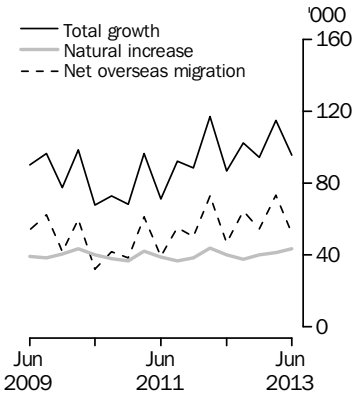
JUNE QUARTER 2013 3101.0

Australian Bureau of Statistics

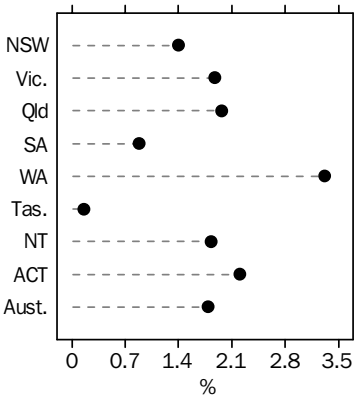
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 17 DEC 2013

Population growth
Quarterly



Population Growth Rate
Year ended June 2013



KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	*Population at end Jun qtr 2013* '000	*Change over previous year* '000	*Change over previous year* %
New South Wales	7 407.7	102.2	1.4
Victoria	5 737.6	106.0	1.9
Queensland	4 658.6	89.9	2.0
South Australia	1 670.8	14.6	0.9
Western Australia	2 517.2	81.0	3.3
Tasmania	513.0	0.8	0.2
Northern Territory	239.5	4.3	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	383.4	8.3	2.2
Australia(a)	**23 130.9**	**407.0**	**1.8**

(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 30 June 2013 was 23,130,900 people. This reflects an increase of 407,000 people since 30 June 2012 and 95,700 people since 31 March 2013.
- The preliminary estimates of natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2013 (162,700 people) was 2.4%, or 3,800 people, higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2012 (158,800 people).
- The preliminary estimates of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 30 June 2013 (244,400 people) was 8.6%, or 19,300 people, higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2012 (225,100 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.8% during the year ended 30 June 2013.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 40% and 60% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2013.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2013. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.3%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
September 2013	27 March 2014
December 2013	19 June 2014
March 2014	25 September 2014
June 2014	18 December 2014
March 2015	26 March 2015
December 2014	25 June 2015

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

NOM estimates up to and including March 2012 are now final. The revision to previously published NOM data for September quarter 2011 was due to a resupply of overseas arrivals and departures data from the Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

This release includes a feature article titled '*Population by Age and Sex, Australia, States and Territories*'.

REBUILD OF THE OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SYSTEM

The ABS undertook a rebuild of the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) system in 2013. The primary aim was to improve the quality of OAD data, given its importance as input to a broad range of statistical collections, including the Net Overseas Migration (NOM) collection and the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by country of birth collection. A revised time series of OAD data from July 2004 to December 2013, will be released in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures - Australia, January 2014* (cat. no. 3401.0), scheduled for release on 11 March 2014. Information about the upcoming changes for OAD will be regularly updated in the Notes Section of the same publication each month prior to release.

NOM IMPROVEMENTS 2013

In 2013, the ABS further improved the quality and supply of final and preliminary NOM statistics. These included improving the quality of input data used in estimating NOM due to a rebuild of the OAD system, which improved preliminary NOM estimation and preliminary ERP. The improvements to preliminary NOM have been introduced in this release. Previously published NOM data for June quarter 2012 to March quarter 2013 are revised. The change to the revision cycle for publishing final NOM from a six monthly to a quarterly revision cycle started with the release of the March 2013 issue of this publication on 26 September 2013. For further information see the feature article '*Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013*' and Information Paper with the same title (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002), released on 17 December 2013.

A feature article titled '*The Importance of Passenger Data for Australia's Official Statistics*' is also published in this release, highlighting the critical role this data plays in the determination of Australia's ERP.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

For information on recent and upcoming Demography releases, and innovative new ways of presenting data, see *Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming releases*.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Aust.	Australia
Diff btw	the difference between
DIBP	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
psns	persons
PES	Census of Population and Housing Post Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
ROADS	rebuild of the OAD system
RTO	resident temporarily overseas
SA	South Australia
SDR	standardised death rate
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System
UK	United Kingdom
UK, CIs & IOM	United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
USA	United States of America
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

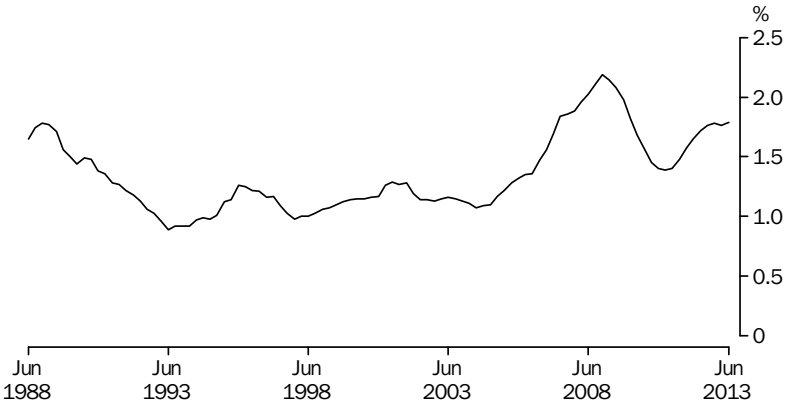
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2013

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2013 was 23,130,900 people. This reflects an increase of 407,000 people since 30 June 2012 and 95,700 people since 31 March 2013.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2013 was 1.8%. This continues the trend of an increasing rate from a recent low of 1.4% for the year ended June 2011.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



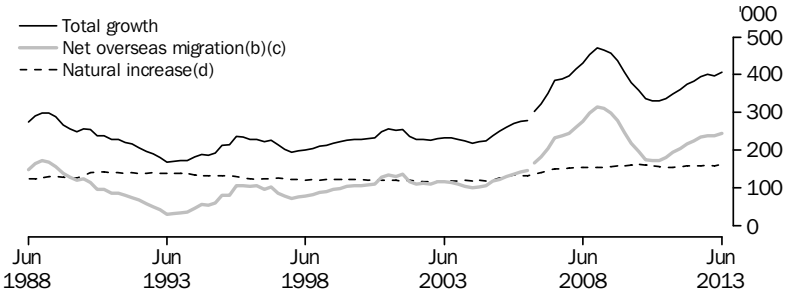
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

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 (NOM).

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 June 2013 was higher for net overseas migration (60%) than for natural increase (40%). The contribution of NOM to population growth for the year ending 30 June 2013 increased from 59% for the year ending 30 June 2012 whilst the contribution of natural increase to population growth decreased from 41% over the same period.

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.
(b) Estimates for June quarter 2012 onwards are preliminary
(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September quarter 2006 – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.
(d) Estimates for September quarter 2012 onwards are preliminary.

Natural Increase

Estimated Natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2013 was 162,700 people, an increase of 2.4%, or 3,800 people, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2012 (158,800 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2013 (311,400 births) was 1.8%, or 5,400 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2012 (306,000 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2013 (148,800 deaths) was 1.1%, or 1,600 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2012 (147,200 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 30 June 2013, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 244,400 people. This was 8.6% (19,300 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 June 2012 (225,100 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 6.2% (29,900 people) between the years ended 30 June 2012 (478,800 people) and 30 June 2013 (508,700 people).

NOM departures increased by 4.2% (10,600 people) between the years ended 30 June 2012 (253,700 people) and 30 June 2013 (264,300 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the June quarter 2013 (52,200 people) was 11.4% (5,400 people) higher than the estimate for the June quarter 2012 (46,800 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 30 June 2013 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,407,700;
- Victoria 5,737,600;
- Queensland 4,658,600;
- South Australia 1,670,800;
- Western Australia 2,517,200;
- Tasmania 513,000;
- Northern Territory 239,500; and
- Australian Capital Territory 383,400.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2013. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.3%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

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 30 June 2013, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 June 2013, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. A net interstate migration loss was the highest contributor to population change in Tasmania. Net interstate migration losses were also recorded in New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the year ended 30 June 2013 increased in all states and territories when compared to the previous year, except for Tasmania (which decreased by 4.2%). The largest percentage increase of registered births were recorded in Western Australia at 5.1% (an increase of 1,680 births). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (2.2%), New South Wales (2.0%), Victoria (1.9%), the Northern Territory (1.2%), Queensland (0.7%) and South Australia (0.4%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 June 2013 increased for all states and territories, except for the Australian Capital Territory (where it decreased 1.7%) and Victoria (decreased 1.4%), when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage increase was in Tasmania, where there was an increase of 190 deaths between the year ended 30 June 2013 and the previous year (4.4%). For more information, see table 14.

