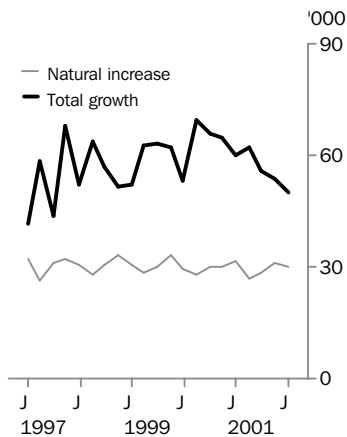


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

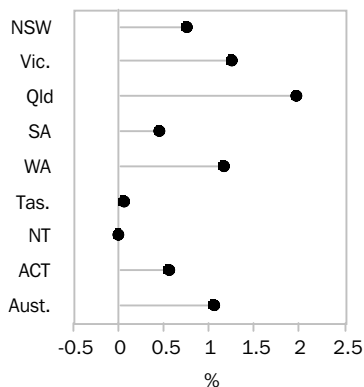
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Population growth



Population growth rate

Year ended current quarter



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

JUNE QTR KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun Qtr 2002 '000	Change over previous year '000	%
New South Wales	6 663.7	54.4	0.8
Victoria	4 883.3	60.6	1.3
Queensland	3 708.7	73.6	2.0
South Australia	1 522.2	7.4	0.5
Western Australia	1 929.3	23.1	1.2
Tasmania	473.6	0.7	0.1
Northern Territory	200.1	0.1	—
Australian Capital Territory	323.6	1.9	0.6
Australia(a)	19 707.2	221.9	1.1

(a) Includes Other Territories.

JUNE QTR KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at June 2002 was 19,707,200 persons. The population increased by 221,900 persons since June 2001 and 49,800 since March 2002.
- Natural increase for the year ended June 2002 was 115,900 persons, 3% less than for the previous 12 months (119,800).
- Preliminary net overseas migration was estimated to be 106,100 persons for the year ended June 2002 (see *Notes* on page 2). This was 3% less than the estimate for the year ended June 2001 (109,700).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- For the year ended June 2002 the Australian growth rate was 1.1%. This was lower than the rate recorded in the previous 12 months (1.4%).
- All states and territories recorded positive growth rates. Queensland had the highest growth in the year ended June 2002 (2.0%) and the Northern Territory had the lowest (0.0% or around 100 persons).

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Fertility by country of birth—Current fertility levels indicate that many women in Australia who were born overseas appear to adopt a similar fertility level as those who were born in Australia. In other words, they do not necessarily keep the same level of fertility as women in their country of birth.
- Regional mortality—In 1999–2001 life expectancy at birth for males and females varied across the regions of Australia by up to 11 years. The Australian life expectancy at birth was 77 years for males and 82 years for females.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2002	20 March 2003
December 2002	5 June 2003

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Net overseas migration	There have been delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data from August 2000 onwards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Because of the use of OAD data in population estimates which affect state and territory Government funding, DIMIA has given priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing for earlier months—August 2000 through to June 2001.
Category jumping	Preliminary category jumping for June Quarter 2002 has been set to zero.
Divorces	Divorce data for June Quarter 2002 are not yet available due to delays in the provision of data to the ABS from the Family Court of Australia.

REVISION ADVICE

Final estimates of the resident population (ERP) for September Quarter 1996 to June Quarter 2001 using data from the 2001 Census will be available with the release of the September Quarter 2002 edition of this publication on 20 March 2003. Information on this revision process and subsequent dissemination plans is available in *Demography Working Paper 2002/2—Estimated Resident Population and Effects of Census Systems Created Records*, available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; ABS Demography Working Papers.

FINAL DATA

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

Marriages and divorces data prior to March Quarter 2002 are final.

REVISED DATA

All ERP data from September Quarter 1996 to June Quarter 2001 were revised in the December Quarter 2001 issue, based on the results of the 2001 Census. Components of population change (natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration) were not revised. It is intended that these components will be finalised with the release of 2001 Census based final ERPs in the September Quarter 2002 issue of this publication.

PRELIMINARY DATA

All ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration from September Quarter 2001 onwards are preliminary.

Estimated resident household data from September Quarter 1996 onwards are preliminary based on the 1996 Census.

Marriages and divorces data from March Quarter 2002 are preliminary.

DATA BASED ON 1996 CENSUS

Tables 8, 9, 10, 24 and 25 are based on 1996 Census data. For further details on the release schedule for the above tables, based on the 2001 Census, please see the *Notes* page of the December Quarter 2001 issue.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at June 2002 was 19,707,200 persons, an increase of 221,900 persons from June 2001 and 49,800 persons from March 2002. The national growth rate during the twelve months ended June 2002 was 1.1% compared with 1.4% for the previous 12 months.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended June 2002 Australia's population growth rate (1.1%) was slightly below the world's population growth rate (1.2%). When compared with selected countries it was the same as New Zealand (1.1%) comparable with Thailand (1.0%) higher than Japan and Germany (each 0.1%) and lower than Singapore (3.5%).

In figures provided by the US Bureau of the Census (International Data Base) for 227 countries, arranged from highest to lowest population size, Australia's population ranked 52nd in the year 2002 and is projected to rank 64th in 2050.

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK, Selected countries

Country	ESTIMATED POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK.....	
	2001	2002	<i>Growth rate....</i>	2050	2002	2050
	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
Australia	19.5	19.7	1.1	25.4	52	64
China	1 271.1	1 279.2	0.6	1 417.6	1	2
Germany	82.3	82.4	0.1	73.6	13	24
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7.2	7.3	1.3	7.8	93	112
India	1 018.5	1 034.2	1.5	1 601.0	2	1
Indonesia	227.7	231.3	1.6	336.2	4	4
Japan	126.9	127.1	0.1	99.9	10	16
Malaysia	22.2	22.7	1.9	43.1	46	41
New Zealand	3.9	3.9	1.1	4.8	121	122
Papua New Guinea	5.0	5.2	2.4	10.7	110	93
Singapore	4.3	4.5	3.5	10.8	116	92
Thailand	63.0	63.6	1.0	74.0	19	23
United Kingdom	59.7	59.9	0.3	64.0	21	29
United States of America	285.0	287.7	0.9	420.1	3	3
World	6 154.0	6 228.4	1.2	9 078.9

Sources: ABS for Australian estimated and projected populations (Medium series); US Bureau of the Census, International Data Base for selected countries and world estimated and projected populations and all rankings.

COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) for the year ended June 2002 was 115,900 persons, 3% lower than for the year ended June 2001 (119,800). The number of births decreased from 248,700 in the year ended June 2001 to 246,300 in the year ended June 2002. The number of deaths increased over this period from 128,900 in 2001 to 130,500 in 2002. Natural increase in June Quarter 2002 (29,800) was lower than in June Quarter 2001 (31,800).

COMPONENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

Preliminary net overseas migration was estimated to be 106,100 persons in the year ended June 2002 (see *Notes* on page 2). This was 3% lower than the estimate for the year ended June 2001 (109,700). In June Quarter 2002 net overseas migration was estimated to be 20,000 persons, almost the same as in June Quarter 2001 (20,600).

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA'S STATES AND TERRITORIES

All states and territories recorded positive growth in the year ended June 2002. The population of Australia's states and territories at June 2002 was as follows: New South Wales 6,663,700, Victoria 4,883,300, Queensland 3,708,700, South Australia 1,522,200, Western Australia 1,929,300, Tasmania 473,600, Northern Territory 200,100 and the Australian Capital Territory 323,600.

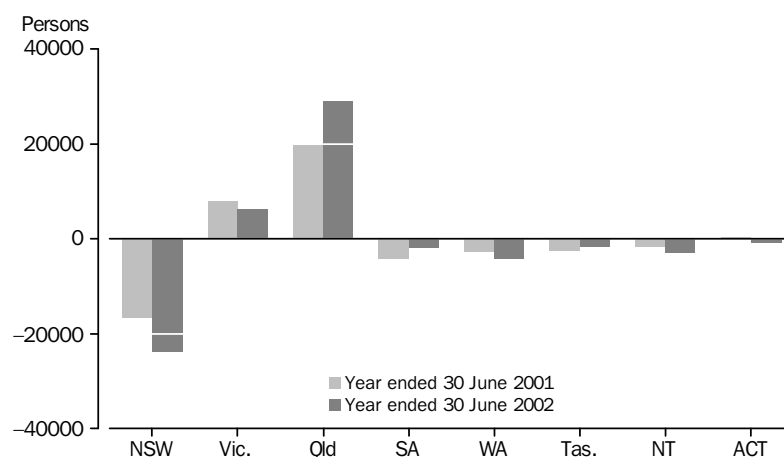
Queensland recorded the highest growth rate among all states and territories for the year ended June 2002 (2.0%), followed by Victoria (1.3%), Western Australia (1.2), New South Wales (0.8%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.6%), South Australia (0.5%), Tasmania (0.1%) and the Northern Territory (0.0%, an increase of around 100 persons).

Negative net overseas migration contributed to the small increase in the Northern Territory population in the year ended June 2002. This was the first time the Northern Territory recorded an annual loss in net overseas migration since the year ended June 1976. Additionally, in the year ended June 2002, the Northern Territory increased its loss of population interstate. Natural increase in the Northern Territory varied little between the year ended June 2001 and 2002.

Interstate migration

With the exception of Queensland and Victoria all other states and territories recorded net interstate migration losses during the year ended June 2002. Queensland gained 29,000 persons and Victoria gained 6,200 persons. Losses were recorded by New South Wales (-23,800), Western Australia (-4,200) the Northern Territory (-2,800), South Australia (-1,900), Tasmania (-1,700) and the Australian Capital Territory (-1,000).

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



HOUSEHOLDS AND PEOPLE

There were 7,510,100 households in Australia at June 2002, an increase of 117,000 or 2% since June 2001 and 9% since June 1997.

The resident population of occupied private dwellings at June 2002 was 19.2 million. This equates to an average household size of 2.56 persons per household. At June 1997 the average household size was 2.63 persons.

SPECIAL ARTICLE

FERTILITY BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

INTRODUCTION

Nearly one quarter of births registered in Australia in 2000 occurred to women who were born overseas. This level has remained constant over the past decade.

During 2000, women resident in Australia who were born overseas had a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 1.73 babies per woman, marginally lower than the fertility of women born in Australia at 1.74. Between 1992 and 1997, the TFR of women born overseas had been higher than for women born in Australia peaking at a 3% difference in 1993. Since then the TFRs of both groups of women have declined and since 1998 women born overseas have had a lower TFR than women born in Australia.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Within the Australian female resident population who were born overseas and aged 15–49 years in 2000, there was considerable variation in fertility of women from different country of birth groups.

Women born in Lebanon living in Australia had the highest TFR of 3.5 babies per woman. The next highest TFRs were for women born in Cambodia (2.6), Turkey (2.5) and Egypt (2.3).

Women in Australia who were born in Hong Kong had the lowest TFR recorded, just less than one baby per woman. Women born in Poland had the next lowest TFR (1.1), followed by those born in Singapore, Malaysia and Greece (each 1.3).

Many of the country of birth groups in Australia with low TFRs were from South-East and North-East Asia: for example, women born in Singapore and women born in Malaysia each had a TFR of 1.3 in 2000. One factor keeping the fertility low for some of these groups is the high proportion of female students in their populations in Australia. Overseas students on long-term residence in Australia would be expected to have very low fertility.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Current fertility levels indicate that many women in Australia who were born overseas appear to adopt a similar fertility level as those who were born in Australia. In other words, they do not necessarily keep the same level of fertility as women in their country of birth. There are several reasons why this may happen. The attitudes and situations of the women in Australia who were born overseas may not necessarily be similar to those in their country of birth. The fertility of the women migrating to Australia may also be affected by their reasons for migrating such as study or work and by their age at arrival. One exception to this was women born in Lebanon who have a much higher level of fertility in Australia (3.5) than the women in Lebanon (2.2). Other women in Australia born in countries such as Turkey continue to have a similar level of fertility in Australia (2.5) as women in Turkey (2.3).

