

AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 24 JUN 2008

2006 Census Edition – Final

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Dec qtr 2007 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 927.0	72.9	1.1
Victoria	5 246.1	82.4	1.6
Queensland	4 228.3	96.9	2.3
South Australia	1 591.9	16.5	1.0
Western Australia	2 130.8	49.5	2.4
Tasmania	495.8	4.1	0.8
Northern Territory	217.6	5.0	2.4
Australian Capital Territory	340.8	4.5	1.3
Australia (a)	21 180.6	331.9	1.6

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

KEY POINTS

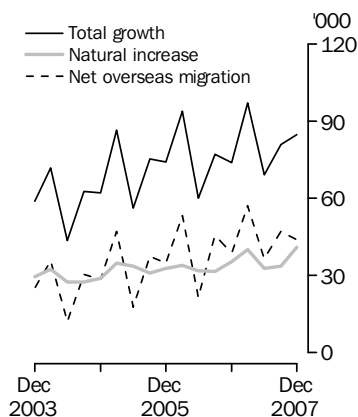
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2007 was 21,181,000 persons. This was an increase of 331,900 persons (1.6%) since 31 December 2006 and 84,700 persons since 30 September 2007.
- Preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2007 (147,400) was 11.3% (or 15,000 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2006 (132,400).
- Preliminary net overseas migration for the year ended 31 December 2007 was 184,400 persons.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

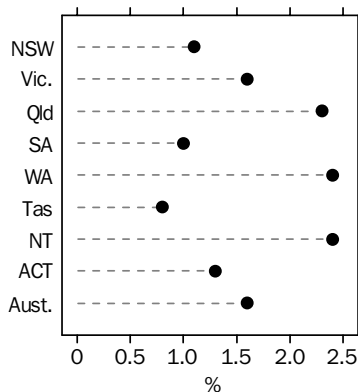
- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the 12 months ended 31 December 2007. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 44% and 56% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2007. Western Australia and the Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage gains (2.4%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.8%).

Population growth



Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Diala Raad on Canberra (02) 6252 5640.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
March 2008	24 September 2008
June 2008	2 December 2008
September 2008	18 March 2009
December 2008	4 June 2009
March 2009	22 September 2009



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data from the 30 September 2006 onwards are preliminary. For the current status refer to paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Data for births, natural increase, total population growth and estimated resident population for the March, June and September quarters in 2007 have been revised in Victoria, and to a lesser extent New South Wales and other states and territories. This revision was due to the receipt of additional birth records from the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 2007.

BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

The preliminary number of births in Queensland for the December quarter 2007 is higher than any December quarter in the last 25 years. Changes in procedures for processing birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages has contributed to the increased number of birth registrations in the quarter for Queensland and Australia.

Further, amendments to the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* which took effect from 1 July 2007 requires the registration of, or application for registration of the birth of a child as a condition for applying for the Baby Bonus. The ABS will be analysing changes in the interval between the date of occurrence and the date of registration of births since this legislative change and reporting the results in *Births, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3301.0) in October 2008.

UPCOMING RELEASES

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2002 to June 2007 (cat. no. 3201.0) will be released on 27 June 2008. This issue will contain final rebased estimated resident population (ERP) by age and sex for June 2002 through to June 2006 based on the 2006 Census.

The final 2006 estimates of resident populations for sub-state areas (Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs)) for June 2002 through to June 2006 will be released on 19 August 2008 in data cubes which will be added to *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996 to 2006* (cat. no. 3218.0). Preliminary population estimates for SLAs and LGAs as at June 2007 by sex and five-year age groups will also be released on 19 August 2008 in *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3235.0).

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations	5

EDITORIAL

Main Features	6
Feature Article: Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates Using the 2006 Census of Population and Housing	13

TABLES

POPULATION CHANGE

1 Population change, Australia–Summary	20
2 Population change, Components	21
3 Population change, Components of total population growth rate	25

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

4 Estimated resident population, States and territories	29
5 Estimated resident population, Major population regions—at 30 June	32
6 Estimated resident population, Age groups—at 30 June 2007	33
7 Estimated resident population, Age groups—Australia—at 30 June	35
8 Estimated resident population and proportion, States and territories	37

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

9 Projected resident population	38
10 Experimental estimated and projected resident Indigenous population	39

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS POPULATION

11 Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, Age groups—at 30 June 2006	40
12 Experimental estimated resident Australian Non-Indigenous population, Age groups—at 30 June 2006	42

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

13 Births and total fertility rates	44
14 Deaths and standardised death rates	45
15 Infant deaths and mortality rates	46

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

16 Categories of net overseas migration, Australia	47
17 Categories of overseas arrivals, Movements—Australia	48
18 Categories of overseas departures, Movements—Australia	49

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

19 Interstate migration	50
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CONTENTS *continued*

page

TABLES *continued*

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

20	Projected number of households, States and territories—at 30 June	52
21	Projected population in households and projected household size, States and territories—at 30 June	53

FURTHER INFORMATION

	Explanatory Notes	54
	Glossary	62

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
CD	collection district
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
LGA	local government area
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
PES	Census of Population and Housing Post-Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
RTO	resident temporarily overseas
S Dist	statistical district
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SDR	standardised death rate
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

MAIN FEATURES

POPULATION AND GROWTH 2007

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2007 was 21,181,000 persons, an increase of 331,900 since 31 December 2006 and 84,700 persons since 30 September 2007. The increase for the year ended 31 December 2007 is the largest recorded for a 12 month period since the ERP concept was introduced in 1971 (see paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail).

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2007, at 1.59% was the fastest annual growth rate for a year ended 31 December since 1988 (at 1.78%).

PRELIMINARY DATA

Due to the collection and estimation methods applied to produce preliminary statistics from the components of population change, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent quarterly estimates.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The growth of Australia's population has two components: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 31 December 2007 was 147,400 persons, an increase of 11.3% (or 15,000 persons) on the natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2006 (132,400 persons).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate for births during the year ended 31 December 2007 (285,300) was 6.9% higher than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2006 (266,800). Births in the year ended 31 December 2007 was the highest ever recorded for a year ending 31 December. See Notes on page 2.

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate for deaths during the year ended 31 December 2007 (137,800) was the highest ever recorded for a year ending 31 December.

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2007, Australia recorded a preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate of 184,400 persons. The preliminary NOM estimate for 2007 was the difference between 410,900 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 226,400 overseas departures that were subtracted from the population (NOM departures). The contribution made to population growth by NOM (55.6%) was higher than that of natural increase (44.4%).

AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR CALCULATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The ABS has introduced an improved method for estimating NOM. This method has been used for September quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier. Final NOM estimates for the four quarters of 2006-07 (scheduled for release in March 2009) will be based on the actual duration of stay in Australia and overseas of international travellers.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Net Overseas Migration *continued*

The time series using the previous method for calculating NOM finishes at June quarter 2006. Estimates from this past time series and the current time series, shown in table 16, are not comparable. For further information see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003); *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005); and the *Technical Note Measuring Net Overseas Migration, Method Used September Quarter 2001 to June Quarter 2006* in the March quarter 2007 issue of this publication (cat. no. 3101.0).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 31 December 2007 were as follows: New South Wales 6,927,000, Victoria 5,246,000, Queensland 4,228,000, South Australia 1,592,000, Western Australia 2,131,000, Tasmania 495,800, the Northern Territory 217,600, and the Australian Capital Territory 340,800.

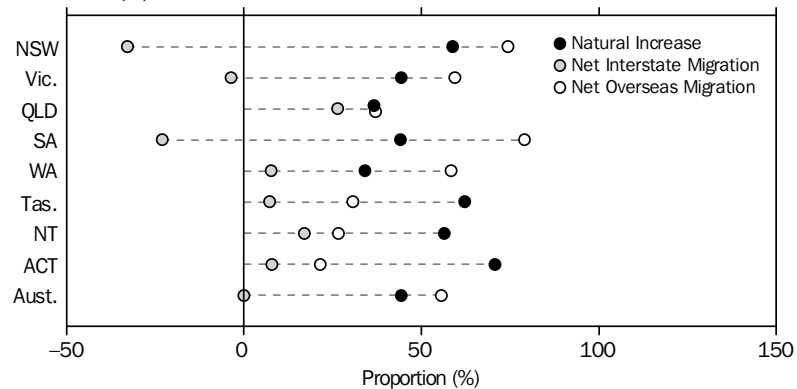
All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2007. Western Australia and the Northern Territory recorded the fastest growth rate (2.4%), followed by Queensland (2.3%), Victoria (1.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.3%), New South Wales (1.1%), South Australia (1.0%) and Tasmania (0.8%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

At the state and territory level, population growth has three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2007, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROWTH (a)—Year ended 31 December 2006



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 December 2006.

Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Australian Capital Territory at 70.7% (3,200 persons) Tasmania at 62.2% (2,500 persons), New South Wales at 58.7% (42,800 persons) and the Northern Territory at 56.4% (2,800 persons) for the year ended 31 December 2007.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Natural Increase continued

BIRTHS

The number of births registered for the 12 months ended 31 December 2007 increased in all states and territories. Queensland recorded the largest percentage increase of 17.8%. This increase in Queensland birth registrations, is likely to be in part the result of changes in procedures for processing birth registrations in Queensland (see Notes on page 2).

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered for the 12 months ended 31 December 2007 increased in all states and territories except Victoria, with the Northern Territory recording the largest percentage increase of 12.4%.

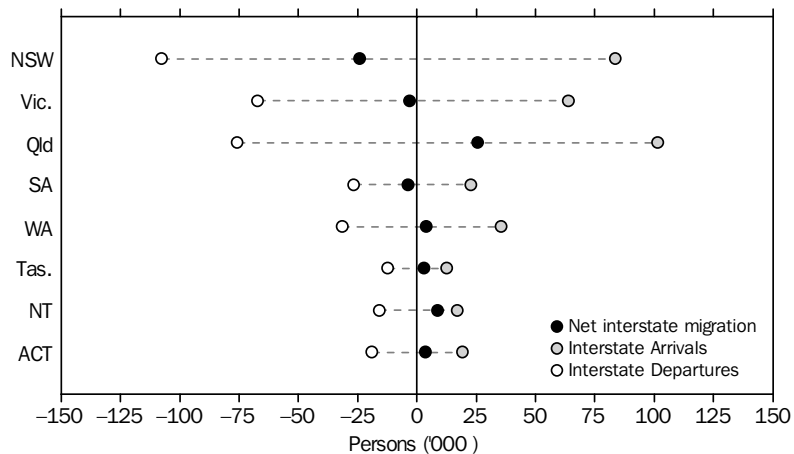
Net Overseas Migration

Net overseas migration for the year ended 31 December 2007, as illustrated in the previous graph, was the major component of population growth in South Australia at 79.0% (13,100 persons). This was followed by New South Wales at 74.3% (54,200 persons), Victoria at 59.5% (49,000 persons), Western Australia at 58.3% (28,900 persons) and Queensland at 37.0% (35,800 persons). All other states and territories experienced positive net overseas migration.

Net Interstate Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2007, Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with a gain of 25,600 persons. Other states and territories that experienced positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (3,800 persons), the Northern Territory (860 persons) the Australian Capital Territory (350 persons) and Tasmania (290 persons). Negative net interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (24,000 persons), South Australia (3,800 persons) and Victoria (3,100 persons).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 31 December 2007



MAIN FEATURES *continued*

FINAL REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

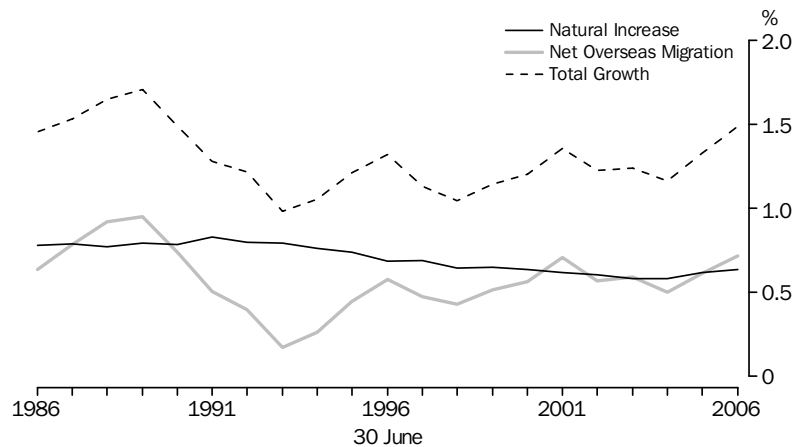
After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information obtained to rebase the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its states and territories. In this issue, the ABS has used the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (2006 Census) to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population.

For further information, refer to the following feature article Final Rebasing and Revision of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2001 – June Quarter 2006, on page 13 of this publication.

POPULATION AND GROWTH, 1986 TO 2006

Over the last 20 years (June 1986 to June 2006), the ERP of Australia has grown from just over 16 million to just under 20.7 million, an increase of 29% (4,680,000 persons). During this period the national annual growth rate has varied between 1.7% in 1989 and 1.0% in 1993. The average annual growth rate over this 20 year period was 1.2%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, Australia



Since Federation, natural increase has generally contributed more to Australia's annual population growth than net overseas migration (NOM). Over the past 20 financial years NOM has exceeded natural increase in five years: 1988, 1989, 2001, 2003 and 2006. Quarterly analysis shows NOM has exceeded natural increase for one third of the 20 year period.

POPULATION AND GROWTH, 2001 TO 2006

The final rebased ERP of Australia at 30 June 2006 was 20,698,000 persons, an increase over the most recent intercensal period (2001-2006) of 1,285,000. During this five year period, the population grew by 6.6% compared with 6.0% for the previous intercensal period (1996-2001).

At 30 June 2006, the final rebased ERP for the states and territories were as follows: New South Wales 6,816,000, Victoria 5,127,000, Queensland 4,091,000, South Australia 1,568,000, Western Australia 2,059,000, Tasmania 490,000, the Northern Territory 210,600 and the Australian Capital Territory 334,100.

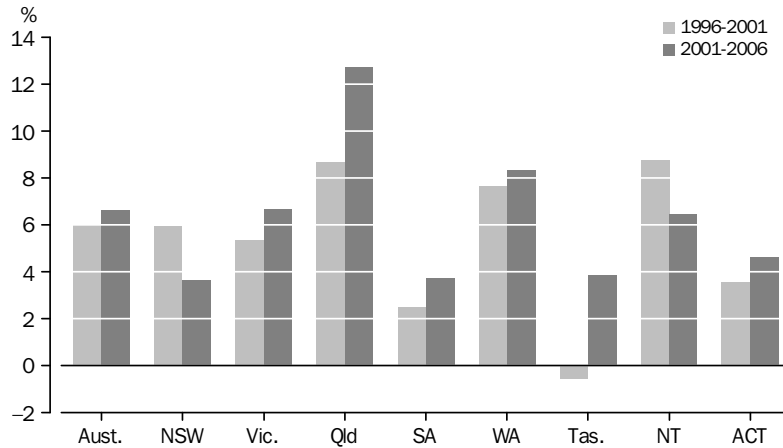
Over the five years (2001-2006), all states and territories experienced population growth. Queensland experienced the fastest growth, increasing 12.7%. This was followed by Western Australia (8.3%), Victoria (6.7%), the Northern Territory (6.5%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.6%), Tasmania (3.8%) and then South Australia and New South Wales both with the smallest growth (3.7%). When compared to the previous five year

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

POPULATION AND GROWTH, 2001 TO 2006 *continued*

period(1996 to 2001), New South Wales and the Northern Territory were the only two jurisdictions that did not experience a higher growth rate. Tasmania, when compared to the previous five year period, experienced the largest change to its population growth, changing from negative to positive growth.

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH—1996 to 2006



The national average annual growth rate for the five year period from June 2001 to June 2006 was 1.3%. This was more than the 20 year average (1986-2006) and the previous intercensal period (1996-2001) both at 1.2%. The annual population growth rate for the year ending 30 June 2006 was higher than these averages at 1.5%.

Over the last intercensal period (2001-2006), the average annual growth rates for the states and territories from highest to lowest were as follows: Queensland 2.4%, Western Australia 1.6%, Victoria and the Northern Territory both at 1.3%, the Australian Capital Territory 0.9%, Tasmania 0.8% and the lowest growth being shared between New South Wales and South Australia both at 0.7%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

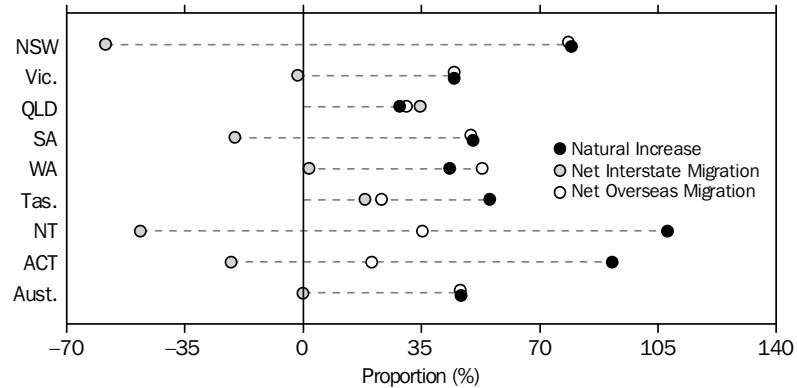
During the five years (2001-2006), natural increase contributed 601,400 persons to Australia's total population growth, 0.1% lower than the previous intercensal period (1996-2001). Net overseas migration, on the other hand, contributed 597,500 persons which was 18.2% higher than that recorded for the previous intercensal period.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth over the five year period, 2001 to 2006, the proportion each component contributed to, or subtracted from, population growth varied considerably between the states and territories.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE
continued

POPULATION COMPONENTS AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROWTH (a)—5 years ended 30 June 2006



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for 5 years ended 30 June 2006.