Natural Increase continued

DEATHS *continued*

Estimates of births and deaths are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of birth and death registrations (for more information see paragraphs 10–11 of the Explanatory Notes).

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded both positive and increased net overseas migration (NOM) when compared to the previous year ended 30 June 2012. New South Wales recorded the largest numerical increase of 10,800 people (19.0%) and Western Australia recorded the smallest numerical and percentage increase at 0.2% (100 people). The Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 27.1% (700 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 30 June 2012, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Northern Territory at 16.2% (1,000 people). South Australia recorded the smallest percentage increase of 2.2% (500 people). For more information, see table 16.

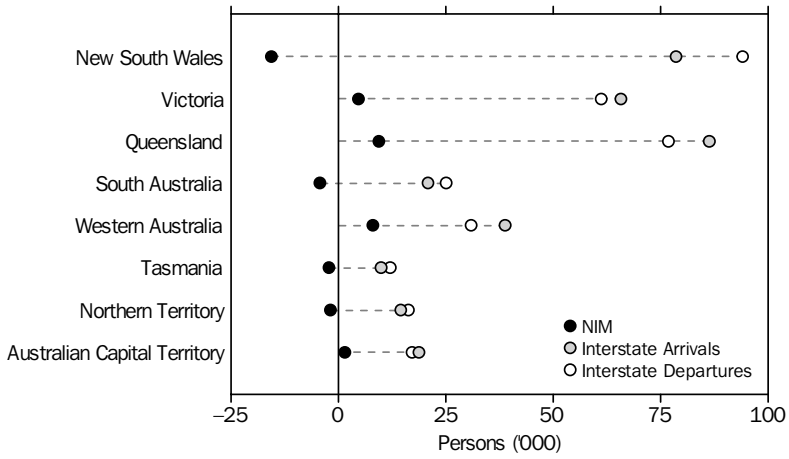
NOM DEPARTURES

When compared to the year ended 30 June 2012, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM departures. The largest percentage increase was recorded by Western Australia at 11.4% (3,400 people). Tasmania recorded the smallest percentage increase of 2.0% (50 people). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 June 2013 (9,500 people), followed by Western Australia (8,000 people). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Victoria (4,700 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (1,600 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (15,500 people), South Australia (4,200 people), Tasmania (2,200 people) and the Northern Territory (1,800 people). For more information, see table 19.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and Territories—Year ended June 2013



International Comparison

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2013, Australia's population growth rate of 1.8% was above that of the world at 1.2%. Australia is growing at a faster rate than most countries including the Philippines (1.7%), Malaysia (1.6%), India and Indonesia (both 1.2%), Canada, New Zealand and Viet Nam (all 1.0%), Hong Kong (SAR of China) and the United States of America (both 0.8%), South Africa (0.7%), China, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom (all 0.6%), Republic of Korea (0.5%), and Italy (0.2%). Greece experienced no growth (0.0%) and Japan experienced a decrease in population growth (-0.1%). Two countries that experienced faster growth than Australia were Singapore (2.0%) and Papua New Guinea (2.2%). According to figures from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Australia's population ranked 51st in 2013 (holding the same rank as in 2012) and is projected to rank 55th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.62 billion people compared with 1.39 billion in China.

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK — SUMMARY(a)

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK	
	2012(b)	*2013*(b)	*Growth Rate*	*2050*	*2013*	*2050*
Selected Countries	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
Australia	**23**	**23**	**1.8**	**38**	**51**	**55**
Canada	35	35	1.0	45	37	43
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 377	1 386	0.6	1 385	1	2
France	64	64	0.6	73	21	23
Greece	11	11	—	11	77	96
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7	0.8	8	102	111
India	1 237	1 252	1.2	1 620	2	1
Indonesia	247	250	1.2	321	4	5
Italy	61	61	0.2	60	23	31
Japan	127	127	–0.1	108	10	16
Republic of Korea	49	49	0.5	51	26	38
Malaysia	29	30	1.6	42	43	50
New Zealand	4	5	1.0	6	122	124
Papua New Guinea	7	7	2.2	13	99	89
Philippines	97	98	1.7	157	12	10
Singapore	5	5	2.0	7	115	116
South Africa	52	53	0.7	63	25	28
Sweden	10	10	0.6	12	89	91
United Kingdom	63	63	0.6	73	22	24
United States of America	318	320	0.8	401	3	4
Viet Nam	91	92	1.0	104	14	18
World	**7 080**	**7 162**	**1.2**	**9 551**	. .	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Selected countries include major OECD countries, the world's most populous countries, Australia's closest neighbours and trading partners.

(b) Selected country and world estimates for 2012, 2013 and 2050 are projected estimates from *United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.* (medium variant projections, 2010 base).

Source: Australian estimates, this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0); Australian projections, Series B in *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); selected country and world estimates and projections, *United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.* (medium variant projections).

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

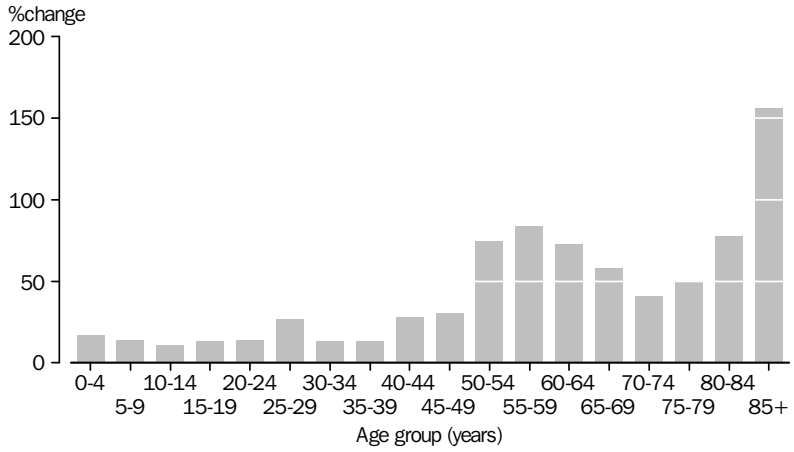
This article summarises features of the data presented in the spreadsheets and datacubes accompanying this release which present the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australian states and territories by single year of age and by sex, as at 30 June. The spreadsheets include median ages, mean ages and sex ratios. Estimates up to June 2011 are final and those for June 2012 and June 2013 are preliminary.

AGEING POPULATION

Australia's population, like that of most developed countries, is ageing as a result of sustained low fertility and increasing life expectancy. This has resulted in proportionally fewer children (under 15 years of age) in the population.

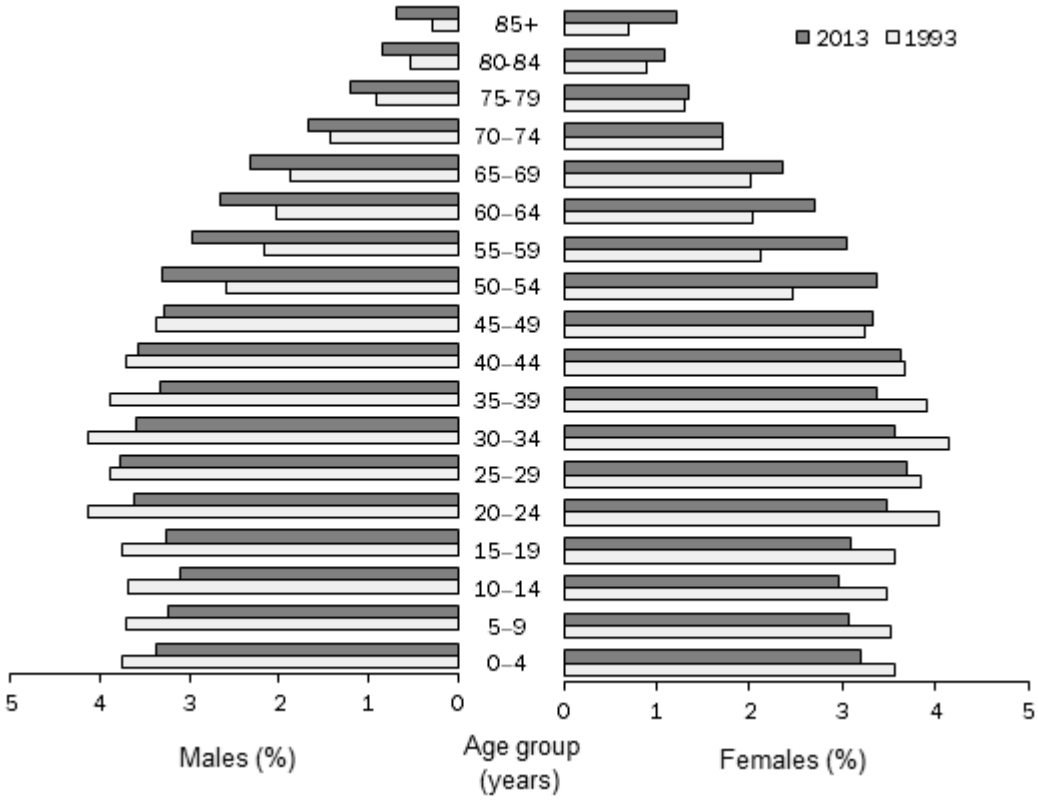
The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 4.3 years over the last two decades, from 33.0 years at 30 June 1993 to 37.3 years at 30 June 2013. Between 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 the median age remained steady at 37.3 years. Over the next several decades, population ageing is projected to have significant implications for Australia in many spheres, including health, labour force participation, housing and demand for skilled labour (*Australia to 2050: Future Challenges, January 2010 (Intergenerational Report 2010),* Department of the Treasury).

