY			
1996	1 522	1 536	3 058	1 522	1 536	3 058
1997	1 559	1 602	3 161	1 667	1 710	3 377
1998	1 600	1 666	3 266	1 825	1 898	3 723
1999	1 646	1 726	3 372	2 001	2 098	4 099
2000	1 697	1 783	3 480	2 190	2 318	4 508
2001	1 740	1 849	3 589	2 394	2 556	4 950
2002	1 786	1 913	3 699	2 610	2 818	5 428
2003	1 832	1 977	3 809	2 845	3 099	5 944
2004	1 880	2 041	3 921	3 093	3 411	6 504
2005	1 922	2 112	4 034	3 371	3 739	7 110
2006	1 965	2 184	4 149	3 669	4 097	7 766

1 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, 1996–2006 *continued*

	LOW SERIES			HIGH SERIES		
As at 30 June	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
			AUSTRALIA(a)			
1996	190 468	195 581	386 049	190 468	195 581	386 049
1997	194 568	199 646	394 214	200 983	206 233	407 216
1998	198 680	203 724	402 404	211 998	217 388	429 386
1999	202 803	207 812	410 615	223 537	229 065	452 602
2000	206 933	211 908	418 841	235 612	241 287	476 899
2001	211 076	216 018	427 094	248 260	254 079	502 339
2002	215 236	220 145	435 381	261 504	267 477	528 981
2003	219 419	224 296	443 715	275 380	281 511	556 891
2004	223 635	228 479	452 114	289 928	296 223	586 151
2005	227 886	232 697	460 583	305 185	311 645	616 830
2006	232 179	236 956	469 135	321 190	327 819	649 009

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

2 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—New South Wales

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	16 488	16 586	16 640	16 669	16 705	16 741	16 877	17 047	17 243	17 467	17 711
5–9	15 027	15 317	15 632	15 850	16 046	16 198	16 296	16 355	16 398	16 440	16 476
10–14	13 236	13 547	13 778	14 090	14 528	14 909	15 198	15 498	15 716	15 898	16 039
15–19	10 431	11 018	11 685	12 300	12 748	13 171	13 476	13 702	14 007	14 448	14 827
20–24	10 030	9 760	9 610	9 680	9 859	10 186	10 736	11 372	11 957	12 380	12 796
25–29	9 137	9 529	9 730	9 796	9 773	9 649	9 415	9 280	9 337	9 500	9 809
30–34	8 193	8 204	8 242	8 261	8 433	8 691	9 052	9 244	9 311	9 299	9 183
35–39	6 965	7 161	7 365	7 622	7 689	7 689	7 717	7 773	7 798	7 968	8 212
40–44	5 693	5 888	6 068	6 187	6 356	6 589	6 773	6 967	7 219	7 292	7 306
45–49	4 563	4 629	4 817	5 017	5 170	5 323	5 509	5 689	5 804	5 976	6 196
50–54	3 255	3 413	3 568	3 715	3 933	4 107	4 169	4 338	4 521	4 660	4 806
55–59	2 407	2 540	2 612	2 730	2 762	2 844	2 984	3 117	3 243	3 434	3 588
60–64	1 799	1 793	1 817	1 821	1 911	1 992	2 102	2 157	2 250	2 277	2 349
65–69	1 215	1 255	1 291	1 320	1 342	1 352	1 346	1 362	1 368	1 439	1 498
70–74	687	708	737	775	810	862	888	914	932	943	949
75 and over	799	819	819	819	830	839	867	877	902	927	971
All ages	*109 925*	*112 167*	*114 411*	*116 652*	*118 895*	*121 142*	*123 405*	*125 692*	*128 006*	*130 348*	*132 716*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	16 488	17 428	18 367	19 335	20 343	21 402	22 641	23 986	25 443	27 024	28 723
5–9	15 027	16 101	17 269	18 393	19 549	20 711	21 880	23 053	24 259	25 503	26 809
10–14	13 236	14 235	15 213	16 347	17 714	19 098	20 438	21 873	23 259	24 675	26 088
15–19	10 431	11 583	12 903	14 265	15 522	16 831	18 081	19 305	20 713	22 426	24 145
20–24	10 030	10 270	10 643	11 266	12 061	13 078	14 453	16 044	17 709	19 224	20 839
25–29	9 137	10 023	10 762	11 395	11 951	12 410	12 738	13 194	13 925	14 867	16 063
30–34	8 193	8 630	9 124	9 617	10 330	11 189	12 234	13 128	13 896	14 575	15 145
35–39	6 965	7 525	8 124	8 846	9 379	9 865	10 425	11 058	11 662	12 525	13 538
40–44	5 693	6 189	6 707	7 178	7 749	8 430	9 091	9 805	10 674	11 320	11 927
45–49	4 563	4 861	5 311	5 810	6 299	6 811	7 406	8 017	8 570	9 251	10 036
50–54	3 255	3 586	3 938	4 304	4 781	5 251	5 584	6 087	6 660	7 213	7 801
55–59	2 407	2 668	2 880	3 158	3 354	3 627	3 993	4 389	4 794	5 308	5 826
60–64	1 799	1 884	2 009	2 112	2 322	2 538	2 808	3 023	3 315	3 524	3 815
65–69	1 215	1 320	1 424	1 533	1 635	1 731	1 809	1 928	2 020	2 219	2 412
70–74	687	746	818	901	987	1 102	1 200	1 283	1 379	1 460	1 554
75 and over	799	863	910	961	1 018	1 085	1 177	1 260	1 351	1 465	1 602
All ages	*109 925*	*117 912*	*126 402*	*135 421*	*144 994*	*155 159*	*165 958*	*177 433*	*189 629*	*202 579*	*216 323*

3 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—Victoria

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	3 256	3 304	3 341	3 366	3 370	3 357	3 359	3 366	3 385	3 403	3 428
5–9	2 956	3 051	3 092	3 126	3 164	3 199	3 235	3 265	3 281	3 287	3 281
10–14	2 523	2 552	2 601	2 688	2 767	2 842	2 933	2 976	3 007	3 043	3 068
15–19	2 073	2 128	2 215	2 306	2 402	2 497	2 533	2 574	2 655	2 732	2 804
20–24	2 056	2 040	2 020	1 992	1 986	2 032	2 091	2 183	2 272	2 364	2 456
25–29	2 008	2 047	2 062	2 063	2 041	1 982	1 966	1 946	1 928	1 929	1 975
30–34	1 743	1 790	1 862	1 902	1 929	1 998	2 042	2 067	2 075	2 061	2 009
35–39	1 549	1 563	1 586	1 658	1 719	1 731	1 773	1 839	1 874	1 908	1 975
40–44	1 213	1 260	1 323	1 346	1 400	1 440	1 451	1 469	1 536	1 583	1 597
45–49	998	1 000	985	995	1 017	1 047	1 092	1 146	1 161	1 204	1 241
50–54	651	686	711	752	779	818	817	810	820	840	867
55–59	493	507	521	526	531	538	569	591	624	642	673
60–64	360	348	355	360	370	394	404	414	423	431	437
65–69	308	308	305	292	277	269	262	268	264	274	291
70–74	171	184	184	187	211	208	208	205	203	198	192
75 and over	240	234	240	242	232	234	239	244	245	246	247
All ages	*22 598*	*23 002*	*23 403*	*23 801*	*24 195*	*24 586*	*24 974*	*25 363*	*25 753*	*26 145*	*26 541*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	3 256	3 382	3 495	3 601	3 688	3 757	3 848	3 941	4 033	4 143	4 258
5–9	2 956	3 122	3 236	3 343	3 460	3 569	3 694	3 808	3 912	4 003	4 073
10–14	2 523	2 613	2 727	2 879	3 029	3 180	3 342	3 464	3 576	3 682	3 785
15–19	2 073	2 177	2 322	2 474	2 633	2 798	2 896	3 014	3 170	3 330	3 489
20–24	2 056	2 090	2 114	2 133	2 180	2 285	2 404	2 558	2 718	2 883	3 063
25–29	2 008	2 097	2 163	2 221	2 243	2 225	2 262	2 294	2 318	2 369	2 468
30–34	1 743	1 834	1 959	2 048	2 133	2 264	2 364	2 439	2 509	2 538	2 537
35–39	1 549	1 598	1 656	1 780	1 883	1 936	2 031	2 160	2 255	2 356	2 498
40–44	1 213	1 290	1 389	1 440	1 529	1 606	1 653	1 710	1 833	1 934	1 992
45–49	998	1 020	1 027	1 063	1 112	1 174	1 247	1 339	1 385	1 472	1 543
50–54	651	702	745	807	855	919	937	943	974	1 011	1 071
55–59	493	516	542	560	578	595	646	688	749	801	855
60–64	360	359	371	381	406	444	464	492	509	520	540
65–69	308	317	320	313	301	300	295	304	319	345	372
70–74	171	188	195	206	240	241	251	251	239	230	227
75 and over	240	236	246	247	237	247	261	272	285	301	308
All ages	*22 598*	*23 541*	*24 507*	*25 496*	*26 507*	*27 540*	*28 595*	*29 677*	*30 784*	*31 918*	*33 079*