Natural increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the five year period 2001 to 2006, natural increase was the main component of population growth for the majority of the states and territories including the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria.

BIRTHS

When comparing the number of births recorded between the last intercensal period (2001 to 2006) and the previous intercensal period (1996 to 2001), there was a 1.0% increase at the national level. However, not all states and territories experienced an increase. Those recording a decrease in births were South Australia (down 3.0%), New South Wales (2.1%), Tasmania (1.9%), and the Australian Capital Territory (0.4%), whereas an increase was recorded by Queensland (up 6.4%), Victoria (3.0%), the Northern Territory (1.3%) and Western Australia (1.0%).

DEATHS

Comparing the number of deaths recorded between the last intercensal period and the previous intercensal period showed there was an increase for all states and territories with a national increase of 3.0%.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration made a contribution to population growth of each state and territory for the five year period 2001 to 2006. New South Wales (78.4%) and Western Australia (52.9%) were the only states where NOM was the major component of population growth during the intercensal period.

As illustrated in the previous graph, the contribution to population growth made by NOM over the five year period (2001-2006) was very close to that of natural increase in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and at the national level. For the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, NOM contributed a relatively small amount to population growth compared to natural increase.

Net interstate migration

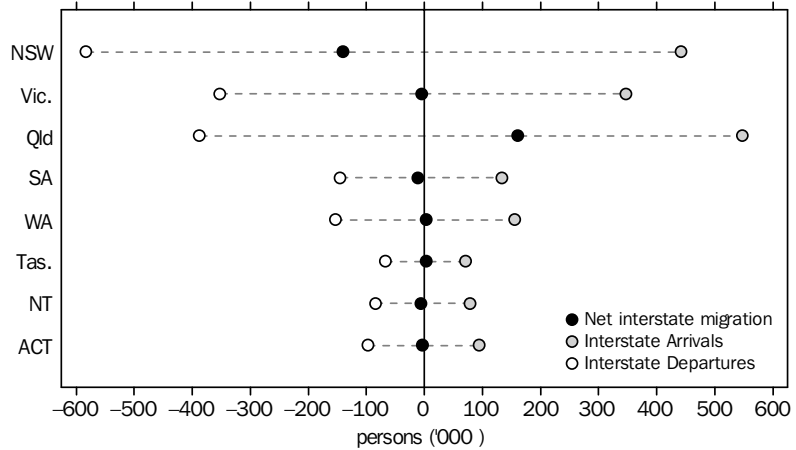
During the five years (2001 to 2006) Queensland was the only state or territory where net interstate migration was the major component of population growth.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

*Net interstate migration
continued*

During the same period, Queensland consistently recorded the highest positive net interstate migration, with an increase of 164,500 persons. Tasmania (3,300) and Western Australia (2,700) also received growth through interstate migration. The remaining states and territories all lost population through net interstate migration over this same five year period; New South Wales (a net loss of 140,600), South Australia (11,300), the Northern Territory (6,200), Victoria (5,100) and the Australian Capital Territory (3,200).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—5 Years ended 30 June 2006



Over the five year period (2001-2006), the largest interstate migration movement was the 289,400 persons moving from New South Wales to Queensland. The second largest movement was the inverse of this, with 180,000 persons moving from Queensland to New South Wales. The next largest movement was those persons moving from New South Wales to Victoria (130,400 persons).

FINAL REBASING AND REVISION OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES,
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2001 – JUNE QUARTER 2006

REBASING

After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information obtained to rebase the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its states and territories.

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing (2006 Census) has been used to construct a new base population figure for 30 June 2006. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base for population estimates and projections, for subsequent reference periods. Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base derived from the 2006 Census to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates from 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 (the previous intercensal period). These original series of estimates (based on the 2001 Census) are now superseded by new more accurate estimates based on the 2006 Census.

Preliminary Rebasing

In *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2006* (cat. no. 3101.0), the ABS used the 2006 Census results to produce 'preliminary rebased' population estimates for all previous intercensal quarters, including a 'preliminary base' ERP for 30 June 2006.

Component Revision

In *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2007* (cat. no. 3101.0), these population estimates were updated due to revisions of the components of intercensal population change. The ERP as at 30 June 2006, however, remained as the 'preliminary base' and did not change as a result of this process.

Final Rebasing

In this release, the population estimates have again been updated to produce the 'final rebased' estimates, including a new 'final base' ERP for 30 June 2006. Revisions have also been made to the intercensal birth data. After these updates, no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates, although post censal quarters, from the September Quarter 2006, will be revised as part of the scheduled annual revision cycle.

The remainder of this article provides a more detailed explanation of the adjustments made using the 2006 Census results and some of the related rebasing concepts.

FINAL REBASING

*Constructing the final ERP
figure for Census night*

To construct the final rebased ERP for Census night, two adjustments have been made from the preliminary rebasing. This has involved:

- a revision to the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas (RTOs) on Census night using data on international travellers obtained from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. This measure could only be obtained 21 months after Census night, when actual traveller behaviour, and each traveller's true residence status on census night (according to the 12/16 month rule) could be observed. The availability of final data has resulted in a small revision. Final RTOs numbered 346,000 compared with preliminary RTOs numbering 345,200;
- applying a range of demographic adjustments designed to resolve any statistical anomalies in the age sex composition of the derived population estimates.

Backdating from Census night to 30 June 2006

A key step in arriving at the 'final base' ERP figure for 30 June 2006, was to backdate the resulting ERP figure for Census night (8 August 2006) to 30 June 2006 using revised components of population change. This involved:

- subtracting births;
- adding deaths; and
- subtracting net interstate migration and net overseas migration.

Compared to preliminary rebasing, the revisions due to back dating from census night to 30 June 2006 in the final rebasing are small.

Adjustment Components

Table 1 shows figures that have been produced, following the final rebasing process, which include updating RTOs and demographic adjustments.

These calculations were undertaken to ensure that population estimates for the next intercensal period (i.e. 2006–2011) are as accurate as possible.

TABLE 1, ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATE RESIDENT POPULATION, final—30 June 2006

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS									
Components as at 8 August 2006:									
Census count, actual location	6 585.7	4 915.3	4 046.9	1 509.0	1 986.2	470.8	217.1	327.9	20 061.6
plus – Residents absent interstate	74.8	87.7	38.1	28.4	19.2	13.0	4.5	10.5	276.3
less – Interstate visitors	54.3	36.2	107.5	13.8	25.1	5.5	22.1	11.4	276.3
less – Overseas visitors	57.0	34.4	72.9	9.2	21.3	1.8	6.7	2.9	206.4
<i>equals – Census count, place of usual residence</i>	6 549.2	4 932.4	3 904.5	1 514.3	1 959.1	476.5	192.9	324.0	19 855.3
plus – Allowance for under-enumeration	157.6	113.6	148.4	36.3	64.2	9.5	15.9	4.0	549.6
plus – Demographic adjustment	-5.1	-3.4	-2.8	-1.0	-1.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-14.3
plus – Residents Temporarily Overseas	124.3	94.6	50.5	20.2	42.5	4.6	2.5	6.8	346.0
<i>equals – ERP as at 8 August 2006</i>	6 826.0	5 137.3	4 100.6	1 569.8	2 064.4	490.3	211.1	334.7	20 736.6
Backdating components to 30 June 2006:									
less – Births	9.6	7.1	6.0	2.0	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	29.3
plus – Deaths	5.4	3.9	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	15.6
less – Net Interstate Migration	-2.4	-0.1	2.4	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	—	—
less – Net Overseas Migration	8.2	7.6	4.2	1.5	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	25.0
<i>equals – final ERP 30 June 2006</i>	6 816.1	5 126.5	4 090.9	1 567.9	2 059.4	490.0	210.6	334.1	20 697.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

REVIEW OF INTERCENSAL COMPONENTS OF GROWTH
Revisions to Intercensal Births for 2001-2006

The annual birth and death revision cycle as part of ERP compilation is designed to estimate all vital events occurring in a reference financial year, including lagged events – that is births and deaths which have occurred but not yet been registered with the relevant state and territory Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The final revision to ERP during rebasing allowed another opportunity to revise the births estimates during the 5 year intercensal period. For this rebasing, only births were revised and not deaths, as the alternative death figures did not change significantly enough to warrant a revision. This does not impact on ABS' core fertility or mortality rates as these used year of registration data, which does not undergo an estimation/revision process.

TABLE 2, BIRTHS BY FINANCIAL YEAR OF OCCURRENCE—FINAL (a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001–02	83 157	60 401	48 157	17 600	24 390	5 831	3 740	3 978	247 288
2002–03	83 597	60 220	47 896	17 330	24 025	5 723	3 818	4 023	246 663
2003–04	82 877	61 440	49 514	17 339	24 419	5 707	3 620	4 142	249 082
2004–05	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	255 934
2005–06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540

(a) Final estimates published in this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

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

TABLE 3, BIRTHS BY FINANCIAL YEAR OF OCCURRENCE—REVISED ESTIMATES (a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001–02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	247 436
2002–03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	247 408
2003–04	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	252 123
2004–05	84 233	62 658	52 092	17 608	25 439	6 047	3 517	4 226	255 846
2005–06	86 000	63 804	54 199	17 987	26 908	6 371	3 724	4 414	263 430

(a) Estimates previously published in *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2007* (cat. no. 3101.0).

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

TABLE 4, DIFFERENCES (a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001–02	928	106	-505	-21	-423	40	-1	-19	148
2002–03	1 296	247	-579	-44	-234	35	-3	-9	745
2003–04	2 837	467	-325	-90	111	27	-5	18	3 041
2004–05	-349	352	-125	-47	-14	69	3	24	-88
2005–06	-177	-11	110	-12	-22	-1	-2	5	-110

(a) Positive differences mean registered births in Table 2 are less than the estimates in Table 3; negative differences mean registered births in Table 2 are greater than the estimates in Table 3.

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

TABLE 5, PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2001–02	1.1	0.2	-1.1	-0.1	-1.8	0.7	—	-0.5	0.1
2002–03	1.5	0.4	-1.2	-0.3	-1.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
2003–04	3.3	0.8	-0.7	-0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.4	1.2
2004–05	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	—
2005–06	-0.2	—	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	—	-0.1	0.1	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Positive differences mean registered births in Table 2 are less than the estimates in Table 3; negative differences mean registered births in Table 2 are greater than the estimates in Table 3.

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

Revisions to Intercensal Births for 2001-2006 continued

These birth tables compare the revised estimates of births which were released 15 months after each reference period (shown in table 3) with the final estimates released in this issue. Table 2 shows the final estimates for the 2001–2006 intercensal period.

Table 4 shows that the 2003–04 financial year was subject to the highest level of revision with the previous births figures being overstated by 3,000 across Australia. Of this, New South Wales was the highest contributor with an overstatement of 2,800 births. Over the intercensal period, the Queensland births were understated for all years other than 2005–06, while Victorian births were overstated for all years other than 2005–06.

Table 5 shows that the two Territories and South Australia experienced negligible change in their births estimates as part of this final revision process. Table 5 also shows that this final revision process resulted in relatively small changes to the number of births.

UPDATING THE INTERCENSAL ERP FIGURES DURING THE 'FINAL REBASING' CYCLE

After the first series of calculations were applied to construct a final ERP base figure for Australia and each of the states and territories at 30 June 2006, a second series of calculations was made. These calculations updated the nineteen intercensal quarters preceding June quarter 2006 (i.e. September quarter 2001 – March quarter 2006) to produce 'final rebased' population estimates.

In the case of the five-year intercensal period (i.e. 19 quarters), the population at the end of the first quarter is adjusted up or down by 1/20 of the intercensal discrepancy, the second quarter is adjusted by 2/20, the third by 3/20, etc., whereas the final quarter (the new base figure) is not adjusted. Details of the intercensal discrepancy for the 2001–06 intercensal period are available further on in this article.

The main reasons for updating these 19 quarterly intercensal ERP figures is to provide a more accurate population estimate for each quarter and also to ensure that the estimates from the 2001–2006 intercensal period will be comparable with all future estimates, thus creating a consistent time series of ERP data.

These adjustments complete the final rebasing process and following this, no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates.

*Intercensal Error and
Intercensal Discrepancy*

The intercensal error refers to the difference between the latest 2006 Census based ERP figures for 30 June 2006 and the ERP figures based on the 2001 Census which have been carried forward using births, deaths and migration data.

There are two components that contribute to the intercensal error:

- errors in the Census based estimates of the population at the 2001 or 2006 Census date; and/or
- errors in the estimates of any of the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) during the intercensal period.

During the rebasing process some components of population change are updated as more complete data becomes available. Therefore, 'intercensal error' can be revised a few times during the rebasing process, but it is finalised with the final rebasing.

The 2006 Census has allowed the ABS to estimate approximately how much of the intercensal error is due to inaccuracies in modelled estimates of interstate migration. In order to do this, the ABS has analysed data from the Census questions concerning an individual's place of usual residence one year ago, and five years ago and at Census night.

After the intercensal error is adjusted for revisions using Census data on interstate migration, the remaining unattributable portion is referred to as the intercensal discrepancy. The estimate of intercensal discrepancy for each state and territory, birth cohort and sex are spread evenly across the intercensal quarters. Thus the intercensal discrepancy acts as a balancing item, that when combined with births, deaths and migration equals the difference between the two 30 June Census year population estimates.

The table below shows the changes from 'preliminary intercensal error' to 'updated intercensal error', 'preliminary intercensal discrepancy' and 'final intercensal error' and 'final intercensal discrepancy' by number and percentage of total population for the 2001–2006 period.

TABLE 6, INTERCENSAL ERROR AND DISCREPANCY 2001—2006 (a)

	PRELIMINARY REBASING CYCLE		COMPONENT REVISION CYCLE				FINAL REBASING CYCLE			
	<i>Preliminary Intercensal Error</i>		<i>Updated Intercensal Error</i>		<i>Preliminary Intercensal Discrepancy</i>		<i>Final Intercensal Error</i>		<i>Final Intercensal Discrepancy</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	10.5	0.15	6.2	0.09	2.0	0.03	2.8	0.04	-1.5	-0.02
Victoria	-36.6	-0.71	-36.8	-0.72	-39.7	-0.77	-36.2	-0.71	-39.1	-0.76
Queensland	-38.1	-0.93	-26.1	-0.64	-29.9	-0.73	-24.0	-0.59	-27.9	-0.68
South Australia	-13.5	-0.86	-13.3	-0.85	-12.0	-0.77	-12.8	-0.82	-11.5	-0.73
Western Australia	-8.2	-0.40	-7.5	-0.36	-3.4	-0.17	-7.3	-0.35	-3.1	-0.15
Tasmania	-1.0	-0.20	-0.6	-0.12	-0.6	-0.11	-0.8	-0.16	-0.6	-0.12
Northern Territory	-4.0	-1.89	-3.0	-1.43	-0.7	-0.31	-2.9	-1.40	-0.7	-0.32
Australian Capital Territory	-5.4	-1.62	-4.8	-1.42	-1.5	-0.44	-4.7	-1.40	-1.4	-0.42
Australia (b)	-96.0	-0.46	-85.6	-0.41	-85.6	-0.41	-85.7	-0.41	-85.7	-0.41

(a) A positive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2006 was higher than the rebased ERP. A negative number indicates it was lower than the rebased ERP.

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

*Intercensal Error and
Intercensal Discrepancy
continued*

Table 7 shows 'final intercensal discrepancy' by five year age groups.

The age group with the highest level of discrepancy was the 0–4 year age group with a discrepancy of minus 39,500. This was followed by the 20–24 year age group with a discrepancy of minus 26,200. The smallest discrepancy occurred in the 60–64 year age group with a figure of minus 600.

Although 'final intercensal discrepancy' is reported as a quality indicator on the unrebased 30 June census year population estimate, it is considered to have accumulated over the entire intercensal period.

Intercensal Error and
Intercensal Discrepancy
continued

TABLE 7, FINAL INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS (a) (b)

	FINAL INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY	
	Persons '000	Persons %
0-4	-39.5	-3.02
5-9	-19.4	-1.45
10-14	-8.0	-0.57
15-19	-17.9	-1.26
20-24	-26.2	-1.78
25-29	-5.0	-0.36
30-34	-4.9	-0.33
35-39	-6.5	-0.43
40-44	-5.0	-0.32
45-49	-0.3	-0.02
50-54	-8.0	-0.58
55-59	15.1	1.19
60-64	-0.6	-0.06
65-69	11.0	1.41
70-74	5.2	0.83
75-79	6.9	1.24
80-84	5.1	1.25
85 and over	12.2	3.79
All age groups	-85.7	-0.41

- (a) A positive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2006 was higher than rebased ERP. A negative number indicates it was lower than rebased ERP.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

PLANS FOR FURTHER
OUTPUT AND RELATED
PRODUCTS

Following this issue which contains final population estimates for Australia, states and territories based on the 2006 Census, no subsequent revisions to the 2001–2006 intercensal period will be made.

Final rebased estimates for SLAs and LGAs for 2002–2006 will be published on 19 August 2008 in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996–2006* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Final rebased estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2006 will be published in *Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0), on 19 August 2008.

Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2008 (cat. no. 3101.0) will be released on 24 September 2008 and will contain updated summary tables from the two above mentioned releases.