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1993 to 2013



Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 2013, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years has remained stable, increasing from 66.6% to 66.7% of the total population, and the proportion of people aged 65 years and over has increased from 11.6% to 14.4%. During the same period, the proportion of population aged 85 years and over has almost doubled from 1.0% of the population at 30 June 1993 to 1.9% of the total population at 30 June 2013. Conversely, the proportion aged under 15 years has decreased from 21.7% to 18.9%.

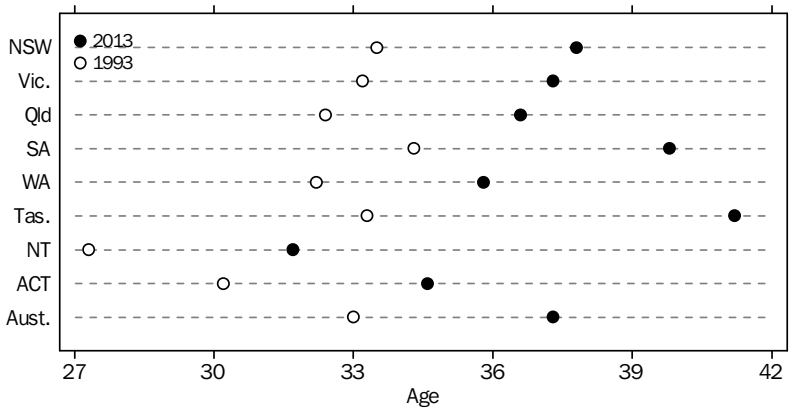
POPULATION STRUCTURE, Age and sex—Australia—1993 and 2013



STATES AND TERRITORIES

At 30 June 2013, Tasmania had the oldest median age of all the states and territories at 41.2 years. South Australia had the second oldest median age with a median age of 39.8 years, followed by New South Wales (37.8 years), Victoria (37.3 years), Queensland (36.6 years), Western Australia (35.8 years), the Australian Capital Territory (34.6 years) and the Northern Territory (31.7 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION(a)—At 30 June



(a) The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 7.9 years from 33.3 years in 1993 to 41.2 years in 2013. Interstate migration of younger adults from Tasmania to the Australian mainland has contributed to this accelerated ageing. For further information, see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

CHILDREN (UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE)

In the 20 years between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 2013, the proportion of children aged 0–14 years decreased from 21.7% to 18.9% of the total population.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2013, the number of children aged 0–14 years in the population increased by 71,600. This compared to an increase of 55,700 in the year to 30 June 2012. The number of children aged 0–4 years increased by 28,600, the number aged between 5–9 years increased by 36,100, and those aged between 10–14 years increased by 6,900.

In the year ended 30 June 2013, Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of children aged 0–14 years (3.1%). The Australian Capital Territory recorded positive growth of 2.8%, as did Victoria (1.9%), Queensland (1.7%), New South Wales (1.3%) and South Australia and the Northern Territory (both 0.7%). Tasmania recorded a decrease of 0.3%.

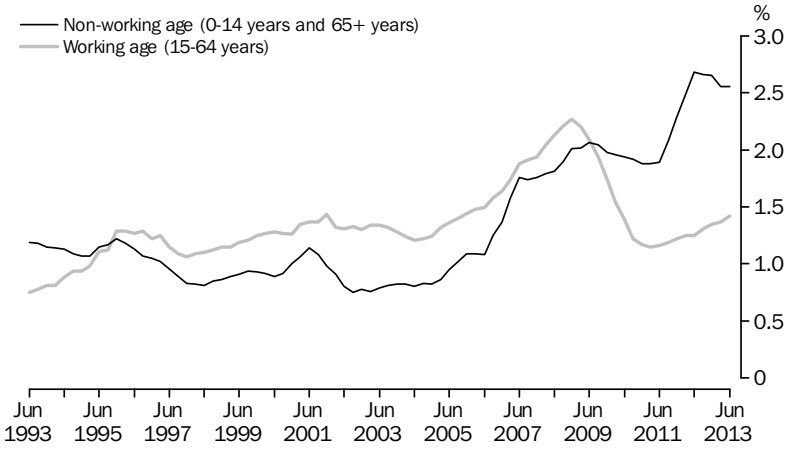
WORKING AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

At 30 June 1993, the proportion of the population aged between 15 and 64 years (traditionally referred to as the 'working age population') was 66.6%. This proportion increased to a high of 67.5% in 2009, before declining to 66.7% by 30 June 2013.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2013, the number of people in this group increased by 1.4% (or 215,400 persons). At the state and territory level, Western Australia experienced the fastest growth rate at 3.2%, followed by the Northern Territory (1.7%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.6%), Queensland (1.6%) and Victoria (1.5%), which were all higher than the national average (1.4%). New South Wales recorded a growth rate of 1.0%, South Australia 0.4% and Tasmania recorded a decrease in the proportion of 15–64 year olds of 0.5%.

There were 282,800 young people aged 15 who entered the working age population while 237,900 people turned 65 years and left the working age population in the year ended 30 June 2013.

WORKING AGE AND NON-WORKING AGE POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH RATE COMPARISON, Australia—At 30 June



Looking at growth in the working aged (aged 15-64 years) and non-working aged (aged 0-14 and 65 and over years) population over the last 20 years, the non-working aged population is growing faster at 2.5% compared with 1.4% for the working aged population, for year ended 30 June 2013. This faster growth in the non-working ages has

WORKING AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS) *continued*

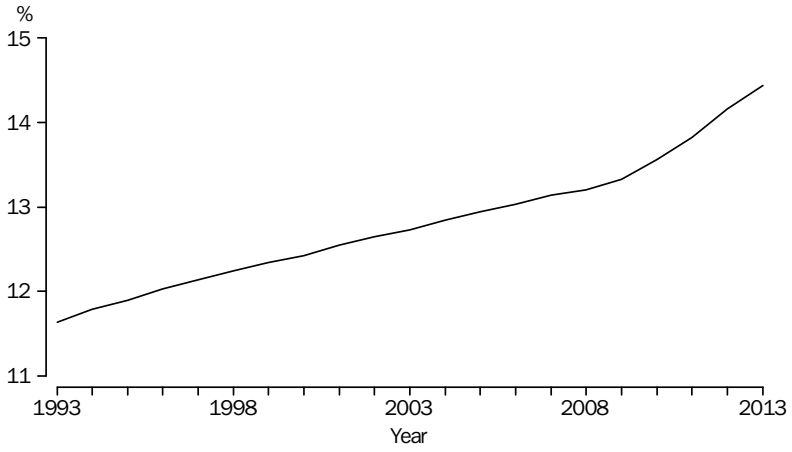
been recorded from year ended September 2009 onwards. The main contributor to the increased growth of the non-working aged population is growth in the 65 and over population.

OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 65 AND OVER)

In the 12 months to 30 June 2013, the number of people aged 65 years and over in Australia increased by 120,100 people, representing a 3.7% increase.

Over the 20 years between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 2013, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 11.6% to 14.4%. This is projected to increase more rapidly over the next decade, as further cohorts of baby boomers turn 65 (as there are currently only two years of baby boomers aged 65 years and over).

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



All states and territories experienced growth in their populations aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2013. The largest increase in this group was in the Northern Territory (7.6%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (5.1%), Western Australia (4.6%) and Queensland (4.3%).

PERSONS AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of persons aged 85 years and over increased by 156%, compared with a total population growth of 31% over the same period.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2013, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 19,300 people (4.6%) to reach 439,600. There were almost twice as many females (283,100) as males (156,500) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

In the year ended June 2013, the largest percentage increases of people aged 85 years and over occurred in the Northern Territory (12.1%), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (6.7%), Western Australia (5.3%), Victoria (5.0%), New South Wales (4.5%), Queensland (4.4%) South Australia (3.7%) and Tasmania (2.3%).

PERSONS AGED 100 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of centenarians increased by 271%, reflecting an increase in life expectancy for both males and females during the period.