4 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—Queensland

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	15 649	15 871	16 082	16 248	16 386	16 518	16 740	16 966	17 195	17 448	17 726
5–9	14 242	14 768	15 252	15 572	15 785	15 940	16 167	16 368	16 533	16 676	16 802
10–14	12 669	12 894	13 026	13 437	14 061	14 592	15 100	15 569	15 886	16 096	16 245
15–19	10 465	10 859	11 413	11 867	12 254	12 754	12 984	13 131	13 534	14 147	14 661
20–24	9 999	10 013	9 937	10 075	10 187	10 452	10 854	11 408	11 884	12 268	12 769
25–29	9 076	9 345	9 664	9 811	9 920	9 905	9 901	9 830	9 955	10 077	10 337
30–34	7 714	7 981	8 237	8 407	8 736	9 024	9 298	9 601	9 747	9 843	9 831
35–39	6 493	6 698	6 913	7 226	7 394	7 595	7 841	8 085	8 250	8 567	8 852
40–44	5 229	5 435	5 640	5 808	6 044	6 261	6 462	6 670	6 964	7 121	7 302
45–49	4 131	4 224	4 378	4 604	4 807	4 951	5 151	5 341	5 499	5 724	5 934
50–54	2 788	2 990	3 228	3 360	3 494	3 736	3 824	3 964	4 167	4 348	4 485
55–59	2 003	2 071	2 104	2 201	2 301	2 407	2 577	2 783	2 897	3 014	3 226
60–64	1 594	1 587	1 600	1 615	1 648	1 670	1 728	1 756	1 835	1 915	2 003
65–69	1 114	1 169	1 200	1 241	1 257	1 254	1 248	1 258	1 267	1 297	1 317
70–74	754	742	742	727	746	780	818	835	858	863	863
75 and over	897	911	908	912	899	910	908	908	904	907	935
All ages	*104 817*	*107 558*	*110 324*	*113 111*	*115 919*	*118 749*	*121 601*	*124 473*	*127 375*	*130 311*	*133 288*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	15 649	16 371	17 101	17 810	18 508	19 209	20 034	20 887	21 771	22 702	23 683
5–9	14 242	15 242	16 236	17 089	17 853	18 556	19 367	20 186	20 982	21 762	22 539
10–14	12 669	13 302	13 859	14 738	15 900	17 009	18 140	19 257	20 214	21 056	21 825
15–19	10 465	11 204	12 142	13 015	13 841	14 845	15 558	16 194	17 177	18 493	19 738
20–24	9 999	10 343	10 598	11 088	11 555	12 194	13 023	14 076	15 086	16 011	17 141
25–29	9 076	9 649	10 302	10 790	11 253	11 590	11 949	12 221	12 719	13 229	13 921
30–34	7 714	8 240	8 787	9 259	9 926	10 570	11 217	11 932	12 479	12 974	13 340
35–39	6 493	6 910	7 353	7 921	8 358	8 861	9 452	10 063	10 576	11 312	12 031
40–44	5 229	5 608	5 998	6 372	6 834	7 295	7 739	8 218	8 843	9 305	9 843
45–49	4 131	4 355	4 656	5 047	5 432	5 765	6 181	6 598	6 993	7 488	7 976
50–54	2 788	3 086	3 432	3 678	3 941	4 339	4 570	4 875	5 282	5 672	6 026
55–59	2 003	2 137	2 235	2 412	2 598	2 802	3 096	3 435	3 672	3 930	4 318
60–64	1 594	1 638	1 707	1 777	1 869	1 946	2 074	2 166	2 326	2 506	2 700
65–69	1 114	1 206	1 281	1 368	1 425	1 470	1 505	1 571	1 636	1 715	1 787
70–74	754	766	789	797	844	913	988	1 037	1 097	1 137	1 166
75 and over	897	947	978	1 013	1 032	1 082	1 117	1 149	1 176	1 223	1 304
All ages	*104 817*	*111 004*	*117 454*	*124 174*	*131 169*	*138 446*	*146 010*	*153 865*	*162 029*	*170 515*	*179 338*

5 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—South Australia

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	3 058	3 072	3 084	3 092	3 093	3 098	3 133	3 163	3 194	3 233	3 277
5–9	3 033	3 064	3 113	3 140	3 153	3 153	3 164	3 183	3 195	3 199	3 210
10–14	2 601	2 702	2 777	2 846	2 931	3 044	3 083	3 128	3 154	3 170	3 168
15–19	2 088	2 193	2 283	2 450	2 603	2 679	2 769	2 838	2 907	2 989	3 100
20–24	2 085	2 044	2 022	1 987	2 004	2 061	2 159	2 256	2 411	2 545	2 621
25–29	2 018	2 051	2 080	2 112	2 094	2 039	2 001	1 973	1 944	1 961	2 017
30–34	1 817	1 830	1 854	1 849	1 875	1 946	1 983	2 019	2 044	2 027	1 977
35–39	1 430	1 490	1 564	1 603	1 624	1 652	1 675	1 704	1 706	1 740	1 797
40–44	1 160	1 200	1 204	1 232	1 272	1 292	1 343	1 411	1 446	1 466	1 494
45–49	824	848	891	946	982	1 047	1 089	1 088	1 116	1 148	1 170
50–54	608	625	644	682	728	757	777	817	868	900	955
55–59	437	466	507	522	533	548	563	582	616	662	684
60–64	307	331	345	356	373	371	390	421	434	447	465
65–69	245	250	245	242	235	250	266	274	284	290	291
70–74	127	131	141	153	173	184	187	181	175	178	190
75 and over	213	206	199	193	184	192	188	191	198	206	217
All ages	*22 051*	*22 503*	*22 953*	*23 405*	*23 857*	*24 313*	*24 770*	*25 229*	*25 692*	*26 161*	*26 633*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	3 058	3 134	3 210	3 278	3 338	3 406	3 505	3 605	3 712	3 823	3 941
5–9	3 033	3 126	3 243	3 334	3 411	3 479	3 562	3 641	3 716	3 789	3 860
10–14	2 601	2 757	2 890	3 026	3 181	3 366	3 469	3 582	3 679	3 762	3 825
15–19	2 088	2 237	2 378	2 601	2 813	2 957	3 116	3 262	3 404	3 575	3 774
20–24	2 085	2 088	2 107	2 116	2 178	2 285	2 439	2 592	2 813	3 014	3 175
25–29	2 018	2 096	2 169	2 249	2 279	2 262	2 264	2 283	2 296	2 364	2 468
30–34	1 817	1 870	1 936	1 973	2 039	2 155	2 237	2 311	2 387	2 413	2 398
35–39	1 430	1 520	1 630	1 696	1 759	1 822	1 885	1 956	1 993	2 054	2 167
40–44	1 160	1 222	1 247	1 308	1 374	1 421	1 510	1 615	1 684	1 742	1 805
45–49	824	866	932	1 010	1 061	1 148	1 211	1 233	1 287	1 358	1 405
50–54	608	639	673	725	794	842	881	942	1 016	1 066	1 156
55–59	437	476	526	552	572	601	635	670	723	792	828
60–64	307	339	360	379	405	410	443	487	509	526	551
65–69	245	254	255	257	257	282	309	327	348	369	378
70–74	127	132	141	158	184	203	210	212	216	214	236
75 and over	213	213	210	204	203	213	202	209	216	237	253
All ages	*22 051*	*22 969*	*23 907*	*24 866*	*25 848*	*26 852*	*27 878*	*28 927*	*29 999*	*31 098*	*32 220*

6 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—Western Australia

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	7 649	7 690	7 734	7 765	7 780	7 793	7 858	7 928	8 015	8 116	8 231
5–9	7 956	7 933	7 831	7 808	7 687	7 606	7 651	7 698	7 730	7 744	7 758
10–14	6 788	7 051	7 292	7 494	7 821	7 994	7 982	7 902	7 890	7 782	7 709
15–19	5 481	5 674	5 919	6 164	6 374	6 649	6 895	7 117	7 303	7 615	7 785
20–24	5 298	5 228	5 236	5 275	5 321	5 416	5 603	5 845	6 093	6 299	6 563
25–29	5 121	5 170	5 215	5 192	5 206	5 182	5 118	5 126	5 158	5 205	5 298
30–34	4 358	4 490	4 572	4 659	4 756	4 879	4 932	4 982	4 967	4 984	4 963
35–39	3 688	3 797	3 963	4 075	4 128	4 187	4 315	4 396	4 484	4 577	4 695
40–44	2 756	2 963	3 071	3 218	3 397	3 517	3 615	3 767	3 875	3 927	3 987
45–49	2 056	2 100	2 206	2 351	2 452	2 587	2 776	2 872	3 007	3 177	3 282
50–54	1 486	1 540	1 642	1 725	1 829	1 911	1 953	2 051	2 177	2 266	2 391
55–59	1 095	1 158	1 181	1 202	1 207	1 290	1 346	1 438	1 513	1 599	1 672
60–64	846	839	836	827	862	848	895	910	923	932	1 002
65–69	693	711	708	714	670	641	635	633	628	650	638
70–74	395	388	397	404	449	484	494	489	492	463	447
75 and over	539	531	518	509	502	521	509	504	497	521	555
All ages	*56 205*	*57 263*	*58 321*	*59 382*	*60 441*	*61 505*	*62 577*	*63 658*	*64 752*	*65 857*	*66 976*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	7 649	7 830	8 020	8 192	8 346	8 498	8 706	8 931	9 175	9 434	9 701
5–9	7 956	8 080	8 125	8 251	8 266	8 318	8 507	8 702	8 874	9 022	9 175
10–14	6 788	7 180	7 561	7 913	8 413	8 752	8 901	8 950	9 087	9 107	9 158
15–19	5 481	5 780	6 138	6 508	6 846	7 265	7 656	8 046	8 395	8 902	9 251
20–24	5 298	5 331	5 441	5 580	5 733	5 932	6 240	6 618	7 014	7 366	7 800
25–29	5 121	5 272	5 422	5 496	5 611	5 694	5 725	5 826	5 965	6 118	6 321
30–34	4 358	4 578	4 751	4 937	5 137	5 360	5 511	5 667	5 743	5 858	5 934
35–39	3 688	3 868	4 110	4 308	4 443	4 600	4 826	5 011	5 196	5 406	5 633
40–44	2 756	3 021	3 186	3 400	3 657	3 841	4 021	4 264	4 472	4 611	4 771
45–49	2 056	2 139	2 285	2 474	2 622	2 824	3 095	3 257	3 467	3 722	3 898
50–54	1 486	1 567	1 705	1 821	1 963	2 080	2 155	2 296	2 478	2 628	2 835
55–59	1 095	1 180	1 226	1 269	1 299	1 419	1 502	1 630	1 732	1 857	1 963
60–64	846	856	869	878	926	925	998	1 033	1 066	1 094	1 197
65–69	693	724	736	756	723	704	712	722	723	759	757
70–74	395	396	412	429	492	544	561	564	580	556	547
75 and over	539	540	535	532	528	557	553	559	567	602	659
All ages	*56 205*	*58 342*	*60 522*	*62 744*	*65 005*	*67 313*	*69 669*	*72 076*	*74 534*	*77 042*	*79 600*