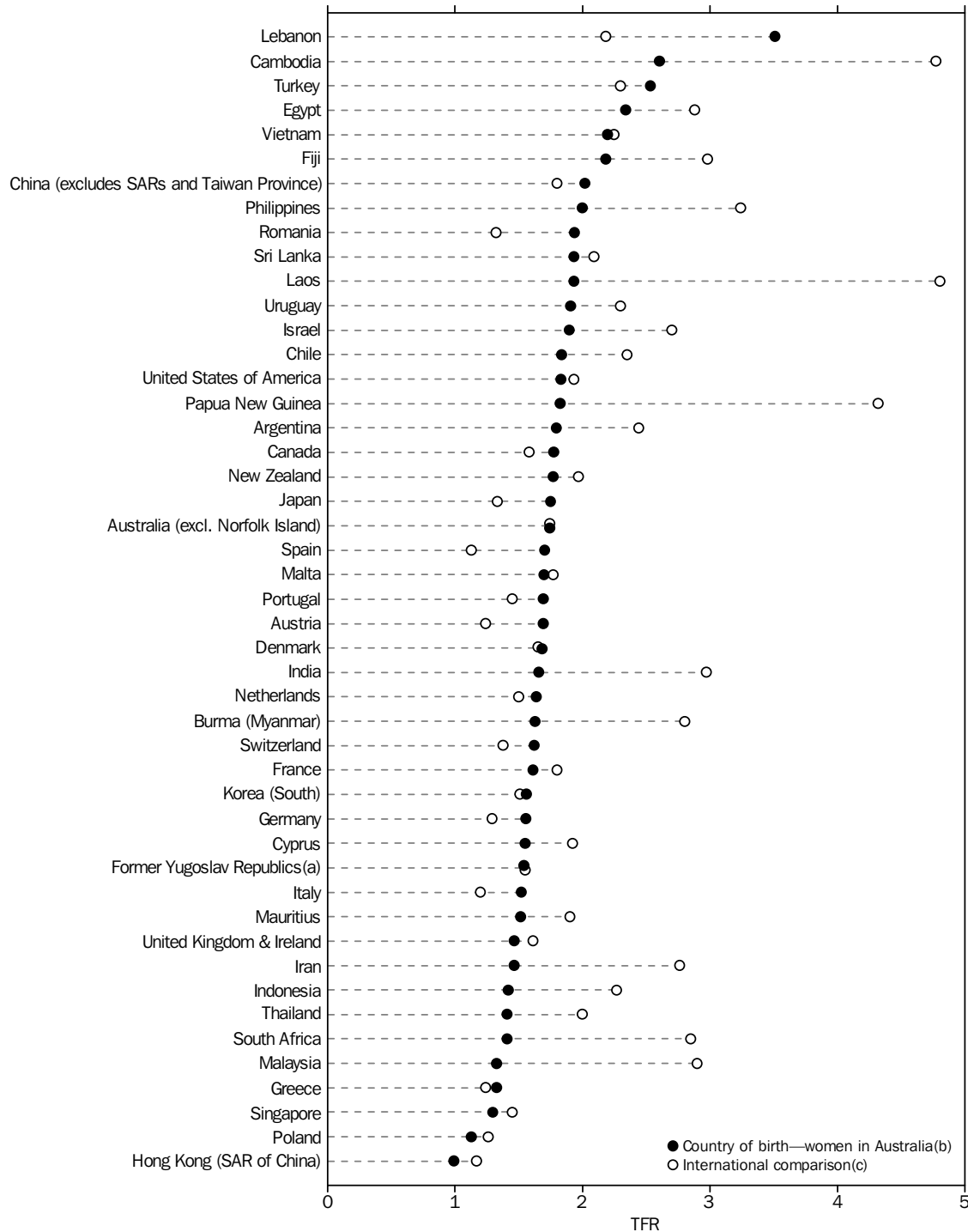
When comparing the level of fertility of women born overseas living in Australia to that of women in their country of birth, the most extreme difference noted was for women from Laos. These women had a similar level of fertility to the women born in Australia (1.9) while the fertility of women in Laos was much higher (4.8). Similarly, the fertility of women born in Papua New Guinea but living in Australia (1.8) was nowhere near as high as the fertility of women in Papua New Guinea (4.3).

Conversely, women born in Spain living in Australia also had a fertility rate similar to the women born in Australia (1.7) but the fertility of women in Spain was much lower (1.1).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information about fertility and births in general is available in *Births, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3301.0) released on 7 November 2002.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, Selected countries of birth of women in Australia and international comparison



(a) For the Australian TFR, Former Yugoslav Republics consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, and Yugoslavia n.f.d. For the United Nations TFR data refers to Yugoslavia.

(b) Source: ABS, Birth Registrations, 2000. Estimated female resident population by country of birth at 30 June 2000.

(c) Source: United Nations Statistical Division's web site.

REGIONAL MORTALITY

INTRODUCTION

Life expectancy at birth is a well recognised and understood measure of the mortality of a population and is used for assessing trends and differentials in mortality. Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a male or female of a given age might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime.

Currently Australia enjoys one of the best life expectancy rates in the world. In 1999–2001 life expectancy at birth was calculated at 77 years for males and 82 years for females. Given that approximately two-thirds of Australia's population live in capital cities, how does the life expectancy in capital cities compare with the life expectancy in the balance of states/territories within Australia?

REGIONAL LIFE EXPECTANCY

Australia's more rural and remote populations tend to have higher mortality rates and consequently lower life expectancy (AIHW, 1998)¹ than populations living in either a capital city or urbanised area. Where there is a higher proportion of Indigenous people living in these rural and remote areas there is an additional impact upon mortality rates and life expectancy (AIHW, 1998)¹.

In 1999–2001 life expectancy at birth for males and females varied across the regions of Australia by up to 11 years. Male life expectancy at birth was highest in Canberra (79 years) followed by Melbourne, Perth, Sydney and Adelaide (each 78 years), while female life expectancy was highest at 83 years in Perth, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane.

Male life expectancy was lowest in the balance of the Northern Territory (68 years) followed by Darwin (74 years) and the balance of Tasmania (76 years). Female life expectancy was lowest in the balance of the Northern Territory (73 years), Darwin (79 years) and the balance of Tasmania (81 years).

Further to the capital city and balance of state/territory breakdown, life expectancies for Statistical Divisions (SD) have also been calculated. SDs that recorded a low life expectancy for both males and females were the Kimberley, which incorporates the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Broome, and the SD of North-West (Queensland), which includes the SLAs of Mount Isa and Cloncurry. The SDs that experienced lower life expectancy were primarily located in rural and remote areas.

Within the balance of state/territory the more urbanised SDs tended to have the highest life expectancies. Examples of these SDs were Moreton (Queensland), which incorporates the Gold and Sunshine Coasts Statistical Subdivisions (SSD), Richmond-Tweed SD (New South Wales), which includes the SLAs of Ballina and Lismore, and the SD of Barwon (Victoria), which includes the Greater Geelong City Part A SSD and Queenscliffe SLA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information about regional mortality and deaths in general is available in *Deaths, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 3302.0) released on 10 December 2002.

¹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 1998. AIHW Cat. No. PHE 6. *Health in rural and remote Australia*. Canberra: AIHW.

REGIONAL MORTALITY

State and territory	<i>Life expectancy at birth males(a)</i>	<i>Life expectancy at birth females(a)</i>
<i>Capital city/balance of state Selected Statistical Divisions</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>years</i>
New South Wales		
Capital city—Sydney	77.8	82.8
Balance of state	76.3	82.0
Richmond–Tweed	77.2	82.7
Mid-North Coast	76.3	82.2
Far West	74.5	79.7
<i>Total</i>	76.9	82.4
Victoria		
Capital city—Melbourne	78.1	82.9
Balance of state	76.6	82.2
Barwon	77.3	82.5
Mallee	76.6	82.0
Western District	75.9	81.9
<i>Total</i>	77.5	82.7
Queensland		
Capital city—Brisbane	77.4	82.5
Balance of state	76.7	82.2
Moreton	77.9	83.3
Fitzroy	75.9	81.4
North-West	71.4	78.1
<i>Total</i>	76.9	82.3
South Australia		
Capital city—Adelaide	77.5	82.7
Balance of state	76.4	82.1
Outer Adelaide	78.4	82.8
Northern	74.9	81.1
<i>Total</i>	77.0	82.5
Western Australia		
Capital city—Perth	78.0	83.2
Balance of state	76.2	82.1
Lower Great Southern	77.3	82.5
South-West	77.8	82.9
Kimberley	69.8	77.7
<i>Total</i>	77.3	82.8
Tasmania		
Capital city—Hobart	76.4	81.2
Balance of state	75.6	80.8
Southern	75.9	80.2
Mersey–Lyell	75.4	80.8
<i>Total</i>	76.0	81.2
Northern Territory		
Darwin	74.0	79.1
Balance of territory	68.3	73.2
<i>Total</i>	70.8	76.5
Australian Capital Territory		
Canberra	78.9	83.0
<i>Total</i>	78.5	82.9
Australia(b)	77.0	82.4

(a) Average annual life expectancy at birth during 1999–2001.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE.....						POPULATION.....		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural increase '000	Net permanent and long-term movement '000	Category jumping '000	Net overseas migration '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year(b) '000	Growth on previous year(b) %
1996-97	253.7	127.3	126.4	94.4	-7.3	87.1	18 537.9	227.1	1.24
1997-98	249.1	129.3	119.9	79.2	7.2	86.4	18 759.6	221.7	1.20
1998-99	250.0	128.3	121.7	96.5	-11.4	85.1	18 984.2	224.6	1.20
1999-2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	-8.2	99.1	19 225.3	241.2	1.27
2000-01	248.7	128.9	119.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	109.7	19 485.3	259.9	1.35
2001-02	246.3	130.5	115.9	133.7	n.y.a.	106.1	19 707.2	221.9	1.14
1996	252.9	128.2	124.7	103.1	-5.6	97.4	18 430.5	234.4	1.29
1997	251.1	128.8	122.3	83.7	-11.3	72.4	18 639.8	209.3	1.14
1998	248.3	127.4	120.8	88.8	14.3	103.1	18 880.4	240.6	1.29
1999	250.2	128.2	122.0	104.2	-15.9	88.4	19 110.2	229.8	1.22
2000	250.2	130.0	120.1	115.3	n.y.a.	104.5	19 360.6	250.4	1.31
2001	245.8	128.6	117.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	110.5	19 603.5	242.9	1.25
2000									
September	63.7	35.9	27.8	34.3	n.y.a.	34.3	19 295.0	248.0	1.30
December	62.8	32.9	29.9	28.1	n.y.a.	28.1	19 360.6	250.4	1.31
2001									
March	59.9	29.7	30.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	26.8	19 425.2	253.1	1.32
June	62.3	30.4	31.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	20.6	19 485.3	259.9	1.35
September	62.8	36.2	26.6	35.7	n.y.a.	35.7	19 547.5	252.5	1.31
December	60.7	32.2	28.5	27.5	n.y.a.	27.5	19 603.5	242.9	1.25
2002									
March	60.5	29.6	30.9	50.6	-27.6	23.0	19 657.4	232.2	1.20
June	62.2	32.4	29.8	20.0	n.y.a.	20.0	19 707.2	221.9	1.14

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

(b) The difference between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 is due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NATURAL INCREASE									
1996-97	42 740	28 662	25 580	6 951	14 158	2 444	2 733	3 043	126 362
1997-98	39 374	27 720	24 639	6 602	13 715	2 104	2 825	2 834	119 850
1998-99	40 561	27 076	24 427	6 751	14 509	2 658	2 749	2 932	121 687
1999-2000	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	120 918
2000-01	40 635	26 602	24 929	5 635	13 943	2 368	2 804	2 844	119 794
2001-02	37 584	27 324	24 335	5 887	13 030	2 139	2 885	2 643	115 857
2000									
September	9 191	6 230	6 150	1 121	3 308	451	637	699	27 794
December	11 606	6 164	5 268	1 490	3 653	364	627	738	29 920
2001									
March	9 343	6 739	6 642	1 740	3 352	807	834	776	30 239
June	10 495	7 469	6 869	1 284	3 630	746	706	631	31 841
September	9 031	6 225	5 614	1 244	3 049	186	685	552	26 594
December	9 788	6 447	5 709	1 264	3 196	809	727	578	28 528
2002									
March	10 590	7 583	6 530	1 737	2 421	631	678	759	30 935
June	8 175	7 069	6 482	1 642	4 364	513	795	754	29 800
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
1996-97	37 291	21 080	12 622	3 104	12 267	252	541	-76	87 079
1997-98	34 899	20 801	13 800	3 390	12 834	84	644	-90	86 354
1998-99	36 942	21 602	11 744	2 108	12 157	114	955	-481	85 120
1999-2000	40 630	24 752	16 276	3 453	12 947	384	882	-258	99 056
2000-01	46 062	27 645	16 419	3 602	14 841	159	993	8	109 729
2001-02	40 633	27 069	20 236	3 353	14 290	260	-13	249	106 055
2000									
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	34 295
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	—	28 058
2001									
March	9 869	8 359	3 815	655	4 087	-120	128	-23	26 770
June	9 919	3 885	3 532	363	2 871	-74	251	-141	20 606
September	14 077	8 895	6 593	1 130	4 428	75	109	349	35 650
December	10 885	6 395	4 725	1 185	4 185	273	-137	-49	27 452
2002									
March	7 226	7 804	4 358	537	3 206	-59	-67	-45	22 959
June	8 445	3 975	4 560	501	2 471	-29	82	-6	19 994