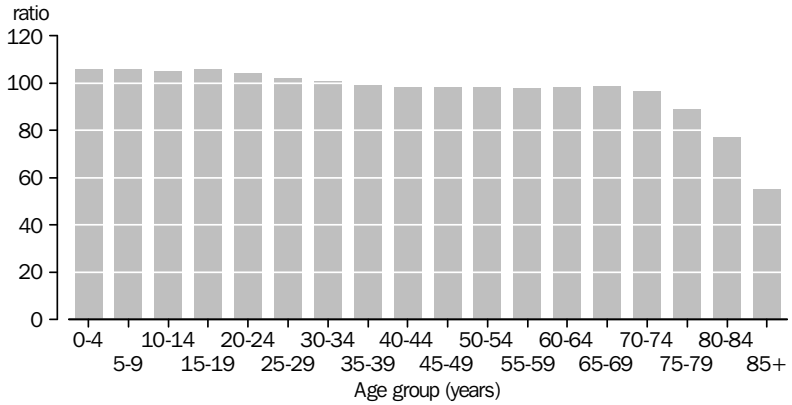
PERSONS AGED 100 YEARS AND OVER *continued*

In the 12 months to 30 June 2013, the number of people aged 100 years and over increased by 500 people (13.9%) to reach 3,800. There were almost four times as many females (2,900) as males (800) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

SEX RATIOS

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females in a population or sub population. The sex ratio at birth is approximately 106 males per 100 females. Higher male mortality rates at younger ages result in the ratio approaching 100 by the age of 33. Net Overseas Migration can influence the sex ratio, especially in the working ages where there has historically been a greater proportion of male migrants. Above age 65, the sex ratio reduces markedly due to the impact of higher male mortality on this population group.

SEX RATIO (a), Age groups—At 30 June 2013



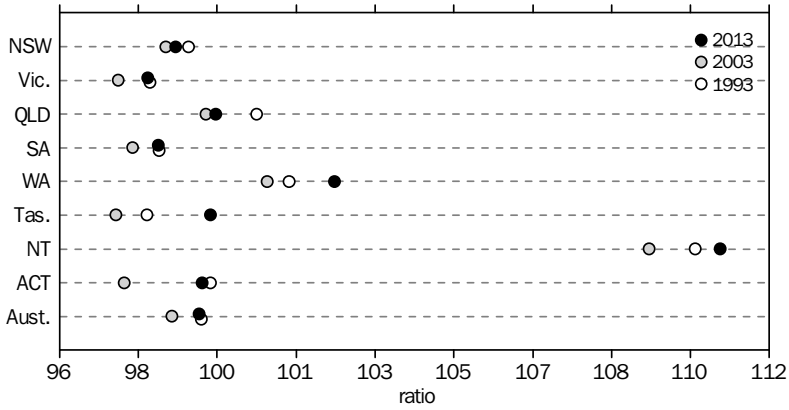
(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2013, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 99.2 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia at 30 June 2013 was estimated to be 106.1 males per 100 females. The excess of males at younger ages contrasts with the opposite situation in the older ages, and is attributed to female longevity.

At 30 June 2013, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had 110.9 and 102.2 males per 100 females respectively. All other states and territories had lower ratios of males to females, as follows: Queensland 99.5; Tasmania 99.4; the Australian Capital Territory 99.2; New South Wales 98.6; South Australia 98.2; and Victoria 98.0.

SEX RATIOS *continued*

SEX RATIO(a), States and territories—At 30 June



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries. It is related to both sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children, and increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In countries such as Japan, Italy, Greece, Sweden and Hong Kong (SAR of China), the number of people aged 65 years and over already exceeds the number of children aged 0–14 years. In Australia, based on the latest Series B population projections, the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to exceed the number of children aged 0–14 years around the year 2030. For more information, see Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

According to United Nations projections, all of the 20 countries selected for analysis in the table below are projected to experience an increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over. In all of the selected countries except for China (excl.SARs and Taiwan), Greece and Sweden, this increase in older population is accompanied by either a decrease or no change in the 0–14 year old population.

According to Australian Bureau of Statistics projection series B, the proportion of children 0-14 years in the Australian population is projected to decrease by 0.2 percentage points between 2010 and 2015, from 19.1% to 18.9%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decrease by 1.2 percentage points, from 67.4% to 66.2%. In contrast, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 1.3 percentage points, from 13.6% to 14.9%.

In 2010, the age structure of Australia's population was similar to that of New Zealand and the United States of America. Generally, the European countries and Japan had smaller proportions of children and higher proportions of older people than Australia. In contrast, other countries in Asia tended to have proportionally more children and far fewer older people, generally reflecting higher fertility rates and lower life expectancies than those experienced in Australia.

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON – AT 30 JUNE(a)(b)

	2010				2015				2010 – 2015	
Selected Countries	*Aged 0–14 years* %	*Aged 15–64 years* %	*Aged 65 years and over* %	*Median Age* years	*Aged 0–14 years* %	*Aged 15–64 years* %	*Aged 65 years and over* %	*Median Age* years	*Total fertility rate*(c) rate	*Life expectancy*(d) years
Australia	**19.1**	**67.4**	**13.6**	**37.0**	**18.9**	**66.2**	**14.9**	**37.3**	**1.9**	**82.1**
Canada	16.5	69.4	14.2	39.7	16.5	67.5	16.0	40.5	1.7	81.4
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	18.1	73.5	8.4	34.6	18.2	72.4	9.5	36.0	1.7	75.2
France	18.4	64.8	16.8	40.0	18.1	63.2	18.7	41.0	2.0	81.7
Greece	14.5	66.5	19.0	41.8	14.7	65.1	20.2	43.5	1.5	80.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.1	75.0	12.9	41.1	11.7	73.3	15.0	43.2	1.1	83.3
India	30.2	64.8	5.1	25.5	28.4	66.2	5.5	26.9	2.5	66.3
Indonesia	29.8	65.2	5.0	26.9	28.1	66.5	5.4	28.4	2.4	70.7
Italy	14.0	65.7	20.3	43.3	14.0	64.2	21.7	45.0	1.5	82.3
Japan	13.3	63.8	23.0	44.9	12.9	60.7	26.4	46.5	1.4	83.5
Republic of Korea	16.2	72.7	11.1	37.8	14.2	72.8	13.0	40.5	1.3	81.4
Malaysia	27.7	67.5	4.8	26.1	25.3	69.0	5.8	28.2	2.0	74.9
New Zealand	20.5	66.5	13.0	36.6	20.1	65.3	14.7	37.3	2.1	81.0
Papua New Guinea	39.1	58.2	2.8	20.4	37.2	59.8	3.0	21.2	3.8	62.3
Philippines	35.3	61.0	3.7	22.3	33.4	62.5	4.1	23.4	3.1	68.6
Singapore	17.3	73.6	9.0	37.3	15.3	73.5	11.2	38.7	1.3	82.2
South Africa	29.7	65.1	5.2	25.2	29.3	65.0	5.7	26.5	2.4	57.1
Sweden	16.5	65.3	18.2	40.7	17.3	62.7	20.0	41.2	1.9	81.7
United Kingdom	17.6	65.9	16.6	39.8	17.6	64.3	18.1	40.5	1.9	80.4
United States of America	19.8	67.1	13.1	37.1	19.4	65.9	14.7	37.7	2.0	78.9
Viet Nam	23.5	70.0	6.5	28.5	22.4	70.8	6.8	30.7	1.8	75.9
World	**26.6**	**65.7**	**7.7**	**28.5**	**26.0**	**65.8**	**8.2**	**29.6**	**2.5**	**70.0**

(a) Selected countries included major OECD countries, the world's most populous countries, Australia's closest neighbours and trading partners.

(b) International data are United Nations medium variant projections. Australian data are ABS medium series (Series B) projections.

(c) Births per woman. International data are United Nations are medium variant projections for the period 2010–2015.

(d) Life expectancy at birth. United nations are medium variant projections for the period 2010–2015, for males and females combined.

Source: All international figures have been sourced from *UN World Population Prospects, 2012 Revision.* Australian 2010 estimates are from ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), fertility rates from *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0), life expectancy figures from *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0) and Australian 2015 population projections are from *Population Projections, Australia 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION ESTIMATION, DEC 2013

INTRODUCTION

This feature article is a copy of the *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002) released on 17 December 2013. The improvements made to net overseas migration noted in this article are now incorporated within the data available within this publication. Any updates that may occur will be made to the information article, which should be used as the ongoing reference for changes to the estimation of net overseas migration.

Each year, there are more than 30 million overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) crossing Australia's borders, but only about 1% of these movements end up part of net overseas migration (NOM) estimates. Given the historical variability of NOM and that it currently accounts for well over half of Australia's population growth, accuracy in its measurement is critically important in determining accurate quarterly estimates of the resident population (ERP) for Australia and each of the States and Territories.

In 2007, to better measure the changes in traveller behaviour and more accurately capture and measure temporary migration, the ABS introduced improved methods for calculating NOM. This was referred to as the '12/16 month rule' method. The first model that was implemented for the new' 12/16 month rule' produced relatively large revisions between preliminary and final NOM estimates. Therefore, in 2010, the ABS introduced improvements based on a one year ago model. In addition, there was a change from an annual revision cycle for publishing final NOM, to a six monthly revision cycle. For further information see the *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001)

The 2010 changes to the preliminary methodology contributed to a significant improvement in the estimation of preliminary NOM. The main changes included utilising the benefits of processing an additional quarter of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) input data; shifting from a two year ago model to a one year ago model; and reducing the pool of travellers using the model.