7 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—Tasmania

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	2 073	2 110	2 146	2 181	2 211	2 232	2 266	2 302	2 339	2 372	2 402
5–9	2 034	2 020	2 014	2 022	2 023	2 045	2 082	2 118	2 144	2 163	2 180
10–14	2 111	2 100	2 043	2 020	2 009	1 982	1 972	1 968	1 979	1 978	2 002
15–19	1 721	1 802	1 893	1 913	1 937	1 948	1 938	1 891	1 874	1 878	1 862
20–24	1 288	1 302	1 362	1 451	1 513	1 592	1 664	1 741	1 760	1 788	1 802
25–29	1 201	1 216	1 219	1 207	1 226	1 226	1 233	1 283	1 358	1 410	1 476
30–34	1 074	1 042	1 047	1 062	1 084	1 124	1 138	1 145	1 133	1 148	1 150
35–39	1 076	1 129	1 124	1 106	1 093	1 060	1 029	1 029	1 048	1 069	1 111
40–44	842	868	894	945	984	1 035	1 090	1 086	1 068	1 058	1 028
45–49	681	714	751	763	775	794	822	851	902	934	969
50–54	409	442	480	536	586	626	651	686	704	717	735
55–59	292	292	303	315	326	354	380	410	453	499	538
60–64	212	224	229	228	243	247	250	262	274	277	297
65–69	138	150	160	166	161	168	180	185	190	204	210
70–74	79	76	74	83	90	96	105	116	120	116	126
75 and over	91	94	102	108	112	115	117	120	124	136	135
All ages	*15 322*	*15 581*	*15 841*	*16 106*	*16 373*	*16 644*	*16 917*	*17 193*	*17 470*	*17 747*	*18 023*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	2 073	2 264	2 471	2 695	2 927	3 169	3 446	3 746	4 082	4 432	4 819
5–9	2 034	2 169	2 316	2 495	2 681	2 904	3 171	3 459	3 755	4 069	4 398
10–14	2 111	2 251	2 351	2 491	2 664	2 824	3 024	3 235	3 485	3 743	4 036
15–19	1 721	1 935	2 177	2 366	2 572	2 777	2 966	3 109	3 310	3 552	3 776
20–24	1 288	1 398	1 575	1 790	1 992	2 258	2 533	2 857	3 109	3 390	3 675
25–29	1 201	1 306	1 406	1 504	1 642	1 763	1 906	2 127	2 403	2 675	3 014
30–34	1 074	1 116	1 206	1 312	1 441	1 612	1 761	1 904	2 039	2 227	2 390
35–39	1 076	1 211	1 296	1 372	1 453	1 515	1 590	1 713	1 858	2 044	2 284
40–44	842	931	1 031	1 168	1 310	1 475	1 648	1 766	1 876	1 989	2 070
45–49	681	769	866	945	1 029	1 127	1 246	1 372	1 556	1 733	1 953
50–54	409	475	552	664	776	888	996	1 128	1 240	1 352	1 479
55–59	292	315	353	393	441	513	583	669	796	930	1 062
60–64	212	240	262	287	326	355	381	424	465	512	598
65–69	138	163	188	204	216	237	273	302	332	380	411
70–74	79	82	93	111	128	138	168	196	212	227	254
75 and over	91	102	114	126	141	160	171	189	213	225	246
All ages	*15 322*	*16 727*	*18 257*	*19 923*	*21 739*	*23 715*	*25 863*	*28 196*	*30 731*	*33 480*	*36 465*

8 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—Northern Territory

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	6 948	6 960	6 997	7 022	7 034	7 032	7 049	7 056	7 060	7 065	7 078
5–9	6 701	6 861	6 911	6 976	6 959	6 801	6 817	6 855	6 880	6 893	6 885
10–14	6 120	6 079	6 103	6 096	6 332	6 486	6 637	6 691	6 751	6 739	6 599
15–19	5 408	5 441	5 587	5 836	5 815	6 036	6 019	6 052	6 059	6 285	6 435
20–24	5 524	5 550	5 514	5 376	5 411	5 312	5 358	5 516	5 762	5 767	5 983
25–29	4 865	5 004	5 100	5 276	5 310	5 413	5 429	5 390	5 273	5 309	5 236
30–34	3 798	4 049	4 330	4 367	4 619	4 754	4 892	4 982	5 135	5 158	5 239
35–39	3 212	3 210	3 228	3 470	3 515	3 652	3 866	4 113	4 143	4 369	4 502
40–44	2 547	2 723	2 831	2 847	2 975	3 009	3 017	3 036	3 252	3 293	3 407
45–49	1 943	1 931	1 975	2 153	2 221	2 365	2 515	2 611	2 630	2 745	2 782
50–54	1 467	1 594	1 679	1 679	1 742	1 784	1 778	1 820	1 976	2 034	2 167
55–59	1 063	1 070	1 090	1 156	1 169	1 291	1 403	1 476	1 481	1 538	1 576
60–64	894	909	956	943	972	898	906	922	972	981	1 076
65–69	546	569	551	568	580	678	690	728	711	732	679
70–74	355	353	381	385	404	396	410	395	409	414	486
75 and over	485	479	454	437	422	457	450	453	450	458	480
All ages	*51 876*	*52 782*	*53 687*	*54 587*	*55 480*	*56 364*	*57 236*	*58 096*	*58 944*	*59 780*	*60 610*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	6 948	7 004	7 084	7 145	7 203	7 233	7 289	7 329	7 356	7 385	7 416
5–9	6 701	6 908	7 004	7 116	7 130	6 999	7 037	7 102	7 154	7 191	7 208
10–14	6 120	6 118	6 181	6 208	6 486	6 681	6 874	6 956	7 055	7 054	6 921
15–19	5 408	5 479	5 663	5 951	5 966	6 226	6 235	6 295	6 327	6 602	6 797
20–24	5 524	5 593	5 596	5 489	5 555	5 480	5 560	5 751	6 035	6 068	6 321
25–29	4 865	5 042	5 175	5 394	5 471	5 621	5 674	5 660	5 563	5 623	5 568
30–34	3 798	4 078	4 389	4 462	4 751	4 924	5 103	5 234	5 428	5 490	5 602
35–39	3 212	3 232	3 271	3 536	3 603	3 772	4 016	4 298	4 367	4 632	4 790
40–44	2 547	2 740	2 870	2 901	3 047	3 095	3 123	3 163	3 405	3 463	3 612
45–49	1 943	1 943	1 996	2 189	2 269	2 428	2 602	2 731	2 757	2 894	2 937
50–54	1 467	1 606	1 705	1 716	1 792	1 839	1 841	1 889	2 066	2 142	2 287
55–59	1 063	1 081	1 113	1 191	1 209	1 346	1 468	1 554	1 562	1 622	1 667
60–64	894	916	972	964	1 006	932	943	964	1 026	1 040	1 156
65–69	546	573	555	577	592	703	716	757	738	764	706
70–74	355	355	387	389	408	401	412	398	415	426	509
75 and over	485	479	455	452	440	482	484	489	484	489	518
All ages	*51 876*	*53 147*	*54 416*	*55 680*	*56 928*	*58 162*	*59 377*	*60 570*	*61 738*	*62 885*	*64 015*

9 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—Australian Capital Territory

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	440	450	462	476	487	496	507	520	529	539	547
5–9	393	389	384	392	404	406	418	431	445	451	461
10–14	375	401	414	403	391	388	389	388	394	407	410
15–19	323	321	344	377	403	429	447	460	460	463	474
20–24	337	337	326	324	339	353	362	384	411	431	458
25–29	298	330	362	372	372	373	372	366	371	383	393
30–34	249	247	246	261	279	304	322	340	347	348	348
35–39	230	242	261	268	271	272	280	281	291	305	331
40–44	169	198	206	217	240	248	257	279	294	301	304
45–49	110	106	114	128	126	138	155	163	167	186	198
50–54	69	69	72	76	84	88	84	86	97	101	101
55–59	30	32	35	37	37	40	42	41	41	43	47
60–64	12	14	12	11	13	17	22	29	33	32	31
65–69	11	13	15	12	14	15	17	15	12	14	18
70–74	6	6	8	12	12	12	15	16	15	15	12
75 and over	6	6	5	6	8	10	10	10	14	15	16
All ages	*3 058*	*3 161*	*3 266*	*3 372*	*3 480*	*3 589*	*3 699*	*3 809*	*3 921*	*4 034*	*4 149*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	440	479	523	572	622	678	738	797	866	938	1 029
5–9	393	417	439	480	526	563	610	664	726	792	859
10–14	375	430	471	489	504	536	574	615	668	732	785
15–19	323	343	390	455	518	596	669	729	777	837	901
20–24	337	359	372	397	441	485	526	594	682	767	865
25–29	298	352	413	450	483	512	543	570	609	664	733
30–34	249	264	274	308	353	417	475	542	593	631	664
35–39	230	260	307	332	355	372	401	426	465	526	607
40–44	169	213	235	265	313	350	383	438	476	508	539
45–49	110	114	131	157	164	193	233	258	288	332	368
50–54	69	72	81	96	111	117	121	137	167	172	183
55–59	30	32	39	43	46	54	62	68	70	83	101
60–64	12	14	14	14	21	26	31	43	51	43	49
65–69	11	13	17	16	18	18	23	20	17	23	26
70–74	6	7	8	14	13	12	15	20	20	25	24
75 and over	6	8	9	11	20	21	24	23	29	37	33
All ages	*3 058*	*3 377*	*3 723*	*4 099*	*4 508*	*4 950*	*5 428*	*5 944*	*6 504*	*7 110*	*7 766*

10 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age—Australia(a)