POPULATION CHANGE(a), Australia–Summary

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(b)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration(c) '000	At end of period '000	Growth on previous year '000	Growth on previous year(d) %
2001–02	247.3	130.3	117.0	110.6	19 651.4	238.2	1.23
2002–03	246.7	132.2	114.4	116.5	19 895.4	244.0	1.24
2003–04	249.1	133.2	115.9	100.0	20 127.4	231.9	1.17
2004–05	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
2005–06	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
2006–07(e)	274.3	134.8	139.5	177.6	21 015.0	317.2	1.53
2001	246.0	128.8	117.1	136.1	19 534.0	261.3	1.36
2002	247.7	133.0	114.7	110.5	19 771.0	237.0	1.21
2003	248.0	131.8	116.2	110.1	20 011.9	240.9	1.22
2004	248.6	132.4	116.2	106.4	20 252.1	240.3	1.20
2005	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
2006	266.8	134.4	132.4	158.8	20 848.8	304.7	1.48
2007(e)	285.3	137.8	147.4	184.4	21 180.6	331.9	1.59
2001							
September	63.8	35.2	28.5	27.7	19 472.1	258.0	1.34
December	60.3	32.3	28.0	31.2	19 534.0	261.3	1.36
2002							
March	61.9	29.6	32.3	36.4	19 605.3	245.0	1.27
June	61.3	33.1	28.2	15.3	19 651.4	238.2	1.23
September	63.3	38.1	25.1	29.9	19 709.7	237.6	1.22
December	61.2	32.2	29.0	28.9	19 771.0	237.0	1.21
2003							
March	60.4	29.4	31.0	41.6	19 846.8	241.5	1.23
June	61.8	32.5	29.3	16.1	19 895.4	244.0	1.24
September	64.3	37.8	26.5	27.2	19 953.2	243.4	1.24
December	61.6	32.1	29.5	25.2	20 011.9	240.9	1.22
2004							
March	62.7	30.3	32.4	35.5	20 083.7	237.0	1.19
June	60.6	33.0	27.5	12.1	20 127.4	231.9	1.17
September	64.3	36.8	27.5	30.4	20 190.0	236.9	1.19
December	61.1	32.3	28.8	28.5	20 252.1	240.3	1.20
2005							
March	64.1	29.5	34.6	47.1	20 338.6	254.9	1.27
June	66.4	32.8	33.6	17.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
September	67.6	36.5	31.0	37.4	20 470.0	279.9	1.39
December	65.3	32.6	32.7	34.7	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
2006							
March	64.6	30.7	33.9	53.2	20 637.9	299.3	1.47
June	66.1	34.2	31.9	21.4	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
September(e)	67.3	35.9	31.4	45.7	20 775.1	305.1	1.49
December(e)	68.9	33.6	35.2	38.5	20 848.8	304.7	1.48
2007							
March(e)	71.8	31.8	40.1	57.0	20 945.8	308.0	1.49
June(e)	66.3	33.5	32.8	36.4	21 015.0	317.2	1.53
September(e)	73.9	40.2	33.6	47.2	21 095.9	320.8	1.54
December(e)	73.2	32.3	40.9	43.8	21 180.6	331.9	1.59

(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. See Explanatory Notes for concepts used, and the Glossary for definitions used.

(b) For further information on each component of population change refer to the Explanatory Notes.

(c) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 15 & 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(e) Estimates for all components of population change and population for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

<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 (a)</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>
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2001-02	37 984	27 776	24 842	5 793	13 232	1 982	2 839	2 560	117 035
2002-03	37 518	27 145	24 317	5 242	12 864	1 749	2 946	2 619	114 424
2003-04	36 526	28 349	25 278	5 408	13 114	1 729	2 755	2 674	115 851
2004-05	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	124 580
2005-06	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	129 499
2006-07	44 369	33 327	29 977	6 726	16 809	2 620	2 753	2 949	139 545
2001	38 323	27 126	25 383	5 474	13 468	1 928	2 928	2 474	117 144
2002	37 528	27 337	23 783	5 596	12 918	1 973	2 853	2 667	114 675
2003	37 264	27 882	25 724	5 489	12 480	1 791	2 884	2 687	116 222
2004	36 062	28 739	25 077	5 311	13 868	1 816	2 645	2 694	116 226
2005	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	131 964
2006	42 373	31 431	28 160	6 210	16 263	2 370	2 753	2 873	132 448
2007	42 788	36 513	35 448	7 308	16 833	2 531	2 842	3 156	147 434
2001									
September	9 015	7 027	6 232	1 316	3 228	386	693	618	28 521
December	9 307	6 688	5 841	1 195	3 164	534	681	584	28 005
2002									
March	10 892	7 387	6 468	1 876	3 614	583	742	708	32 275
June	8 770	6 674	6 301	1 406	3 226	479	723	650	28 234
September	7 853	6 231	5 265	1 060	2 852	480	716	678	25 140
December	10 013	7 045	5 749	1 254	3 226	431	672	631	29 026
2003									
March	10 173	7 268	6 663	1 528	3 347	487	796	692	30 961
June	9 479	6 601	6 640	1 400	3 439	351	762	618	29 297
September	8 214	6 633	5 987	1 153	2 804	377	668	658	26 498
December	9 398	7 380	6 434	1 408	2 890	576	658	719	29 466
2004									
March	10 605	7 761	6 738	1 489	3 850	467	740	703	32 358
June	8 309	6 575	6 119	1 358	3 570	309	689	594	27 529
September	7 899	7 246	6 278	1 078	3 147	520	638	709	27 516
December	9 249	7 157	5 942	1 386	3 301	520	578	688	28 823
2005									
March	11 172	7 881	7 731	1 879	4 033	549	660	719	34 632
June	10 669	7 620	8 100	1 536	3 792	550	682	656	33 609
September	9 962	7 176	7 186	1 181	3 568	585	704	679	31 046
December	10 632	7 866	7 033	1 471	3 592	712	613	749	32 677
2006									
March	9 394	8 341	7 848	1 868	4 144	748	724	814	33 886
June	10 084	7 323	7 495	1 337	3 881	382	723	664	31 890
September	10 105	8 058	5 786	1 502	4 128	451	624	774	31 430
December	12 790	7 709	7 031	1 503	4 110	789	682	621	35 242
2007									
March	11 024	8 401	12 067	2 007	4 334	758	712	759	40 063
June	10 450	9 159	5 093	1 714	4 237	622	735	795	32 810
September	10 367	9 015	5 794	1 896	4 391	569	756	836	33 631
December	10 947	9 938	12 494	1 691	3 871	582	639	766	40 930

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraph 8–13 of the Explanatory Notes.

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 OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)(c)									
2001-02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002-03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
2003-04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966
2004-05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763
2005-06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2006-07	54 891	47 153	33 536	13 146	25 519	1 252	1 321	799	177 617
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	136 076
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	110 475
2003	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	110 104
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	106 425
2005	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	137 009
2006	48 031	42 882	30 033	11 281	23 158	1 252	1 725	464	158 830
2007	54 163	49 006	35 806	13 061	28 866	1 243	1 339	960	184 438
2001									
September	11 376	3 759	7 832	520	3 932	-29	217	111	27 712
December	12 872	5 614	6 491	1 468	4 196	421	61	76	31 189
2002									
March	14 230	8 917	6 960	499	4 947	65	296	443	36 355
June	5 933	1 962	5 205	311	1 895	-150	81	68	15 300
September	10 844	6 144	8 777	706	2 951	40	192	242	29 889
December	9 885	6 606	6 991	1 153	3 865	570	-161	21	28 931
2003									
March	15 031	10 691	7 697	1 486	5 717	349	-13	630	41 574
June	5 159	3 336	3 657	559	3 042	55	307	-8	16 104
September	7 722	7 107	6 959	982	3 983	162	266	49	27 224
December	7 481	5 435	6 747	1 217	3 977	294	4	58	25 202
2004									
March	11 640	9 740	7 782	1 480	3 990	205	226	408	35 472
June	2 977	2 738	3 911	626	1 684	39	152	-59	12 068
September	9 151	8 892	6 152	1 483	3 876	243	464	131	30 393
December	7 901	6 438	7 909	1 482	4 424	440	80	-179	28 492
2005									
March	13 768	13 482	9 265	3 138	6 131	430	272	584	47 067
June	4 385	3 480	6 229	917	2 729	-68	188	-50	17 811
September	10 786	9 955	8 406	2 550	5 108	217	365	69	37 449
December	8 641	8 892	8 277	2 130	5 952	463	262	71	34 682
2006									
March	15 160	15 469	10 077	3 432	7 510	383	768	413	53 211
June	3 936	5 245	6 192	1 701	3 785	103	496	-52	21 411
September	16 033	12 293	7 463	3 338	5 821	323	354	115	45 740
December	12 902	9 875	6 301	2 810	6 042	443	107	-12	38 468
2007									
March	15 884	15 484	11 367	4 779	8 014	330	558	595	57 009
June	10 072	9 501	8 405	2 219	5 642	156	302	101	36 400
September	14 630	13 362	7 623	2 995	7 667	354	384	211	47 225
December	13 577	10 659	8 411	3 068	7 543	403	95	53	43 804

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

(b) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 15–16 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

<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 (a)</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>
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2001-02	-25 102	3 609	30 035	-1 308	-3 582	-1 423	-1 998	-197	..
2002-03	-32 467	-743	37 984	-1 191	-1 972	1 993	-2 768	-802	..
2003-04	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586	..
2004-05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
2005-06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
2006-07	-27 333	-2 194	27 010	-3 563	4 410	-452	228	1 894	..
2001	-19 522	5 104	22 677	-1 552	-3 437	-1 844	-1 751	353	..
2002	-31 074	1 144	37 437	-1 228	-3 403	-22	-2 440	-378	..
2003	-31 946	-2 221	36 353	-1 652	459	3 137	-2 283	-1 814	..
2004	-27 928	-2 583	32 352	-3 519	2 312	1 011	-482	-1 131	..
2005	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
2006	-26 076	-930	25 916	-2 692	4 206	-461	-438	496	..
2007	-24 028	-3 089	25 647	-3 828	3 795	294	859	350	..
2001									
September	-4 092	1 020	5 363	-509	-627	-392	-414	-342	..
December	-6 814	1 229	7 833	-32	-1 229	-503	-740	265	..
2002									
March	-6 631	1 796	6 746	-396	-778	-226	-663	161	..
June	-7 565	-436	10 093	-371	-948	-302	-181	-281	..
September	-7 317	-489	9 565	107	-778	40	-827	-293	..
December	-9 561	273	11 033	-568	-899	466	-769	35	..
2003									
March	-7 417	517	7 943	-385	-286	842	-1 011	-195	..
June	-8 172	-1 044	9 443	-345	-9	645	-161	-349	..
September	-7 741	-475	8 866	-588	410	851	-624	-691	..
December	-8 616	-1 219	10 101	-334	344	799	-487	-579	..
2004									
March	-7 239	-365	7 675	-946	686	779	-425	-155	..
June	-7 502	-992	8 856	-1 042	655	145	49	-161	..
September	-6 116	-672	7 315	-468	463	158	-11	-663	..
December	-7 071	-554	8 506	-1 063	508	-71	-95	-152	..
2005									
March	-6 828	-910	7 467	-1 017	739	107	342	108	..
June	-6 306	-934	7 083	-678	531	73	374	-135	..
September	-5 563	-1 033	6 313	-724	992	-6	20	11	..
December	-7 787	-694	8 278	-947	556	132	-10	486	..
2006									
March	-6 188	298	5 464	-205	1 387	13	-295	-463	..
June	-6 038	-402	6 552	-835	998	-221	-268	224	..
September	-5 758	-340	5 627	-552	889	-147	235	46	..
December	-8 092	-486	8 273	-1 100	932	-106	-110	689	..
2007									
March	-6 331	-691	6 558	-1 084	1 234	-22	-12	348	..
June	-7 152	-677	6 552	-827	1 355	-177	115	811	..
September	-5 133	-295	5 602	-923	691	257	388	-587	..
December	-5 412	-1 426	6 935	-994	515	236	368	-222	..

.. not applicable

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 17-19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) Includes Other Territories – 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.
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)(c)									
2001-02	53 734	58 358	85 852	9 399	24 952	971	1 643	3 358	238 198
2002-03	43 626	60 401	94 416	10 151	26 959	4 880	635	2 986	243 997
2003-04	34 612	57 982	91 696	9 156	29 567	5 124	2 017	1 814	231 928
2004-05	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	267 428
2005-06	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	303 089
2006-07	71 927	78 286	90 523	16 309	46 738	3 420	4 302	5 642	317 162
2001	77 680	63 359	78 332	8 710	26 337	858	2 090	3 971	261 328
2002	44 401	59 082	93 897	9 195	23 586	2 588	958	3 359	236 991
2003	39 234	59 677	92 390	10 353	30 270	5 910	1 284	1 878	240 919
2004	40 196	61 807	88 928	9 242	30 905	3 868	3 195	2 131	240 250
2005	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	291 932
2006	67 632	78 144	87 575	16 017	44 031	3 209	4 112	3 972	304 696
2007	72 923	82 430	96 901	16 541	49 494	4 068	5 040	4 466	331 872
2001									
September	15 385	13 477	20 542	1 862	6 620	-10	541	462	58 883
December	14 457	15 198	21 287	3 148	6 216	489	38	1 008	61 849
2002									
March	17 641	19 800	21 307	2 505	7 859	448	400	1 386	71 281
June	6 251	9 883	22 716	1 884	4 257	44	664	502	46 185
September	10 768	13 674	24 855	2 428	5 151	592	120	707	58 297
December	9 741	15 725	25 019	2 378	6 319	1 504	-226	764	61 228
2003									
March	17 237	20 302	23 556	3 176	8 896	1 707	-206	1 192	75 803
June	5 880	10 700	20 986	2 169	6 593	1 077	947	323	48 669
September	8 012	15 162	23 197	2 130	7 388	1 418	344	95	57 747
December	8 105	13 513	24 651	2 878	7 393	1 708	199	268	58 700
2004									
March	14 873	19 070	23 585	2 613	8 698	1 481	559	1 011	71 857
June	3 622	10 237	20 263	1 535	6 088	517	915	440	43 624
September	11 261	17 450	21 240	2 686	7 694	950	1 131	252	62 679
December	10 440	15 050	23 840	2 408	8 425	920	590	428	62 090
2005									
March	18 481	22 467	25 962	4 606	11 091	1 109	1 306	1 470	86 469
June	9 086	12 168	22 906	2 380	7 241	578	1 283	539	56 190
September	16 822	18 452	23 637	3 599	9 882	827	1 134	832	75 193
December	13 156	18 451	25 319	3 259	10 302	1 341	900	1 384	74 080
2006									
March	20 032	26 498	25 121	5 705	13 242	1 165	1 231	830	93 806
June	9 620	14 537	21 973	2 811	8 867	291	989	909	60 010
September	20 380	20 011	18 876	4 288	10 838	627	1 213	935	77 170
December	17 600	17 098	21 605	3 213	11 084	1 126	679	1 298	73 710
2007									
March	20 577	23 194	29 992	5 702	13 582	1 066	1 258	1 702	97 072
June	13 370	17 983	20 050	3 106	11 234	601	1 152	1 707	69 210
September	19 864	22 082	19 019	3 968	12 749	1 180	1 528	460	80 856
December	19 112	19 171	27 840	3 765	11 929	1 221	1 102	597	84 734

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

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(c) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, components of total population growth rate

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (b)									
2001-02	0.58	0.58	0.68	0.38	0.70	0.42	1.44	0.80	0.60
2002-03	0.57	0.56	0.65	0.34	0.67	0.37	1.48	0.81	0.58
2003-04	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.36	1.38	0.82	0.58
2004-05	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	0.62
2005-06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2006-07	0.65	0.65	0.73	0.43	0.82	0.53	1.31	0.88	0.67
2001	0.59	0.57	0.71	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	0.61
September	0.57	0.57	0.65	0.37	0.67	0.42	1.44	0.83	0.59
December	0.56	0.57	0.68	0.36	0.64	0.38	1.45	0.83	0.59
2002	0.54	0.58	0.65	0.35	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	0.58
March	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	0.65
June	0.62	0.62	0.70	0.40	0.80	0.49	1.32	0.86	0.64
September	0.62	0.71	0.86	0.46	0.81	0.51	1.34	0.94	0.71
December	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.35	0.19	0.15
2002	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.11	0.34	0.18	0.14
March	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.19	0.12	0.37	0.22	0.17
June	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.36	0.20	0.14
September	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.36	0.21	0.13
December	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.34	0.20	0.15
2003	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.40	0.21	0.16
March	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.38	0.19	0.15
June	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.08	0.14	0.08	0.33	0.20	0.13
September	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.33	0.22	0.15
December	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.37	0.22	0.16
2004	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.06	0.34	0.18	0.14
March	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.32	0.22	0.14
June	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.28	0.21	0.14
September	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.22	0.17
December	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.33	0.20	0.17
2005	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.12	0.34	0.21	0.15
March	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.15	0.30	0.23	0.16
June	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.24	0.16
September	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.12	0.34	0.21	0.15
December	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.15	0.30	0.23	0.16
2006	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.24	0.16
March	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.34	0.20	0.15
June	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.30	0.23	0.15
September	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.32	0.19	0.17
December	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.21	0.15	0.34	0.23	0.19
2007	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.13	0.34	0.24	0.16
March	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.35	0.25	0.16
June	0.16	0.19	0.30	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.30	0.23	0.19
September	0.16	0.19	0.30	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.30	0.23	0.19
December	0.16	0.19	0.30	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.30	0.23	0.19