Over time, these improvements have consistently performed better than the previous 'two year ago' model. For 2006-07 there was a 55% improvement in preliminary NOM from the two year ago model to the one year ago model, for 2007-08 a 49% improvement, 2008-09 (94%), 2009-10 (71%) and 2010-11 (84%).

Despite the improvements made in 2010, the ABS continued to explore avenues to further improve the measurement of NOM. In 2013, the ABS made improvements to the quality of the input data used. This in turn improved the quality of NOM statistics and decreased the disparity between the preliminary and final estimates of NOM.

The purpose of this information article is to provide an overview of additional changes undertaken in 2013 to further improve the quality and supply of final and preliminary NOM statistics (i.e. NOM improvements 2013). These include:

- improving the quality of input data used in estimating NOM due to a rebuild of the OAD system;
- improvements made to preliminary NOM estimation thereby improving quarterly preliminary ERP;

INTRODUCTION *continued*

- improvements to the quality of various characteristics available from the final NOM data collection, in particular country of birth data; and
- a change to the revision cycle for publishing final NOM from a six monthly to a quarterly revision cycle.

The article will conclude with a discussion of the potential for further improvements.

Estimates of both ERP and NOM for Australia and each of the States and Territories are published quarterly in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). The improvements outlined for preliminary NOM in this article will be introduced from the June 2013 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), due for release on 17 December 2013. Changes made to final NOM, from September quarter 2006 onwards, were released in the December 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) on 20 June 2013.

BACKGROUND

Conceptually, the term NOM is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. With the introduction of the '12/16 month rule' method for estimating NOM, 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, or away, from Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure. The 'duration of stay' is a key component in the successful measurement of NOM.

To estimate preliminary NOM, before these 16 months become available, the ABS has a propensity model that uses migration adjustments derived from final NOM one year earlier. The migration adjustments are applied to travellers with similar characteristics and are grouped according to the following variables:

- **initial category of travel** - this is directly linked to an individuals initial duration of stay whereby long-term is based on a duration of stay being one year or more and short-term being less than one year - for more detail refer to the Glossary;
- **age**;
- **country of citizenship**; and
- **State or Territory of usual/intended residence**.

The overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) data is the main input data used in the estimation of NOM. Prior to a rebuild of the OAD system by the ABS, as noted later in this article, the old processing system automatically set any missing duration of stay to a short-term movement. It therefore had a deflationary impact on the long-term categories of travel. This directly impacted on the quality of the initial category of travel, which is used within the propensity model for preliminary NOM estimation as noted in the first dot point above.

SOURCE OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION DATA

The ABS statistics on overseas migration are calculated using administrative data collected and compiled by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP). At present, the main source of data on overseas migration is incoming and outgoing passenger cards, matched with data from passports and visa permits. Information from these three data sources are collected, compiled and matched together by DIBP and stored with movement records on their Travel and Immigration

BACKGROUND continued

SOURCE OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION DATA *continued*

Processing System (TRIPS). Each month these matched OAD records are supplied to the ABS and then processed within the OAD system.

Quarterly NOM estimates are sourced from this processed monthly OAD matched data and then combined with monthly extracts of unmatched OAD records. Unmatched OAD records are those where an inward/outward movement has been recorded by DIBP within the TRIPS system, but the data has not been able to be matched with either an equivalent passenger card, passport or visa permit.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF INPUT DATA USED IN ESTIMATING NOM — (NOM IMPROVEMENTS 2013)

REBUILD OF THE OAD SYSTEM

In 2013, the ABS completed a rebuild of the OAD system (ROADS). The primary aim of this project was to improve the quality of OAD data, given its importance as the main data used to estimate NOM. The new system was thoroughly tested by processing over ten years of data. This time frame allowed for the complete re-processing of the NOM time series to incorporate the improvements and a thorough assessment of any changes to NOM estimation. It also allowed for new final NOM estimates for the 2006-2011 period to be produced and incorporated into the final rebasing of Australia's population estimates which was released in *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2012* (cat. no. 3101.0) on 20 June 2013. In addition, from 2006 onwards the ERP by country of birth series will also be updated with this improved data, which will become available with the release of *Migration Australia, 2011-12 and 2012-13* (cat. no. 3412.0) on 18 December 2013.

Detailed information on the changes and improvements made with the complete rebuild of the OAD system (ROADS), and the new OAD data time series from July 2004, will be made available with the release of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January 2014* (cat. no. 3401.0) scheduled for 11 March 2014.

IMPROVED IMPUTATIONS

Through the process of the rebuild, all derivations, logical edits and imputations have been re-designed based on the best information, practices and methodology available at the time. All imputations within the rebuilt OAD system use a hot deck imputation method. For hot deck imputations, if a record has missing responses (called a recipient), then it receives those of another record (called a donor) which has a full set of responses before the imputation process began. The recipient record keeps all of its original responses and only has the missing responses imputed, thereby keeping as much of the collected information for that record as possible.

The idea behind this imputation is to use a set of characteristics that make the donor and recipient records as similar as possible. The characteristics used within the rebuilt OAD system vary between the different imputations. A combination of different characteristics were tested for each of the imputations to ascertain which would give better results. The characteristics used include age, country of citizenship, country of stay, direction of traveller, initial category of travel, passenger card box type, reason for journey and sampled or non-sampled data.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF INPUT DATA USED IN ESTIMATING NOM — (NOM IMPROVEMENTS 2013) continued

IMPROVED IMPUTATIONS *continued*

There are a number of imputations undertaken that specifically improve the quality of variables that flow through to the data used in NOM processing. They include country of stay, duration of stay, initial category of travel, passenger card box type, reason for journey and a specific one for the country of birth of New Zealand citizens (the latter of which is summarised in Appendix 1). Improving the initial category of travel imputation, in particular, has provided specific changes to the input data used within the NOM propensity model, which in turn has improved preliminary NOM estimation.

RESULTS OF IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATION

The rebuild of the OAD system has improved the quality of matched OAD data. This OAD data is the main data used in the estimation of NOM. The improvements in this input data have therefore also provided improvements in the preliminary NOM estimates.

As shown in the table below, the previous OAD input data produced a difference between preliminary and final NOM of 24,935 persons in 2006-07. When the new OAD input was used, the difference was 21,118, an improvement of 15%. For the 23 quarters tested, only 4 quarters (June 2009, June 2010, December 2010 and March 2012) did not show an improvement to preliminary NOM. At the annual level, 2010-11 was the only year that did not show an improvement to preliminary NOM. Although there are fluctuations from quarter to quarter and for each of the States and Territories (see Graph 1), there is a consistent improvement over time.

TABLE 1, Comparing versions of preliminary NOM 'old input data'(a)—& 'new input data'(b): **Australia**—2006 to 2012

	Preliminary NOM (old data)	*Preliminary NOM (new data)*	*Final NOM (old data)*	*Final NOM (new data)*	*Diff btw Preliminary NOM (old data) & Final*		*Diff btw Preliminary NOM (new data) & Final*		*Improvements made using Preliminary NOM (new data)*	
Ref Year	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2006–07	207 889	211 678	232 824	232 796	24 935	10.7	21 118	9.1	3 817	15.3
2007–08	244 806	249 089	277 332	277 338	32 526	11.7	28 249	10.2	4 277	13.1
2008–09	298 924	299 922	299 864	299 866	940	0.3	–56	—	884	94.0
2009–10	215 576	212 316	196 056	196 058	–19 520	–10.0	–16 258	–8.3	3 262	16.7
2010–11	170 279	169 182	180 358	180 372	10 079	5.6	11 190	6.2	–1 111	–11.0
2011–12(c)	161 686	162 348	178 238	178 234	16 552	9.3	15 886	8.9	666	4.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The major input for calculating NOM is matched Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data. Old input data refers to the matched OAD data used for estimating NOM prior to the rebuild of the OAD system (ROADS).

(b) New input data refers to the matched OAD data used for estimating NOM from the rebuilt OAD system (ROADS).