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					LOW SERIES						
0–4	55 581	56 059	56 498	56 828	57 074	57 274	57 793	58 350	58 963	59 648	60 407
5–9	52 363	53 428	54 256	54 911	55 245	55 364	55 841	56 279	56 609	56 854	57 053
10–14	46 445	47 342	48 044	49 087	50 852	52 257	53 318	54 147	54 801	55 135	55 254
15–19	38 014	39 462	41 371	43 239	44 561	46 181	47 073	47 772	48 809	50 566	51 963
20–24	36 637	36 289	36 041	36 178	36 640	37 429	38 856	40 738	42 577	43 869	45 468
25–29	33 741	34 715	35 454	35 848	35 962	35 788	35 449	35 207	35 342	35 794	36 566
30–34	28 959	29 644	30 405	30 785	31 728	32 738	33 683	34 402	34 779	34 889	34 718
35–39	24 658	25 306	26 013	27 037	27 442	27 850	28 508	29 236	29 610	30 519	31 493
40–44	19 622	20 548	21 254	21 818	22 686	23 405	24 023	24 693	25 663	26 049	26 436
45–49	15 318	15 561	16 128	16 969	17 560	18 264	19 122	19 778	20 303	21 110	21 785
50–54	10 740	11 368	12 035	12 539	13 192	13 843	14 065	14 583	15 343	15 876	16 519
55–59	7 826	8 145	8 362	8 697	8 874	9 320	9 874	10 452	10 884	11 450	12 021
60–64	6 027	6 047	6 151	6 163	6 396	6 444	6 706	6 881	7 151	7 298	7 668
65–69	4 271	4 427	4 478	4 559	4 540	4 632	4 648	4 725	4 729	4 908	4 953
70–74	2 575	2 590	2 665	2 727	2 897	3 024	3 129	3 157	3 209	3 194	3 268
75 and over	3 272	3 283	3 249	3 230	3 192	3 281	3 293	3 315	3 342	3 424	3 563
All ages	*386 049*	*394 214*	*402 404*	*410 615*	*418 841*	*427 094*	*435 381*	*443 715*	*452 114*	*460 583*	*469 135*
					HIGH SERIES						
0–4	55 581	57 908	60 286	62 641	64 988	67 365	70 219	73 234	76 450	79 892	83 577
5–9	52 363	55 190	57 894	60 525	62 899	65 116	67 841	70 628	73 389	76 141	78 930
10–14	46 445	48 902	51 263	54 104	57 903	61 464	64 784	67 953	71 042	73 829	76 436
15–19	38 014	40 764	44 144	47 661	50 737	54 315	57 192	59 962	63 283	67 725	71 886
20–24	36 637	37 487	38 460	39 876	41 714	44 020	47 203	51 120	55 192	58 749	62 899
25–29	33 741	35 860	37 834	39 519	40 955	42 098	43 077	44 191	45 817	47 929	50 579
30–34	28 959	30 621	32 441	33 933	36 126	38 508	40 925	43 179	45 093	46 729	48 031
35–39	24 658	26 140	27 756	29 801	31 243	32 755	34 638	36 701	38 390	40 871	43 566
40–44	19 622	21 227	22 680	24 050	25 831	27 528	29 185	30 989	33 273	34 883	36 573
45–49	15 318	16 076	17 214	18 706	19 997	21 483	23 234	24 823	26 322	28 269	30 133
50–54	10 740	11 742	12 841	13 821	15 025	16 286	17 092	18 306	19 893	21 265	22 851
55–59	7 826	8 414	8 923	9 586	10 105	10 963	11 994	13 113	14 110	15 335	16 631
60–64	6 027	6 248	6 565	6 794	7 283	7 581	8 150	8 640	9 274	9 773	10 614
65–69	4 271	4 572	4 779	5 028	5 171	5 449	5 645	5 933	6 135	6 576	6 852
70–74	2 575	2 674	2 844	3 005	3 297	3 555	3 807	3 963	4 163	4 280	4 522
75 and over	3 272	3 391	3 462	3 552	3 625	3 853	3 995	4 156	4 325	4 584	4 929
All ages	*386 049*	*407 216*	*429 386*	*452 602*	*476 899*	*502 339*	*528 981*	*556 891*	*586 151*	*616 830*	*649 009*

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

11 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Low Series—Australia(a)

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
						MALES					
0–4	28 263	28 544	28 813	29 028	29 200	29 348	29 614	29 899	30 213	30 564	30 953
5–9	26 884	27 362	27 789	28 076	28 177	28 138	28 417	28 685	28 899	29 071	29 219
10–14	23 577	24 072	24 424	24 987	25 944	26 827	27 303	27 731	28 017	28 118	28 079
15–19	19 141	19 981	20 938	21 959	22 675	23 416	23 908	24 258	24 817	25 769	26 647
20–24	18 049	17 910	17 935	18 093	18 335	18 785	19 611	20 552	21 553	22 250	22 978
25–29	16 106	16 653	17 072	17 365	17 537	17 537	17 403	17 429	17 584	17 819	18 257
30–34	13 749	14 068	14 417	14 530	14 985	15 519	16 047	16 452	16 730	16 897	16 896
35–39	11 777	12 012	12 326	12 788	12 920	13 110	13 413	13 744	13 856	14 291	14 801
40–44	9 404	9 882	10 152	10 396	10 795	11 065	11 287	11 580	12 012	12 137	12 317
45–49	7 406	7 427	7 658	8 033	8 300	8 646	9 084	9 329	9 553	9 919	10 170
50–54	5 289	5 573	5 899	6 057	6 323	6 590	6 609	6 818	7 151	7 388	7 700
55–59	3 695	3 882	4 000	4 183	4 282	4 501	4 747	5 024	5 154	5 379	5 609
60–64	2 794	2 784	2 823	2 840	2 964	2 966	3 117	3 210	3 355	3 435	3 611
65–69	1 871	1 950	1 986	2 033	2 034	2 076	2 069	2 095	2 106	2 198	2 203
70–74	1 112	1 135	1 147	1 156	1 205	1 265	1 317	1 336	1 365	1 364	1 398
75 and over	1 351	1 333	1 301	1 279	1 257	1 287	1 290	1 277	1 270	1 287	1 341
All ages	*190 468*	*194 568*	*198 680*	*202 803*	*206 933*	*211 076*	*215 236*	*219 419*	*223 635*	*227 886*	*232 179*
						FEMALES					
0–4	27 318	27 515	27 685	27 800	27 874	27 926	28 179	28 451	28 750	29 084	29 454
5–9	25 479	26 066	26 467	26 835	27 068	27 226	27 424	27 594	27 710	27 783	27 834
10–14	22 868	23 270	23 620	24 100	24 908	25 430	26 015	26 416	26 784	27 017	27 175
15–19	18 873	19 481	20 433	21 280	21 886	22 765	23 165	23 514	23 992	24 797	25 316
20–24	18 588	18 379	18 106	18 085	18 305	18 644	19 245	20 186	21 024	21 619	22 490
25–29	17 635	18 062	18 382	18 483	18 425	18 251	18 046	17 778	17 758	17 975	18 309
30–34	15 210	15 576	15 988	16 255	16 743	17 219	17 636	17 950	18 049	17 992	17 822
35–39	12 881	13 294	13 687	14 249	14 522	14 740	15 095	15 492	15 754	16 228	16 692
40–44	10 218	10 666	11 102	11 422	11 891	12 340	12 736	13 113	13 651	13 912	14 119
45–49	7 912	8 134	8 470	8 936	9 260	9 618	10 038	10 449	10 750	11 191	11 615
50–54	5 451	5 795	6 136	6 482	6 869	7 253	7 456	7 765	8 192	8 488	8 819
55–59	4 131	4 263	4 362	4 514	4 592	4 819	5 127	5 428	5 730	6 071	6 412
60–64	3 233	3 263	3 328	3 323	3 432	3 478	3 589	3 671	3 796	3 863	4 057
65–69	2 400	2 477	2 492	2 526	2 506	2 556	2 579	2 630	2 623	2 710	2 750
70–74	1 463	1 455	1 518	1 571	1 692	1 759	1 812	1 821	1 844	1 830	1 870
75 and over	1 921	1 950	1 948	1 951	1 935	1 994	2 003	2 038	2 072	2 137	2 222
All ages	*195 581*	*199 646*	*203 724*	*207 812*	*211 908*	*216 018*	*220 145*	*224 296*	*228 479*	*232 697*	*236 956*
						PERSONS					
0–4	55 581	56 059	56 498	56 828	57 074	57 274	57 793	58 350	58 963	59 648	60 407
5–9	52 363	53 428	54 256	54 911	55 245	55 364	55 841	56 279	56 609	56 854	57 053
10–14	46 445	47 342	48 044	49 087	50 852	52 257	53 318	54 147	54 801	55 135	55 254
15–19	38 014	39 462	41 371	43 239	44 561	46 181	47 073	47 772	48 809	50 566	51 963
20–24	36 637	36 289	36 041	36 178	36 640	37 429	38 856	40 738	42 577	43 869	45 468
25–29	33 741	34 715	35 454	35 848	35 962	35 788	35 449	35 207	35 342	35 794	36 566
30–34	28 959	29 644	30 405	30 785	31 728	32 738	33 683	34 402	34 779	34 889	34 718
35–39	24 658	25 306	26 013	27 037	27 442	27 850	28 508	29 236	29 610	30 519	31 493
40–44	19 622	20 548	21 254	21 818	22 686	23 405	24 023	24 693	25 663	26 049	26 436
45–49	15 318	15 561	16 128	16 969	17 560	18 264	19 122	19 778	20 303	21 110	21 785
50–54	10 740	11 368	12 035	12 539	13 192	13 843	14 065	14 583	15 343	15 876	16 519
55–59	7 826	8 145	8 362	8 697	8 874	9 320	9 874	10 452	10 884	11 450	12 021
60–64	6 027	6 047	6 151	6 163	6 396	6 444	6 706	6 881	7 151	7 298	7 668
65–69	4 271	4 427	4 478	4 559	4 540	4 632	4 648	4 725	4 729	4 908	4 953
70–74	2 575	2 590	2 665	2 727	2 897	3 024	3 129	3 157	3 209	3 194	3 268
75 and over	3 272	3 283	3 249	3 230	3 192	3 281	3 293	3 315	3 342	3 424	3 563
All ages	**386 049**	**394 214**	**402 404**	**410 615**	**418 841**	**427 094**	**435 381**	**443 715**	**452 114**	**460 583**	**469 135**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