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter by quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8-13 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (b)(c)									
2001-02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	0.57
2002-03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.27	0.59
2003-04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.32	0.14	0.50
2004-05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	0.61
2005-06	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2006-07	0.81	0.92	0.82	0.84	1.24	0.26	0.63	0.24	0.86
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	0.71
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.57
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.22	0.56
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	0.53
2005	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	0.68
2006	0.71	0.84	0.74	0.72	1.14	0.26	0.83	0.14	0.77
2007	0.79	0.95	0.87	0.83	1.39	0.25	0.63	0.29	0.88
2001									
September	0.17	0.08	0.22	0.03	0.21	-0.01	0.11	0.03	0.14
December	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.16
2002									
March	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.19
June	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.08
September	0.16	0.13	0.24	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.07	0.15
December	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.12	-0.08	0.01	0.15
2003									
March	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.07	-0.01	0.19	0.21
June	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.01	0.15	—	0.08
September	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.14
December	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.20	0.06	—	0.02	0.13
2004									
March	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.18
June	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	-0.02	0.06
September	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.23	0.04	0.15
December	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.04	-0.05	0.14
2005									
March	0.20	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.31	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.23
June	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.14	-0.01	0.09	-0.02	0.09
September	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.25	0.04	0.18	0.02	0.18
December	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.29	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.17
2006									
March	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.22	0.37	0.08	0.37	0.12	0.26
June	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.02	0.24	-0.02	0.10
September	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.17	0.03	0.22
December	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.29	0.09	0.05	—	0.19
2007									
March	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.39	0.07	0.26	0.18	0.27
June	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.27	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.17
September	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.36	0.07	0.18	0.06	0.22
December	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.36	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.21

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 15–16 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, components of total population growth rate *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE (b)									
2001-02	-0.38	0.08	0.83	-0.09	-0.19	-0.30	-1.01	-0.06	..
2002-03	-0.49	-0.02	1.02	-0.08	-0.10	0.42	-1.39	-0.25	..
2003-04	-0.47	-0.06	0.93	-0.19	0.11	0.54	-0.74	-0.49	..
2004-05	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	..
2005-06	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
2006-07	-0.40	-0.04	0.66	-0.23	0.21	-0.09	0.11	0.57	..
2001	-0.30	0.11	0.63	-0.10	-0.18	-0.39	-0.89	0.11	..
September	-0.47	0.02	1.02	-0.08	-0.18	—	-1.23	-0.12	..
December	-0.48	-0.05	0.97	-0.11	0.02	0.66	-1.15	-0.56	..
2002	-0.42	-0.05	0.84	-0.23	0.12	0.21	-0.24	-0.35	..
March	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
June	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.17	0.21	-0.09	-0.21	0.15	..
September	-0.35	-0.06	0.62	-0.24	0.18	0.06	0.40	0.10	..
December	-0.06	0.02	0.15	-0.03	-0.03	-0.08	-0.21	-0.11	..
2002	-0.10	0.03	0.21	—	-0.06	-0.11	-0.37	0.08	..
March	-0.10	0.04	0.18	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	-0.33	0.05	..
June	-0.11	-0.01	0.27	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.09	-0.09	..
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.26	0.01	-0.04	0.01	-0.41	-0.09	..
December	-0.14	0.01	0.30	-0.04	-0.05	0.10	-0.39	0.01	..
2003	-0.11	0.01	0.21	-0.03	-0.01	0.18	-0.51	-0.06	..
March	-0.12	-0.02	0.25	-0.02	—	0.14	-0.08	-0.11	..
June	-0.12	-0.01	0.23	-0.04	0.02	0.18	-0.31	-0.21	..
September	-0.13	-0.02	0.26	-0.02	0.02	0.17	-0.24	-0.18	..
December	-0.11	-0.01	0.20	-0.06	0.03	0.16	-0.21	-0.05	..
2004	-0.11	-0.02	0.23	-0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.05	..
March	-0.11	-0.02	0.23	-0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.05	..
June	-0.09	-0.01	0.19	-0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.01	-0.20	..
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.22	-0.07	0.03	-0.01	-0.05	-0.05	..
December	-0.10	-0.02	0.19	-0.07	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.03	..
2005	-0.09	-0.02	0.18	-0.04	0.03	0.02	0.18	-0.04	..
March	-0.09	-0.02	0.16	-0.05	0.05	—	0.01	—	..
June	-0.08	-0.02	0.16	-0.05	0.05	—	0.01	—	..
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.21	-0.06	0.03	0.03	—	0.15	..
December	-0.09	0.01	0.14	-0.01	0.07	—	-0.14	-0.14	..
2006	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.05	-0.05	-0.13	0.07	..
March	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.05	-0.05	-0.13	0.07	..
June	-0.08	-0.01	0.14	-0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.11	0.01	..
September	-0.08	-0.01	0.14	-0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.11	0.01	..
December	-0.12	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.05	-0.02	-0.05	0.21	..
2007	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.07	0.06	—	-0.01	0.10	..
March	-0.10	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.06	-0.04	0.05	0.24	..
June	-0.07	-0.01	0.13	-0.06	0.03	0.05	0.18	-0.17	..
September	-0.07	-0.01	0.13	-0.06	0.03	0.05	0.18	-0.17	..
December	-0.08	-0.03	0.17	-0.06	0.02	0.05	0.17	-0.07	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 17–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, components of total population growth rate *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (b)									
2001-02	0.82	1.21	2.37	0.62	1.31	0.21	0.83	1.05	1.23
2002-03	0.66	1.24	2.54	0.67	1.40	1.03	0.32	0.93	1.24
2003-04	0.52	1.18	2.41	0.60	1.51	1.07	1.01	0.56	1.17
2004-05	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	1.33
2005-06	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	1.49
2006-07	1.06	1.53	2.21	1.04	2.27	0.70	2.04	1.69	1.53
2001	1.19	1.33	2.18	0.58	1.40	0.18	1.06	1.25	1.36
2002	0.67	1.22	2.56	0.61	1.23	0.55	0.48	1.05	1.21
2003	0.59	1.22	2.45	0.68	1.56	1.24	0.64	0.58	1.22
2004	0.60	1.25	2.31	0.60	1.57	0.80	1.59	0.65	1.20
2005	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	1.44
2006	1.00	1.54	2.17	1.03	2.16	0.66	1.97	1.20	1.48
2007	1.06	1.60	2.35	1.05	2.38	0.83	2.37	1.33	1.59
2001									
September	0.23	0.28	0.57	0.12	0.35	—	0.27	0.14	0.30
December	0.22	0.32	0.58	0.21	0.33	0.10	0.02	0.32	0.32
2002									
March	0.27	0.41	0.58	0.17	0.41	0.09	0.20	0.43	0.36
June	0.09	0.20	0.62	0.12	0.22	0.01	0.33	0.16	0.24
September	0.16	0.28	0.67	0.16	0.27	0.13	0.06	0.22	0.30
December	0.15	0.32	0.67	0.16	0.33	0.32	-0.11	0.24	0.31
2003									
March	0.26	0.41	0.63	0.21	0.46	0.36	-0.10	0.37	0.38
June	0.09	0.22	0.55	0.14	0.34	0.23	0.48	0.10	0.25
September	0.12	0.31	0.61	0.14	0.38	0.30	0.17	0.03	0.29
December	0.12	0.27	0.64	0.19	0.38	0.36	0.10	0.08	0.29
2004									
March	0.22	0.39	0.61	0.17	0.44	0.31	0.28	0.31	0.36
June	0.05	0.21	0.52	0.10	0.31	0.11	0.45	0.13	0.22
September	0.17	0.35	0.54	0.17	0.39	0.20	0.56	0.08	0.31
December	0.16	0.30	0.61	0.16	0.42	0.19	0.29	0.13	0.31
2005									
March	0.27	0.45	0.66	0.30	0.55	0.23	0.64	0.45	0.43
June	0.13	0.24	0.58	0.15	0.36	0.12	0.63	0.16	0.28
September	0.25	0.37	0.59	0.23	0.49	0.17	0.55	0.25	0.37
December	0.19	0.36	0.63	0.21	0.51	0.28	0.43	0.42	0.36
2006									
March	0.30	0.52	0.62	0.37	0.65	0.24	0.59	0.25	0.46
June	0.14	0.28	0.54	0.18	0.43	0.06	0.47	0.27	0.29
September	0.30	0.39	0.46	0.27	0.53	0.13	0.58	0.28	0.37
December	0.26	0.33	0.53	0.20	0.54	0.23	0.32	0.39	0.35
2007									
March	0.30	0.45	0.73	0.36	0.65	0.22	0.59	0.51	0.47
June	0.19	0.35	0.48	0.20	0.54	0.12	0.54	0.50	0.33
September	0.29	0.42	0.45	0.25	0.61	0.24	0.71	0.14	0.38
December	0.28	0.37	0.66	0.24	0.56	0.25	0.51	0.18	0.40

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2001-02	3 289 689	2 396 706	1 851 641	751 815	965 229	232 952	104 502	159 187	9 753 065
2002-03	3 309 435	2 428 556	1 897 965	756 552	979 874	235 521	104 462	160 736	9 874 412
2003-04	3 325 371	2 458 862	1 944 603	760 968	996 707	237 963	105 182	161 770	9 992 728
2004-05	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	10 128 064
2005-06	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	10 282 433
2006-07 (b)	3 411 349	2 574 901	2 087 631	782 397	1 063 849	243 329	111 564	168 286	10 444 622
2001									
September	3 271 703	2 373 432	1 816 905	748 145	955 011	232 476	103 933	157 803	9 660 796
December	3 278 075	2 380 870	1 828 355	749 555	958 429	232 741	104 016	158 261	9 691 689
2002									
March	3 287 117	2 391 680	1 839 389	750 893	962 676	232 994	104 207	158 988	9 729 301
June	3 289 689	2 396 706	1 851 641	751 815	965 229	232 952	104 502	159 187	9 753 065
September	3 294 464	2 403 902	1 863 672	753 012	968 077	233 266	104 591	159 609	9 781 934
December	3 298 629	2 411 526	1 876 274	753 950	971 425	233 983	104 380	159 934	9 811 447
2003									
March	3 306 902	2 423 104	1 887 723	755 460	976 313	235 056	103 931	160 532	9 850 335
June	3 309 435	2 428 556	1 897 965	756 552	979 874	235 521	104 462	160 736	9 874 412
September	3 313 253	2 436 751	1 910 105	757 626	984 185	236 170	104 596	160 865	9 904 864
December	3 316 617	2 443 174	1 922 970	758 912	988 254	236 953	104 649	161 007	9 933 853
2004									
March	3 323 947	2 453 532	1 934 663	760 203	993 303	237 720	104 777	161 547	9 970 995
June	3 325 371	2 458 862	1 944 603	760 968	996 707	237 963	105 182	161 770	9 992 728
September	3 330 671	2 468 205	1 955 288	762 371	1 000 912	238 445	105 778	161 952	10 024 941
December	3 334 903	2 475 705	1 967 195	763 456	1 005 578	238 948	105 976	162 108	10 055 192
2005									
March	3 344 027	2 487 606	1 980 347	765 708	1 011 592	239 492	106 544	162 806	10 099 437
June	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	10 128 064
September	3 355 747	2 503 772	2 004 412	768 340	1 021 104	240 133	107 887	163 617	10 166 336
December	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	10 203 169
2006									
March	3 371 252	2 527 589	2 030 367	772 687	1 034 129	241 457	108 807	164 814	10 252 398
June	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	10 282 433
September(b)	3 385 401	2 545 339	2 050 951	776 261	1 044 652	241 869	109 984	165 825	10 321 587
December(b)	3 394 143	2 553 860	2 061 836	777 943	1 050 476	242 428	110 319	166 475	10 358 791
2007									
March(b)	3 404 533	2 565 652	2 077 115	780 797	1 057 744	243 010	110 896	167 374	10 408 434
June(b)	3 411 349	2 574 901	2 087 631	782 397	1 063 849	243 329	111 564	168 286	10 444 622
September(b)	3 421 304	2 586 120	2 097 041	784 390	1 070 744	243 978	112 453	168 572	10 485 921
December(b)	3 430 892	2 595 489	2 111 434	786 216	1 077 096	244 603	113 107	168 846	10 529 005

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
FEMALES									
2001-02	3 339 262	2 466 378	1 863 157	769 312	960 882	239 814	94 909	163 488	9 898 373
2002-03	3 363 142	2 494 929	1 911 249	774 726	973 196	242 125	95 584	164 925	10 021 023
2003-04	3 381 818	2 522 605	1 956 307	779 466	985 930	244 807	96 881	165 705	10 134 635
2004-05	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	10 266 727
2005-06	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	10 415 447
2006-07 (b)	3 476 665	2 629 925	2 093 800	801 800	1 042 270	250 042	103 365	171 475	10 570 420
2001									
September	3 318 899	2 444 771	1 832 583	765 445	952 768	239 309	94 376	161 976	9 811 327
December	3 326 984	2 452 531	1 842 420	767 183	955 566	239 533	94 331	162 526	9 842 283
2002									
March	3 335 583	2 461 521	1 852 693	768 350	959 178	239 728	94 540	163 185	9 875 952
June	3 339 262	2 466 378	1 863 157	769 312	960 882	239 814	94 909	163 488	9 898 373
September	3 345 255	2 472 856	1 875 981	770 543	963 185	240 092	94 940	163 773	9 927 801
December	3 350 831	2 480 957	1 888 398	771 983	966 156	240 879	94 925	164 212	9 959 516
2003									
March	3 359 795	2 489 681	1 900 505	773 649	970 164	241 513	95 168	164 806	9 996 431
June	3 363 142	2 494 929	1 911 249	774 726	973 196	242 125	95 584	164 925	10 021 023
September	3 367 336	2 501 896	1 922 306	775 782	976 273	242 894	95 794	164 891	10 048 318
December	3 372 077	2 508 986	1 934 092	777 374	979 597	243 819	95 940	165 017	10 078 029
2004									
March	3 379 620	2 517 698	1 945 984	778 696	983 246	244 533	96 371	165 488	10 112 744
June	3 381 818	2 522 605	1 956 307	779 466	985 930	244 807	96 881	165 705	10 134 635
September	3 387 779	2 530 712	1 966 862	780 749	989 419	245 275	97 416	165 775	10 165 101
December	3 393 987	2 538 262	1 978 795	782 072	993 178	245 692	97 808	166 047	10 196 940
2005									
March	3 403 344	2 548 828	1 991 605	784 426	998 255	246 257	98 546	166 819	10 239 164
June	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	10 266 727
September	3 417 532	2 563 282	2 014 083	787 773	1 005 866	247 021	99 620	167 379	10 303 648
December	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	10 340 895
2006									
March	3 435 215	2 584 414	2 038 568	792 390	1 016 385	248 203	100 831	168 396	10 385 472
June	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	10 415 447
September(b)	3 451 066	2 601 212	2 058 833	795 915	1 025 567	248 709	101 856	169 229	10 453 463
December(b)	3 459 924	2 609 789	2 069 553	797 446	1 030 827	249 276	102 200	169 877	10 489 969
2007									
March(b)	3 470 111	2 621 191	2 084 266	800 294	1 037 141	249 760	102 881	170 680	10 537 398
June(b)	3 476 665	2 629 925	2 093 800	801 800	1 042 270	250 042	103 365	171 475	10 570 420
September(b)	3 486 574	2 640 788	2 103 409	803 775	1 048 124	250 573	104 004	171 649	10 609 977
December(b)	3 496 098	2 650 590	2 116 856	805 714	1 053 701	251 169	104 452	171 972	10 651 627