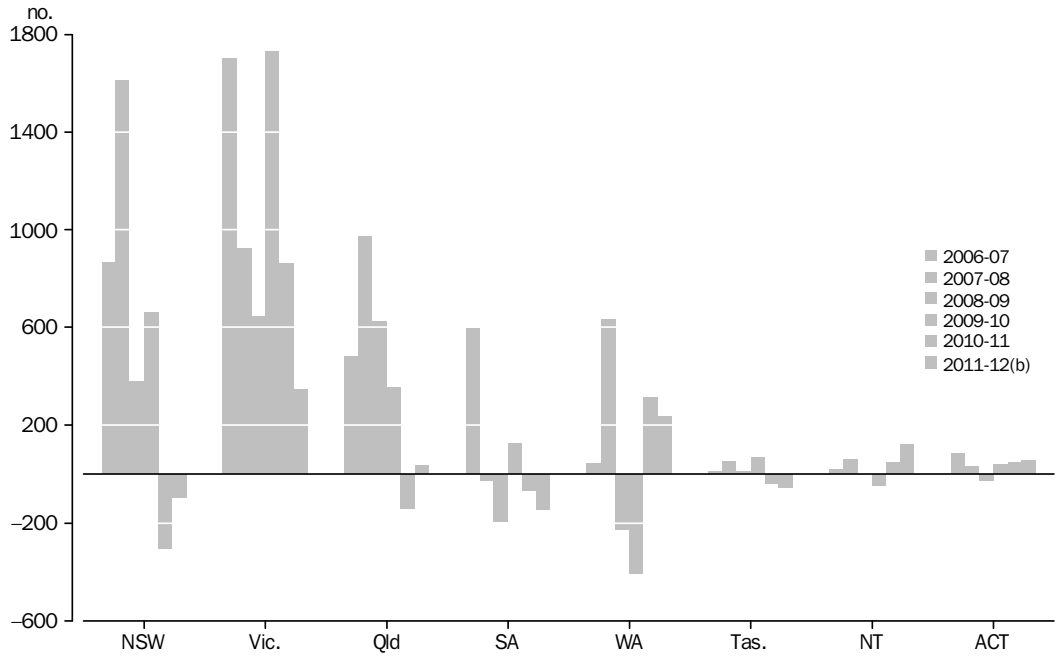
(c) Only based on first 3 quarters. June quarter for 2012 is not yet available.

Analysis of the changes resulting from using new OAD data for processing preliminary NOM, compared with using the old OAD data, show a reasonably consistent improvement for each of the States and Territories over time. Any positive number reflects an improvement on the previous preliminary NOM estimate, whereas a negative number indicates the reverse (Graph 1). Therefore, for Victoria there is an improvement each year in preliminary NOM from using the new OAD input data. For Queensland, the Northern Territory and the ACT there was an improvement in 5 of the 6 years tested. For NSW, Western Australia and Tasmania there was improvement in 4 of the 6 years tested.

RESULTS OF IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATION continued

Although there were fluctuations for South Australia from year to year there was still a net improvement over the whole time period.

GRAPH 1 - ANNUAL CHANGES TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES—BY STATE, based on a comparison between using old & new OAD input data (a)



(a) A positive number is an improvement on the old preliminary NOM estimate and a negative number is not.
(b) Only based on first 3 quarters. June quarter for 2012 is not yet available.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE FROM FINAL NOM DATA

As mentioned earlier, there are a number of imputations undertaken that improve the quality of variables which flow through to the input data for NOM processing. Not only has this improved the data used for estimating NOM, but also the analytical dataset called the Travellers' Characteristics Database. Therefore, there are improvements to the quality of the following variables: country of birth, country of stay, initial category of travel and reason for journey.

A special imputation in the rebuilt OAD system to improve the quality of country of birth of New Zealand citizens, has flowed through to NOM data and thereby the Travellers' Characteristics Database as well as the ERP by country of birth series from 2006 onwards. The table below shows changes to NOM for the top 10 countries of birth for New Zealand citizens over the intercensal period 2006 to 2011. It compares the previous NOM (which uses old OAD input data) with the improved NOM (which uses new OAD input data). It clearly shows the old method had been imputing the New Zealand born too high at 91.9% of all New Zealand citizens who had contributed to NOM during this period. For information on the new imputation for country of birth of New Zealand citizens see Appendix 1.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF CHARACTERISTICS AVAILABLE FROM FINAL NOM DATA continued

TABLE 2, Comparing versions of final NOM for NZ citizens by country of birth—Australia—Intercensal period 2006 to 2011

RANKING (new NOM)	*Country of Birth of NZ citizens*	*Final NOM (old input data)*(a)		*Final NOM (new input data)*(b)		*Difference btw old & new NOM data*
		no.	%	no.	%	no.
1	New Zealand	142 124	91.9	117 860	76.3	–24 264
2	Samoa	1 047	0.7	4 938	3.2	3 891
3	UK, CI & IOM(c)	1 231	0.8	4 648	3.0	3 417
4	India	913	0.6	3 614	2.3	2 701
5	South Africa	1 243	0.8	3 403	2.2	2 160
6	China	821	0.5	1 913	1.2	1 092
7	Philippines	639	0.4	1 767	1.1	1 128
8	Fiji	619	0.4	1 705	1.1	1 086
9	Cook Islands	488	0.3	1 508	1.0	1 020
10	Zimbabwe	161	0.1	1 001	0.6	840
Sub-total	All non NZ born	12 465	8.1	36 512	23.7	24 047
Total	NZ citizens(d)	154 589	100.0	154 372	100.0	–217

(a) Old input data refers to the matched OAD data used for estimating NOM prior to the rebuild of the OAD system (ROADS).
(b) New input data refers to the matched OAD data used for estimating NOM from the new rebuilt OAD system (ROADS).
(c) United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
(d) Total of all NZ Citizens contributing to NOM for the intercensal period 2006 to 2011.

An additional comparison between NOM estimates and Census data also highlights the improvements made to the country of birth data. For more information see Appendix 2: Comparison of recent migrants in NOM and Census data.

CHANGES TO REVISION TIMETABLES FOR NOM

The quarterly variability always experienced in Australia's population growth is predominately driven by changes in NOM. To help reduce the impact of possible large revisions to population estimates from only revising NOM estimates once every six months, as was the previous practice, the ABS has changed to a quarterly revision cycle. Consultation undertaken with major stakeholders prior to changing the revision cycle showed there was general support for this change.

The first quarterly revision cycle for publishing final NOM started with the March 2013 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), released on 26 September 2013.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The NOM improvements 2013, outlined in this feature article provide an update of some of the major work recently undertaken by the ABS to improve the estimation and quality of statistics on NOM.

Additional investigations are planned, which will likely result in further improvements. For example, extensive work has already been undertaken by the ABS to examine the groupings of travellers that are used by the propensity model for estimating preliminary NOM. With the improvements to the input OAD data used to estimate NOM, as noted in this article, and the longer time series of final NOM estimates that is now available, the ABS will revisit the propensity model and re-examine the cross-classifications used.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS continued

Currently, groupings are made by the following variables: initial category of travel, age, country of citizenship and state or territory of usual/intended residence. The effectiveness of other variables such as direction of travel, country of birth, port code and visa class will be examined and other areas of research such as the use of time series analysis may be undertaken. However, their use for improving preliminary NOM estimation will depend on the feasibility of being able to implement them.

The ABS will continue to collaborate with DIBP on projects to identify and improve the quality of the administrative data within the Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ABS data referred to throughout this article is sourced exclusively from data provided by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) each month. Their continued cooperation and support is highly valued and appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics available on overseas arrivals and departures, net overseas migration and the country of birth of Australian residents published by the ABS would not be available. All data received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence, as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905.**

APPENDICES

Two appendices titled 'Specific Imputation for Country of Birth of New Zealand Citizens' and 'Comparison of recent migrants in NOM and Census data' are available in the *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002) released on 17 December 2013.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PASSENGER DATA FOR AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

Australia has had a very rich and comprehensive set of passenger data underpinning its official statistics for almost 40 years, with every person arriving in or departing from Australia providing important statistical information when they complete their incoming and outgoing passenger cards. This information has become one of the most important data sources for understanding the movement of people in and out of Australia, with migration continuing to be the most significant determinant of the extent of change in the size and composition of our population.

This information from passenger cards is complemented by some supplementary information from visa applications and passports in the Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS), which is maintained by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) as the source for monthly ABS statistics on overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) and quarterly net overseas migration (NOM).

High quality passenger movement data is essential for:

- Australia's official population estimates, through quality estimates of NOM;
- the Australian Migration Planning Framework;
- key national economic and tourism indicators;
- forecasting NOM into the future;
- International Trade & Balance of Payments statistics;
- compiling the International Accounts and the Tourism Satellite Account;
- estimating National Income and Consumption; and
- creating benchmarks for the International Visitors Survey.

THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE FOR AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES

Each year there are more than 30 million overseas arrivals and departures crossing Australia's borders, but only about 1% of these movements end up part of NOM estimates. Given the historical variability of NOM and its current contribution of around 60% of Australia's population growth, accuracy in its measurement is critically important in determining accurate quarterly estimates of the resident population (ERP) for Australia and each of the states and territories. Currently, passenger card data is the only available source with the necessary coverage of all travellers to accurately estimate the change in state and territory populations resulting from NOM.

Estimates of the populations of the states and territories are used for a number of critically important public purposes including:

- determining the number of seats for each state and territory in the House of Representatives;
- the allocation of GST and other funds to the states and territories, and
- for key public planning.