12 PROJECTIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, High Series—Australia(a)

AS AT 30 JUNE

Age group (years)	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
					MALES						
0–4	28 263	29 485	30 745	31 998	33 250	34 520	35 982	37 526	39 174	40 939	42 827
5–9	26 884	28 264	29 651	30 944	32 079	33 092	34 522	35 998	37 467	38 933	40 423
10–14	23 577	24 865	26 060	27 539	29 539	31 550	33 169	34 793	36 310	37 640	38 833
15–19	19 141	20 640	22 343	24 206	25 817	27 539	29 047	30 446	32 175	34 513	36 862
20–24	18 049	18 501	19 137	19 941	20 874	22 091	23 822	25 791	27 938	29 795	31 785
25–29	16 106	17 202	18 218	19 144	19 973	20 630	21 149	21 875	22 793	23 859	25 251
30–34	13 749	14 532	15 383	16 016	17 063	18 253	19 495	20 648	21 693	22 632	23 377
35–39	11 777	12 408	13 150	14 094	14 706	15 418	16 297	17 255	17 962	19 138	20 474
40–44	9 404	10 208	10 833	11 460	12 292	13 015	13 710	14 529	15 572	16 248	17 037
45–49	7 406	7 673	8 174	8 855	9 451	10 170	11 039	11 711	12 387	13 285	14 067
50–54	5 289	5 756	6 294	6 677	7 203	7 755	8 035	8 563	9 274	9 896	10 651
55–59	3 695	4 010	4 269	4 610	4 876	5 298	5 770	6 305	6 686	7 211	7 766
60–64	2 794	2 877	3 013	3 132	3 375	3 489	3 787	4 031	4 352	4 602	5 004
65–69	1 871	2 014	2 119	2 243	2 316	2 442	2 513	2 632	2 733	2 946	3 047
70–74	1 112	1 172	1 224	1 273	1 371	1 487	1 603	1 679	1 773	1 830	1 935
75 and over	1 351	1 376	1 385	1 405	1 427	1 511	1 564	1 598	1 639	1 718	1 851
All ages	*190 468*	*200 983*	*211 998*	*223 537*	*235 612*	*248 260*	*261 504*	*275 380*	*289 928*	*305 185*	*321 190*
					FEMALES						
0–4	27 318	28 423	29 541	30 643	31 738	32 845	34 237	35 708	37 276	38 953	40 750
5–9	25 479	26 926	28 243	29 581	30 820	32 024	33 319	34 630	35 922	37 208	38 507
10–14	22 868	24 037	25 203	26 565	28 364	29 914	31 615	33 160	34 732	36 189	37 603
15–19	18 873	20 124	21 801	23 455	24 920	26 776	28 145	29 516	31 108	33 212	35 024
20–24	18 588	18 986	19 323	19 935	20 840	21 929	23 381	25 329	27 254	28 954	31 114
25–29	17 635	18 658	19 616	20 375	20 982	21 468	21 928	22 316	23 024	24 070	25 328
30–34	15 210	16 089	17 058	17 917	19 063	20 255	21 430	22 531	23 400	24 097	24 654
35–39	12 881	13 732	14 606	15 707	16 537	17 337	18 341	19 446	20 428	21 733	23 092
40–44	10 218	11 019	11 847	12 590	13 539	14 513	15 475	16 460	17 701	18 635	19 536
45–49	7 912	8 403	9 040	9 851	10 546	11 313	12 195	13 112	13 935	14 984	16 066
50–54	5 451	5 986	6 547	7 144	7 822	8 531	9 057	9 743	10 619	11 369	12 200
55–59	4 131	4 404	4 654	4 976	5 229	5 665	6 224	6 808	7 424	8 124	8 865
60–64	3 233	3 371	3 552	3 662	3 908	4 092	4 363	4 609	4 922	5 171	5 610
65–69	2 400	2 558	2 660	2 785	2 855	3 007	3 132	3 301	3 402	3 630	3 805
70–74	1 463	1 502	1 620	1 732	1 926	2 068	2 204	2 284	2 390	2 450	2 587
75 and over	1 921	2 015	2 077	2 147	2 198	2 342	2 431	2 558	2 686	2 866	3 078
All ages	*195 581*	*206 233*	*217 388*	*229 065*	*241 287*	*254 079*	*267 477*	*281 511*	*296 223*	*311 645*	*327 819*
					PERSONS						
0–4	55 581	57 908	60 286	62 641	64 988	67 365	70 219	73 234	76 450	79 892	83 577
5–9	52 363	55 190	57 894	60 525	62 899	65 116	67 841	70 628	73 389	76 141	78 930
10–14	46 445	48 902	51 263	54 104	57 903	61 464	64 784	67 953	71 042	73 829	76 436
15–19	38 014	40 764	44 144	47 661	50 737	54 315	57 192	59 962	63 283	67 725	71 886
20–24	36 637	37 487	38 460	39 876	41 714	44 020	47 203	51 120	55 192	58 749	62 899
25–29	33 741	35 860	37 834	39 519	40 955	42 098	43 077	44 191	45 817	47 929	50 579
30–34	28 959	30 621	32 441	33 933	36 126	38 508	40 925	43 179	45 093	46 729	48 031
35–39	24 658	26 140	27 756	29 801	31 243	32 755	34 638	36 701	38 390	40 871	43 566
40–44	19 622	21 227	22 680	24 050	25 831	27 528	29 185	30 989	33 273	34 883	36 573
45–49	15 318	16 076	17 214	18 706	19 997	21 483	23 234	24 823	26 322	28 269	30 133
50–54	10 740	11 742	12 841	13 821	15 025	16 286	17 092	18 306	19 893	21 265	22 851
55–59	7 826	8 414	8 923	9 586	10 105	10 963	11 994	13 113	14 110	15 335	16 631
60–64	6 027	6 248	6 565	6 794	7 283	7 581	8 150	8 640	9 274	9 773	10 614
65–69	4 271	4 572	4 779	5 028	5 171	5 449	5 645	5 933	6 135	6 576	6 852
70–74	2 575	2 674	2 844	3 005	3 297	3 555	3 807	3 963	4 163	4 280	4 522
75 and over	3 272	3 391	3 462	3 552	3 625	3 853	3 995	4 156	4 325	4 584	4 929
All ages	**386 049**	**407 216**	**429 386**	**452 602**	**476 899**	**502 339**	**528 981**	**556 891**	**586 151**	**616 830**	**649 009**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

13 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	109 925	3 428	966	2 462	–220	0	2 242	112 167	2.0
1998	112 167	3 448	984	2 464	–220	0	2 244	114 411	2.0
1999	114 411	3 471	1 010	2 461	–220	0	2 241	116 652	2.0
2000	116 652	3 498	1 035	2 463	–220	0	2 243	118 895	1.9
2001	118 895	3 527	1 060	2 467	–220	0	2 247	121 142	1.9
2002	121 142	3 568	1 085	2 483	–220	0	2 263	123 405	1.9
2003	123 405	3 617	1 110	2 507	–220	0	2 287	125 692	1.9
2004	125 692	3 674	1 140	2 534	–220	0	2 314	128 006	1.8
2005	128 006	3 729	1 167	2 562	–220	0	2 342	130 348	1.8
2006	130 348	3 785	1 197	2 588	–220	0	2 368	132 716	1.8
HIGH SERIES									
1997	109 925	3 428	966	2 462	–220	5 745	7 987	117 912	7.3
1998	117 912	3 622	1 035	2 587	–220	6 123	8 490	126 402	7.2
1999	126 402	3 832	1 115	2 717	–220	6 522	9 019	135 421	7.1
2000	135 421	4 053	1 202	2 851	–220	6 942	9 573	144 994	7.1
2001	144 994	4 292	1 291	3 001	–220	7 384	10 165	155 159	7.0
2002	155 159	4 558	1 390	3 168	–220	7 851	10 799	165 958	7.0
2003	165 958	4 846	1 493	3 353	–220	8 342	11 475	177 433	6.9
2004	177 433	5 162	1 607	3 555	–220	8 861	12 196	189 629	6.9
2005	189 629	5 493	1 730	3 763	–220	9 407	12 950	202 579	6.8
2006	202 579	5 844	1 862	3 982	–220	9 982	13 744	216 323	6.8

14 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Victoria

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	22 598	679	215	464	–60	0	404	23 002	1.8
1998	23 002	680	219	461	–60	0	401	23 403	1.7
1999	23 403	680	222	458	–60	0	398	23 801	1.7
2000	23 801	679	225	454	–60	0	394	24 195	1.7
2001	24 195	679	228	451	–60	0	391	24 586	1.6
2002	24 586	680	232	448	–60	0	388	24 974	1.6
2003	24 974	685	236	449	–60	0	389	25 363	1.6
2004	25 363	690	240	450	–60	0	390	25 753	1.5
2005	25 753	696	244	452	–60	0	392	26 145	1.5
2006	26 145	704	248	456	–60	0	396	26 541	1.5
HIGH SERIES									
1997	22 598	679	215	464	–60	539	943	23 541	4.2
1998	23 541	696	224	472	–60	554	966	24 507	4.1
1999	24 507	712	232	480	–60	569	989	25 496	4.0
2000	25 496	727	240	487	–60	584	1 011	26 507	4.0
2001	26 507	742	248	494	–60	599	1 033	27 540	3.9
2002	27 540	760	258	502	–60	613	1 055	28 595	3.8
2003	28 595	782	268	514	–60	628	1 082	29 677	3.8
2004	29 677	804	279	525	–60	642	1 107	30 784	3.7
2005	30 784	828	290	538	–60	656	1 134	31 918	3.7
2006	31 918	853	302	551	–60	670	1 161	33 079	3.6

15 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Queensland

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	104 817	3 266	915	2 351	390	0	2 741	107 558	2.6
1998	107 558	3 312	936	2 376	390	0	2 766	110 324	2.6
1999	110 324	3 357	960	2 397	390	0	2 787	113 111	2.5
2000	113 111	3 401	983	2 418	390	0	2 808	115 919	2.5
2001	115 919	3 447	1 007	2 440	390	0	2 830	118 749	2.4
2002	118 749	3 493	1 031	2 462	390	0	2 852	121 601	2.4
2003	121 601	3 541	1 059	2 482	390	0	2 872	124 473	2.4
2004	124 473	3 597	1 085	2 512	390	0	2 902	127 375	2.3
2005	127 375	3 661	1 115	2 546	390	0	2 936	130 311	2.3
2006	130 311	3 731	1 144	2 587	390	0	2 977	133 288	2.3
HIGH SERIES									
1997	104 817	3 266	915	2 351	390	3 446	6 187	111 004	5.9
1998	111 004	3 416	968	2 448	390	3 612	6 450	117 454	5.8
1999	117 454	3 570	1 023	2 547	390	3 783	6 720	124 174	5.7
2000	124 174	3 727	1 080	2 647	390	3 958	6 995	131 169	5.6
2001	131 169	3 891	1 142	2 749	390	4 138	7 277	138 446	5.5
2002	138 446	4 058	1 205	2 853	390	4 321	7 564	146 010	5.5
2003	146 010	4 232	1 275	2 957	390	4 508	7 855	153 865	5.4
2004	153 865	4 421	1 347	3 074	390	4 700	8 164	162 029	5.3
2005	162 029	4 624	1 423	3 201	390	4 895	8 486	170 515	5.2
2006	170 515	4 842	1 505	3 337	390	5 096	8 823	179 338	5.2

16 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, South Australia

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	22 051	635	193	442	10	0	452	22 503	2.0
1998	22 503	639	199	440	10	0	450	22 953	2.0
1999	22 953	644	202	442	10	0	452	23 405	2.0
2000	23 405	650	208	442	10	0	452	23 857	1.9
2001	23 857	658	212	446	10	0	456	24 313	1.9
2002	24 313	665	218	447	10	0	457	24 770	1.9
2003	24 770	673	224	449	10	0	459	25 229	1.9
2004	25 229	681	228	453	10	0	463	25 692	1.8
2005	25 692	693	234	459	10	0	469	26 161	1.8
2006	26 161	704	242	462	10	0	472	26 633	1.8
HIGH SERIES									
1997	22 051	635	193	442	10	466	918	22 969	4.2
1998	22 969	653	203	450	10	478	938	23 907	4.1
1999	23 907	670	211	459	10	490	959	24 866	4.0
2000	24 866	690	220	470	10	502	982	25 848	3.9
2001	25 848	711	230	481	10	513	1 004	26 852	3.9
2002	26 852	733	242	491	10	525	1 026	27 878	3.8
2003	27 878	754	251	503	10	536	1 049	28 927	3.8
2004	28 927	778	263	515	10	547	1 072	29 999	3.7
2005	29 999	805	274	531	10	558	1 099	31 098	3.7
2006	31 098	832	288	544	10	568	1 122	32 220	3.6