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2001-02	6 628 951	4 863 084	3 714 798	1 521 127	1 926 111	472 766	199 411	322 675	19 651 438
2002-03	6 672 577	4 923 485	3 809 214	1 531 278	1 953 070	477 646	200 046	325 661	19 895 435
2003-04	6 707 189	4 981 467	3 900 910	1 540 434	1 982 637	482 770	202 063	327 475	20 127 363
2004-05	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	20 394 791
2005-06	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	20 697 880
2006-07 (b)	6 888 014	5 204 826	4 181 431	1 584 197	2 106 119	493 371	214 929	339 761	21 015 042
2001	6 605 059	4 833 401	3 670 775	1 516 738	1 913 995	472 274	198 347	320 787	19 533 972
September	6 649 460	4 892 483	3 764 672	1 525 933	1 937 581	474 862	199 305	324 146	19 770 963
2002	6 688 694	4 952 160	3 857 062	1 536 286	1 967 851	480 772	200 589	326 024	20 011 882
September	6 728 890	5 013 967	3 945 990	1 545 528	1 998 756	484 640	203 784	328 155	20 252 132
2003	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	20 544 064
September (b)	6 854 067	5 163 649	4 131 389	1 575 389	2 081 303	491 704	212 519	336 352	20 848 760
December (b)	6 926 990	5 246 079	4 228 290	1 591 930	2 130 797	495 772	217 559	340 818	21 180 632
2001	6 590 602	4 818 203	3 649 488	1 513 590	1 907 779	471 785	198 309	319 779	19 472 123
December	6 605 059	4 833 401	3 670 775	1 516 738	1 913 995	472 274	198 347	320 787	19 533 972
2002	6 622 700	4 853 201	3 692 082	1 519 243	1 921 854	472 722	198 747	322 173	19 605 253
March	6 628 951	4 863 084	3 714 798	1 521 127	1 926 111	472 766	199 411	322 675	19 651 438
June	6 639 719	4 876 758	3 739 653	1 523 555	1 931 262	473 358	199 531	323 382	19 709 735
September	6 649 460	4 892 483	3 764 672	1 525 933	1 937 581	474 862	199 305	324 146	19 770 963
December	6 666 697	4 912 785	3 788 228	1 529 109	1 946 477	476 569	199 099	325 338	19 846 766
2003	6 672 577	4 923 485	3 809 214	1 531 278	1 953 070	477 646	200 046	325 661	19 895 435
March	6 680 589	4 938 647	3 832 411	1 533 408	1 960 458	479 064	200 390	325 756	19 953 182
June	6 688 694	4 952 160	3 857 062	1 536 286	1 967 851	480 772	200 589	326 024	20 011 882
September	6 703 567	4 971 230	3 880 647	1 538 899	1 976 549	482 253	201 148	327 035	20 083 739
December	6 707 189	4 981 467	3 900 910	1 540 434	1 982 637	482 770	202 063	327 475	20 127 363
2004	6 718 450	4 998 917	3 922 150	1 543 120	1 990 331	483 720	203 194	327 727	20 190 042
March	6 728 890	5 013 967	3 945 990	1 545 528	1 998 756	484 640	203 784	328 155	20 252 132
June	6 747 371	5 036 434	3 971 952	1 550 134	2 009 847	485 749	205 090	329 625	20 338 601
September	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	20 394 791
December	6 773 279	5 067 054	4 018 495	1 556 113	2 026 970	487 154	207 507	330 996	20 469 984
2005	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	20 544 064
March	6 806 467	5 112 003	4 068 935	1 565 077	2 050 514	489 660	209 638	333 210	20 637 870
June	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	20 697 880
September (b)	6 836 467	5 146 551	4 109 784	1 572 176	2 070 219	490 578	211 840	335 054	20 775 050
December (b)	6 854 067	5 163 649	4 131 389	1 575 389	2 081 303	491 704	212 519	336 352	20 848 760
2006	6 874 644	5 186 843	4 161 381	1 581 091	2 094 885	492 770	213 777	338 054	20 945 832
March (b)	6 888 014	5 204 826	4 181 431	1 584 197	2 106 119	493 371	214 929	339 761	21 015 042
June (b)	6 907 878	5 226 908	4 200 450	1 588 165	2 118 868	494 551	216 457	340 221	21 095 898
September (b)	6 926 990	5 246 079	4 228 290	1 591 930	2 130 797	495 772	217 559	340 818	21 180 632
December (b)									

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2002(c)	2006(c)	2007(d)	2002-2007	2006-2007	2002-2007	2006-2007
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 163 892	4 284 379	4 336 374	172 482	51 995	0.82	1.21
205	Melbourne	3 524 302	3 744 373	3 806 092	281 790	61 719	1.55	1.65
305	Brisbane	1 667 060	1 820 400	1 857 594	190 534	37 194	2.19	2.04
405	Adelaide	1 115 003	1 146 119	1 158 259	43 256	12 140	0.76	1.06
505	Perth	1 413 725	1 519 510	1 554 769	141 044	35 259	1.92	2.32
605	Hobart	197 964	205 566	207 484	9 520	1 918	0.94	0.93
705	Darwin	107 456	114 368	117 395	9 939	3 027	1.79	2.65
805	Canberra	322 335	333 940	339 573	17 238	5 633	1.05	1.69
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	493 480	565 256	583 657	90 177	18 401	3.41	3.26
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	497 914	517 496	523 662	25 748	6 166	1.01	1.19
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	365 235	381 397	388 072	22 837	6 675	1.22	1.75
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	272 116	277 972	280 159	8 043	2 187	0.58	0.79
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	193 737	224 127	230 429	36 692	6 302	3.53	2.81
2024	Geelong (VIC)	161 201	167 802	169 544	8 343	1 742	1.01	1.04
3057	Townsville (QLD)	137 260	152 954	157 174	19 914	4 220	2.75	2.76
3061	Cairns (QLD)	115 177	131 564	135 856	20 679	4 292	3.36	3.26
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	111 447	121 894	123 406	11 959	1 512	2.06	1.24
6090	Launceston (TAS)	99 031	103 325	104 071	5 040	746	1.00	0.72
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	96 700	100 826	101 842	5 142	1 016	1.04	1.01
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	84 186	88 437	89 665	5 479	1 228	1.27	1.39
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	80 455	85 080	86 510	6 055	1 430	1.46	1.68
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 307	79 932	80 241	2 934	309	0.75	0.39
3054	Mackay (QLD)	66 685	77 544	79 172	12 487	1 628	3.49	2.10
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 823	76 339	77 270	2 447	931	0.65	1.22
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	68 170	73 333	74 530	6 360	1 197	1.80	1.63
5071	Mandurah (WA)	60 687	71 011	73 477	12 790	2 466	3.90	3.47
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	57 814	63 262	64 663	6 849	1 401	2.26	2.21
5074	Bunbury (WA)	50 709	57 744	59 876	9 167	2 132	3.38	3.69
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 667	55 195	56 147	3 480	952	1.29	1.72
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	40 792	50 825	53 323	12 531	2 498	5.50	4.91
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	46 946	50 048	50 726	3 780	678	1.56	1.35
2042	Mildura (VIC)	45 832	47 911	48 691	2 859	780	1.22	1.63
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	40 294	45 678	47 169	6 875	1 491	3.20	3.26
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 190	46 227	46 680	1 490	453	0.65	0.98
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	42 790	44 371	44 970	2 180	599	1.00	1.35
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	39 069	41 348	42 042	2 973	694	1.48	1.68
1039	Orange (NSW)	37 050	37 009	37 333	283	324	0.15	0.88
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 257	35 834	36 150	893	316	0.50	0.88
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 670	33 500	34 214	2 544	714	1.56	2.13
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	30 594	32 245	32 556	1 962	311	1.25	0.96
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	30 861	32 246	32 385	1 524	139	0.97	0.43
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	30 000	31 501	32 042	2 042	541	1.33	1.72
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 788	31 565	31 865	1 077	300	0.69	0.95
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 450	30 196	30 700	1 250	504	0.83	1.67

(a) Estimates for 30 June 2002, 2006 and 2007 are based on the 2007 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in Regional Population Growth Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2002 and 2006 are preliminary rebased and based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2007 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2007(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	225 945	165 591	140 720	46 662	69 391	15 952	9 099	11 033	684 458
5–9	224 857	165 092	143 180	48 451	70 599	16 185	8 840	10 259	687 558
10–14	232 325	172 665	149 879	51 864	74 929	17 590	8 637	10 853	718 848
15–19	238 620	181 029	149 676	54 596	77 036	17 431	8 443	12 614	739 515
20–24	240 742	190 762	151 847	56 260	79 423	15 883	9 231	15 484	759 719
25–29	239 102	184 671	144 253	50 543	74 048	13 712	9 067	14 231	729 722
30–34	242 038	184 353	145 096	50 595	73 765	14 108	9 220	13 049	732 302
35–39	250 103	196 555	154 343	56 486	81 339	16 562	9 215	13 055	777 748
40–44	245 317	187 032	149 283	56 959	79 370	16 700	8 543	12 101	755 437
45–49	245 815	184 425	148 931	57 749	78 067	18 349	8 041	11 998	753 481
50–54	223 881	167 807	136 072	53 666	71 985	17 276	7 113	10 945	688 849
55–59	205 082	151 724	127 979	49 818	65 532	16 378	6 151	10 006	632 798
60–64	174 866	128 134	108 721	42 298	52 706	14 320	4 341	7 704	533 153
65–69	132 009	98 535	79 937	31 704	38 988	10 731	2 740	5 186	399 889
70–74	105 562	78 098	59 251	26 013	29 002	8 243	1 372	3 678	311 240
75–79	86 828	64 831	46 499	22 233	22 992	6 596	884	2 872	253 743
80–84	59 269	44 274	30 969	15 888	15 070	4 447	407	1 959	172 285
85–89	28 495	21 120	15 242	7 753	6 861	2 059	163	906	82 603
90–94	8 727	6 756	4 743	2 341	2 233	668	54	293	25 818
95–99	1 590	1 291	906	441	462	123	3	55	4 871
100 and over	176	156	104	77	51	16	—	5	585
All ages	3 411 349	2 574 901	2 087 631	782 397	1 063 849	243 329	111 564	168 286	10 444 622
FEMALES									
0–4	213 844	157 713	133 042	44 479	65 667	14 874	8 697	10 487	648 882
5–9	214 538	156 411	135 968	46 608	66 351	15 369	8 454	10 135	653 928
10–14	221 629	163 815	142 152	49 378	69 449	16 549	8 038	10 525	681 637
15–19	225 996	171 935	142 791	51 459	72 290	16 589	7 666	11 968	700 766
20–24	235 216	184 653	148 447	54 032	73 757	15 447	8 346	14 456	734 417
25–29	237 173	181 404	140 367	48 539	69 671	14 138	9 138	14 244	714 739
30–34	245 989	186 216	145 536	49 801	71 633	14 799	8 823	13 041	735 911
35–39	254 903	201 526	156 820	56 120	78 533	17 249	8 805	13 169	787 231
40–44	248 043	191 235	152 610	57 037	77 863	17 464	7 813	12 447	764 609
45–49	251 330	188 805	152 694	58 935	77 438	18 921	7 463	12 743	768 415
50–54	227 157	171 383	137 355	55 065	71 232	17 705	6 662	11 652	698 311
55–59	206 150	156 594	126 427	51 689	63 206	16 537	5 141	10 488	636 280
60–64	175 302	130 577	105 733	43 987	50 017	14 265	3 405	7 892	531 217
65–69	136 483	102 039	78 291	33 962	38 517	10 942	2 050	5 403	407 715
70–74	114 698	85 975	60 788	28 726	30 600	8 906	1 191	4 160	335 057
75–79	103 694	76 969	52 865	26 832	26 155	7 808	790	3 346	298 468
80–84	84 497	63 260	41 743	23 103	20 194	6 399	504	2 878	242 579
85–89	51 344	38 085	25 976	14 064	12 341	3 902	258	1 617	147 588
90–94	22 208	16 377	10 920	6 117	5 645	1 692	100	644	63 705
95–99	5 706	4 384	2 871	1 634	1 503	437	21	162	16 718
100 and over	765	569	404	233	208	50	—	18	2 247
All ages	3 476 665	2 629 925	2 093 800	801 800	1 042 270	250 042	103 365	171 475	10 570 420

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2007 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2007(a) *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	439 789	323 304	273 762	91 141	135 058	30 826	17 796	21 520	1 333 340
5–9	439 395	321 503	279 148	95 059	136 950	31 554	17 294	20 394	1 341 486
10–14	453 954	336 480	292 031	101 242	144 378	34 139	16 675	21 378	1 400 485
15–19	464 616	352 964	292 467	106 055	149 326	34 020	16 109	24 582	1 440 281
20–24	475 958	375 415	300 294	110 292	153 180	31 330	17 577	29 940	1 494 136
25–29	476 275	366 075	284 620	99 082	143 719	27 850	18 205	28 475	1 444 461
30–34	488 027	370 569	290 632	100 396	145 398	28 907	18 043	26 090	1 468 213
35–39	505 006	398 081	311 163	112 606	159 872	33 811	18 020	26 224	1 564 979
40–44	493 360	378 267	301 893	113 996	157 233	34 164	16 356	24 548	1 520 046
45–49	497 145	373 230	301 625	116 684	155 505	37 270	15 504	24 741	1 521 896
50–54	451 038	339 190	273 427	108 731	143 217	34 981	13 775	22 597	1 387 160
55–59	411 232	308 318	254 406	101 507	128 738	32 915	11 292	20 494	1 269 078
60–64	350 168	258 711	214 454	86 285	102 723	28 585	7 746	15 596	1 064 370
65–69	268 492	200 574	158 228	65 666	77 505	21 673	4 790	10 589	807 604
70–74	220 260	164 073	120 039	54 739	59 602	17 149	2 563	7 838	646 297
75–79	190 522	141 800	99 364	49 065	49 147	14 404	1 674	6 218	552 211
80–84	143 766	107 534	72 712	38 991	35 264	10 846	911	4 837	414 864
85–89	79 839	59 205	41 218	21 817	19 202	5 961	421	2 523	230 191
90–94	30 935	23 133	15 663	8 458	7 878	2 360	154	937	89 523
95–99	7 296	5 675	3 777	2 075	1 965	560	24	217	21 589
100 and over	941	725	508	310	259	66	—	23	2 832
All ages	6 888 014	5 204 826	4 181 431	1 584 197	2 106 119	493 371	214 929	339 761	21 015 042

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2007 are preliminary.

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	653 580	654 340	660 134	672 434	684 458	3.29	3.25	3.24	3.25	3.26
5–9	688 709	686 275	684 908	687 052	687 558	3.46	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.27
10–14	710 254	716 176	719 278	718 915	718 848	3.57	3.56	3.53	3.47	3.42
15–19	701 790	706 991	716 200	726 172	739 515	3.53	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.52
20–24	695 226	713 129	730 666	748 327	759 719	3.49	3.54	3.58	3.62	3.62
25–29	683 656	683 363	690 248	707 470	729 722	3.44	3.40	3.38	3.42	3.47
30–34	754 288	756 016	752 694	741 714	732 302	3.79	3.76	3.69	3.58	3.48
35–39	726 633	726 929	737 019	757 919	777 748	3.65	3.61	3.61	3.66	3.70
40–44	761 267	766 211	765 647	760 964	755 437	3.83	3.81	3.75	3.68	3.59
45–49	698 278	713 251	726 499	739 364	753 481	3.51	3.54	3.56	3.57	3.59
50–54	652 544	658 083	665 406	677 356	688 849	3.28	3.27	3.26	3.27	3.28
55–59	582 912	603 258	621 700	635 643	632 798	2.93	3.00	3.05	3.07	3.01
60–64	437 476	454 593	474 157	496 176	533 153	2.20	2.26	2.32	2.40	2.54
65–69	353 577	364 384	376 621	386 135	399 889	1.78	1.81	1.85	1.87	1.90
70–74	301 656	300 415	299 961	303 566	311 240	1.52	1.49	1.47	1.47	1.48
75–79	239 522	245 181	249 632	252 678	253 743	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.21
80–84	145 099	153 494	159 831	166 173	172 285	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.82
85–89	63 335	64 690	69 895	75 438	82 603	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.39
90–94	20 164	21 459	22 958	24 171	25 818	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
95–99	3 859	3 971	4 133	4 306	4 871	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
100 and over	587	519	477	460	585	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	9 874 412	9 992 728	10 128 064	10 282 433	10 444 622	49.63	49.65	49.66	49.68	49.70
FEMALES										
0–4	621 354	621 369	625 411	637 648	648 882	3.12	3.09	3.07	3.08	3.09
5–9	652 861	651 472	650 685	653 157	653 928	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.16	3.11
10–14	674 219	678 509	681 695	681 239	681 637	3.39	3.37	3.34	3.29	3.24
15–19	674 537	678 785	683 383	689 033	700 766	3.39	3.37	3.35	3.33	3.33
20–24	671 460	686 538	705 232	723 531	734 417	3.37	3.41	3.46	3.50	3.49
25–29	680 353	676 834	681 316	696 460	714 739	3.42	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.40
30–34	767 911	767 669	763 254	748 090	735 911	3.86	3.81	3.74	3.61	3.50
35–39	736 780	737 362	745 725	766 937	787 231	3.70	3.66	3.66	3.71	3.75
40–44	771 817	777 593	776 908	771 590	764 609	3.88	3.86	3.81	3.73	3.64
45–49	708 531	723 704	738 749	754 066	768 415	3.56	3.60	3.62	3.64	3.66
50–54	655 448	663 689	673 077	684 947	698 311	3.29	3.30	3.30	3.31	3.32
55–59	570 804	594 506	616 906	635 851	636 280	2.87	2.95	3.02	3.07	3.03
60–64	430 769	448 881	470 390	493 166	531 217	2.17	2.23	2.31	2.38	2.53
65–69	363 940	374 923	385 699	395 284	407 715	1.83	1.86	1.89	1.91	1.94
70–74	328 664	325 908	325 237	327 264	335 057	1.65	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.59
75–79	297 181	299 159	299 535	299 871	298 468	1.49	1.49	1.47	1.45	1.42
80–84	220 476	229 512	235 867	239 575	242 579	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.15
85–89	125 703	126 627	131 749	139 004	147 588	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.70
90–94	53 324	56 198	59 596	61 664	63 705	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30
95–99	13 092	13 516	14 356	15 090	16 718	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
100 and over	1 799	1 881	1 957	1 980	2 247	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 021 023	10 134 635	10 266 727	10 415 447	10 570 420	50.37	50.35	50.34	50.32	50.30

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2007 are preliminary.