These public uses of population estimates are so important the ABS is actually required to produce robust estimates by a range of Commonwealth legislation, including the *Census and Statistics Act 1905, Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, Federal Financial Relations Act 2009* and *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.*

THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE FOR AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*

The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* includes a particular requirement for the Australian Statistician to compile and publish population estimates for each State on a quarterly basis. This requirement was included in the Act following a High Court decision in the Electoral Case (Attorney-General Cth; Ex rel. McKinley v The Commonwealth (1975) 135 CLR1). The High Court noted that "it necessarily follows that the States' respective populations be reliably determined". As a result, any decision which might impact on this reliability would need to take into account whether the change afforded grounds for the High Court to hold that the number of each State's members in the House of Representatives is not in proportion to its population, as required by the Constitution. In this regard it should be noted that an addition of just 656 people in the ACT's population would have given it three rather than two seats at the February 1997 electoral re-distribution.

It is therefore essential that the ABS is able to continue to use quality passenger data to effectively estimate the quarterly net overseas migration for each state and territory.

The future of passenger data

The passenger card was introduced in 1965 and has been an effective record of a person's entry into and departure from Australia for almost 50 years. Although some passenger data is also now collected via a number of administrative processes, the data collected from passengers on the cards is still essential. In the future it is expected that passenger data will be captured in an electronic format, as an ongoing source of quality information about all movements into and out of Australia.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)				POPULATION		
Period	*Births*(b) '000	*Deaths*(b) '000	*Natural Increase*(b) '000	*Net Overseas Migration*(c) '000	*Estimated Resident Population*(d) '000	*Growth on previous year*(e) '000	*Growth on previous year*(e) %
2007–08	295.2	140.7	154.4	277.3	21 249.2	421.6	2.02
2008–09	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
2009–10	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
2010–11	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
2011–12	306.0	147.2	158.8	225.1	22 723.9	383.9	1.72
2012–13	311.4	148.8	162.7	244.4	23 130.9	407.0	1.79
2007	293.1	139.8	153.3	244.0	21 016.1	388.6	1.88
2008	298.3	142.5	155.8	315.7	21 475.6	459.5	2.19
2009	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
2010	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
2011	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
2012	309.6	147.8	161.8	238.4	22 920.5	400.2	1.78
2011							
June	76.3	37.4	39.0	39.2	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
September	76.2	39.6	36.6	55.4	22 432.0	327.6	1.48
December	74.2	36.1	38.2	50.1	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
2012							
March	78.1	34.1	44.1	72.8	22 637.1	368.4	1.65
June	77.5	37.5	40.0	46.8	22 723.9	383.9	1.72
September	80.7	43.1	37.5	64.6	22 826.0	394.0	1.76
December	73.3	33.1	40.2	54.2	22 920.5	400.2	1.78
2013							
March	77.2	35.9	41.4	73.4	23 035.2	398.1	1.76
June	80.2	36.7	43.5	52.2	23 130.9	407.0	1.79

(a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Estimates of births, deaths and natural increase prior to September 2011 are final. From September 2011 to June 2012 they are revised, and from September 2012 they are preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. They are revised for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012. Later quarters are preliminary.

(d) ERP to June 2011 has a status of final. ERP from September 2011 to March 2012 is revised, thereafter ERP is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.

(e) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2011 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

2 POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NATURAL INCREASE(b)				
2007–08	49 636	35 318	35 558	7 333	18 156	2 595	2 850	2 963	**154 432**
2008–09	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	**156 343**
2009–10	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	**162 566**
2010–11	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	**155 714**
2011–12	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	**158 822**
2012–13	49 895	40 745	35 298	7 143	21 185	1 610	3 033	3 711	**162 656**
2007	50 199	35 395	34 528	7 337	17 492	2 453	2 870	3 035	**153 327**
2008	50 655	35 212	36 033	7 179	18 165	2 629	2 819	3 081	**155 794**
2009	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	**159 237**
2010	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	**157 978**
2011	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	**156 050**
2012	48 603	40 922	36 214	6 951	20 598	1 657	3 117	3 685	**161 782**
2011									
June	12 172	8 548	9 181	1 836	5 057	502	828	855	**38 985**
September	11 063	9 107	7 918	1 753	4 659	563	722	841	**36 633**
December	11 684	9 627	8 353	1 829	4 581	564	614	902	**38 163**
2012									
March	13 729	10 401	10 084	2 094	5 470	508	800	983	**44 073**
June	11 945	9 715	9 078	1 818	5 260	431	858	838	**39 953**
September	10 587	10 007	8 437	1 465	4 933	404	749	948	**37 542**
December	12 342	10 799	8 615	1 574	4 935	314	710	916	**40 214**
2013									
March	11 637	10 113	9 615	2 296	5 814	435	735	702	**41 353**
June	15 329	9 826	8 631	1 808	5 503	457	839	1 145	**43 547**
					NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(c)				
2007–08	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	**277 338**
2008–09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	**299 866**
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	**196 058**
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	**180 372**
2011–12	56 958	53 697	44 688	11 523	51 715	1 193	2 412	2 873	**225 058**
2012–13	67 784	60 632	45 104	11 622	51 809	1 385	3 065	2 968	**244 371**
2007	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	**244 030**
2008	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	**315 687**
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	**246 900**
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	**172 038**
2011	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	**205 679**
2012	61 374	56 894	47 715	11 513	53 844	1 309	2 806	2 915	**238 370**
2011									
June	9 121	9 482	8 934	2 047	8 708	73	555	311	**39 231**
September	15 038	13 235	11 017	2 569	12 056	252	635	580	**55 382**
December	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	**50 096**
2012									
March	17 789	18 400	13 720	3 979	16 059	500	817	1 492	**72 756**
June	10 264	10 151	10 976	2 479	11 681	169	749	356	**46 824**
September	17 126	15 152	13 189	2 757	14 358	303	957	752	**64 595**
December	16 195	13 191	9 830	2 298	11 746	337	283	315	**54 195**
2013									
March	19 648	19 893	12 632	3 892	14 745	555	705	1 325	**73 396**
June	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	**52 185**

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to September quarter 2011 are final. They are revised based on occurrence from September 2011 to June 2012 and are preliminary based on a quarter of registration basis thereafter – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates prior to September quarter 2011 are final. They are revised based on actual traveller bahaviour from September 2011 to March 2012 and are preliminary based on modelled traveller behaviour thereafter. – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION(b)									
2007–08	–20 780	–1 924	19 409	–4 221	4 991	730	1 389	260	. .
2008–09	–18 667	1 523	14 702	–4 402	5 012	1 063	934	–309	. .
2009–10	–9 458	3 314	6 172	–2 709	2 119	664	–661	427	. .
2010–11	–13 496	3 534	6 795	–2 614	7 033	–47	–2 549	1 354	. .
2011–12	–18 378	1 203	11 796	–2 357	11 085	–2 552	–1 492	695	. .
2012–13	–15 527	4 671	9 460	–4 205	7 992	–2 173	–1 797	1 579	. .
2007	–22 914	–2 558	21 953	–3 664	4 855	212	1 077	892	. .
2008	–21 527	–225	17 516	–4 920	6 453	1 126	881	548	. .
2009	–12 691	2 592	9 991	–3 051	2 445	312	367	–101	. .
2010	–10 849	3 131	5 384	–3 038	4 457	714	–1 599	1 740	. .
2011	–16 242	3 217	9 432	–2 326	8 893	–1 390	–2 171	592	. .
2012	–17 761	1 733	11 354	–3 345	10 417	–2 650	–1 677	1 929	. .
2011									
June	–4 012	1 072	1 988	–691	2 041	–215	–325	144	. .
September	–3 786	259	2 665	–663	2 002	–368	–157	48	. .
December	–5 084	559	3 289	–572	2 812	–808	–612	416	. .
2012									
March	–4 958	472	3 153	–754	3 296	–663	–565	19	. .
June	–4 550	–87	2 689	–368	2 975	–713	–158	212	. .
September	–3 856	352	2 973	–847	2 008	–564	–174	108	. .
December	–4 397	996	2 539	–1 376	2 138	–710	–780	1 590	. .
2013									
March	–3 772	1 530	2 054	–1 054	2 206	–420	–535	–9	. .
June	–3 502	1 793	1 894	–928	1 640	–479	–308	–110	. .
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(c)(d)									
2007–08	109 305	102 853	108 487	18 046	65 561	5 306	6 126	5 724	**421 577**
2008–09	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	**442 454**
2009–10	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	**340 097**
2010–11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	**308 274**
2011–12	87 001	93 750	91 917	16 660	82 770	707	3 914	7 132	**383 880**
2012–13	102 152	106 048	89 862	14 560	80 986	822	4 301	8 258	**407 027**
2007	97 692	95 538	104 145	17 189	58 139	4 343	5 589	5 795	**388 574**
2008	117 930	113 782	115 561	19 391	73 922	5 916	5 908	6 925	**459 504**
2009	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	**389 998**
2010	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	**306 846**
2011	81 420	86 804	82 113	14 544	72 375	1 739	2 406	6 384	**347 829**
2012	92 216	99 549	95 283	15 119	84 859	316	4 246	8 529	**400 152**
2011									
June	13 792	17 439	18 807	2 855	15 798	235	1 068	1 248	**71 266**
September	22 315	22 601	21 600	3 659	18 717	447	1 200	1 469	**92 015**
December	20 467	22 097	20 617	3 753	19 312	28	213	1 763	**88 259**
2012									
March	26 560	29 273	26 957	5 319	24 825	345	1 052	2 494	**116 829**
June	17 659	19 779	22 743	3 929	19 916	–113	1 449	1 406	**86 777**
September	23 857	25 511	24 599	3 375	21 299	143	1 532	1 808	**102 137**
December	24 140	24 986	20 984	2 496	18 819	–59	213	2 821	**94 409**
2013									
March	27 513	31 536	24 301	5 134	22 765	570	905	2 018	**114 749**
June	26 642	24 015	19 978	3 555	18 103	168	1 651	1 611	**95 732**