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION									
1996-97	-11 975	-4 687	20 179	-4 628	6 189	-3 661	1 790	-3 207	..
1997-98	-13 542	1 206	17 967	-3 254	4 726	-3 966	- 439	-2 698	..
1998-99	-14 315	3 975	17 233	-2 869	1 775	-3 669	- 917	-1 213	..
1999-2000	-15 586	6 713	19 012	-4 773	- 684	-2 972	- 871	- 839	..
2000-01	-16 737	7 925	19 654	-4 234	-2 711	-2 559	-1 664	326	..
2001-02	-23 786	6 239	29 028	-1 854	-4 174	-1 691	-2 784	- 978	..
2000									
September	-3 517	1 836	4 573	-1 030	- 568	- 742	- 390	- 162	..
December	-4 394	1 879	5 783	-1 308	- 755	- 660	- 643	98	..
2001									
March	-4 286	2 661	4 210	-1 264	- 572	- 497	- 391	139	..
June	-4 540	1 549	5 088	- 632	- 816	- 660	- 240	251	..
September	-3 772	1 609	5 103	- 632	- 759	- 452	- 577	- 520	..
December	-6 434	1 899	7 594	- 171	-1 408	- 570	- 958	48	..
2002									
March	-6 309	2 500	6 451	- 529	- 911	- 300	- 865	-37	..
June	-7 271	231	9 880	- 522	-1 096	- 369	- 384	- 469	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)									
1996-97	81 493	42 274	58 498	7 579	31 382	- 617	5 543	1 226	227 148
1997-98	74 656	47 385	56 952	8 997	30 189	-1 360	3 496	1 517	221 718
1998-99	77 764	50 888	54 431	8 375	27 586	- 446	3 273	2 768	224 577
1999-2000	81 535	58 332	61 701	7 598	25 481	63	3 246	3 228	241 174
2000-01	89 128	63 629	64 849	8 052	26 220	848	2 618	4 690	259 947
2001-02	54 431	60 632	73 599	7 386	23 146	708	88	1 914	221 912
2000									
September	24 780	17 401	16 236	1 778	7 709	- 4	718	1 093	69 697
December	23 946	14 833	16 535	2 603	5 887	209	368	1 220	65 590
2001									
March	19 722	18 125	15 627	1 894	6 900	409	693	1 271	64 613
June	20 680	13 270	16 451	1 777	5 724	234	839	1 106	60 047
September	19 336	16 729	17 310	1 742	6 718	- 191	217	381	62 244
December	14 239	14 741	18 028	2 278	5 973	512	- 368	577	55 980
2002									
March	11 507	17 887	17 339	1 745	4 716	272	- 254	677	53 894
June	9 349	11 275	20 922	1 621	5 739	115	493	279	49 794

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

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Rates

Financial year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE									
1996-97	0.69	0.63	0.77	0.47	0.80	0.52	1.50	0.99	0.69
1997-98	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.45	0.76	0.44	1.51	0.92	0.65
1998-99	0.64	0.58	0.71	0.45	0.79	0.56	1.44	0.94	0.65
1999-2000	0.63	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.40	0.89	0.64
2000-01	0.62	0.56	0.70	0.37	0.74	0.50	1.42	0.90	0.62
2001-02	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.39	0.68	0.45	1.44	0.82	0.59
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE									
1996-97	0.60	0.46	0.38	0.21	0.69	0.05	0.30	-0.02	0.48
1997-98	0.56	0.45	0.41	0.23	0.71	0.02	0.34	-0.03	0.47
1998-99	0.58	0.46	0.34	0.14	0.67	0.02	0.50	-0.15	0.45
1999-2000	0.63	0.53	0.46	0.23	0.70	0.08	0.45	-0.08	0.52
2000-01	0.71	0.58	0.46	0.24	0.79	0.03	0.50	—	0.57
2001-02	0.61	0.56	0.56	0.22	0.75	0.05	-0.01	0.08	0.54
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
1996-97	-0.19	-0.10	0.60	-0.31	0.35	-0.77	0.98	-1.04	..
1997-98	-0.22	0.03	0.53	-0.22	0.26	-0.84	-0.23	-0.87	..
1998-99	-0.23	0.09	0.50	-0.19	0.10	-0.78	-0.48	-0.39	..
1999-2000	-0.24	0.14	0.54	-0.32	-0.04	-0.63	-0.45	-0.27	..
2000-01	-0.26	0.17	0.55	-0.28	-0.14	-0.54	-0.84	0.10	..
2001-02	-0.36	0.13	0.80	-0.12	-0.22	-0.36	-1.39	-0.30	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)									
1996-97	1.31	0.93	1.75	0.51	1.78	-0.13	3.05	0.40	1.24
1997-98	1.19	1.03	1.68	0.61	1.68	-0.29	1.87	0.49	1.20
1998-99	1.22	1.09	1.58	0.56	1.51	-0.09	1.71	0.89	1.20
1999-2000	1.27	1.24	1.76	0.51	1.37	0.01	1.67	1.03	1.27
2000-01	1.37	1.34	1.82	0.53	1.39	0.18	1.33	1.48	1.35
2001-02	0.82	1.26	2.02	0.49	1.21	0.15	0.04	0.60	1.14

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

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
1996–1997	3 119 088	2 270 246	1 699 603	732 893	902 703	233 962	98 389	153 356	9 211 791
1997–1998	3 155 345	2 291 340	1 725 587	737 204	917 252	233 260	100 266	154 167	9 315 910
1998–1999	3 193 219	2 313 936	1 750 508	741 173	930 495	232 987	101 906	155 248	9 420 924
1999–2000	3 233 841	2 340 742	1 778 789	745 082	942 180	232 919	103 334	156 497	9 534 823
2000–2001	3 278 636	2 371 049	1 807 993	749 150	954 243	233 167	104 321	158 623	9 658 562
2001–2002	3 305 994	2 402 143	1 842 314	753 066	965 476	233 369	104 456	159 453	9 767 658
1996	3 101 080	2 261 524	1 686 747	730 629	895 235	234 261	97 188	153 486	9 161 754
1997	3 135 665	2 279 043	1 712 339	734 628	908 860	233 687	99 297	153 314	9 258 349
1998	3 176 019	2 303 658	1 738 189	739 317	924 347	233 275	101 049	154 545	9 371 872
1999	3 214 241	2 327 470	1 764 729	743 612	936 417	233 004	102 866	155 880	9 479 673
2000	3 258 349	2 355 805	1 793 336	747 152	948 298	232 941	103 692	157 526	9 598 516
2001	3 295 457	2 386 878	1 824 304	751 116	960 321	233 268	104 384	159 017	9 716 132
2000									
September	3 246 596	2 349 132	1 786 058	745 901	945 630	232 871	103 615	157 059	9 568 289
December	3 258 349	2 355 805	1 793 336	747 152	948 298	232 941	103 692	157 526	9 598 516
2001									
March	3 268 079	2 364 890	1 800 411	748 166	951 626	233 098	103 981	158 174	9 629 822
June	3 278 636	2 371 049	1 807 993	749 150	954 243	233 167	104 321	158 623	9 658 562
September	3 288 720	2 379 712	1 815 842	750 047	957 363	233 090	104 525	158 810	9 689 495
December	3 295 457	2 386 878	1 824 304	751 116	960 321	233 268	104 384	159 017	9 716 132
2002									
March	3 301 328	2 396 379	1 832 386	752 126	962 593	233 384	104 219	159 405	9 743 210
June	3 305 994	2 402 143	1 842 314	753 066	965 476	233 369	104 456	159 453	9 767 658
FEMALES									
1996–1997	3 167 133	2 332 183	1 697 585	748 939	893 935	239 864	88 997	156 121	9 326 071
1997–1998	3 205 532	2 358 474	1 728 553	753 625	909 575	239 206	90 616	156 827	9 443 670
1998–1999	3 245 422	2 386 766	1 758 063	758 031	923 918	239 033	92 249	158 514	9 563 233
1999–2000	3 286 335	2 418 292	1 791 483	761 720	937 714	239 164	94 067	160 493	9 690 508
2000–2001	3 330 668	2 451 614	1 827 128	765 704	951 871	239 764	95 698	163 057	9 826 716
2001–2002	3 357 741	2 481 152	1 866 406	769 174	963 784	240 270	95 651	164 141	9 939 532
1996	3 147 590	2 320 533	1 682 467	747 033	886 013	240 154	87 628	155 939	9 268 714
1997	3 185 221	2 344 412	1 713 164	751 084	900 957	239 488	89 741	156 098	9 381 438
1998	3 227 165	2 374 419	1 743 528	756 190	917 626	239 267	91 492	157 549	9 508 480
1999	3 267 119	2 403 392	1 775 030	760 674	931 289	239 292	93 131	159 341	9 630 508
2000	3 310 553	2 435 463	1 809 707	764 031	945 192	239 347	94 795	161 777	9 762 102
2001	3 347 422	2 467 255	1 846 155	767 758	958 484	239 984	95 484	163 621	9 887 370
2000									
September	3 298 360	2 427 303	1 800 450	762 679	941 973	239 208	94 504	161 024	9 726 739
December	3 310 553	2 435 463	1 809 707	764 031	945 192	239 347	94 795	161 777	9 762 102
2001									
March	3 320 545	2 444 503	1 818 259	764 911	948 764	239 599	95 199	162 400	9 795 409
June	3 330 668	2 451 614	1 827 128	765 704	951 871	239 764	95 698	163 057	9 826 716
September	3 339 920	2 459 680	1 836 589	766 549	955 469	239 650	95 711	163 251	9 858 027
December	3 347 422	2 467 255	1 846 155	767 758	958 484	239 984	95 484	163 621	9 887 370
2002									
March	3 353 058	2 475 641	1 855 412	768 493	960 928	240 140	95 395	163 910	9 914 186
June	3 357 741	2 481 152	1 866 406	769 174	963 784	240 270	95 651	164 141	9 939 532

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
1996–1997	6 286 221	4 602 429	3 397 188	1 481 832	1 796 638	473 826	187 386	309 477	18 537 862
1997–1998	6 360 877	4 649 814	3 454 140	1 490 829	1 826 827	472 466	190 882	310 994	18 759 580
1998–1999	6 438 641	4 700 702	3 508 571	1 499 204	1 854 413	472 020	194 155	313 762	18 984 157
1999–2000	6 520 176	4 759 034	3 570 272	1 506 802	1 879 894	472 083	197 401	316 990	19 225 331
2000–2001	6 609 304	4 822 663	3 635 121	1 514 854	1 906 114	472 931	200 019	321 680	19 485 278
2001–2002	6 663 735	4 883 295	3 708 720	1 522 240	1 929 260	473 639	200 107	323 594	19 707 190
1996	6 248 670	4 582 057	3 369 214	1 477 662	1 781 248	474 415	184 816	309 425	18 430 468
1997	6 320 886	4 623 455	3 425 503	1 485 712	1 809 817	473 175	189 038	309 412	18 639 787
1998	6 403 184	4 678 077	3 481 717	1 495 507	1 841 973	472 542	192 541	312 094	18 880 352
1999	6 481 360	4 730 862	3 539 759	1 504 286	1 867 706	472 296	195 997	315 221	19 110 181
2000	6 568 902	4 791 268	3 603 043	1 511 183	1 893 490	472 288	198 487	319 303	19 360 618
2001	6 642 879	4 854 133	3 670 459	1 518 874	1 918 805	473 252	199 868	322 638	19 603 502
2000									
September	6 544 956	4 776 435	3 586 508	1 508 580	1 887 603	472 079	198 119	318 083	19 295 028
December	6 568 902	4 791 268	3 603 043	1 511 183	1 893 490	472 288	198 487	319 303	19 360 618
2001									
March	6 588 624	4 809 393	3 618 670	1 513 077	1 900 390	472 697	199 180	320 574	19 425 231
June	6 609 304	4 822 663	3 635 121	1 514 854	1 906 114	472 931	200 019	321 680	19 485 278
September	6 628 640	4 839 392	3 652 431	1 516 596	1 912 832	472 740	200 236	322 061	19 547 522
December	6 642 879	4 854 133	3 670 459	1 518 874	1 918 805	473 252	199 868	322 638	19 603 502
2002									
March	6 654 386	4 872 020	3 687 798	1 520 619	1 923 521	473 524	199 614	323 315	19 657 396
June	6 663 735	4 883 295	3 708 720	1 522 240	1 929 260	473 639	200 107	323 594	19 707 190