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2003 no.	2004 no.	2005 no.	2006 no.	2007(b) no.	2003 %	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007(b) %
PERSONS										
0–4	1 274 934	1 275 709	1 285 545	1 310 082	1 333 340	6.41	6.34	6.30	6.33	6.34
5–9	1 341 570	1 337 747	1 335 593	1 340 209	1 341 486	6.74	6.65	6.55	6.48	6.38
10–14	1 384 473	1 394 685	1 400 973	1 400 154	1 400 485	6.96	6.93	6.87	6.76	6.66
15–19	1 376 327	1 385 776	1 399 583	1 415 205	1 440 281	6.92	6.89	6.86	6.84	6.85
20–24	1 366 686	1 399 667	1 435 898	1 471 858	1 494 136	6.87	6.95	7.04	7.11	7.11
25–29	1 364 009	1 360 197	1 371 564	1 403 930	1 444 461	6.86	6.76	6.73	6.78	6.87
30–34	1 522 199	1 523 685	1 515 948	1 489 804	1 468 213	7.65	7.57	7.43	7.20	6.99
35–39	1 463 413	1 464 291	1 482 744	1 524 856	1 564 979	7.36	7.28	7.27	7.37	7.45
40–44	1 533 084	1 543 804	1 542 555	1 532 554	1 520 046	7.71	7.67	7.56	7.40	7.23
45–49	1 406 809	1 436 955	1 465 248	1 493 430	1 521 896	7.07	7.14	7.18	7.22	7.24
50–54	1 307 992	1 321 772	1 338 483	1 362 303	1 387 160	6.57	6.57	6.56	6.58	6.60
55–59	1 153 716	1 197 764	1 238 606	1 271 494	1 269 078	5.80	5.95	6.07	6.14	6.04
60–64	868 245	903 474	944 547	989 342	1 064 370	4.36	4.49	4.63	4.78	5.06
65–69	717 517	739 307	762 320	781 419	807 604	3.61	3.67	3.74	3.78	3.84
70–74	630 320	626 323	625 198	630 830	646 297	3.17	3.11	3.07	3.05	3.08
75–79	536 703	544 340	549 167	552 549	552 211	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.67	2.63
80–84	365 575	383 006	395 698	405 748	414 864	1.84	1.90	1.94	1.96	1.97
85–89	189 038	191 317	201 644	214 442	230 191	0.95	0.95	0.99	1.04	1.10
90–94	73 488	77 657	82 554	85 835	89 523	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.43
95–99	16 951	17 487	18 489	19 396	21 589	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
100 and over	2 386	2 400	2 434	2 440	2 832	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	19 895 435	20 127 363	20 394 791	20 697 880	21 015 042	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2007 are preliminary.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia—at 31 December 2007(b)		
New South Wales	6 926 990	32.7
Victoria	5 246 079	24.8
Queensland	4 228 290	20.0
South Australia	1 591 930	7.5
Western Australia	2 130 797	10.1
Tasmania	495 772	2.3
Northern Territory	217 559	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	340 818	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	392	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 412	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	593	0.0
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	2 397	0.0
Total Australia	21 180 632	100.0
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2007(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory	51	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
<i>Total Australian External Territories</i>	55	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of Australia's total population.

(b) Estimated resident population at 31 December 2007 is preliminary.

(c) Population numbers for Australian External Territories are updated once a year and do not have revision processes applied. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

2006	4 307.7	3 682.6	1 864.0	1 133.2	1 512.2	206.3	114.7	na	..
2011	4 521.6	3 917.1	2 098.8	1 158.7	1 667.0	215.6	130.1	na	..
2021	4 970.9	4 411.2	2 597.4	1 212.5	1 994.2	235.7	164.8	na	..
2031	5 432.3	4 920.4	3 124.5	1 264.6	2 333.2	255.3	203.9	na	..
2041	5 873.8	5 411.7	3 657.8	1 301.2	2 666.6	271.9	247.0	na	..
2051	6 311.6	5 894.6	4 202.0	1 326.8	2 999.2	286.9	295.5	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

2006	6 848.8	5 077.7	4 064.2	1 545.2	2 050.9	490.5	207.2	330.3	20 617.5
2011	7 200.0	5 339.6	4 534.0	1 574.9	2 245.8	507.6	229.3	353.6	21 987.7
2021	7 944.6	5 886.8	5 526.9	1 635.8	2 655.9	543.7	279.2	402.1	24 878.4
2031	8 703.4	6 439.3	6 556.9	1 690.4	3 076.5	576.1	335.8	451.6	27 833.7
2041	9 413.9	6 948.2	7 571.6	1 721.7	3 485.6	600.4	398.6	499.1	30 643.2
2051	10 107.9	7 428.7	8 584.8	1 736.1	3 890.2	620.1	470.5	547.1	33 389.8

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

2006	4 300.8	3 671.9	1 853.5	1 132.6	1 504.3	205.0	113.4	na	..
2011	4 500.8	3 872.9	2 037.7	1 157.8	1 629.5	210.6	125.0	na	..
2021	4 871.5	4 253.4	2 403.6	1 201.3	1 875.3	220.2	149.7	na	..
2031	5 194.7	4 591.8	2 757.9	1 229.0	2 104.2	225.7	176.1	na	..
2041	5 434.9	4 850.9	3 074.5	1 226.9	2 295.0	224.7	203.5	na	..
2051	5 608.8	5 041.1	3 354.7	1 203.9	2 453.6	219.6	232.3	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

2006	6 834.3	5 068.1	4 043.4	1 545.6	2 040.3	488.4	205.1	327.3	20 555.3
2011	7 141.7	5 310.1	4 416.0	1 576.1	2 196.3	495.4	219.9	340.7	21 699.2
2021	7 714.4	5 761.7	5 149.2	1 625.2	2 498.4	504.0	250.9	364.5	23 871.4
2031	8 198.4	6 146.7	5 835.7	1 649.0	2 772.2	500.6	283.2	383.4	25 772.9
2041	8 527.8	6 410.1	6 414.4	1 629.7	2 991.2	481.4	315.9	394.9	27 169.3
2051	8 742.7	6 574.1	6 899.0	1 580.7	3 164.5	453.0	350.0	401.6	28 169.7

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

2006	4 300.4	3 666.9	1 844.1	1 132.6	1 498.9	204.1	112.6	na	..
2011	4 494.0	3 841.5	1 983.9	1 155.4	1 590.2	206.4	117.9	na	..
2021	4 813.8	4 135.3	2 238.3	1 186.9	1 749.4	207.4	127.5	na	..
2031	5 070.1	4 370.8	2 467.2	1 200.2	1 882.5	203.7	136.8	na	..
2041	5 229.5	4 515.0	2 648.5	1 182.1	1 971.3	193.4	145.3	na	..
2051	5 292.1	4 566.8	2 778.1	1 138.5	2 017.6	178.2	153.0	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

2006	6 827.5	5 064.9	4 026.6	1 546.4	2 031.6	486.0	203.1	325.5	20 514.2
2011	7 094.5	5 294.4	4 309.3	1 578.0	2 141.8	482.9	208.1	329.3	21 441.2
2021	7 525.4	5 681.8	4 816.3	1 620.7	2 328.9	466.8	215.3	330.1	22 988.4
2031	7 840.6	5 986.0	5 250.1	1 635.4	2 474.2	436.9	220.7	324.1	24 171.6
2041	7 979.6	6 154.2	5 558.1	1 604.6	2 555.5	391.0	223.6	309.8	24 780.0
2051	7 960.4	6 191.2	5 744.1	1 537.5	2 578.6	335.4	224.3	289.5	24 864.5

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Uses revised ERP at 30 June 2004 as the base population. See paragraphs 28–30 of the Explanatory Notes for the levels assumed under all three series.

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

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration flows and a medium level of life expectancy.

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

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census.

(b) For information on these experimental estimates and projections see paragraphs 21–22 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(e) The low projections series assumes changes in the Indigenous population as a result of natural increase and interstate migration only.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	9 567	1 816	9 675	1 559	4 665	1 006	4 081	210	32 592
5–9	9 658	1 899	9 644	1 634	5 122	1 054	3 992	247	33 261
10–14	9 857	1 963	9 718	1 582	4 854	1 096	3 792	284	33 156
15–19	8 310	1 609	7 871	1 446	4 194	1 078	3 486	228	28 233
20–24	6 261	1 356	6 255	1 157	3 454	718	3 107	211	22 525
25–29	4 730	1 046	5 239	868	3 065	524	2 681	149	18 315
30–34	4 680	999	5 088	904	2 935	464	2 587	158	17 822
35–39	4 545	1 001	4 717	828	2 613	518	2 353	139	16 721
40–44	4 071	890	4 048	759	2 289	453	1 941	122	14 578
45–49	3 542	738	3 230	615	1 948	429	1 578	84	12 175
50–54	2 894	638	2 540	517	1 488	364	1 185	93	9 726
55–59	2 167	473	1 860	331	1 011	288	770	51	6 956
60–64	1 513	302	1 162	226	653	198	538	28	4 626
65–69	982	224	690	151	432	104	333	15	2 936
70–74	652	121	483	90	260	83	183	6	1 879
75 and over	567	178	508	126	306	70	219	5	1 980
75–79	328	90	275	67	156	np	110	np	1 070
80–84	149	40	140	30	79	np	62	np	519
85 and over	90	48	93	29	71	np	47	np	391
All ages	73 996	15 253	72 728	12 793	39 289	8 447	32 826	2 030	257 481

FEMALES									
0–4	8 938	1 828	9 506	1 488	4 600	940	3 869	251	31 430
5–9	9 116	1 948	9 372	1 569	4 701	955	3 770	242	31 686
10–14	9 407	1 824	9 092	1 577	4 505	1 082	3 586	213	31 293
15–19	7 552	1 621	7 439	1 427	3 982	936	3 315	212	26 494
20–24	5 891	1 278	6 182	1 152	3 362	760	3 209	191	22 035
25–29	4 843	1 083	5 286	961	2 926	545	2 903	159	18 716
30–34	5 093	1 084	5 321	943	2 766	540	2 758	151	18 665
35–39	5 098	1 070	5 090	922	2 783	594	2 489	170	18 224
40–44	4 667	938	4 358	830	2 333	546	2 004	129	15 808
45–49	3 860	767	3 472	680	1 957	489	1 698	109	13 041
50–54	3 028	616	2 802	515	1 575	324	1 371	79	10 315
55–59	2 331	498	2 071	370	1 085	271	906	44	7 585
60–64	1 539	335	1 368	279	737	157	698	28	5 147
65–69	1 114	251	949	197	500	129	449	15	3 605
70–74	771	153	597	143	355	75	362	9	2 466
75 and over	934	292	796	198	472	110	369	11	3 183
75–79	501	140	384	103	216	np	176	np	1 581
80–84	229	83	229	48	136	np	110	np	877
85 and over	204	69	183	47	120	np	83	np	725
All ages	74 182	15 586	73 701	13 251	38 639	8 453	33 756	2 013	259 693

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0-4	18 505	3 644	19 181	3 047	9 265	1 946	7 950	461	64 022
5-9	18 774	3 847	19 016	3 203	9 823	2 009	7 762	489	64 947
10-14	19 264	3 787	18 810	3 159	9 359	2 178	7 378	497	64 449
15-19	15 862	3 230	15 310	2 873	8 176	2 014	6 801	440	54 727
20-24	12 152	2 634	12 437	2 309	6 816	1 478	6 316	402	44 560
25-29	9 573	2 129	10 525	1 829	5 991	1 069	5 584	308	37 031
30-34	9 773	2 083	10 409	1 847	5 701	1 004	5 345	309	36 487
35-39	9 643	2 071	9 807	1 750	5 396	1 112	4 842	309	34 945
40-44	8 738	1 828	8 406	1 589	4 622	999	3 945	251	30 386
45-49	7 402	1 505	6 702	1 295	3 905	918	3 276	193	25 216
50-54	5 922	1 254	5 342	1 032	3 063	688	2 556	172	20 041
55-59	4 498	971	3 931	701	2 096	559	1 676	95	14 541
60-64	3 052	637	2 530	505	1 390	355	1 236	56	9 773
65-69	2 096	475	1 639	348	932	233	782	30	6 541
70-74	1 423	274	1 080	233	615	158	545	15	4 345
75 and over	1 501	470	1 304	324	778	180	588	16	5 163
75-79	829	230	659	170	372	96	286	8	2 651
80-84	378	123	369	78	215	56	172	5	1 396
85 and over	294	117	276	76	191	28	130	3	1 116
All ages	148 178	30 839	146 429	26 044	77 928	16 900	66 582	4 043	517 174

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2006(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0-4	214 177	160 250	128 165	44 466	62 611	14 605	4 980	10 282	639 591
5-9	216 429	163 356	131 786	47 049	65 087	15 364	4 840	10 089	654 096
10-14	223 776	170 827	139 287	50 600	69 449	16 539	4 862	10 676	686 102
15-19	226 077	177 068	137 177	52 454	71 783	16 365	4 640	12 412	698 033
20-24	232 650	185 969	143 139	54 160	73 796	14 919	5 646	15 035	725 402
25-29	229 235	178 826	133 124	48 530	67 599	12 956	6 231	13 485	690 061
30-34	242 415	186 098	141 301	50 741	71 122	14 270	6 565	12 979	725 564
35-39	240 473	191 626	144 331	55 147	76 030	15 871	6 669	12 580	742 822
40-44	246 602	187 235	145 195	56 739	76 518	16 922	6 659	12 010	748 001
45-49	239 194	180 741	141 910	56 689	74 616	17 679	6 330	11 710	728 961
50-54	217 659	164 689	131 602	52 489	69 349	16 767	5 809	10 842	669 307
55-59	204 832	151 984	126 546	50 047	64 556	16 206	5 369	10 115	629 767
60-64	162 057	119 243	99 686	38 934	47 975	12 966	3 523	7 001	491 446
65-69	127 402	94 657	75 585	30 669	36 681	10 262	2 162	4 832	382 290
70-74	102 280	76 053	56 739	25 397	27 772	8 001	1 089	3 548	300 899
75 and over	178 840	133 922	94 384	47 458	45 420	13 452	1 196	5 830	520 515
75-79	86 108	64 569	45 491	22 437	22 423	np	738	np	251 088
80-84	57 108	42 624	29 719	15 250	14 252	np	314	np	165 481
85 and over	35 624	26 729	19 174	9 771	8 745	np	144	np	103 946
All ages	3 304 098	2 522 544	1 969 957	761 569	1 000 364	233 144	76 570	163 426	10 032 857
FEMALES									
0-4	202 639	152 236	120 744	42 429	58 680	13 680	4 798	9 751	605 038
5-9	206 443	154 343	125 364	45 323	61 108	14 648	4 448	9 972	621 736
10-14	212 801	161 882	132 238	48 107	64 626	15 546	4 522	10 352	650 162
15-19	215 356	167 972	130 896	49 448	66 898	15 531	4 091	11 665	661 906
20-24	226 077	179 776	139 211	51 931	68 439	14 683	5 051	14 240	699 470
25-29	228 418	175 910	130 944	46 630	64 558	13 348	5 955	13 553	679 374
30-34	246 125	189 127	142 156	49 984	69 523	14 945	6 154	13 022	731 102
35-39	244 404	195 846	146 180	54 414	73 627	16 458	6 069	12 566	749 664
40-44	248 122	191 154	148 776	57 068	75 412	17 381	5 779	12 536	756 322
45-49	243 504	184 653	144 646	57 807	74 003	18 243	5 664	12 507	741 111
50-54	220 121	167 225	131 287	53 807	68 133	17 053	5 084	11 539	674 332
55-59	203 811	156 095	123 634	51 506	61 352	16 327	4 061	10 426	627 251
60-64	161 697	120 505	96 290	40 368	45 167	12 983	2 450	7 137	486 628
65-69	131 719	98 548	73 754	32 930	36 273	10 528	1 416	5 149	390 338
70-74	111 372	83 843	58 086	28 005	29 255	8 603	745	3 975	323 894
75 and over	262 297	195 812	130 954	70 834	63 699	19 921	1 235	8 366	753 129
75-79	103 592	77 387	52 290	27 259	25 582	np	608	np	297 749
80-84	83 375	62 082	41 002	22 813	19 602	np	364	np	238 451
85 and over	75 330	56 343	37 662	20 762	18 515	np	263	np	216 929
All ages	3 364 906	2 574 927	1 975 160	780 591	980 753	239 878	67 522	166 756	10 151 457

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0-4	416 816	312 486	248 909	86 895	121 291	28 285	9 778	20 033	1 244 629
5-9	422 872	317 699	257 150	92 372	126 195	30 012	9 288	20 061	1 275 832
10-14	436 577	332 709	271 525	98 707	134 075	32 085	9 384	21 028	1 336 264
15-19	441 433	345 040	268 073	101 902	138 681	31 896	8 731	24 077	1 359 939
20-24	458 727	365 745	282 350	106 091	142 235	29 602	10 697	29 275	1 424 872
25-29	457 653	354 736	264 068	95 160	132 157	26 304	12 186	27 038	1 369 435
30-34	488 540	375 225	283 457	100 725	140 645	29 215	12 719	26 001	1 456 666
35-39	484 877	387 472	290 511	109 561	149 657	32 329	12 738	25 146	1 492 486
40-44	494 724	378 389	293 971	113 807	151 930	34 303	12 438	24 546	1 504 323
45-49	482 698	365 394	286 556	114 496	148 619	35 922	11 994	24 217	1 470 072
50-54	437 780	331 914	262 889	106 296	137 482	33 820	10 893	22 381	1 343 639
55-59	408 643	308 079	250 180	101 553	125 908	32 533	9 430	20 541	1 257 018
60-64	323 754	239 748	195 976	79 302	93 142	25 949	5 973	14 138	978 074
65-69	259 121	193 205	149 339	63 599	72 954	20 790	3 578	9 981	772 628
70-74	213 652	159 896	114 825	53 402	57 027	16 604	1 834	7 523	624 793
75 and over	441 137	329 734	225 338	118 292	109 119	33 373	2 431	14 196	1 273 644
75-79	189 700	141 956	97 781	49 696	48 005	14 229	1 346	6 113	548 837
80-84	140 483	104 706	70 721	38 063	33 854	10 706	678	4 717	403 932
85 and over	110 954	83 072	56 836	30 533	27 260	8 438	407	3 366	320 875
All ages	6 669 004	5 097 471	3 945 117	1 542 160	1 981 117	473 022	144 092	330 182	20 184 314