17 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Western Australia

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	56 205	1 587	499	1 088	–30	0	1 058	57 263	1.9
1998	57 263	1 597	509	1 088	–30	0	1 058	58 321	1.8
1999	58 321	1 609	518	1 091	–30	0	1 061	59 382	1.8
2000	59 382	1 618	529	1 089	–30	0	1 059	60 441	1.8
2001	60 441	1 634	540	1 094	–30	0	1 064	61 505	1.8
2002	61 505	1 653	551	1 102	–30	0	1 072	62 577	1.7
2003	62 577	1 674	563	1 111	–30	0	1 081	63 658	1.7
2004	63 658	1 700	576	1 124	–30	0	1 094	64 752	1.7
2005	64 752	1 725	590	1 135	–30	0	1 105	65 857	1.7
2006	65 857	1 752	603	1 149	–30	0	1 119	66 976	1.7
HIGH SERIES									
1997	56 205	1 587	499	1 088	–30	1 079	2 137	58 342	3.8
1998	58 342	1 626	518	1 108	–30	1 102	2 180	60 522	3.7
1999	60 522	1 666	538	1 128	–30	1 124	2 222	62 744	3.7
2000	62 744	1 704	558	1 146	–30	1 145	2 261	65 005	3.6
2001	65 005	1 752	580	1 172	–30	1 166	2 308	67 313	3.6
2002	67 313	1 802	602	1 200	–30	1 186	2 356	69 669	3.5
2003	69 669	1 856	625	1 231	–30	1 206	2 407	72 076	3.5
2004	72 076	1 913	650	1 263	–30	1 225	2 458	74 534	3.4
2005	74 534	1 972	677	1 295	–30	1 243	2 508	77 042	3.4
2006	77 042	2 032	704	1 328	–30	1 260	2 558	79 600	3.3

18 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Tasmania

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	15 322	445	126	319	–60	0	259	15 581	1.7
1998	15 581	450	130	320	–60	0	260	15 841	1.7
1999	15 841	458	133	325	–60	0	265	16 106	1.7
2000	16 106	466	139	327	–60	0	267	16 373	1.7
2001	16 373	475	144	331	–60	0	271	16 644	1.7
2002	16 644	482	149	333	–60	0	273	16 917	1.6
2003	16 917	489	153	336	–60	0	276	17 193	1.6
2004	17 193	496	159	337	–60	0	277	17 470	1.6
2005	17 470	501	164	337	–60	0	277	17 747	1.6
2006	17 747	506	170	336	–60	0	276	18 023	1.6
HIGH SERIES									
1997	15 322	445	126	319	–60	1 146	1 405	16 727	9.2
1998	16 727	483	139	344	–60	1 246	1 530	18 257	9.1
1999	18 257	527	155	372	–60	1 354	1 666	19 923	9.1
2000	19 923	576	172	404	–60	1 472	1 816	21 739	9.1
2001	21 739	628	191	437	–60	1 599	1 976	23 715	9.1
2002	23 715	683	211	472	–60	1 736	2 148	25 863	9.1
2003	25 863	743	235	508	–60	1 885	2 333	28 196	9.0
2004	28 196	809	259	550	–60	2 045	2 535	30 731	9.0
2005	30 731	877	287	590	–60	2 219	2 749	33 480	8.9
2006	33 480	953	314	639	–60	2 406	2 985	36 465	8.9

19 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Northern Territory

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	51 876	1 426	460	966	–60	0	906	52 782	1.7
1998	52 782	1 436	471	965	–60	0	905	53 687	1.7
1999	53 687	1 442	482	960	–60	0	900	54 587	1.7
2000	54 587	1 444	491	953	–60	0	893	55 480	1.6
2001	55 480	1 446	502	944	–60	0	884	56 364	1.6
2002	56 364	1 445	513	932	–60	0	872	57 236	1.5
2003	57 236	1 444	524	920	–60	0	860	58 096	1.5
2004	58 096	1 444	536	908	–60	0	848	58 944	1.5
2005	58 944	1 445	549	896	–60	0	836	59 780	1.4
2006	59 780	1 452	562	890	–60	0	830	60 610	1.4
HIGH SERIES									
1997	51 876	1 426	460	966	–60	365	1 271	53 147	2.5
1998	53 147	1 445	474	971	–60	358	1 269	54 416	2.4
1999	54 416	1 461	487	974	–60	350	1 264	55 680	2.3
2000	55 680	1 470	502	968	–60	340	1 248	56 928	2.2
2001	56 928	1 479	516	963	–60	331	1 234	58 162	2.2
2002	58 162	1 485	530	955	–60	320	1 215	59 377	2.1
2003	59 377	1 491	546	945	–60	308	1 193	60 570	2.0
2004	60 570	1 495	562	933	–60	295	1 168	61 738	1.9
2005	61 738	1 503	577	926	–60	281	1 147	62 885	1.9
2006	62 885	1 516	593	923	–60	267	1 130	64 015	1.8

20 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australian Capital Territory

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	3 058	93	20	73	30	0	103	3 161	3.4
1998	3 161	96	21	75	30	0	105	3 266	3.3
1999	3 266	98	22	76	30	0	106	3 372	3.2
2000	3 372	100	22	78	30	0	108	3 480	3.2
2001	3 480	103	24	79	30	0	109	3 589	3.1
2002	3 589	105	25	80	30	0	110	3 699	3.1
2003	3 699	107	27	80	30	0	110	3 809	3.0
2004	3 809	109	27	82	30	0	112	3 921	2.9
2005	3 921	111	28	83	30	0	113	4 034	2.9
2006	4 034	114	29	85	30	0	115	4 149	2.9
HIGH SERIES									
1997	3 058	93	20	73	30	216	319	3 377	10.4
1998	3 377	102	23	79	30	237	346	3 723	10.2
1999	3 723	111	25	86	30	260	376	4 099	10.1
2000	4 099	122	28	94	30	285	409	4 508	10.0
2001	4 508	133	32	101	30	311	442	4 950	9.8
2002	4 950	144	36	108	30	340	478	5 428	9.7
2003	5 428	156	40	116	30	370	516	5 944	9.5
2004	5 944	170	43	127	30	403	560	6 504	9.4
2005	6 504	184	47	137	30	439	606	7 110	9.3
2006	7 110	201	52	149	30	477	656	7 766	9.2

21 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australia(a)

Year ended 30 June	Start population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total migration	Change in propensity to identify	Total increase	End population	Growth rate
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
LOW SERIES									
1997	386 049	11 562	3 397	8 165	0	0	8 165	394 214	2.1
1998	394 214	11 662	3 472	8 190	0	0	8 190	402 404	2.1
1999	402 404	11 763	3 552	8 211	0	0	8 211	410 615	2.0
2000	410 615	11 860	3 634	8 226	0	0	8 226	418 841	2.0
2001	418 841	11 972	3 719	8 253	0	0	8 253	427 094	2.0
2002	427 094	12 094	3 807	8 287	0	0	8 287	435 381	1.9
2003	435 381	12 233	3 899	8 334	0	0	8 334	443 715	1.9
2004	443 715	12 394	3 995	8 399	0	0	8 399	452 114	1.9
2005	452 114	12 564	4 095	8 469	0	0	8 469	460 583	1.9
2006	460 583	12 751	4 199	8 552	0	0	8 552	469 135	1.9
HIGH SERIES									
1997	386 049	11 562	3 397	8 165	0	13 002	21 167	407 216	5.5
1998	407 216	12 047	3 587	8 460	0	13 710	22 170	429 386	5.4
1999	429 386	12 553	3 789	8 764	0	14 452	23 216	452 602	5.4
2000	452 602	13 073	4 004	9 069	0	15 228	24 297	476 899	5.4
2001	476 899	13 631	4 232	9 399	0	16 041	25 440	502 339	5.3
2002	502 339	14 226	4 476	9 750	0	16 892	26 642	528 981	5.3
2003	528 981	14 863	4 736	10 127	0	17 783	27 910	556 891	5.3
2004	556 891	15 555	5 013	10 542	0	18 718	29 260	586 151	5.3
2005	586 151	16 289	5 308	10 981	0	19 698	30 679	616 830	5.2
2006	616 830	17 076	5 623	11 453	0	20 726	32 179	649 009	5.2

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population of Australia for the period from 1996 to 2006.

2 The base population for these projections is the experimental Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population as at 30 June 1996. The method used to compile this estimate is published in *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1991 to 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0). This estimate of the Indigenous population is 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 the change in propensity for persons to be identified as Indigenous, as recorded on a census form.

3 Projections for Jervis Bay Territory are included in the totals for Australia. Data for the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island are not included in this publication due to the small numbers involved.

PROJECTION TECHNIQUES

4 There are many techniques which may be used for population projections, ranging from simple extrapolations through broad economic, social and time-series analyses to detailed component methods. The choice of technique largely depends on the resources at hand and the availability of reliable data.

5 The ABS uses the cohort-component method which begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. This procedure is repeated for each year in the projection period for each State and Territory and Australia. The resulting population projections for each year for the States and Territories, by sex and single year of age, are adjusted to the Australian results.

ASSUMPTIONS

Fertility

6 The method used to generate the fertility assumption was a two-stage process. Firstly, registered births data by age of mother (in the case of births to Indigenous women) and age of father (in the case of births to non-Indigenous women and Indigenous men), and the estimated Indigenous population were combined to produce preliminary age-specific fertility (in the case of births to Indigenous women) and paternity rates (in the case of births to non-Indigenous women and Indigenous men).

Fertility *continued*

7 Secondly, these preliminary fertility and paternity rates were multiplied by a factor to adjust for undercoverage of registered births. Both fertility and paternity rates were increased by the same factor separately at the State and Territory level.

PRELIMINARY AGE-SPECIFIC RATES

8 Registered Indigenous births for the calendar years 1994 through 1996 were split into births to Indigenous mothers and births to Indigenous fathers, by five-year age group, by State and Territory. These data were used with the estimated Indigenous population as at 30 June for 1994 through 1996 (based on the 1996 Census) to produce preliminary age-specific fertility and paternity rates for each State and Territory. The age-specific fertility and paternity rates were averaged over the three calendar years to produce preliminary age-specific rates for each State and Territory.