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

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS						
Sydney	3 935 330	3 985 142	4 039 916	4 094 319	4 154 722	n.y.a.
Melbourne	3 314 142	3 352 454	3 392 431	3 438 765	3 488 750	n.y.a.
Brisbane	1 544 978	1 570 939	1 595 586	1 623 352	1 653 365	n.y.a.
Adelaide	1 084 306	1 091 565	1 098 109	1 103 950	1 110 547	n.y.a.
Perth	1 317 567	1 338 209	1 359 058	1 377 262	1 397 048	n.y.a.
Hobart	196 077	196 143	196 290	196 794	197 816	n.y.a.
Darwin	99 164	101 745	103 896	106 209	108 191	n.y.a.
Canberra	309 136	310 647	313 406	316 627	321 307	n.y.a.
OTHER						
Newcastle (b)	469 904	475 886	481 359	488 020	494 355	n.y.a.
Gold Coast-Tweed (b)	368 952	382 217	395 691	411 458	426 435	n.y.a.
Canberra-Queanbeyan (b)	347 202	349 484	353 198	357 812	364 403	n.y.a.
Wollongong (b)	258 813	261 510	264 314	267 694	271 145	n.y.a.
Sunshine Coast (b)	162 499	168 631	174 131	180 054	185 729	n.y.a.
Geelong (b)	153 011	153 961	156 036	158 061	160 058	n.y.a.
Townsville (b)	123 688	125 531	128 283	131 628	134 572	n.y.a.
Cairns (b)	108 689	110 416	111 668	112 864	113 435	n.y.a.
Launceston (b)	98 708	98 407	98 422	98 562	98 820	n.y.a.
Albury-Wodonga (b)	93 649	94 469	95 352	96 504	97 883	n.y.a.
Toowoomba City (c)	86 895	87 500	88 007	88 892	89 928	n.y.a.
Ballarat (b)	79 780	80 594	81 552	82 771	83 753	n.y.a.
Bendigo (b)	75 232	76 224	77 188	78 363	79 682	n.y.a.
Burnie-Devonport (b)	78 846	78 394	77 978	77 759	77 554	n.y.a.
Bathurst-Orange (b)	72 296	73 353	74 164	74 931	75 963	n.y.a.
La Trobe Valley (b)	75 869	75 938	75 632	75 254	75 275	n.y.a.
Hastings (d)	58 540	60 501	62 047	64 119	65 481	n.y.a.
Mackay (b)	61 770	62 292	63 011	63 863	64 775	n.y.a.
Rockhampton (b)	64 321	64 217	63 995	63 640	63 427	n.y.a.
Coffs Harbour (d)	58 436	59 486	60 040	61 101	61 770	n.y.a.
Bundaberg (b)	54 745	55 212	55 685	56 321	56 923	n.y.a.
Wagga Wagga (d)	56 430	56 888	56 905	56 744	56 729	n.y.a.
Mildura (b)	41 827	42 665	43 444	44 210	45 018	n.y.a.
Shepparton (b)	41 613	42 203	42 836	44 013	44 850	n.y.a.
Greater Taree (d)	43 616	43 890	44 309	44 482	44 849	n.y.a.
Lismore (d)	43 541	43 430	43 362	43 268	43 231	n.y.a.
Gladstone (b)	37 781	38 166	38 382	38 706	39 195	n.y.a.
Dubbo (d)	36 863	37 295	37 809	38 401	38 782	n.y.a.
Tamworth (d)	35 449	35 744	36 438	36 579	36 733	n.y.a.
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (d)	29 999	30 388	30 440	30 108	29 735	n.y.a.

(a) Based on 2001 Census and 2001
Statistical Local Area boundaries.

(b) Statistical District boundaries.

(c) Statistical Subdivision.

(d) Local Government Area.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2002

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
MALES									
0-4	222 463	157 856	127 777	46 573	64 480	15 898	9 047	10 523	654 728
5-9	232 016	167 625	136 322	50 539	69 188	17 036	8 869	11 174	692 907
10-14	234 063	167 974	137 069	51 851	71 656	17 428	8 518	11 527	700 217
15-19	234 810	170 851	137 206	53 649	73 652	17 443	7 754	12 764	708 220
20-24	225 625	170 306	128 743	50 024	69 414	14 520	8 466	13 762	680 931
25-29	233 468	172 097	126 919	49 447	67 335	13 422	9 234	12 841	684 839
30-34	251 372	188 604	136 273	55 436	74 428	15 578	9 484	12 835	744 118
35-39	250 090	182 328	134 211	56 146	73 411	16 054	8 911	12 112	733 378
40-44	254 224	184 232	139 264	58 364	75 116	18 111	8 241	12 172	749 837
45-49	230 906	167 666	127 675	53 860	69 780	16 946	7 116	11 452	685 524
50-54	218 512	157 083	124 432	51 722	66 143	16 268	6 611	11 089	651 980
55-59	186 198	132 064	106 124	43 981	53 351	14 070	4 758	8 719	549 332
60-64	144 764	104 288	81 413	33 891	40 596	11 361	3 277	5 934	425 583
65-69	118 841	85 214	63 210	28 464	31 252	9 090	1 762	4 166	342 032
70-74	106 842	76 825	54 110	26 409	26 874	8 075	1 204	3 433	303 783
75-79	82 526	59 575	41 305	21 538	20 123	6 219	683	2 622	234 596
80-84	49 017	34 696	24 683	12 918	11 188	3 508	276	1 513	137 808
85 and over	30 257	22 859	15 578	8 254	7 489	2 342	245	815	87 845
All ages	3 305 994	2 402 143	1 842 314	753 066	965 476	233 369	104 456	159 453	9 767 658
FEMALES									
0-4	211 069	150 496	120 812	44 590	61 444	15 018	8 469	10 305	622 299
5-9	220 229	158 932	128 520	47 991	65 336	16 027	8 321	10 656	656 148
10-14	222 710	161 053	130 487	48 759	68 081	16 649	7 797	11 127	666 801
15-19	222 865	164 406	130 594	50 926	69 631	16 674	7 286	12 038	674 492
20-24	218 357	167 539	127 221	47 394	66 158	14 165	7 637	13 667	662 198
25-29	234 806	173 756	130 009	47 477	66 089	13 987	8 748	12 820	687 776
30-34	256 171	196 479	141 672	54 358	73 708	16 405	9 326	13 265	761 469
35-39	249 926	188 221	140 197	55 797	73 946	17 091	8 180	12 630	746 115
40-44	256 089	188 537	143 883	59 020	75 623	18 662	7 647	12 988	762 558
45-49	232 061	172 816	130 618	54 892	70 716	17 352	6 657	12 334	697 562
50-54	216 101	161 052	123 077	52 680	64 196	16 186	5 734	11 700	650 790
55-59	182 026	133 120	102 759	44 393	50 230	13 886	3 713	8 791	538 961
60-64	144 949	106 226	78 487	34 781	39 619	11 261	2 385	5 970	423 722
65-69	124 069	91 216	62 790	30 132	32 305	9 463	1 394	4 469	355 859
70-74	117 550	85 316	57 281	29 441	28 445	8 765	978	3 721	331 507
75-79	104 548	77 081	49 625	27 754	24 187	7 709	634	3 405	294 944
80-84	75 949	54 409	36 241	20 251	17 325	5 768	421	2 308	212 675
85 and over	68 266	50 497	32 133	18 538	16 745	5 202	324	1 947	193 656
All ages	3 357 741	2 481 152	1 866 406	769 174	963 784	240 270	95 651	164 141	9 939 532

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2002 *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
PERSONS									
0-4	433 532	308 352	248 589	91 163	125 924	30 916	17 516	20 828	1 277 027
5-9	452 245	326 557	264 842	98 530	134 524	33 063	17 190	21 830	1 349 055
10-14	456 773	329 027	267 556	100 610	139 737	34 077	16 315	22 654	1 367 018
15-19	457 675	335 257	267 800	104 575	143 283	34 117	15 040	24 802	1 382 712
20-24	443 982	337 845	255 964	97 418	135 572	28 685	16 103	27 429	1 343 129
25-29	468 274	345 853	256 928	96 924	133 424	27 409	17 982	25 661	1 372 615
30-34	507 543	385 083	277 945	109 794	148 136	31 983	18 810	26 100	1 505 587
35-39	500 016	370 549	274 408	111 943	147 357	33 145	17 091	24 742	1 479 493
40-44	510 313	372 769	283 147	117 384	150 739	36 773	15 888	25 160	1 512 395
45-49	462 967	340 482	258 293	108 752	140 496	34 298	13 773	23 786	1 383 086
50-54	434 613	318 135	247 509	104 402	130 339	32 454	12 345	22 789	1 302 770
55-59	368 224	265 184	208 883	88 374	103 581	27 956	8 471	17 510	1 088 293
60-64	289 713	210 514	159 900	68 672	80 215	22 622	5 662	11 904	849 305
65-69	242 910	176 430	126 000	58 596	63 557	18 553	3 156	8 635	697 891
70-74	224 392	162 141	111 391	55 850	55 319	16 840	2 182	7 154	635 290
75-79	187 074	136 656	90 930	49 292	44 310	13 928	1 317	6 027	529 540
80-84	124 966	89 105	60 924	33 169	28 513	9 276	697	3 821	350 483
85 and over	98 523	73 356	47 711	26 792	24 234	7 544	569	2 762	281 501
All ages	6 663 735	4 883 295	3 708 720	1 522 240	1 929 260	473 639	200 107	323 594	19 707 190

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0-4	663 745	660 983	658 577	662 323	654 728	3.54	3.48	3.43	3.40	3.32
5-9	683 051	689 409	693 952	695 483	692 907	3.64	3.63	3.61	3.57	3.52
10-14	676 420	681 235	687 909	695 062	700 217	3.61	3.59	3.58	3.57	3.55
15-19	662 622	671 839	685 052	697 949	708 220	3.53	3.54	3.56	3.58	3.59
20-24	672 934	660 137	655 421	660 891	680 931	3.59	3.48	3.41	3.39	3.46
25-29	733 819	732 082	723 620	700 677	684 839	3.91	3.86	3.76	3.60	3.48
30-34	704 915	704 518	712 239	731 042	744 118	3.76	3.71	3.70	3.75	3.78
35-39	747 291	751 975	749 984	742 851	733 378	3.98	3.96	3.90	3.81	3.72
40-44	696 248	707 868	721 469	735 721	749 837	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.78	3.80
45-49	656 787	664 622	670 510	678 877	685 524	3.50	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.48
50-54	592 349	614 757	635 503	654 001	651 980	3.16	3.24	3.31	3.36	3.31
55-59	449 012	468 982	490 124	512 734	549 332	2.39	2.47	2.55	2.63	2.79
60-64	371 849	384 553	400 204	412 585	425 583	1.98	2.03	2.08	2.12	2.16
65-69	336 283	334 644	332 831	334 631	342 032	1.79	1.76	1.73	1.72	1.74
70-74	289 270	296 140	301 533	304 714	303 783	1.54	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.54
75-79	200 786	212 337	220 207	228 632	234 596	1.07	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.19
80-84	110 728	112 785	119 307	128 427	137 808	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.70
85 and over	67 801	72 058	76 381	81 962	87 845	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45
All ages	9 315 910	9 420 924	9 534 823	9 658 562	9 767 658	49.66	49.63	49.60	49.57	49.56
FEMALES										
0-4	628 862	627 210	625 513	629 201	622 299	3.35	3.30	3.25	3.23	3.16
5-9	649 391	654 412	658 603	659 423	656 148	3.46	3.45	3.43	3.38	3.33
10-14	644 384	648 964	654 173	661 188	666 801	3.43	3.42	3.40	3.39	3.38
15-19	630 945	640 411	654 326	665 511	674 492	3.36	3.37	3.40	3.42	3.42
20-24	653 827	641 561	636 601	642 395	662 198	3.49	3.38	3.31	3.30	3.36
25-29	736 801	735 739	729 045	706 850	687 776	3.93	3.88	3.79	3.63	3.49
30-34	712 941	715 723	724 530	745 896	761 469	3.80	3.77	3.77	3.83	3.86
35-39	754 649	761 005	760 389	755 320	746 115	4.02	4.01	3.96	3.88	3.79
40-44	705 005	717 967	733 101	748 777	762 558	3.76	3.78	3.81	3.84	3.87
45-49	654 883	667 606	677 957	688 587	697 562	3.49	3.52	3.53	3.53	3.54
50-54	574 055	599 375	624 483	648 856	650 790	3.06	3.16	3.25	3.33	3.30
55-59	435 751	456 165	478 070	500 681	538 961	2.32	2.40	2.49	2.57	2.73
60-64	373 667	386 244	399 853	411 761	423 722	1.99	2.03	2.08	2.11	2.15
65-69	349 243	346 612	346 203	347 871	355 859	1.86	1.83	1.80	1.79	1.81
70-74	331 581	333 844	334 004	334 492	331 507	1.77	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.68
75-79	269 203	281 501	288 804	292 980	294 944	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.50
80-84	182 400	183 795	191 006	202 701	212 675	0.97	0.97	0.99	1.04	1.08
85 and over	156 082	165 099	173 847	184 226	193 656	0.83	0.87	0.90	0.95	0.98
All ages	9 443 670	9 563 233	9 690 508	9 826 716	9 939 532	50.34	50.37	50.40	50.43	50.44