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2001-02	83 157	60 401	48 157	17 600	24 390	5 831	3 740	3 978	247 288
2002-03	83 597	60 220	47 896	17 330	24 025	5 723	3 818	4 023	246 663
2003-04	82 877	61 440	49 514	17 339	24 419	5 707	3 620	4 142	249 082
2004-05	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	255 934
2005-06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540
2006-07(c)	90 273	67 290	54 592	18 726	28 608	6 619	3 726	4 474	274 330
2001	82 980	59 373	48 233	17 493	24 388	5 783	3 799	3 877	245 969
2002	83 768	60 830	47 649	17 543	24 134	5 928	3 765	4 068	247 712
2003	83 466	60 548	48 939	17 620	23 799	5 734	3 735	4 130	248 000
2004	82 199	61 382	49 734	16 935	25 007	5 710	3 527	4 126	248 645
2005	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	263 409
2006(c)	88 161	66 370	52 007	18 116	27 802	6 308	3 689	4 371	266 846
2007(c)	89 496	70 438	61 249	19 646	29 094	6 663	3 894	4 753	285 254
2001									
September	21 507	15 591	12 520	4 519	6 272	1 407	915	1 014	63 752
December	20 177	14 897	11 666	4 275	5 931	1 498	905	939	60 300
2002									
March	20 891	14 935	11 937	4 561	6 133	1 473	968	1 001	61 907
June	20 582	14 978	12 034	4 245	6 054	1 453	952	1 024	61 329
September	21 358	15 726	12 195	4 493	5 974	1 518	947	1 047	63 264
December	20 937	15 191	11 483	4 244	5 973	1 484	898	996	61 212
2003									
March	20 309	14 616	11 906	4 190	5 958	1 397	1 013	1 002	60 400
June	20 993	14 687	12 312	4 403	6 120	1 324	960	978	61 787
September	21 684	15 827	12 642	4 649	6 021	1 494	872	1 064	64 258
December	20 480	15 418	12 079	4 378	5 700	1 519	890	1 086	61 555
2004									
March	20 756	15 444	12 537	4 153	6 437	1 387	948	1 026	62 694
June	19 957	14 751	12 256	4 159	6 261	1 307	910	966	60 575
September	21 224	15 906	12 987	4 322	6 337	1 555	862	1 102	64 300
December	20 262	15 281	11 954	4 301	5 972	1 461	807	1 032	61 076
2005									
March	21 152	15 337	13 182	4 518	6 548	1 420	884	1 063	64 112
June	21 944	15 782	14 094	4 514	6 596	1 542	961	1 005	66 446
September	22 713	16 047	13 788	4 615	6 760	1 639	950	1 065	67 582
December	21 758	16 025	12 990	4 363	6 503	1 653	870	1 097	65 269
2006									
March	19 782	15 922	13 683	4 566	6 892	1 655	949	1 164	64 618
June	21 924	15 821	13 628	4 455	6 775	1 425	957	1 083	66 071
September(c)	22 878	17 060	12 020	4 751	7 074	1 517	854	1 147	67 305
December(c)	23 577	17 567	12 676	4 344	7 061	1 711	929	977	68 852
2007									
March(c)	21 749	15 637	(d) 18 368	4 868	7 283	1 764	980	1 179	71 831
June(c)	22 069	17 026	11 528	4 763	7 190	1 627	963	1 171	66 342
September(c)	24 194	19 159	13 285	5 380	7 773	1 763	1 053	1 259	73 873
December(c)	21 484	18 616	(d) 18 068	4 635	6 848	1 509	898	1 144	(d) 73 208

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (e)(f)

2001-02	1.725	1.653	1.804	1.708	1.751	1.896	2.260	1.532	1.730
2002-03	1.731	1.640	1.766	1.691	1.726	1.875	2.335	1.540	1.718
2003-04	1.716	1.667	1.796	1.699	1.745	1.862	2.208	1.591	1.727
2004-05	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	1.768
2005-06	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	1.807
2006-07(g)	1.858	1.762	1.882	1.829	1.979	2.159	2.186	1.680	1.855

(a) See paragraph 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(d) Changes in the processing of births registrations has resulted in a higher than expected figure. See Explanatory Notes 11-13 for more information.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.

(g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2001-02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	130 253
2002-03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	132 239
2003-04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	133 231
2004-05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	131 354
2005-06	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2006-07(c)	45 904	33 963	24 615	12 000	11 799	3 999	973	1 525	134 785
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	128 825
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	133 037
2003	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	131 778
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	132 419
2005	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	131 445
2006(c)	45 788	34 939	23 847	11 906	11 539	3 938	936	1 498	134 398
2007(c)	46 708	33 925	25 801	12 338	12 261	4 132	1 052	1 597	137 820
2001									
September	12 492	8 564	6 288	3 203	3 044	1 021	222	396	35 231
December	10 870	8 209	5 825	3 080	2 767	964	224	355	32 295
2002									
March	9 999	7 548	5 469	2 685	2 519	890	226	293	29 632
June	11 812	8 304	5 733	2 839	2 828	974	229	374	33 095
September	13 505	9 495	6 930	3 433	3 122	1 038	231	369	38 124
December	10 924	8 146	5 734	2 990	2 747	1 053	226	365	32 186
2003									
March	10 136	7 348	5 243	2 662	2 611	910	217	310	29 439
June	11 514	8 086	5 672	3 003	2 681	973	198	360	32 490
September	13 470	9 194	6 655	3 496	3 217	1 117	204	406	37 760
December	11 082	8 038	5 645	2 970	2 810	943	232	367	32 089
2004									
March	10 151	7 683	5 799	2 664	2 587	920	208	323	30 336
June	11 648	8 176	6 137	2 801	2 691	998	221	372	33 046
September	13 325	8 660	6 709	3 244	3 190	1 035	224	393	36 784
December	11 013	8 124	6 012	2 915	2 671	941	229	344	32 253
2005									
March	9 980	7 456	5 451	2 639	2 515	871	224	344	29 480
June	11 275	8 162	5 994	2 978	2 804	992	279	349	32 837
September	12 751	8 871	6 602	3 434	3 192	1 054	246	386	36 536
December	11 126	8 159	5 957	2 892	2 911	941	257	348	32 592
2006									
March	10 388	7 581	5 835	2 698	2 748	907	225	350	30 732
June	11 840	8 498	6 133	3 118	2 894	1 043	234	419	34 181
September(c)	12 773	9 002	6 234	3 249	2 946	1 066	230	373	35 875
December(c)	10 787	9 858	5 645	2 841	2 951	922	247	356	33 610
2007									
March(c)	10 725	7 236	6 301	2 861	2 949	1 006	268	420	31 768
June(c)	11 619	7 867	6 435	3 049	2 953	1 005	228	376	33 532
September(c)	13 827	10 144	7 491	3 484	3 382	1 194	297	423	40 242
December(c)	10 537	8 678	5 574	2 944	2 977	927	259	378	32 278
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)(e)									
2001-02	6.59	6.47	6.75	6.66	6.46	7.46	9.60	6.26	6.62
2002-03	6.58	6.41	6.59	6.67	6.27	7.53	9.53	5.98	6.55
2003-04	6.48	6.25	6.52	6.43	6.17	7.35	8.71	5.99	6.43
2004-05	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.19	5.87	6.92	9.27	5.62	6.16
2005-06	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	6.09
2006-07(f)	5.93	5.86	5.90	5.95	5.75	6.80	9.15	5.52	5.93

(a) See paragraph 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Death estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(d) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(e) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.

(f) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
2001-02	401	308	270	85	119	35	42	12	1 272
2002-03	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	1 171
2003-04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	1 199
2004-05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	1 231
2005-06	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2006-07(c)	410	299	315	68	97	24	31	23	1 267
2001	429	271	282	86	123	35	39	11	1 276
2002	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	1 226
2003	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	1 191
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	1 187
2005	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	1 290
2006(c)	401	301	289	57	139	24	34	27	1 272
2007(c)	392	269	308	77	71	28	27	18	1 190
2001									
September	92	85	61	23	30	np	11	np	317
December	108	61	80	20	34	np	11	np	320
2002									
March	89	72	67	25	30	13	12	3	311
June	112	90	62	17	25	7	8	3	324
September	99	92	62	24	18	9	10	3	317
December	93	55	68	18	22	6	6	6	274
2003									
March	83	74	57	15	22	8	5	5	269
June	98	92	53	19	25	6	7	10	311
September	110	67	65	16	23	14	np	np	306
December	114	69	58	11	20	14	np	np	305
2004									
March	103	70	74	11	26	7	7	4	302
June	98	70	63	18	14	3	10	10	286
September	83	74	69	19	31	5	9	8	298
December	93	67	73	20	31	3	7	7	301
2005									
March	112	73	66	17	28	4	11	6	317
June	113	71	72	18	20	6	11	4	315
September	104	91	57	24	34	5	9	3	327
December	110	89	51	22	38	7	7	7	331
2006									
March	106	62	77	11	42	5	10	5	318
June	87	68	71	14	41	7	6	9	303
September(c)	109	75	73	17	23	6	9	10	322
December(c)	99	96	68	15	33	6	9	3	329
2007									
March(c)	92	57	96	17	21	5	np	np	302
June(c)	110	71	78	19	20	7	np	np	314
September(c)	107	69	60	28	15	9	np	np	300
December(c)	83	72	74	13	15	7	4	6	274

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (d)(e)

2001-02	4.82	5.10	5.61	4.83	4.88	6.00	11.23	3.02	5.14
2002-03	4.46	5.20	5.01	4.39	3.62	5.07	7.33	5.97	4.75
2003-04	5.13	4.49	5.25	3.23	3.40	6.66	10.50	5.55	4.81
2004-05	4.74	4.57	5.36	4.19	4.32	3.01	10.81	5.95	4.81
2005-06	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	4.85
2006-07(f)	4.55	4.41	5.75	3.47	3.39	3.63	8.32	4.69	4.59

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

(a) See paragraph 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Infant death estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(d) Per 1,000 live births.

(e) Calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births both on occurrence basis unless otherwise stated in this table.

(f) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births both on registration basis.

CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), Australia

<i>Period</i>	<i>NOM Arrivals(b)</i> persons	<i>NOM Departures(b)</i> persons	<i>Net Overseas Migration</i> persons
2006-07	387 427	209 810	177 617
2007	410 855	226 417	184 438
2006			
September	97 083	51 343	45 740
December	91 234	52 766	38 468
2007			
March	110 130	53 121	57 009
June	88 980	52 580	36 400
September	105 831	58 606	47 225
December	105 914	62 110	43 804

- (a) This time series commences at September 2006 and all estimates are preliminary. They are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2.
- (b) See Glossary.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Movements – Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Settlers(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
2002-03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	8 339 446
2003-04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	9 271 768
2004-05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	10 376 829
2005-06	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	10 731 566
2006-07	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	11 269 334
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	8 662 087
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	8 598 054
2003	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	8 465 137
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	9 906 417
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	10 666 010
2006	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	10 910 461
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	11 583 619
2001						
September	22 833	19 475	46 451	952 533	1 197 764	2 239 056
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	770 538	1 277 858	2 128 764
2002						
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	848 584	1 263 029	2 225 559
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	773 321	1 029 643	1 873 261
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	943 471	1 148 674	2 185 712
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	829 498	1 399 846	2 313 522
2003						
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	893 741	1 216 597	2 232 318
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	643 141	890 686	1 607 894
September	28 689	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	2 174 077
December	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	2 450 848
2004						
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	2 499 349
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	2 147 494
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	2 550 215
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	2 709 359
2005						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	2 835 574
June	30 577	19 917	34 099	1 053 877	1 143 210	2 281 680
September	32 607	24 191	57 348	1 309 761	1 348 629	2 772 536
December	33 207	33 749	37 906	1 132 884	1 538 474	2 776 219
2006						
March	33 339	24 761	87 941	1 253 850	1 431 240	2 831 132
June	32 440	21 197	38 728	1 093 606	1 165 708	2 351 679
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	2 790 703
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	2 936 947
2007						
March	35 761	26 795	100 987	1 349 782	1 497 075	3 010 400
June	36 287	22 169	50 413	1 213 766	1 208 649	2 531 284
September	34 211	24 766	79 825	1 462 382	1 358 881	2 960 065
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	3 081 869

(a) This table contains movement data. This movement data should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraph 23-27 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

(c) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of categories of the overseas departures.

(d) Stated intention on arrival.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a), Movements – Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2001-02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
2002-03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	8 227 540
2003-04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	9 282 787
2004-05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	10 298 017
2005-06	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	10 609 274
2006-07	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	11 056 367
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	8 402 626
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	9 870 885
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	10 539 792
2006	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	10 744 182
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	11 456 115
2001						
September	11 632	23 388	18 089	938 216	1 198 213	2 189 538
December	11 222	18 180	23 515	806 992	1 179 272	2 039 181
2002						
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	741 603	1 336 666	2 141 627
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	881 059	1 123 609	2 054 971
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	953 651	1 139 491	2 146 768
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	884 658	1 294 979	2 235 290
2003						
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	710 970	1 329 763	2 102 339
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	1 743 143
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	2 143 150
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	2 413 993
2004						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 576	1 408 773	2 372 336
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	2 353 308
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	2 476 120
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	2 669 121
2005						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	2 629 429
June	14 558	22 117	20 850	1 216 945	1 248 877	2 523 347
September	15 943	22 474	20 567	1 288 374	1 305 278	2 652 635
December	15 974	20 529	28 917	1 240 867	1 428 094	2 734 381
2006						
March	19 926	31 377	21 060	1 003 371	1 535 156	2 610 890
June	16 010	23 733	21 631	1 302 298	1 247 695	2 611 367
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	2 646 224
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	2 875 700
2007						
March	21 351	31 511	24 567	1 106 868	1 607 051	2 791 348
June	17 289	23 998	24 682	1 385 362	1 291 764	2 743 094
September	18 562	25 255	24 802	1 471 801	1 331 310	2 871 730
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	3 049 942

(a) This table contains movement data. This movement data should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraph 23-27 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

(c) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of categories of the overseas departures.

(d) Stated intention on departure.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2005-06 (c)(d)									
New South Wales	. .	21 133	32 849	5 303	6 306	2 232	2 548	9 903	80 359
Victoria	23 408	. .	16 899	7 027	6 827	3 572	2 365	2 384	62 497
Queensland	51 467	20 976	. .	6 164	7 205	3 627	5 705	3 595	98 757
South Australia	5 655	6 283	4 543	. .	2 515	796	2 370	743	22 906
Western Australia	8 725	7 623	6 970	3 043	. .	1 371	2 538	912	31 341
Tasmania	2 998	3 083	3 318	856	1 266	. .	329	311	12 167
Northern Territory	2 904	2 790	4 810	2 398	2 257	283	. .	442	15 890
Australian Capital Territory	10 697	2 421	2 726	822	932	362	587	. .	18 569
Total departures	105 935	64 328	72 150	25 617	27 408	12 249	16 443	18 311	342 753
Net gain/loss	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	. .
2006-07									
New South Wales	. .	20 769	33 466	5 361	6 643	2 463	2 635	9 723	81 060
Victoria	23 517	. .	16 934	7 223	7 443	3 487	2 154	2 533	63 291
Queensland	52 245	21 117	. .	6 541	8 389	3 719	5 466	3 655	101 132
South Australia	5 498	6 250	4 617	. .	2 683	813	2 505	656	23 022
Western Australia	9 439	8 773	7 783	3 458	. .	1 521	2 667	836	34 477
Tasmania	2 756	3 090	3 482	741	1 601	. .	346	295	12 311
Northern Territory	3 422	2 906	4 641	2 383	2 354	386	. .	460	16 552
Australian Capital Territory	11 516	2 580	3 199	878	954	374	551	. .	20 052
Total departures	108 393	65 485	74 122	26 585	30 067	12 763	16 324	18 158	351 897
Net gain/loss	-27 333	-2 194	27 010	-3 563	4 410	-452	228	1 894	. .
2006 (c)(d)									
New South Wales	. .	20 714	32 566	5 176	6 513	2 329	2 617	9 457	79 414
Victoria	23 343	. .	16 787	7 086	7 074	3 501	2 340	2 503	62 641
Queensland	50 692	20 369	. .	6 287	7 622	3 704	5 565	3 580	97 828
South Australia	5 689	6 190	4 508	. .	2 526	795	2 351	698	22 758
Western Australia	9 038	7 992	7 246	3 109	. .	1 480	2 655	895	32 492
Tasmania	2 941	3 030	3 257	784	1 388	. .	340	322	12 066
Northern Territory	3 083	2 869	4 744	2 218	2 253	366	. .	453	15 989
Australian Capital Territory	10 664	2 399	2 786	788	860	350	558	. .	18 415
Total departures	105 490	63 571	71 912	25 450	28 286	12 527	16 427	17 919	341 735
Net gain/loss	-26 076	-930	25 916	-2 692	4 206	-461	-438	496	. .
2007									
New South Wales	. .	21 131	34 853	5 318	6 738	2 408	2 767	10 348	83 563
Victoria	23 462	. .	17 098	7 063	8 111	3 474	2 130	2 604	63 942
Queensland	51 731	21 817	. .	6 509	8 828	3 505	5 303	3 697	101 390
South Australia	5 315	6 202	4 603	. .	2 748	726	2 414	746	22 754
Western Australia	9 714	9 236	8 151	3 496	. .	1 521	2 514	778	35 410
Tasmania	2 686	3 105	3 650	753	1 817	. .	342	258	12 611
Northern Territory	3 536	3 045	4 465	2 545	2 412	372	. .	474	16 849
Australian Capital Territory	11 147	2 495	2 923	898	961	311	520	. .	19 255
Total departures	107 591	67 031	75 743	26 582	31 615	12 317	15 990	18 905	355 774
Net gain/loss	-24 028	-3 089	25 647	-3 828	3 795	294	859	350	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated in this table. For further information, see paragraphs 17-19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Totals include Other Territories up to and including June quarter 2006.