9 Indigenous birth registrations data for Queensland for years prior to 1996 have poor coverage. As a result only 1996 data were used for Queensland.

Preliminary age-specific fertility rates of Indigenous mothers(a)

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
State and Territory	*15–19*	*20–24*	*25–29*	*30–34*	*35–39*	*40–44*	*45–49*	*Total fertility rate(b)*
NSW	62.5	104.6	85.2	50.2	19.4	2.7	0.0	1 623
Vic.	54.8	105.6	105.8	56.4	22.2	4.1	0.0	1 744
Qld	74.6	126.4	108.4	65.7	28.7	4.0	0.0	2 039
SA	80.4	141.0	102.2	54.4	25.8	4.3	0.8	2 044
WA	119.3	167.1	119.6	63.5	25.9	3.1	0.3	2 494
Tas.	31.4	75.9	69.4	38.3	8.3	2.5	0.0	1 129
NT	135.5	155.3	120.9	67.6	30.9	4.2	0.0	2 572
ACT	45.2	68.0	70.7	41.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	1 177
Aust.(c)	**83.6**	**127.7**	**103.3**	**58.6**	**24.3**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**2 006**

(a) Per thousand female population.

(b) The sum of five-year age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) multiplied by five.

(c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Unpublished births data.

Preliminary age-specific paternity rates of Indigenous fathers(a)

State and Territory	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Total paternity rate(b)
NSW	10.6	40.3	49.5	41.0	22.6	8.3	3.4	878
Vic.	6.9	38.5	55.5	42.3	26.8	7.3	9.9	936
Qld	11.4	31.4	40.1	36.0	18.3	10.2	5.1	762
SA	8.5	29.4	41.3	34.1	21.7	12.1	7.1	771
WA	8.2	25.4	33.4	29.7	12.8	8.1	2.5	600
Tas.	9.6	49.4	57.1	37.3	25.9	9.3	3.9	963
NT	1.7	7.8	9.1	10.0	4.7	2.3	1.8	187
ACT	6.5	31.4	52.0	42.9	25.9	16.9	7.4	914
Aust.(c)	**8.8**	**30.3**	**38.7**	**33.4**	**18.0**	**8.3**	**4.2**	**709**

(a) Per thousand male population.

(b) The sum of five-year age-specific paternity rates (live births at each age of father per male population of that age) multiplied by five.

(c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Unpublished births data.

CALCULATION OF FACTORS

10 The number of births that would be generated if the estimated 30 June 1996 Indigenous population experienced the preliminary fertility and paternity rates were calculated for each State and Territory.

11 The expected number of births was taken as the estimated Indigenous population at age zero as at 30 June 1996.

12 A factor was then calculated by dividing the expected births by the preliminary births.

Calculated births using preliminary fertility and paternity rates

State and Territory	Births generated using preliminary rates	Population aged zero as at 30 June 1996	Factor
NSW	2 294	3 411	1.49
Vic.	513	678	1.32
Qld	2 534	3 250	1.28
SA	551	634	1.15
WA	1 554	1 585	1.02
Tas.	258	442	1.71
NT	1 358	1 420	1.05
ACT	60	92	1.53
Aust.(a)	**9 135**	**11 515**	**1.26**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Fertility *continued*

13 For each State and Territory, the preliminary age-specific fertility and paternity rates were then multiplied by the birth factors calculated above. The resultant age-specific rates were then used as the basis for the fertility assumption in the projections.

Mortality

14 The mortality assumed in these projections was derived from the Indigenous life tables provided in the Appendix.

15 These life tables were produced using the Preston-Hill (1980) method by comparing the change in counts of the Indigenous population between two censuses with the number of Indigenous deaths registered for each five-year cohort. This enables the rate of increase in identification and the level of under-enumeration of deaths to be calculated. With this data, it is possible to estimate the number of deaths and the population on a consistent basis and to produce life tables for the period 1991 to 1996.

16 Two modifications then took place. Firstly, female mortality rates were adjusted such that when the 1996 estimates were backdated to 1991, the sex ratios of the resultant population closely matched those recorded at the 1991 Census. Secondly, a revision was made at ages 0 and 1.

17 While it is possible to produce State and Territory level life tables using the Preston-Hill (1980) method, the quality of such life tables varies greatly. As a result, the Australian level life tables are assumed to apply for each State and Territory.

Overseas migration

18 Recent censuses have shown that the in-migration rate of Indigenous persons is very low. It is assumed that out-migration is similarly negligible. As such, nil overseas migration with zero arrivals and departures was assumed for these projections.

Interstate migration

19 The method used to generate the interstate migration assumption was a two-stage process. First, the net census interstate flows for the 1990–91 and 1995–96 periods were averaged for each State and Territory. Then these net flows were adjusted for differences between Indigenous population estimates and Indigenous census counts.

AVERAGING NET CENSUS INTERSTATE FLOWS

20 The most comprehensive source of interstate migration data for the Indigenous population is provided by the five-yearly census. Specifically, the census questions 'What was the person's usual address one year ago?' and 'What was the person's usual address five years ago?' provide data on interstate movements over a one-year and five-year period prior to census night.

21 The census data provide the State or Territory of usual residence at the beginning and end of the one-year and five-year periods prior to census night. However, within a time period multiple moves may occur which are not recorded by the Census. The longer the time period, the greater the chance for unrecorded moves to occur. For this reason, data from the one-year question was used in preference to the five-year question.

Interstate migration *continued*

22 One-year migration data from both the 1991 and 1996 Censuses were averaged to produce an estimate of Indigenous interstate migration. Data from the two Censuses were used to reduce any intercensal volatility.

ADJUSTING FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POPULATION ESTIMATES AND CENSUS COUNTS

23 The reliability of Indigenous data from the Census are affected by a number of factors including census undercount and not stated Indigenous origin. To produce a better assumption for net interstate migration, both arrival and departure flows were multiplied by a proportion calculated by dividing Indigenous population estimates by Indigenous census counts. This calculation was made for each State and Territory.

Propensity to identify

24 To estimate the change in propensity to identify between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, the 30 June 1991 population based on the 1991 Census can be subtracted from the 30 June 1991 population based on the 1996 Census (backdated using life tables as described in *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1991 to 1996* (Cat no. 3230.0)) .

25 However, this is only a crude measure of the propensity to identify because the two populations have been estimated on a different basis. To take account of this, the 1991 Census-based estimate for June 1991 was re-estimated using the same approach as used for the 1996 Census-based estimates.

26 Change in propensity to identify can then be estimated by calculating the difference between the revised 30 June 1991 population based on the 1991 Census and the 30 June 1991 population based on the revised 1996 Census population. The calculations are shown in the table below.

Calculation of change in propensity to identify assumption

	STATE AND TERRITORY								
	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.(a)*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
30 June 1991 population based on 1991 census	75.0	17.9	74.2	17.2	44.2	9.5	43.8	1.6	283.6
Adjustments for different methods(b)	2.2	0.6	3.0	0.5	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.1	10.1
Revised 1991 based population	77.2	18.5	77.2	17.8	46.0	9.8	45.4	1.7	293.6
30 June 1991 population based on 1996 census	97.8	20.3	93.2	19.8	50.9	13.8	46.9	2.6	345.4
Adjustments for interstate migration	1.7	0.6	–2.4	–0.1	–0.2	0.3	0.3	–0.2	0.0
Revised 1996 based population	99.5	20.8	90.8	19.7	50.7	14.1	47.2	2.4	345.4
Difference between revised 1991 and 1996 based populations	22.3	2.4	13.6	2.0	4.7	4.3	1.8	0.7	51.8
Difference(%) over the five-year period	28.9	12.8	17.6	11.3	10.2	43.2	3.9	39.7	17.6
Difference(%) over a one-year period(c)	5.2	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.0	7.5	0.8	6.9	3.3

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Less 1991 based adjustment for undercount, plus 1996 based adjustments for undercount and lower than expected births.

(c) Average annual growth rate.

DEFINITIONS

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin

27 The 1996 Census form asked the following question of each person:

14. Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

. For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'yes' boxes.

☐ **No**

☐ **Yes, Aboriginal**

☐ **Yes, Torres Strait Islander**

28 The Census question is based on the first aspect of the definition adopted by the Commonwealth Government in 1978 of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin but may in part measure the second aspect as well. The definition states that an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is:

- a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander; and
- is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

29 The base population for these projections was derived from the Indigenous question from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin *continued*

30 For the 1996 Census, some assistance was available in a 'General Inquiry Guide' and through the Census Hotline which provided the following explanations:

- For census purposes, 'Aboriginal' does not refer to everyone born in Australia, or to the aboriginal people of any other country.
- Mark 'Yes, Aboriginal' if you are of Australian Aboriginal descent and identify yourself as Aboriginal.
- 'Torres Strait Islander' means people who originally come from the Torres Strait Islands located between the Australian mainland and Papua New Guinea. Mark 'Yes, Torres Strait Islander' if you are of Torres Strait Islander descent and identify yourself as a Torres Strait Islander.
- Persons of both origins should mark both 'yes' boxes.
- If someone is from another group of islands, tell them to answer 'No', unless they have an ancestor who was Aboriginal or from the islands between Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

Median age

31 The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Natural increase

32 Excess of births over deaths.

Paternity rate

33 Number of births to non-Indigenous women and Indigenous men per 1,000 Indigenous men.

Total fertility rate

34 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.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

35 These projection results are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if the assumptions about future demographic trends prevail over the projection period.

36 While the assumptions for the projections are formulated on the basis of an assessment of past trends, there is no certainty that any of these assumptions will be realised over the period of the projections.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

37 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS AND REFERENCES

38 Other ABS publications that may be of interest to users of this publication include:

Australian Demographics Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Social Trends, 1998 (Cat. no. 4102.0)

Births, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Australia (Cat. no. 2034.0)

Deaths, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1991 to 1996 (Cat. no. 3230.0)

Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians, 1996 (Cat. no. 4705.0)

Statistics on the Indigenous Peoples of Australia. *Year Book, Australia, 1994* and *1998* editions (Cat. no. 1301.0)

39 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. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

40 Related publications which may also be of interest are:

Farley, R. 1991. 'The new census questions about ancestry: What did it tell us?', *Demography,* Vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 411–29.

Gray, A. and Tesfaghiorghis H. 1993. 'Aboriginal population prospects', *Journal of the Australian Population Association,* Vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 81–99.