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.....				
	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.	2001 no.	2002 no.	1998 %	1999 %	2000 %	2001 %	2002 %
0-4	1 292 607	1 288 193	1 284 090	1 291 524	1 277 027	6.89	6.79	6.68	6.63	6.48
5-9	1 332 442	1 343 821	1 352 555	1 354 906	1 349 055	7.10	7.08	7.04	6.95	6.85
10-14	1 320 804	1 330 199	1 342 082	1 356 250	1 367 018	7.04	7.01	6.98	6.96	6.94
15-19	1 293 567	1 312 250	1 339 378	1 363 460	1 382 712	6.90	6.91	6.97	7.00	7.02
20-24	1 326 761	1 301 698	1 292 022	1 303 286	1 343 129	7.07	6.86	6.72	6.69	6.82
25-29	1 470 620	1 467 821	1 452 665	1 407 527	1 372 615	7.84	7.73	7.56	7.22	6.97
30-34	1 417 856	1 420 241	1 436 769	1 476 938	1 505 587	7.56	7.48	7.47	7.58	7.64
35-39	1 501 940	1 512 980	1 510 373	1 498 171	1 479 493	8.01	7.97	7.86	7.69	7.51
40-44	1 401 253	1 425 835	1 454 570	1 484 498	1 512 395	7.47	7.51	7.57	7.62	7.67
45-49	1 311 670	1 332 228	1 348 467	1 367 464	1 383 086	6.99	7.02	7.01	7.02	7.02
50-54	1 166 404	1 214 132	1 259 986	1 302 857	1 302 770	6.22	6.40	6.55	6.69	6.61
55-59	884 763	925 147	968 194	1 013 415	1 088 293	4.72	4.87	5.04	5.20	5.52
60-64	745 516	770 797	800 057	824 346	849 305	3.97	4.06	4.16	4.23	4.31
65-69	685 526	681 256	679 034	682 502	697 891	3.65	3.59	3.53	3.50	3.54
70-74	620 851	629 984	635 537	639 206	635 290	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.28	3.22
75-79	469 989	493 838	509 011	521 612	529 540	2.51	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.69
80-84	293 128	296 580	310 313	331 128	350 483	1.56	1.56	1.61	1.70	1.78
85 and over	223 883	237 157	250 228	266 188	281 501	1.19	1.25	1.30	1.37	1.43
All ages	18 759 580	18 984 157	19 225 331	19 485 278	19 707 190	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)(b), Marital status of persons 15 years and over

	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MALES					
1997	2 486 211	4 104 172	175 133	439 307	7 204 823
1998	2 549 714	4 123 807	176 696	460 092	7 310 309
1999	2 610 663	4 143 073	178 351	483 336	7 415 423
2000	2 671 370	4 170 608	179 382	505 161	7 526 521
2001	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2002	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
FEMALES					
1997	2 013 074	4 089 977	748 598	548 138	7 399 787
1998	2 069 820	4 108 362	749 495	572 600	7 500 277
1999	2 124 842	4 126 312	751 197	599 193	7 601 544
2000	2 180 043	4 152 217	752 597	624 396	7 709 253
2001	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2002	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
PERSONS					
1997	4 499 285	8 194 149	923 731	987 445	14 604 610
1998	4 619 534	8 232 169	926 191	1 032 692	14 810 586
1999	4 735 505	8 269 385	929 548	1 082 529	15 016 967
2000	4 851 413	8 322 825	931 979	1 129 557	15 235 774
2001	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2002	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

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

(b) Based on 1996 Census data.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Country of birth—at 30 June

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
MAJOR GROUPS						
Oceania and Antarctica	14 633 532	14 802 327	14 979 648	15 121 874	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR	2 430 329	2 417 406	2 403 070	2 403 679	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa	213 956	218 893	224 456	229 810	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia	510 681	531 570	543 563	564 754	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia	274 266	278 884	290 679	313 052	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southern Asia	170 270	177 663	189 306	199 984	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
The Americas	167 679	174 494	168 972	176 661	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Africa (excluding North Africa)	123 442	129 122	137 472	147 223	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Total	18 524 155	18 730 359	18 937 166	19 157 037	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH						
Australia	14 212 498	14 364 044	14 518 164	14 639 770	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Canada	28 559	29 654	27 323	28 969	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Chile	25 804	26 110	25 335	25 362	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
China	135 345	149 101	159 421	168 071	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Egypt	37 955	37 396	37 766	37 730	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Fiji	40 518	38 889	38 801	40 312	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former USSR and Baltic States	54 272	55 344	54 992	54 920	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	198 080	203 488	207 628	209 955	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Germany	121 214	122 690	119 941	120 176	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Greece	141 962	140 955	142 211	141 238	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong & Macao	58 456	55 256	50 800	56 283	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
India	90 374	95 259	103 932	110 190	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Indonesia	47 839	56 798	61 851	67 553	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Ireland	59 506	55 684	55 209	55 824	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Italy	254 379	247 519	245 159	241 749	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Lebanon	76 151	77 155	78 901	79 851	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	86 465	89 527	92 347	97 632	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malta	55 342	55 976	55 408	54 937	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Netherlands	95 531	92 756	90 826	90 632	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
New Zealand	327 323	342 705	356 961	374 892	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Philippines	109 879	114 304	120 816	123 035	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Poland	71 156	70 639	69 521	68 306	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	30 740	28 772	25 141	30 713	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
South Africa	65 095	68 406	73 077	80 074	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Sri Lanka	54 115	55 240	54 800	56 048	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Turkey	31 656	31 428	31 108	31 569	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	1 173 031	1 168 986	1 159 783	1 160 039	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	56 385	62 126	59 669	65 034	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Viet Nam	167 325	173 549	173 567	174 449	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Based on 1996 Census data.

(b) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Males

1991	48 099	9 982	45 851	9 748	25 125	6 801	23 282	1 281	170 267
1992	49 213	10 200	46 891	9 921	25 621	6 954	23 784	1 327	174 011
1993	50 389	10 422	47 990	10 123	26 128	7 115	24 276	1 375	177 920
1994	51 581	10 652	49 113	10 342	26 654	7 276	24 773	1 423	181 918
1995	52 802	10 894	50 274	10 572	27 219	7 444	25 291	1 472	186 075
1996	54 103	11 149	51 525	10 810	27 794	7 620	25 836	1 522	190 468

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Females

1991	49 685	10 277	47 340	10 061	25 766	6 982	23 592	1 333	175 114
1992	50 814	10 478	48 450	10 283	26 238	7 104	24 066	1 372	178 886
1993	51 986	10 705	49 600	10 510	26 745	7 236	24 541	1 410	182 816
1994	53 218	10 934	50 771	10 741	27 256	7 378	25 015	1 449	186 847
1995	54 482	11 179	51 983	10 985	27 812	7 531	25 520	1 492	191 071
1996	55 822	11 449	53 292	11 241	28 411	7 702	26 040	1 536	195 581

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES—Persons

1991	97 784	20 259	93 191	19 809	50 891	13 783	46 874	2 614	345 381
1992	100 027	20 678	95 341	20 204	51 859	14 058	47 850	2 699	352 897
1993	102 375	21 127	97 590	20 633	52 873	14 351	48 817	2 785	360 736
1994	104 799	21 586	99 884	21 083	53 910	14 654	49 788	2 872	368 765
1995	107 284	22 073	102 257	21 557	55 031	14 975	50 811	2 964	377 146
1996	109 925	22 598	104 817	22 051	56 205	15 322	51 876	3 058	386 049

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, Low Series—Persons

1997	112 167	23 002	107 558	22 503	57 263	15 581	52 782	3 161	394 214
1998	114 411	23 403	110 324	22 953	58 321	15 841	53 687	3 266	402 404
1999	116 652	23 801	113 111	23 405	59 382	16 106	54 587	3 372	410 615
2000	118 895	24 195	115 919	23 857	60 441	16 373	55 480	3 480	418 841
2001	121 142	24 586	118 749	24 313	61 505	16 644	56 364	3 589	427 094
2002	123 405	24 974	121 601	24 770	62 577	16 917	57 236	3 699	435 381
2003	125 692	25 363	124 473	25 229	63 658	17 193	58 096	3 809	443 715
2004	128 006	25 753	127 375	25 692	64 752	17 470	58 944	3 921	452 114
2005	130 348	26 145	130 311	26 161	65 857	17 747	59 780	4 034	460 583
2006	132 716	26 541	133 288	26 633	66 976	18 023	60 610	4 149	469 135

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, High Series—Persons

1997	117 912	23 541	111 004	22 969	58 342	16 727	53 147	3 377	407 216
1998	126 402	24 507	117 454	23 907	60 522	18 257	54 416	3 723	429 386
1999	135 421	25 496	124 174	24 866	62 744	19 923	55 680	4 099	452 602
2000	144 994	26 507	131 169	25 848	65 005	21 739	56 928	4 508	476 899
2001	155 159	27 540	138 446	26 852	67 313	23 715	58 162	4 950	502 339
2002	165 958	28 595	146 010	27 878	69 669	25 863	59 377	5 428	528 981
2003	177 433	29 677	153 865	28 927	72 076	28 196	60 570	5 944	556 891
2004	189 629	30 784	162 029	29 999	74 534	30 731	61 738	6 504	586 151
2005	202 579	31 918	170 515	31 098	77 042	33 480	62 885	7 110	616 830
2006	216 323	33 079	179 338	32 220	79 600	36 465	64 015	7 766	649 009

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

(b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
1996-97	87 460	61 232	47 482	18 576	24 744	6 242	3 564	4 302	253 660
1997-98	85 186	60 143	47 043	18 330	24 705	5 870	3 650	4 138	249 105
1998-99	85 664	59 374	47 058	18 399	25 244	6 384	3 598	4 211	249 965
1999-2000	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	249 310
2000-01	86 290	58 615	47 685	17 449	24 442	6 263	3 701	4 216	248 700
2001-02	83 039	60 557	47 516	17 481	23 935	5 975	3 754	4 031	246 325
1996	86 678	61 537	46 718	18 803	24 905	6 337	3 583	4 317	252 926
1997	86 357	60 610	47 482	18 411	24 514	5 974	3 582	4 151	251 129
1998	84 726	59 292	46 918	18 324	25 145	6 087	3 560	4 178	248 267
1999	85 526	60 093	47 279	18 124	25 204	6 162	3 638	4 134	250 197
2000	88 269	59 322	46 730	17 604	24 711	5 604	3 646	4 240	250 168
2001	83 298	59 245	47 691	17 277	24 007	6 420	3 825	3 957	245 759
2000									
September	22 735	14 633	12 498	4 360	6 103	1 405	879	1 065	63 688
December	22 973	15 520	10 404	4 319	6 298	1 376	842	1 079	62 821
2001									
March	19 616	13 609	12 404	4 549	5 800	1 775	1 034	1 116	59 910
June	20 966	14 853	12 379	4 221	6 241	1 707	946	956	62 281
September	21 977	15 550	11 873	4 398	6 023	1 173	879	945	62 827
December	20 739	15 233	11 035	4 109	5 943	1 765	966	940	60 741
2002									
March	20 519	14 411	12 538	4 564	5 005	1 528	897	1 069	60 539
June	19 804	15 363	12 070	4 410	6 964	1 509	1 012	1 077	62 218
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES									
1996-97	1.837	1.704	1.828	1.716	1.795	1.840	2.178	1.636	1.789
1997-98	1.787	1.670	1.797	1.703	1.778	1.763	2.199	1.591	1.753
1998-99	1.793	1.639	1.790	1.723	1.806	1.953	2.150	1.626	1.755
1999-2000	1.790	1.645	1.792	1.697	1.784	1.816	2.155	1.597	1.748
2000-01	1.792	1.609	1.796	1.674	1.751	1.995	2.190	1.620	1.741
2001-02	1.721	1.656	1.777	1.694	1.710	1.933	2.242	1.544	1.720

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

DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
1996-97	44 720	32 570	21 902	11 625	10 586	3 798	831	1 259	127 298
1997-98	45 812	32 423	22 404	11 728	10 990	3 766	825	1 304	129 255
1998-99	45 103	32 298	22 631	11 648	10 735	3 726	849	1 279	128 278
1999-2000	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	128 392
2000-01	45 655	32 013	22 756	11 814	10 499	3 895	897	1 372	128 906
2001-02	45 455	33 233	23 181	11 594	10 905	3 836	869	1 388	130 468
1996	44 914	32 802	22 033	11 583	10 925	3 826	813	1 284	128 187
1997	45 451	32 760	22 087	11 631	10 839	3 837	838	1 340	128 788
1998	44 777	32 100	22 286	11 780	10 687	3 698	861	1 249	127 444
1999	45 222	32 012	22 733	11 342	10 955	3 739	859	1 338	128 208
2000	46 247	33 203	22 279	11 717	10 627	3 730	896	1 324	130 029
2001	44 641	32 365	22 857	11 745	10 780	3 872	873	1 420	128 557
2000									
September	13 544	8 403	6 348	3 239	2 795	954	242	366	35 894
December	11 367	9 356	5 136	2 829	2 645	1 012	215	341	32 901
2001									
March	10 273	6 870	5 762	2 809	2 448	968	200	340	29 671
June	10 471	7 384	5 510	2 937	2 611	961	240	325	30 440
September	12 946	9 325	6 259	3 154	2 974	987	194	393	36 233
December	10 951	8 786	5 326	2 845	2 747	956	239	362	32 213
2002									
March	9 929	6 828	6 008	2 827	2 584	897	219	310	29 604
June	11 629	8 294	5 588	2 768	2 600	996	217	323	32 418
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(b)									
1996-97	6.17	6.09	6.18	6.13	5.90	6.84	9.32	5.64	6.15
1997-98	6.13	5.90	6.10	6.02	5.94	6.62	8.65	5.52	6.06
1998-99	5.88	5.79	5.89	5.84	5.65	6.23	7.76	5.14	5.85
1999-2000	5.66	5.46	5.73	5.61	5.58	6.23	8.76	5.14	5.64
2000-01	5.51	5.25	5.50	5.54	5.07	6.30	8.24	4.92	5.44
2001-02	5.30	5.26	5.36	5.24	5.05	5.97	7.63	4.72	5.30

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

(b) Based on the direct method.

INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
1996-97	471	273	267	93	133	30	32	18	1 318
1997-98	394	292	306	78	138	38	40	24	1 310
1998-99	438	318	274	83	120	41	44	22	1 340
1999-2000	482	304	260	70	114	38	41	18	1 327
2000-01	453	257	291	76	118	32	39	18	1 284
2001-02	409	295	269	83	109	34	44	9	1 252
1996	483	303	287	92	145	28	47	25	1 410
1997	453	292	290	87	136	43	37	20	1 359
1998	380	286	287	76	121	31	42	24	1 247
1999	504	327	269	72	114	48	45	15	1 394
2000	439	281	277	76	114	28	38	23	1 276
2001	443	290	278	77	120	32	41	13	1 294
2000									
September	108	63	73	20	22	6	12	3	307
December	122	68	68	16	36	8	7	8	333
2001									
March	107	51	65	22	32	9	7	—	295
June	116	75	85	18	28	9	13	5	349
September	90	80	61	20	31	11	10	—	305
December	130	84	67	17	29	3	11	4	345
2002									
March	75	58	75	23	27	11	13	—	284
June	114	73	66	23	22	9	10	—	318
INFANT MORTALITY RATES									
1996-97	5.39	4.46	5.62	5.01	5.38	4.81	8.98	4.18	5.20
1997-98	4.63	4.86	6.50	4.26	5.59	6.47	10.96	5.80	5.26
1998-99	5.11	5.36	5.82	4.51	4.75	6.42	12.23	5.22	5.36
1999-2000	5.62	5.09	5.49	3.91	4.58	6.55	11.28	4.35	5.32
2000-01	5.25	4.38	6.10	4.36	4.83	5.11	10.54	4.27	5.16
2001-02	4.93	4.87	5.66	4.75	4.55	5.69	11.72	2.23	5.08

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

MARRIAGES AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES									
1996-97	37 618	25 664	20 822	8 003	10 372	2 507	802	1 771	107 559
1997-98	36 926	25 955	21 262	7 988	10 457	2 782	786	1 656	107 812
1998-99	38 770	26 351	21 582	8 034	10 496	2 483	845	1 728	110 289
1999-2000	39 081	27 558	23 153	8 428	10 742	2 648	873	1 798	114 281
2000-01	39 334	25 728	21 172	7 689	10 268	2 446	788	1 678	109 103
2001-02	35 743	25 003	20 696	7 474	10 373	2 432	774	1 584	104 079
1996	35 716	26 074	20 913	8 011	10 294	2 654	787	1 654	106 103
1997	36 679	25 456	20 868	7 945	10 456	2 672	786	1 873	106 735
1998	39 136	26 372	21 257	8 022	10 705	2 599	815	1 692	110 598
1999	41 016	27 252	22 416	8 237	10 197	2 499	885	1 814	114 316
2000	39 323	26 852	22 842	8 227	11 000	2 589	861	1 735	113 429
2001	36 109	24 953	20 314	7 434	9 785	2 182	781	1 572	103 130
2000									
September	8 971	3 943	5 471	1 092	1 499	364	332	244	21 916
December	11 568	8 024	6 159	2 703	3 698	582	160	567	33 461
2001									
March	10 679	8 064	4 660	2 175	2 596	789	101	549	29 613
June	8 116	5 697	4 882	1 719	2 475	711	195	318	24 113
September	6 384	3 618	4 932	1 096	1 268	346	319	212	18 175
December	10 930	7 574	5 840	2 444	3 446	336	166	493	31 229
2002									
March	9 949	8 194	4 785	2 135	1 935	1 091	96	552	28 737
June	8 480	5 617	5 139	1 799	3 724	659	193	327	25 938
CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES									
1996-97	6.02	5.60	6.18	5.42	5.82	5.28	4.34	5.72	5.84
1997-98	5.84	5.61	6.21	5.38	5.78	5.88	4.16	5.35	5.78
1998-99	6.05	5.63	6.20	5.37	5.70	5.25	4.39	5.54	5.84
1999-2000	6.03	5.83	6.54	5.60	5.75	5.61	4.45	5.70	5.98
2000-01	5.99	5.37	5.88	5.09	5.42	5.18	3.97	5.26	5.64
2001-02	5.38	5.15	5.64	4.92	5.41	5.14	3.87	4.91	5.31

DIVORCES AND CRUDE DIVORCE RATES

STATE OR TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
DIVORCES									
1996-97	15 667	13 046	11 161	4 362	4 931	1 351	473	1 670	52 661
1997-98	14 117	11 916	11 092	4 113	5 112	1 303	420	1 470	49 543
1998-99	15 373	12 579	11 845	4 191	5 410	1 339	434	1 544	52 715
1999-2000	15 492	12 818	10 715	4 197	5 323	1 434	450	1 440	51 869
2000-01	14 886	12 495	11 298	4 072	5 131	1 289	455	1 642	51 268
2001-02	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1996	15 984	12 491	10 996	4 358	4 959	1 582	486	1 610	52 466
1997	14 655	12 463	11 744	4 115	5 046	1 321	416	1 528	51 288
1998	14 987	12 307	11 349	4 159	5 268	1 322	457	1 521	51 370
1999	15 470	12 742	11 467	4 301	5 301	1 391	409	1 485	52 566
2000	14 756	12 401	10 092	4 036	5 276	1 329	455	1 561	49 906
2001	16 057	13 722	12 085	4 545	5 351	1 439	447	1 684	55 330
2000									
September	3 964	3 088	2 705	1 056	1 431	324	118	413	13 099
December	3 595	3 394	2 759	1 031	1 249	310	107	437	12 882
2001									
March	3 568	2 590	2 624	824	1 192	275	108	358	11 539
June	3 759	3 423	3 210	1 161	1 259	380	122	434	13 748
September	4 134	3 756	3 382	1 387	1 503	398	108	469	15 137
December	4 596	3 953	2 869	1 173	1 397	386	109	423	14 906
2002									
March	4 198	3 081	2 490	930	1 115	304	167	365	12 650
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
CRUDE DIVORCE RATES									
1996-97	2.51	2.85	3.31	2.95	2.77	2.85	2.56	(a)	2.86
1997-98	2.23	2.58	3.24	2.77	2.82	2.75	2.22	(a)	2.66
1998-99	2.40	2.69	3.40	2.80	2.94	2.83	2.25	(a)	2.79
1999-2000	2.39	2.71	3.03	2.79	2.85	3.04	2.30	(a)	2.71
2000-01	2.27	2.61	3.14	2.69	2.71	2.73	2.29	(a)	2.65
2001-02	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

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

COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....			Category jumping	Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net		
1996-97	85 751	29 857	55 894	175 249	136 748	38 501	-7 317	87 079
1997-98	77 327	31 985	45 342	188 114	154 294	33 820	7 192	86 354
1998-99	84 143	35 181	48 962	187 802	140 281	47 521	-11 363	85 120
1999-2000	92 272	41 078	51 194	212 849	156 768	56 081	-8 219	99 056
2000-01	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	109 729
2001-02	88 900	48 241	40 659	264 471	171 446	93 025	n.y.a.	(a)106 055
1996	92 502	28 479	64 023	168 830	129 784	39 046	-5 626	97 444
1997	78 229	30 343	47 886	181 988	146 220	35 768	-11 289	72 365
1998	81 065	33 433	47 632	187 318	146 169	41 149	14 319	103 100
1999	88 010	38 225	49 785	201 864	147 439	54 425	-15 858	88 352
2000	93 029	40 884	52 145	225 670	162 519	63 151	n.y.a.	(b)104 482
2001	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	110 478
2000								
September	23 568	9 736	13 832	58 504	38 041	20 463	n.y.a.	34 295
December	22 942	9 099	13 843	57 415	43 200	14 215	n.y.a.	28 058
2001								
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	26 770
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	20 606
September	22 833	11 632	11 201	65 926	41 477	24 449	n.y.a.	35 650
December	21 348	11 222	10 126	59 021	41 695	17 326	n.y.a.	27 452
2002								
March	22 163	14 449	7 714	91 783	48 909	42 874	-27 629	22 959
June	22 556	10 938	11 618	47 741	39 365	8 376	n.y.a.	19 994

(a) Includes category jumping for March Quarter, 2002.

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

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	LONG-TERM.....				SHORT-TERM.....		
	Permanent (settler) no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total permanent and long-term no.	Residents no.	Visitors no.	Total no.
1996-97	85 751	80 170	95 079	261 000	2 786 044	4 252 654	7 299 698
1997-98	77 327	84 358	103 756	265 441	3 020 097	4 220 006	7 505 544
1998-99	84 143	67 910	119 892	271 945	3 191 627	4 288 027	7 751 599
1999-2000	92 272	79 651	133 198	305 121	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
2000-01	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	5 061 334	n.y.a.
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	353 371	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
1996	92 502	80 004	88 826	261 332	2 695 534	4 164 826	7 121 692
1997	78 229	81 797	100 191	260 217	2 897 197	4 317 869	7 475 283
1998	81 065	75 318	112 000	268 383	3 143 937	4 167 207	7 579 527
1999	88 010	76 133	125 731	289 874	3 226 117	4 459 503	7 975 494
2000	93 029	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	318 699	n.y.a.	4 946 161	n.y.a.
2001	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	4 870 966	n.y.a.
2000							
September	23 568	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	82 072	n.y.a.	1 203 787	n.y.a.
December	22 942	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	80 357	n.y.a.	1 462 209	n.y.a.
2001							
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 299 077	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1 096 267	n.y.a.
September	22 833	19 475	46 451	88 759	952 533	1 197 764	2 239 056
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	80 369	770 538	1 277 858	2 128 764
2002							
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	113 946	848 584	1 263 029	2 225 559
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	70 297	773 321	1 029 643	1 873 261

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	PERMANENT.....			LONG-TERM.....		Total permanent and long-term	SHORT-TERM.....		Total
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Residents	Visitors		Residents	Visitors	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996-97	13 766	16 091	29 857	73 777	62 971	166 605	2 837 207	4 217 015	7 220 827
1997-98	14 598	17 387	31 985	79 422	74 872	186 279	3 031 897	4 198 321	7 416 497
1998-99	n.a.	n.a.	35 181	82 861	57 420	175 462	3 188 692	4 279 093	7 643 247
1999-2000	n.a.	n.a.	41 078	84 918	71 850	197 846	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
2000-01	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001-02	n.a.	n.a.	48 241	92 071	79 375	219 687	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
1996	13 152	15 327	28 479	70 964	58 820	158 263	2 731 963	4 110 846	7 001 072
1997	14 027	16 316	30 343	77 181	69 039	176 563	2 932 754	4 281 172	7 390 489
1998	n.a.	n.a.	33 433	81 057	65 112	179 602	3 161 060	4 150 242	7 490 904
1999	n.a.	n.a.	38 225	83 428	64 011	185 664	3 209 989	4 449 524	7 845 178
2000	n.a.	n.a.	40 884	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	203 403	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2000									
September	n.a.	n.a.	9 736	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	47 777	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.a.	n.a.	9 099	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	52 299	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001									
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
September	n.a.	n.a.	11 632	23 388	18 089	53 109	938 216	1 198 213	2 189 538
December	n.a.	n.a.	11 222	18 180	23 515	52 917	806 992	1 179 272	2 039 181
2002									
March	n.a.	n.a.	14 449	29 466	19 443	63 358	741 603	1 336 666	2 141 627
June	n.a.	n.a.	10 938	21 037	18 328	50 303	881 059	1 123 609	2 054 971

PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS, Country of birth

QUARTER ENDED.....