(d) Estimates for interstate migration up to and including June quarter 2006 are final. For further information, see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
DECEMBER QUARTER 2006									
New South Wales	. .	5 750	9 021	1 463	1 944	707	742	2 537	22 164
Victoria	6 529	. .	4 643	2 093	1 978	950	651	739	17 583
Queensland	14 761	5 818	. .	1 816	2 293	1 075	1 641	999	28 403
South Australia	1 557	1 696	1 190	. .	789	184	692	172	6 280
Western Australia	2 527	2 344	2 105	854	. .	405	777	275	9 287
Tasmania	813	891	919	212	423	. .	98	92	3 448
Northern Territory	957	811	1 311	659	669	120	. .	147	4 674
Australian Capital Territory	3 112	759	941	283	259	113	183	. .	5 650
Total departures	30 256	18 069	20 130	7 380	8 355	3 554	4 784	4 961	97 489
Net gain/loss	-8 092	-486	8 273	-1 100	932	-106	-110	689	. .

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2007

New South Wales	. .	4 957	8 090	1 124	1 584	540	587	2 281	19 163
Victoria	5 569	. .	4 001	1 555	1 899	688	468	595	14 775
Queensland	11 742	4 946	. .	1 492	1 972	773	1 151	884	22 960
South Australia	1 131	1 365	1 061	. .	590	155	527	157	4 986
Western Australia	2 166	2 039	1 917	792	. .	365	541	153	7 973
Tasmania	665	641	804	186	472	. .	74	65	2 907
Northern Territory	787	666	963	599	605	84	. .	113	3 817
Australian Capital Territory	2 236	456	522	161	160	45	81	. .	3 661
Total departures	24 296	15 070	17 358	5 909	7 282	2 650	3 429	4 248	80 242
Net gain/loss	-5 133	-295	5 602	-923	691	257	388	-587	. .

DECEMBER QUARTER 2007

New South Wales	. .	5 793	9 585	1 432	1 865	662	880	2 830	23 047
Victoria	6 077	. .	4 608	1 885	2 341	978	625	752	17 266
Queensland	13 761	6 111	. .	1 726	2 588	933	1 537	950	27 606
South Australia	1 451	1 675	1 215	. .	763	158	586	221	6 069
Western Australia	2 641	2 580	2 233	831	. .	373	636	230	9 524
Tasmania	729	906	1 026	210	508	. .	96	61	3 536
Northern Territory	992	966	1 257	712	692	116	. .	154	4 889
Australian Capital Territory	2 808	661	747	267	252	80	161	. .	4 976
Total departures	28 459	18 692	20 671	7 063	9 009	3 300	4 521	5 198	96 913
Net gain/loss	-5 412	-1 426	6 935	-994	515	236	368	-222	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated in this table. For further information, see paragraphs 17-19 of the Explanatory Notes.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CAPITAL CITIES									
Sydney	1 520 431	1 541 711	1 563 846	1 587 324	1 610 762	1 633 759	1 656 741	1 679 583	1 702 591
Melbourne	1 323 051	1 347 471	1 371 199	1 393 563	1 416 049	1 437 534	1 459 048	1 480 572	1 502 120
Brisbane	643 633	661 911	679 515	696 307	713 259	729 423	745 763	762 251	779 063
Adelaide	456 856	462 174	467 585	472 913	478 237	482 703	487 130	491 625	496 092
Perth	545 000	556 316	568 223	580 775	593 420	605 543	617 735	630 030	642 472
Hobart	80 652	81 575	82 529	83 495	84 463	85 249	86 008	86 776	87 545
Darwin	38 007	38 531	39 206	40 061	40 914	41 742	42 594	43 449	44 332
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY									
New South Wales	971 393	986 651	1 002 009	1 017 244	1 032 282	1 045 648	1 059 002	1 072 408	1 085 904
Victoria	527 730	536 616	544 634	552 127	559 586	566 141	572 759	579 347	585 994
Queensland	779 325	802 597	825 257	847 432	869 814	890 875	912 127	933 588	955 316
South Australia	163 560	165 540	167 329	169 055	170 762	172 201	173 602	174 983	176 330
Western Australia	194 683	199 295	203 830	208 348	212 867	216 906	220 947	224 936	228 912
Tasmania	113 127	114 545	115 801	117 057	118 297	119 256	120 187	121 135	122 061
Northern Territory	25 319	25 394	25 585	25 946	26 312	26 662	26 999	27 319	27 648
TOTAL									
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044	2 679 407	2 715 743	2 751 991	2 788 495
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635	2 003 675	2 031 807	2 059 919	2 088 114
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073	1 620 298	1 657 890	1 695 839	1 734 379
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999	654 904	660 732	666 608	672 422
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287	822 449	838 682	854 966	871 384
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760	204 505	206 195	207 911	209 606
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226	68 404	69 593	70 768	71 980
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314	132 179	133 996	135 799	137 599
Australia(b)	7 505 674	7 645 366	7 783 687	7 920 842	8 058 248	8 186 752	8 315 589	8 444 779	8 574 973

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information, see paragraphs 31–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
PROJECTED POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS									
New South Wales	6 532 080	6 587 553	6 645 990	6 707 046	6 764 818	6 820 275	6 874 976	6 928 866	6 981 861
Victoria	4 799 352	4 856 510	4 908 019	4 953 371	4 996 527	5 038 308	5 079 396	5 119 757	5 159 366
Queensland	3 637 775	3 716 333	3 790 697	3 859 411	3 927 233	3 994 105	4 060 703	4 127 008	4 192 888
South Australia	1 492 431	1 499 011	1 504 766	1 509 985	1 514 695	1 519 023	1 523 084	1 526 914	1 530 482
Western Australia	1 892 850	1 918 050	1 944 341	1 971 611	1 998 019	2 023 892	2 049 552	2 075 001	2 100 209
Tasmania	465 779	467 348	468 321	469 155	469 860	470 356	470 751	471 050	471 249
Northern Territory	191 760	192 469	194 044	196 489	198 886	201 237	203 562	205 865	208 144
Australian Capital Territory	314 196	316 851	319 438	321 934	324 346	326 728	329 055	331 312	333 516
<i>Australia</i> (b)	19 328 698	19 556 613	19 778 108	19 991 499	20 196 883	20 396 436	20 593 600	20 788 312	20 980 264
PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS									
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044	2 679 407	2 715 743	2 751 991	2 788 495
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635	2 003 675	2 031 807	2 059 919	2 088 114
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073	1 620 298	1 657 890	1 695 839	1 734 379
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999	654 904	660 732	666 608	672 422
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287	822 449	838 682	854 966	871 384
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760	204 505	206 195	207 911	209 606
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226	68 404	69 593	70 768	71 980
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314	132 179	133 996	135 799	137 599
<i>Australia</i> (b)	7 505 674	7 645 366	7 783 687	7 920 842	8 058 248	8 186 752	8 315 589	8 444 779	8 574 973
PROJECTED AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE									
New South Wales	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.52	2.50
Victoria	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.47
Queensland	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.45	2.43	2.42
South Australia	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.28
Western Australia	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.43	2.41
Tasmania	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.25
Northern Territory	3.03	3.01	2.99	2.98	2.96	2.94	2.93	2.91	2.89
Australian Capital Territory	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.47	2.46	2.44	2.42
<i>Australia</i> (b)	2.58	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.45

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census, Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information, see paragraphs 31–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* held on 8 August 2006 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2006 Census to produce revised rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). The publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations, projected number of households and projected average household size. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jarvis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in Table 8.

3 Estimates for Australian External Territories will be updated annually as at 30 June unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

4 Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).

Method of estimation

5 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the component of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and the component of 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 Census net undercount and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

6 After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years.

Status of quarterly ERP data

7 The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final. The following table shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA—as at 24 June 2008

Reference Period	Census base	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	ERP STATUS
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased — based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Dec. 2007	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

8 Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2006, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates* (cat. no. 3114.0).

9 The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates depends in part on the timeliness and accuracy of estimates of births and deaths which are based on registrations. To be able to provide timely estimates the ABS produces preliminary estimates using births and deaths by quarter of registration as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. The major difficulty in this area stems from the fact that while the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. Lags or accumulations in births and deaths registrations can be caused by either:

- late notification of a birth or death event to a state or territory registry;
- delays arising from incomplete information supplied for a registration;
- procedural changes affecting the processing cycles in any of the state and territory registries; and
- resolution of issues that may arise within the ABS or registry processing systems.

10 Preliminary births and deaths estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

11 The number of birth and death registrations in all states and territories for the September quarter 2007 is higher than usual. Amendments to the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* which took effect from 1 July 2007 requires the registration of, or application for registration of, the birth of a child as a condition for applying for the Baby Bonus (for further information on the Baby Bonus refer to

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

<http://www.facsia.gov.au>). In addition to increases in the timeliness and completeness of birth registration applications, strategies have been implemented by some state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which have further improved on the timeliness of both birth and death registration processing.

12 The number of birth registrations in Queensland for December quarter 2007 is higher than usual due to changes in procedures for processing birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Birth registrations in Queensland were high in the March quarter 2007 due to the resolution of a processing lag by Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

13 Under reporting to the Australian Bureau of Statistics of birth registrations for the State of Victoria has recently been identified. Additional records from the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 2007 have been processed and included in estimates of births, natural increase, total population growth and estimated resident population for each quarter of 2007.

Net overseas migration

14 Conceptually net overseas migration (NOM) is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). For the method based on the 12/16 rule this 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

15 The ABS has developed improved methods for estimating NOM. This has been used in estimating Australia's official population since September quarter 2006. Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the improved methods are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for determining a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'. Estimates of NOM up to June quarter 2006, use the previous methods for estimating NOM (12/12 rule) unless specified as using the improved methodology for earlier periods. For further information on the new improved method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).

16 Prior to 1 July 2006, NOM estimation methods used a 12/12 rule to determine if a traveller contributed to ERP. This meant that in order for a person to contribute to NOM they must stay in or be absent from Australia for a continuous period of 12 out of 12 months. It compared data on actual travel movements over a 12 month period with data on individual travellers' duration of stay as recorded on their passenger cards. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) were required. For more detail see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0).

Net interstate migration

17 Interstate migration is a key determinant of the accuracy of state and territory population estimates. Data on interstate migration can not be directly estimated. Instead, post-censal estimates of interstate migration are modelled using administrative by-product data. Currently the data used by the ABS are information on interstate changes of address advised to Medicare Australia and to the Department of Defence in the case of the military. The Medicare-based model used for generating post-censal estimates of interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration continued

18 When Census data on interstate movement become available, part of the process of rebasing ERPs for states and territories is the re-derivation of interstate migration for the intercensal period. The overall approach is to minimise state intercensal error using data analysed from the Census questions concerning an individual's place of residence one-year ago, five-years ago and at Census night. When new Census data are available, interstate migration estimates for the intercensal period are replaced with estimates derived from Census data on place of usual residence five years ago. These estimates are then scaled so that they sum to zero at the Australian level. A similar process is carried out for the year prior to the Census, using Census data on place of usual residence one year ago. The difference between the original interstate migration estimates and the rebased estimates is apportioned across all quarters, movement categories, ages and sex categories in the intercensal period in order to minimise quarterly change.

19 Due to the non-compulsory and non-universal nature of the available (indirect) data sources, post-censal quarterly estimates of interstate migration have long been considered the weakest measure of a component of population change at the state and territory level. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration and the administrative data used, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and the *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001).

Defence force adjustment

20 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the working paper *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

21 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory annual data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0).

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

22 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 2001 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2009. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series assumes a change to the Indigenous population is a result of natural increase and, for states and territories, a result of interstate migration. The high series assumes an increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991–2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

23 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications (apart from people travelling as Australian or New Zealand (NZ) citizens). These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

24 In July 1998, DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or NZ citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and NZ citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

25 From July 2001, DIAC adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Further information on these changes is provided in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

Scope

26 Overseas arrivals and departures statistics relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia. Similarly, these statistics exclude unauthorised arrivals.

27 For more information see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

28 The ABS has improved the measure of net overseas migration by expanding the Australian residence criteria from 12/12 months rule to 12/16 months rule (*Information Paper: Improved Methods for estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat.no.3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat.no.3107.0.55.005)). This had implications for the measurement of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) due to the change in residence criteria mentioned above. A final measure of RTOs could only be obtained 21 months after Census night, when actual traveller behaviour, and each traveller's true residence status on Census night (according to 12/16 month rule) could be observed.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

29 Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50–100 years.

30 The ERP at June 2004 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

- Series A (high series) — assumes the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) will reach 1.9 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2050–51 (reaching 92.7 years for males and 95.1 years for females), NOM will reach 140,000 by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and high flows of interstate migration.
- Series B (medium series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.7 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will be held constant at 110,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium flows of interstate migration.
- Series C (low series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.5 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will reach 80,000 per year by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

31 For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

32 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (i.e. proportions) for people to belong to different living arrangement types from the Census of Population and Housing. Trends observed in propensities over the last four Censuses are then projected forward and applied to a projected total population see; Series II, *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0). From these projections of living arrangements, projected numbers of families and households are derived.

33 Data presented in tables 20 and 21 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households and average household size which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0).

34 During a recent investigation into the methodology used to create household estimates, it was found that the resulting series are too volatile and produce demographically implausible movements. Due to this, the ABS will continue to publish household projections instead of estimates. Investigations into an improved methodology to produce demographically plausible household estimates with less volatility are continuing.

CONFIDENTIALITY

35 The *Census and Statistics Act, 1905* provides the authority for the ABS to collect statistical information, and requires that statistical output shall not be published or disseminated in a manner that is likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. This requirement means that the ABS must take care and make assurances that any statistical information about individual respondents cannot be derived from published data.

36 Some techniques used to guard against identification or disclosure of confidential information in statistical tables are suppression of sensitive cells, and random adjustments to cells with very small values. To protect confidentiality within this publication, some cell values may have been suppressed and are not available for publication (np) but included in totals where applicable. In these cases data may not sum to totals due to the confidentialisation of individual cells.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ROUNDING

37 In this publication population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Rounded figures and unrounded figures should not be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Australian Demographic Trends* (cat. no. 3102.0)
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)
- *Census of Population and Housing — Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- *Census of Population and Housing — Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0)
- *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- *Household and Family Estimates, Australia, June 2001* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.001)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Families* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.003)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Households* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Persons by Living Arrangements* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.004)
- *Household Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3229.0)
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002)
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2007* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001)
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005)
- *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0)
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0) – for sub state population data at SLA or LGA geographic levels
- *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

39 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.

40 ABS products and publications are available free of charge from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Click on Statistics to gain access to the full range of ABS statistical and reference information.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE *continued*

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

GLOSSARY

12/12 month rule	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12 month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
12/16 month rule	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that does not have to be continuous, as opposed to the continuous approach used under a 12/12 month rule. Under a 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the estimated resident population.</p> <p>The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.</p>
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	<p>The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.</p>
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Balance of state or territory	The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its capital city SD (see Major Statistical Region in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
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.
Capital city	Refers to the capital city Statistical Divisions of state and territories as defined in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Category of movement	<p>Category of movement for overseas arrivals and departures is classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movements; ■ long-term movements (one year or more); and ■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Category of movement <i>continued</i>	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.
Census	The complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (eg Population, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" usually refers to the national Census of Population and Housing.
Collection District (CD)	The smallest geographic area defined in the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Death	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual 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.</p> <p>Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p>P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at time point $t+1$ B = the number of births occurring between t and $t+1$ D = the number of deaths occurring between t and $t+1$ NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and $t+1$.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and $t+1$, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
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, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census.</p>
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.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first

GLOSSARY *continued*

birthday.

Infant mortality rate (IMR)	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: then first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Intercensal error	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census.
Local Government Area (LGA)	LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) 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. 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.
Median age	For any distribution the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Migration adjustment	Under the previous NOM method the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net overseas migration (NOM) <i>continued</i>	<p>Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;■ the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). <p>When using the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period two years earlier.</p>
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of stay using the 12/16 rule.</p>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration this term is then based on a travellers' actual duration of absence using the 12/16 rule.</p>
Net permanent and long-term movement	<p>Under the previous NOM method, 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.</p>
Net undercount	<p>The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the PES conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.</p>
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	<p>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming and outgoing passenger cards. 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).</p>
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 Citizenship (DIAC). 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 DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
Post enumeration survey	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Post enumeration survey <i>continued</i>	are missed than counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Population projections	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p> <p>Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.</p>
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.
Short-term departures	Short-term departures comprise: <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.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection).

GLOSSARY *continued*

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence <i>continued</i>	In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
Statistical District (S Dist)	Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Division (SD)	Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Total fertility rate (TFR)	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 female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Under enumeration	See net undercount.

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