Gray, A. 1997. 'The explosion of aboriginality: components of indigenous population growth 1991–96', CAEPR Discussion Paper no. 142/1997, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, The Australian National University, Canberra.

Preston, S.H. and Hill K.J. 1980. 'Estimating the completeness of death registration', *Population Studies,* Vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 349–366.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

41 A consultancy service to undertake Indigenous population estimates and projections under client specified assumptions is available. For further information or a quote, contact Glen Heyen, Demography Section, Canberra, on 02 6252 5117.

APPENDIX EXPERIMENTAL LIFE TABLE, 1991 – 1996

MALES

Age	lx	qx	Lx	$e^{o}x$	*Age*	lx	qx	Lx	$e^{o}x$
0	100 000	0.02572	98 071	56.87	50	68 762	0.02373	67 946	17.60
1	97 428	0.00274	97 268	57.37	51	67 130	0.02531	66 281	17.01
2	97 161	0.00134	97 096	56.52	52	65 431	0.02699	64 548	16.44
3	97 031	0.00094	96 985	55.60	53	63 666	0.02878	62 750	15.88
4	96 940	0.00067	96 907	54.65	54	61 833	0.03067	60 885	15.34
5	96 875	0.00049	96 851	53.69	55	59 937	0.03269	58 957	14.81
6	96 827	0.00042	96 807	52.71	56	57 978	0.03481	56 968	14.29
7	96 786	0.00040	96 767	51.74	57	55 959	0.03706	54 922	13.79
8	96 747	0.00040	96 728	50.76	58	53 885	0.03944	52 823	13.30
9	96 708	0.00040	96 689	49.78	59	51 760	0.04193	50 675	12.83
10	96 669	0.00042	96 649	48.80	60	49 590	0.04456	48 485	12.37
11	96 628	0.00047	96 606	47.82	61	47 380	0.04732	46 259	11.92
12	96 583	0.00054	96 557	46.84	62	45 138	0.05022	44 004	11.49
13	96 531	0.00065	96 500	45.86	63	42 871	0.05326	41 729	11.07
14	96 469	0.00085	96 428	44.89	64	40 587	0.05644	39 442	10.66
15	96 387	0.00123	96 328	43.93	65	38 297	0.05976	37 153	10.27
16	96 269	0.00203	96 171	42.98	66	36 008	0.06323	34 870	9.89
17	96 073	0.00271	95 943	42.07	67	33 732	0.06685	32 604	9.53
18	95 813	0.00320	95 660	41.18	68	31 477	0.07062	30 365	9.17
19	95 507	0.00365	95 333	40.31	69	29 254	0.07454	28 164	8.83
20	95 158	0.00408	94 964	39.46	70	27 073	0.07862	26 009	8.50
21	94 770	0.00447	94 558	38.62	71	24 945	0.08285	23 912	8.19
22	94 346	0.00485	94 118	37.79	72	22 878	0.08725	21 880	7.88
23	93 889	0.00521	93 645	36.97	73	20 882	0.09181	19 924	7.59
24	93 400	0.00555	93 141	36.16	74	18 965	0.09652	18 050	7.30
25	92 882	0.00588	92 609	35.36	75	17 134	0.10141	16 266	7.03
26	92 335	0.00621	92 049	34.57	76	15 397	0.10645	14 577	6.77
27	91 762	0.00654	91 462	33.78	77	13 758	0.11167	12 990	6.51
28	91 161	0.00687	90 848	33.00	78	12 222	0.11705	11 506	6.27
29	90 535	0.00722	90 208	32.23	79	10 791	0.12260	10 130	6.04
30	89 881	0.00757	89 541	31.46	80	9 468	0.12831	8 861	5.81
31	89 201	0.00794	88 847	30.69	81	8 253	0.13420	7 699	5.59
32	88 493	0.00833	88 125	29.93	82	7 146	0.14025	6 645	5.38
33	87 756	0.00874	87 372	29.18	83	6 143	0.14647	5 693	5.18
34	86 989	0.00919	86 589	28.43	84	5 244	0.15287	4 843	4.98
35	86 190	0.00967	85 773	27.69	85	4 442	0.15943	4 088	4.79
36	85 356	0.01018	84 922	26.96	86	3 734	0.16615	3 424	4.60
37	84 487	0.01074	84 033	26.23	87	3 113	0.17305	2 844	4.42
38	83 579	0.01135	83 105	25.51	88	2 575	0.18011	2 343	4.24
39	82 631	0.01200	82 135	24.80	89	2 111	0.18734	1 913	4.06
40	81 639	0.01271	81 120	24.09	90	1 715	0.19473	1 548	3.88
41	80 601	0.01348	80 058	23.40	91	1 381	0.20229	1 242	3.69
42	79 515	0.01431	78 946	22.71	92	1 102	0.21001	986	3.50
43	78 377	0.01521	77 780	22.03	93	871	0.21789	776	3.30
44	77 184	0.01618	76 560	21.36	94	681	0.22593	604	3.08
45	75 935	0.01723	75 281	20.71	95	527	0.23413	465	2.84
46	74 627	0.01835	73 942	20.06	96	404	0.24248	355	2.55
47	73 257	0.01956	72 540	19.43	97	306	0.25098	267	2.21
48	71 824	0.02086	71 075	18.81	98	229	0.25964	199	1.78
49	70 326	0.02224	69 544	18.20	99	170	0.26844	147	1.23

lx number of persons at exact age x

qx proportion dying between exact age x and exact age x + 1

Lx number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

$e^{o}x$ complete expectation of life at exact age x

APPENDIX EXPERIMENTAL LIFE TABLE, 1991 – 1996 *continued*

FEMALES

Age	lx	qx	Lx	$e^{o}x$	Age	lx	qx	Lx	$e^{o}x$
0	100 000	0.02282	98 289	61.66	50	68 762	0.01786	76 184	20.19
1	97 718	0.00199	97 601	62.10	51	67 130	0.01917	74 774	19.55
2	97 523	0.00094	97 477	61.22	52	65 431	0.02057	73 289	18.92
3	97 432	0.00066	97 399	60.28	53	63 666	0.02205	71 728	18.31
4	97 367	0.00048	97 344	59.32	54	61 833	0.02363	70 090	17.71
5	97 320	0.00037	97 302	58.34	55	59 937	0.02529	68 376	17.13
6	97 284	0.00033	97 268	57.37	56	57 978	0.02706	66 587	16.56
7	97 252	0.00031	97 237	56.38	57	55 959	0.02892	64 725	16.01
8	97 222	0.00031	97 207	55.40	58	53 885	0.03088	62 791	15.47
9	97 192	0.00031	97 177	54.42	59	51 760	0.03294	60 788	14.94
10	97 162	0.00032	97 146	53.44	60	49 590	0.03510	58 721	14.44
11	97 131	0.00035	97 114	52.45	61	47 380	0.03737	56 595	13.94
12	97 097	0.00039	97 078	51.47	62	45 138	0.03974	54 414	13.47
13	97 059	0.00046	97 036	50.49	63	42 871	0.04223	52 185	13.00
14	97 014	0.00059	96 985	49.51	64	40 587	0.04482	49 915	12.55
15	96 956	0.00083	96 916	48.54	65	38 297	0.04752	47 612	12.12
16	96 876	0.00130	96 813	47.58	66	36 008	0.05033	45 285	11.70
17	96 749	0.00176	96 664	46.64	67	33 732	0.05326	42 941	11.29
18	96 579	0.00209	96 478	45.73	68	31 477	0.05629	40 591	10.90
19	96 377	0.00238	96 262	44.82	69	29 254	0.05944	38 244	10.52
20	96 148	0.00264	96 021	43.93	70	27 073	0.06270	35 910	10.15
21	95 894	0.00288	95 756	43.04	71	24 945	0.06608	33 600	9.80
22	95 618	0.00311	95 469	42.16	72	22 878	0.06957	31 323	9.46
23	95 320	0.00333	95 161	41.29	73	20 882	0.07317	29 089	9.13
24	95 002	0.00354	94 834	40.43	74	18 965	0.07689	26 909	8.81
25	94 666	0.00375	94 488	39.57	75	17 134	0.08071	24 790	8.50
26	94 311	0.00396	94 124	38.72	76	15 397	0.08465	22 743	8.20
27	93 938	0.00416	93 742	37.87	77	13 758	0.08870	20 773	7.91
28	93 547	0.00438	93 342	37.03	78	12 222	0.09286	18 890	7.64
29	93 137	0.00461	92 922	36.19	79	10 791	0.09713	17 097	7.37
30	92 708	0.00485	92 483	35.35	80	9 468	0.10150	15 401	7.10
31	92 258	0.00510	92 023	34.52	81	8 253	0.10599	13 805	6.85
32	91 788	0.00538	91 541	33.70	82	7 146	0.11057	12 312	6.60
33	91 294	0.00568	91 034	32.88	83	6 143	0.11527	10 924	6.36
34	90 775	0.00602	90 502	32.06	84	5 244	0.12006	9 640	6.13
35	90 229	0.00638	89 941	31.25	85	4 442	0.12496	8 460	5.89
36	89 653	0.00677	89 349	30.45	86	3 734	0.12996	7 383	5.66
37	89 046	0.00721	88 725	29.66	87	3 113	0.13506	6 406	5.44
38	88 404	0.00769	88 064	28.87	88	2 575	0.14026	5 526	5.21
39	87 724	0.00821	87 364	28.09	89	2 111	0.14556	4 737	4.97
40	87 004	0.00878	86 622	27.31	90	1 715	0.15096	4 036	4.74
41	86 241	0.00940	85 835	26.55	91	1 381	0.15646	3 416	4.49
42	85 430	0.01008	84 999	25.80	92	1 102	0.16206	2 873	4.23
43	84 569	0.01081	84 112	25.06	93	871	0.16776	2 400	3.95
44	83 655	0.01161	83 169	24.33	94	681	0.17357	1 991	3.65
45	82 683	0.01247	82 168	23.61	95	527	0.17947	1 640	3.31
46	81 652	0.01340	81 105	22.90	96	404	0.18548	1 341	2.92
47	80 558	0.01440	79 978	22.20	97	306	0.19161	1 089	2.48
48	79 398	0.01547	78 784	21.52	98	229	0.19759	877	1.94
49	78 169	0.01662	77 520	20.85	99	170	0.23239	701	1.30

lx number of persons at exact age x

qx proportion dying between exact age x and exact age x + 1

Lx number of persons surviving at age x last birthday

$e^{o}x$ complete expectation of life at exact age x

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