Country of birth	2001-2002				
	2001-2002	Sep 2001	Dec 2001	Mar 2002	Jun 2002
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS					
Oceania and Antarctica	19 152	4 669	4 441	5 569	4 473
Europe and the former USSR	17 411	4 366	4 469	3 997	4 579
Middle East and North Africa	6 000	1 572	1 421	1 260	1 747
Southeast Asia	14 464	3 774	3 669	3 139	3 882
Northeast Asia	10 716	2 930	2 218	2 774	2 794
Southern Asia	9 190	2 341	2 048	2 270	2 531
The Americas	2 630	747	663	586	634
Africa (excluding North Africa)	9 311	2 432	2 412	2 563	1 904
Other and not stated	26	—	7	5	12
Total	88 900	22 833	21 348	22 163	22 556

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	443	115	97	124	107
Canada	586	189	145	116	136
Chile	143	32	43	27	41
China	6 708	1 693	1 422	1 797	1 796
Egypt	354	97	119	78	60
Fiji	1 608	490	408	369	341
Former USSR and Baltic States	1 151	288	305	221	337
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	3 494	862	1 033	650	949
Germany	697	167	184	161	185
Greece	108	25	25	35	23
Hong Kong & Macao	960	302	190	225	243
India	5 091	1 378	1 294	1 204	1 215
Indonesia	4 221	1 396	1 304	781	740
Malaysia	1 939	419	485	454	581
Malta	28	3	8	7	10
Netherlands	427	125	105	97	100
New Zealand	15 663	3 694	3 601	4 657	3 711
Philippines	2 837	689	524	591	1 033
Poland	232	67	59	56	50
Singapore	1 493	396	366	310	421
South Africa	5 714	1 578	1 419	1 644	1 073
Sri Lanka	2 011	403	448	588	572
Turkey	617	180	127	125	185
United Kingdom	8 749	2 090	2 138	2 207	2 314
United States of America	1 136	316	303	246	271
Viet Nam	1 919	441	470	464	544

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Country of birth

QUARTER ENDED.....

Country of birth	2001-2002				
	2001-2002	Sep 2001	Dec 2001	Mar 2002	Jun 2002
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MAJOR GROUPS					
Oceania and Antarctica	30 544	7 322	6 960	9 495	6 767
Europe and the former USSR	6 529	1 498	1 389	1 953	1 689
Middle East and North Africa	753	205	147	219	182
Southeast Asia	2 641	584	711	729	617
Northeast Asia	5 548	1 458	1 486	1 411	1 193
Southern Asia	424	85	125	112	102
The Americas	1 314	365	283	388	278
Africa (excluding North Africa)	481	113	120	140	108
Other and not stated	7	—	—	—	—
Total	48 241	11 632	11 222	14 449	10 938

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

Australia	24 146	5 839	5 210	7 731	5 366
Canada	331	84	73	109	65
Chile	77	21	25	21	10
China	2 424	637	692	612	483
Egypt	78	17	18	26	17
Fiji	153	38	34	44	37
Former USSR and Baltic States	71	15	14	16	26
Former Yugoslav Republics(a)	356	61	85	72	138
Germany	270	63	48	92	67
Greece	206	54	34	62	56
Hong Kong & Macao	1 766	512	431	424	399
India	247	45	70	68	64
Indonesia	690	165	219	162	144
Malaysia	438	112	94	122	110
Malta	79	14	25	23	17
Netherlands	183	49	35	57	42
New Zealand	5 714	1 342	1 537	1 572	1 263
Philippines	236	54	55	70	57
Poland	110	15	28	29	38
Singapore	252	53	55	72	72
South Africa	280	64	76	80	60
Sri Lanka	112	21	37	26	28
Turkey	79	13	13	27	26
United Kingdom	3 783	874	815	1 150	944
United States of America	718	215	133	210	160
Viet Nam	667	134	198	199	136

(a) See Former Yugoslav Republics in Glossary.

NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENT(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
1996-97	40 168	22 783	13 840	3 431	13 181	320	593	101	94 396
1997-98	31 843	19 313	12 490	3 160	11 993	39	560	- 242	79 162
1998-99	41 088	24 691	13 710	2 682	13 381	171	1 006	- 225	96 483
1999-2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	-99	107 275
2000-01	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001-02	51 340	34 249	24 866	4 481	17 307	482	144	837	133 684
1996	46 446	24 978	13 427	3 790	13 037	535	594	297	103 070
1997	34 220	19 832	13 661	3 333	12 153	91	501	- 124	83 654
1998	35 228	23 548	12 482	3 128	13 078	513	841	-33	88 781
1999	43 834	24 846	17 171	3 689	13 992	115	1 067	- 487	104 210
2000	47 942	29 717	17 186	3 867	14 804	381	954	452	115 296
2001	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2000									
September	14 327	8 974	4 555	924	4 930	67	348	170	34 295
December	11 947	6 427	4 517	1 660	2 953	286	266	—	28 058
2001									
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
September	14 077	8 895	6 593	1 130	4 428	75	109	349	35 650
December	10 885	6 395	4 725	1 185	4 185	273	- 137	-49	27 452
2002									
March	17 933	14 984	8 988	1 665	6 223	163	90	543	50 588
June	8 445	3 975	4 560	501	2 471	-29	82	-6	19 994

(a) Excludes category jumping.

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

CATEGORY JUMPING

<i>Period</i>	<i>Australian residents</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Net</i> <i>no.</i>
1996-97	23 985	16 668	-7 317
1997-98	18 878	26 070	7 192
1998-99	38	-11 325	-11 363
1999-2000	1 735	-6 484	-8 219
2000-01	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001-02	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1996	10 459	4 833	-5 626
1997	36 750	25 461	-11 289
1998	5 126	19 445	14 319
1999	6 606	-9 252	-15 858
2000	-5 350	-16 164	-10 814
2001	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2000			
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001			
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
September	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
December	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2002			
March	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	-27 629
June	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES									
1996-97	..	23 774	38 303	7 382	7 476	3 017	2 589	11 974	94 515
1997-98	..	22 932	37 177	6 919	7 244	2 802	2 876	11 439	91 389
1998-99	..	22 384	36 710	6 727	7 685	2 960	2 625	10 951	90 042
1999-2000	..	23 144	37 349	7 197	8 130	2 951	2 705	11 537	93 013
2000-01	..	23 967	39 308	7 552	8 839	2 929	2 891	11 464	96 950
2001-02	..	24 506	39 079	6 913	8 481	2 775	2 810	11 966	96 530
2000									
September	..	5 241	8 554	1 784	1 964	645	647	2 459	21 294
December	..	6 850	11 548	2 186	2 618	849	885	3 354	28 290
2001									
March	..	5 984	9 574	1 893	2 158	686	625	2 815	23 735
June	..	5 892	9 632	1 689	2 099	749	734	2 836	23 631
September	..	5 590	9 110	1 698	1 907	639	687	2 754	22 385
December	..	6 360	10 303	1 849	2 397	741	806	3 260	25 716
2002									
March	..	6 148	10 231	1 672	2 063	689	701	2 936	24 440
June	..	6 408	9 435	1 694	2 114	706	616	3 016	23 989
ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA									
1996-97	23 728	..	18 104	9 065	6 785	3 906	2 293	2 628	66 509
1997-98	24 487	..	18 279	9 212	7 136	4 231	2 381	2 716	68 442
1998-99	24 322	..	18 098	8 925	7 488	4 410	2 353	2 488	68 084
1999-2000	25 844	..	18 413	9 506	8 108	4 566	2 542	2 716	71 695
2000-01	26 971	..	19 607	9 878	8 557	4 671	2 663	2 618	74 965
2001-02	28 289	..	20 283	9 368	8 853	4 904	2 654	2 673	77 024
2000									
September	5 867	..	4 281	2 210	1 909	1 047	652	598	16 564
December	7 571	..	5 567	2 778	2 423	1 410	865	792	21 406
2001									
March	6 929	..	4 895	2 526	2 124	1 045	576	630	18 725
June	6 604	..	4 864	2 364	2 101	1 169	570	598	18 270
September	6 149	..	4 660	2 215	2 014	1 048	530	627	17 243
December	7 553	..	5 405	2 503	2 451	1 314	854	724	20 804
2002									
March	7 396	..	5 330	2 323	2 242	1 328	645	639	19 903
June	7 191	..	4 888	2 327	2 146	1 214	625	683	19 074

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ARRIVALS IN QUEENSLAND									
1996-97	49 931	23 401	..	7 094	6 865	4 179	5 205	3 827	100 502
1997-98	48 590	21 025	..	6 341	6 931	4 040	5 358	3 536	95 821
1998-99	48 244	19 232	..	6 544	7 240	4 183	5 105	3 429	93 977
1999-2000	50 809	19 034	..	6 657	7 632	3 671	5 414	3 552	96 769
2000-01	53 383	20 475	..	6 837	7 563	3 926	5 388	3 529	101 101
2001-02	58 918	22 596	..	7 232	8 604	3 980	5 704	3 842	110 876
2000									
September	11 716	4 462	..	1 629	1 841	919	1 233	797	22 597
December	15 246	6 124	..	1 941	2 175	1 086	1 603	1 191	29 366
2001									
March	13 030	4 808	..	1 582	1 755	963	1 229	787	24 154
June	13 391	5 081	..	1 685	1 792	958	1 323	754	24 984
September	12 768	4 795	..	1 576	1 846	871	1 242	815	23 913
December	15 591	5 922	..	1 887	2 317	1 089	1 506	1 136	29 448
2002									
March	14 855	5 562	..	1 868	2 134	958	1 477	916	27 770
June	15 704	6 317	..	1 901	2 307	1 062	1 479	975	29 745

ARRIVALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1996-97	7 010	7 811	5 575	..	3 180	1 001	3 339	790	28 706
1997-98	6 695	7 615	5 412	..	3 175	1 069	3 349	769	28 084
1998-99	6 728	7 462	5 315	..	3 221	1 024	3 433	733	27 916
1999-2000	6 390	7 419	5 117	..	3 241	1 010	3 105	732	27 014
2000-01	6 902	7 649	5 281	..	3 284	1 066	3 217	747	28 146
2001-02	7 573	7 851	5 688	..	3 514	910	3 032	797	29 365
2000									
September	1 501	1 749	1 228	..	736	242	723	173	6 352
December	1 945	2 165	1 469	..	889	285	1 021	231	8 005
2001									
March	1 663	1 731	1 260	..	870	263	770	187	6 744
June	1 793	2 004	1 324	..	789	276	703	156	7 045
September	1 655	1 728	1 313	..	785	206	657	172	6 516
December	2 050	2 266	1 552	..	886	228	877	223	8 082
2002									
March	1 905	1 789	1 469	..	964	230	755	190	7 302
June	1 963	2 068	1 354	..	879	246	743	212	7 465

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Victoria</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Queensland</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>South Australia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Western Australia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Tasmania</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
1996-97	9 263	8 366	7 774	4 133	..	2 014	2 907	1 145	35 602
1997-98	9 149	7 880	7 411	3 904	..	1 922	2 959	1 024	34 249
1998-99	8 355	7 258	6 842	3 702	..	2 075	2 892	1 035	32 159
1999-2000	8 341	7 458	6 765	3 710	..	1 776	2 486	933	31 469
2000-01	8 542	6 807	6 713	3 443	..	1 694	2 705	787	30 691
2001-02	8 193	7 317	6 389	3 260	..	1 649	2 568	869	30 245
2000									
September	1 941	1 555	1 565	739	..	422	647	202	7 071
December	2 452	1 930	1 868	1 047	..	437	787	242	8 763
2001									
March	2 101	1 636	1 650	844	..	443	697	171	7 542
June	2 048	1 686	1 630	813	..	392	574	172	7 315
September	1 908	1 657	1 488	758	..	365	586	180	6 942
December	2 217	1 961	1 706	851	..	398	646	230	8 009
2002									
March	2 075	1 837	1 604	847	..	505	701	198	7 767
June	1 993	1 862	1 591	804	..	381	635	261	7 527

ARRIVALS IN TASMANIA

1996-97	2 595	2 844	2 852	947	1 415	..	324	271	11 248
1997-98	2 392	2 913	2 568	868	1 530	..	350	269	10 890
1998-99	2 811	3 085	2 867	880	1 644	..	260	286	11 833
1999-2000	2 745	3 045	2 691	925	1 707	..	377	307	11 797
2000-01	2 994	3 275	2 914	966	1 687	..	367	328	12 531
2001-02	3 179	3 615	3 179	1 017	1 622	..	365	307	13 284
2000									
September	555	706	699	195	387	..	71	78	2 691
December	898	931	795	265	520	..	137	89	3 635
2001									
March	792	827	754	270	361	..	69	70	3 143
June	749	811	666	236	419	..	90	91	3 062
September	645	792	679	211	365	..	81	58	2 831
December	854	892	831	276	418	..	116	93	3 480
2002									
March	883	952	868	270	438	..	86	84	3 581
June	797	979	801	260	401	..	82	72	3 392

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
ARRIVALS IN NORTHERN TERRITORY									
1996-97	3 225	2 864	5 187	3 836	2 890	381	..	513	18 896
1997-98	3 089	2 715	4 549	3 244	2 743	423	..	510	17 273
1998-99	3 224	2 379	4 358	3 086	2 300	439	..	458	16 244
1999-2000	3 008	2 413	4 740	2 846	2 412	434	..	421	16 274
2000-01	3 039	2 519	4 677	2 672	2 433	380	..	362	16 082
2001-02	2 671	2 435	4 204	2 533	2 386	315	..	401	14 945
2000									
September	695	562	1 048	621	626	79	..	76	3 707
December	993	794	1 458	774	605	108	..	127	4 859
2001									
March	702	520	1 097	613	570	106	..	84	3 692
June	649	643	1 074	664	632	87	..	75	3 824
September	587	523	968	508	573	73	..	113	3 345
December	740	731	1 119	613	638	102	..	104	4 047
2002									
March	630	557	1 051	602	598	63	..	104	3 605
June	714	624	1 066	810	577	77	..	80	3 948
ARRIVALS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY									
1996-97	10 738	2 136	2 528	877	802	411	449	..	17 941
1997-98	10 530	2 156	2 458	850	764	369	439	..	17 566
1998-99	10 673	2 309	2 554	921	806	411	493	..	18 167
1999-2000	11 462	2 469	2 682	946	923	361	516	..	19 359
2000-01	11 856	2 348	2 947	1 032	1 039	424	515	..	20 161
2001-02	11 493	2 465	3 026	896	959	442	596	..	19 877
2000									
September	2 536	453	649	204	176	79	124	..	4 221
December	3 579	733	878	322	288	120	204	..	6 124
2001									
March	2 804	558	714	280	276	134	117	..	4 883
June	2 937	604	706	226	299	91	70	..	4 933
September	2 445	549	592	182	211	81	139	..	4 199
December	3 145	773	938	274	310	178	200	..	5 818
2002									
March	3 005	558	766	249	239	108	105	..	5 030
June	2 898	585	730	191	199	75	152	..	4 830

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE.....

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
TOTAL									
1996-97	106 490	71 196	80 323	33 334	29 413	14 909	17 106	21 148	373 919
1997-98	104 932	67 236	77 854	31 338	29 523	14 856	17 712	20 263	363 714
1998-99	104 357	64 109	76 744	30 785	30 384	15 502	17 161	19 380	358 422
1999-2000	108 599	64 982	77 757	31 787	32 153	14 769	17 145	20 198	367 390
2000-01	113 687	67 040	81 447	32 380	33 402	15 090	17 746	19 835	380 627
2001-02	120 316	70 785	81 848	31 219	34 419	14 975	17 729	20 855	392 146
2000									
September	24 811	14 728	18 024	7 382	7 639	3 433	4 097	4 383	84 497
December	32 684	19 527	23 583	9 313	9 518	4 295	5 502	6 026	110 448
2001									
March	28 021	16 064	19 944	8 008	8 114	3 640	4 083	4 744	92 618
June	28 171	16 721	19 896	7 677	8 131	3 722	4 064	4 682	93 064
September	26 157	15 634	18 810	7 148	7 701	3 283	3 922	4 719	87 374
December	32 150	18 905	21 854	8 253	9 417	4 050	5 005	5 770	105 404
2002									
March	30 749	17 403	21 319	7 831	8 678	3 881	4 470	5 067	99 398
June	31 260	18 843	19 865	7 987	8 623	3 761	4 332	5 299	99 970

NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0–14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD

	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two or more</i>	Total
Persons aged 15 and older in household	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....				
1997				
One	1 628 507	129 471	144 314	1 902 292
Two	2 124 941	443 706	917 263	3 485 910
Three or more	1 010 069	310 621	201 251	1 521 941
Total	4 763 517	883 798	1 262 828	6 910 143
.....				
1998				
One	1 665 809	142 470	151 956	1 960 235
Two	2 175 006	442 732	903 470	3 521 208
Three or more	1 014 285	304 934	214 551	1 533 770
Total	4 855 100	890 136	1 269 977	7 015 213
.....				
1999				
One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	2 005 628
Two	2 200 019	442 437	915 140	3 557 596
Three or more	1 047 936	303 527	211 842	1 563 305
Total	4 962 586	889 738	1 274 205	7 126 529
.....				
2000				
One	1 780 859	141 667	140 563	2 063 089
Two	2 245 312	447 184	930 978	3 623 474
Three or more	1 051 000	317 755	194 593	1 563 348
Total	5 077 171	906 606	1 266 134	7 249 911
.....				
2001				
One	1 821 432	147 936	150 675	2 120 043
Two	2 363 135	443 014	904 714	3 710 863
Three or more	1 032 677	313 918	215 541	1 562 136
Total	5 217 244	904 868	1 270 930	7 393 042
.....				
2002				
One	1 884 950	155 383	159 485	2 199 818
Two	2 359 713	443 114	908 238	3 711 065
Three or more	1 081 201	311 420	206 546	1 599 167
Total	5 325 864	909 917	1 274 269	7 510 050
.....				

(a) Based on 1996 Census data.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a)—at 30 June

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
CAPITAL CITIES						
Sydney	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163	1 503 663	1 526 350
Melbourne	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784	1 316 935	1 318 305
Brisbane	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696	642 212	650 860
Adelaide	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437	454 467	455 180
Perth	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855	549 211	561 312
Hobart	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805	79 916	81 546
BALANCE OF STATE						
New South Wales	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835	930 045	959 246
Victoria	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308	501 321	519 862
Queensland	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053	763 590	785 657
South Australia	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709	159 532	158 351
Western Australia	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899	189 349	193 857
Tasmania	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008	111 001	108 757
TOTAL						
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 433 708	2 485 596
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 818 256	1 838 167
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 405 802	1 436 517
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 999	613 531
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	738 560	755 169
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	190 917	190 303
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	69 211	67 883
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	122 589	122 884
Australia	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 393 042	7 510 050

(a) Based on 1996 Census data.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains preliminary estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001. Resident population estimates for the period 1996–2001 have been revised using the 2001 Census results. Final estimates for the 1996–2001 period will be published in March 2003. The publication also contains estimates of the number of households by household size as well as the latest available statistics of births, deaths (including infant deaths), marriages, divorces and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age, marital status and country of birth as well as experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

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

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

NATURAL INCREASE: BIRTHS AND DEATHS

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

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

7 Figures are based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements with state and territory not stated allocated pro rata. Short-term movements are excluded. The estimates from July 1976 onwards include an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued* adjustment is necessary because net permanent and long-term migration figures can be affected by changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent/long-term or vice versa. For example, an Australian resident departing for a short-term visit overseas (stating that he/she intends to stay abroad for less than 12 months) in fact stays 12 or more months, thereby changing his/her travel category from short-term to long-term. Prior to December quarter 1989, adjustments for category jumping were only made to revised population estimates. These adjustments are now also included in preliminary estimates. For further details see *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods*, *Statistical Concepts Library*, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.
- NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION **8** Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.
- RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH **9** These express population change over a period as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.
- EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **10** Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3230.0).
- EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION **11** Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 1996 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2006. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series uses a nil change in propensity to identify assumption based on the premise that the Indigenous population (as recorded in the 1996 Census) will only change as a result of natural increase. The high series uses a change in propensity to identify assumption based on the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3231.0).
- ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS **12** Estimates of households are based on the estimated resident population series, to which propensities to form households are applied. These propensities were estimated from the Census of Population and Housing, and updated using the monthly Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the method used to produce household estimates is contained in *Household Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (cat. no. 3229.0).
- MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES **13** All marriage and divorce data are shown by state or territory of registration. While divorce data are presented by year/quarter of occurrence, marriage data are presented by year/quarter of registration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES <i>continued</i>	<p>14 Divorce data for states and territories are affected by persons applying to the nearest Family Court rather than the court in their state or territory of usual residence. The Canberra registry of the Family Court of Australia is particularly affected as it serves, in addition to the Australian Capital Territory, a large area of south-eastern New South Wales and part of Victoria. Around 55% of divorces granted in the Australian Capital Territory are to applicants who are not usual residents of the Territory. The number of divorces granted and the crude divorce rate for the Australian Capital Territory therefore do not accurately reflect the incidence of divorce among Australian Capital Territory residents.</p>
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD	<p>15 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated and processed. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.</p> <p>16 From July 1998 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents. This information was previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival or departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for exactly one year declining significantly.</p>
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	<p>17 The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).</p> <p>18 Political developments in Europe and the former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCCSS. These changes have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCCSS.</p> <p>19 Overseas migration statistics by country of birth have certain limitations. For instance, it is not possible to separately identify England, Scotland and Wales (United Kingdom).</p>
ROUNDING	<p>20 In this publication population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded to the nearest hundred. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.</p> <p>21 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.</p>
RELATED PRODUCTS	<p>22 Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>AusStats — electronic data</i> <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>▪ <i>Australian Demographic Trends</i>, cat. no. 3102.0▪ <i>Australian Historical Population Statistics</i>, cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, <http://www.abs.gov.au>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography; Australian Historical Population Statistics▪ <i>Births, Australia</i>, cat. no. 3301.0▪ <i>Deaths, Australia</i>, cat. no. 3302.0▪ <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i>, <http://www.abs.gov.au>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods

EXPLANATORY NOTES

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Demography*, cat. no. 3311.1–8—state and territory specific publications
- *Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex*, cat. no. 3221.0—issued annually to 1994
- *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, cat. no. 3230.0
- *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006*, cat. no. 3231.0
- *Household Estimates, Australia*, cat. no. 3229.0
- *Interstate Arrivals and Departures*—from September quarter 1986, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Publications & Data; Companion Data; By Catalogue/Subject
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia*, cat. no. 3310.0—includes data on the marital status of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Migration, Australia*, cat. no. 3412.0—includes data on the country of birth of the estimated resident population of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, cat. no. 3401.0—issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian states and territories*, cat. no. 3201.0
- *Population Projections, Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0
- *Underlying Cause of Death by Sex and Age at Death, state of Usual Residence and ICD10*—from 1999, Dataset, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>. From the navigation bar select Publications & Data; Companion data; By Catalogue/Subject.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
LGA	Local Government Area
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figures or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SIA	Statistical Local Area
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
..	not applicable

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY

Crude marriage rate	The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages registered during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December. In the interpretation of this rate, it must be kept in mind that a large and varying proportion of the population used in the denominator is below the minimum age of marriage or is already married.
Divorce	Decrees absolute of dissolution of marriage.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.
Former Yugoslav Republics	Consists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, and Yugoslavia n.f.d.
Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census. The number of households can be either based on count or estimated resident population.</p>
Household estimate	Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the usually resident population. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the Census and households of Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
Household population	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
Household size	Household size refers to the number of persons in a household.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.

GLOSSARY

Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Marital status	<p>Two separate concepts of marital status are measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These are registered marital status and social marital status.</p> <p>Registered marital status refers to formally registered marriages and divorces. Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Under social marital status, a person is classified as either 'married' or 'not married' with further disaggregation of 'married' to distinguish 'registered married' from 'de facto married' person.</p>
Marriage	Refers to registered marriages only. Under the <i>Australian Marriage Act 1961</i> (Cwth), a marriage may be celebrated by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by a district registrar or by other persons authorised by the Attorney-General. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one calendar month but within six calendar months before the marriage. A celebrant must transmit an official certificate of the marriage for registration in the state or territory in which the marriage took place.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

GLOSSARY

Net permanent and long-term movement	The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIMIA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and▪ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and▪ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

GLOSSARY



Standardised death rate Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (eg 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

- The *direct method*—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.
- The *indirect method*—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

State or territory of registration State or territory of registration refers to the state or territory where the marriage was registered or the divorce was granted.

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

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

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

Total fertility rate 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.



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