. . not applicable

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

(b) Net interstate migration estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. Later quarters are preliminary and are based on 2006 Census expansion factors and are therefore subject to revision based on 2011 Census expansion factors – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Differences between total population growth and the sum of components of population change prior to September quarter 2011 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(d) Estimates of total population growth prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. Estimates of growth for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012 are revised, but subject to further revisions. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

3 POPULATION CHANGE, Components of total population growth rate(a)—States and territories

Period	New South Wales %	Victoria %	Queensland %	South Australia %	Western Australia %	Tasmania %	Northern Territory %	Australian Capital Territory %	**Australia**(b) %
					NATURAL INCREASE RATE(c)				
2007–08	0.73	0.69	0.86	0.47	0.86	0.53	1.33	0.86	**0.74**
2008–09	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	**0.74**
2009–10	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	**0.75**
2010–11	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	**0.71**
2011–12	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	**0.71**
2012–13	0.68	0.72	0.77	0.43	0.87	0.31	1.29	0.99	**0.72**
2007	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.47	0.84	0.50	1.36	0.90	**0.74**
2008	0.74	0.68	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.53	1.30	0.90	**0.74**
2009	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	**0.74**
2010	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	**0.72**
2011	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	**0.70**
2012	0.67	0.73	0.80	0.42	0.86	0.32	1.34	0.99	**0.72**
2011									
June	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.22	0.10	0.36	0.23	**0.18**
September	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.23	**0.16**
December	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.26	0.24	**0.17**
2012									
March	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.34	0.26	**0.20**
June	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.22	**0.18**
September	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.32	0.25	**0.17**
December	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.06	0.30	0.24	**0.18**
2013									
March	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.23	0.08	0.31	0.18	**0.18**
June	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.09	0.35	0.30	**0.19**
					NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(d)				
2007–08	1.28	1.43	1.31	0.98	1.96	0.37	0.76	0.73	**1.33**
2008–09	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	**1.41**
2009–10	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	**0.90**
2010–11	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	**0.82**
2011–12	0.79	0.97	1.00	0.70	2.20	0.23	1.04	0.78	**1.01**
2012–13	0.93	1.08	0.99	0.70	2.13	0.27	1.30	0.79	**1.08**
2007	1.13	1.30	1.18	0.89	1.66	0.30	0.65	0.55	**1.18**
2008	1.40	1.60	1.51	1.12	2.26	0.42	0.91	0.97	**1.50**
2009	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	**1.15**
2010	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	**0.79**
2011	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	**0.93**
2012	0.85	1.02	1.06	0.70	2.25	0.26	1.21	0.79	**1.06**
2011									
June	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.37	0.01	0.24	0.08	**0.18**
September	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.51	0.05	0.27	0.16	**0.25**
December	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.05	0.09	0.12	**0.22**
2012									
March	0.24	0.33	0.30	0.24	0.67	0.10	0.35	0.40	**0.32**
June	0.14	0.18	0.24	0.15	0.48	0.03	0.32	0.10	**0.21**
September	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.17	0.59	0.06	0.41	0.20	**0.28**
December	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.14	0.48	0.07	0.12	0.08	**0.24**
2013									
March	0.27	0.35	0.27	0.23	0.60	0.11	0.30	0.35	**0.32**
June	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.44	0.04	0.47	0.15	**0.23**

(a) Total population growth rate broken down into its three components.

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

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to September quarter 2011 are final. They are revised based on occurrence from September 2011 to June 2012 and preliminary based on a quarter of registration basis thereafter – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. They are revised for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

3 POPULATION CHANGE, Components of total population growth rate(a)—States and territories *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION(c)									
2007–08	–0.30	–0.04	0.47	–0.27	0.24	0.15	0.65	0.08	. .
2008–09	–0.27	0.03	0.35	–0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	–0.09	. .
2009–10	–0.13	0.06	0.14	–0.17	0.09	0.13	–0.29	0.12	. .
2010–11	–0.19	0.06	0.15	–0.16	0.31	–0.01	–1.11	0.37	. .
2011–12	–0.25	0.02	0.26	–0.14	0.47	–0.50	–0.65	0.19	. .
2012–13	–0.21	0.08	0.21	–0.25	0.33	–0.42	–0.76	0.42	. .
2007	–0.34	–0.05	0.54	–0.23	0.23	0.04	0.51	0.26	. .
2008	–0.31	—	0.42	–0.31	0.30	0.23	0.41	—	. .
2009	–0.18	0.05	0.23	–0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	–0.03	. .
2010	–0.15	0.06	0.12	–0.19	0.20	0.14	–0.70	0.49	. .
2011	–0.23	0.06	0.21	–0.14	0.38	–0.27	–0.94	0.16	. .
2012	–0.24	0.03	0.25	–0.20	0.44	–0.52	–0.72	0.52	. .
2011									
June	–0.06	0.02	0.04	–0.04	0.09	–0.04	–0.14	0.04	. .
September	–0.05	—	0.06	–0.04	0.09	–0.07	–0.07	0.01	. .
December	–0.07	0.01	0.07	–0.03	0.12	–0.16	–0.26	0.11	. .
2012									
March	–0.07	0.01	0.07	–0.05	0.14	–0.13	–0.24	0.01	. .
June	–0.06	—	0.06	–0.02	0.12	–0.14	–0.07	0.06	. .
September	–0.05	0.01	0.07	–0.05	0.08	–0.11	–0.07	0.03	. .
December	–0.06	0.02	0.06	–0.08	0.09	–0.14	–0.33	0.42	. .
2013									
March	–0.05	0.03	0.04	–0.06	0.09	–0.08	–0.23	—	. .
June	–0.05	0.03	0.04	–0.06	0.07	–0.09	–0.13	–0.03	. .
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(d)(e)									
2007–08	1.60	2.00	2.64	1.15	3.11	1.08	2.87	1.67	**2.02**
2008–09	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	**2.08**
2009–10	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	**1.57**
2010–11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	**1.40**
2011–12	1.21	1.69	2.05	1.02	3.52	0.14	1.69	1.94	**1.72**
2012–13	1.40	1.88	1.97	0.88	3.32	0.16	1.83	2.20	**1.79**
2007	1.44	1.87	2.57	1.10	2.80	0.88	2.65	1.71	**1.88**
2008	1.71	2.19	2.78	1.23	3.46	1.19	2.73	2.01	**2.19**
2009	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	**1.82**
2010	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	**1.40**
2011	1.13	1.58	1.85	0.89	3.12	0.34	1.04	1.75	**1.57**
2012	1.27	1.78	2.11	0.92	3.55	0.06	1.82	2.30	**1.78**
2011									
June	0.19	0.32	0.42	0.17	0.68	0.05	0.46	0.34	**0.32**
September	0.31	0.41	0.48	0.22	0.80	0.09	0.52	0.40	**0.41**
December	0.28	0.40	0.46	0.23	0.81	0.01	0.09	0.48	**0.39**
2012									
March	0.37	0.52	0.60	0.32	1.04	0.07	0.45	0.67	**0.52**
June	0.24	0.35	0.50	0.24	0.82	–0.02	0.62	0.38	**0.38**
September	0.33	0.45	0.54	0.20	0.87	0.03	0.65	0.48	**0.45**
December	0.33	0.44	0.46	0.15	0.77	–0.01	0.09	0.75	**0.41**
2013									
March	0.37	0.56	0.53	0.31	0.92	0.11	0.38	0.53	**0.50**
June	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.21	0.72	0.03	0.69	0.42	**0.42**

. . not applicable
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Total population growth rate broken down into its three components.
(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
(c) Net interstate migration estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. Later quarters are preliminary and are based on 2006 Census expansion factors and are subject to further revision based on 2011 Census expansion factors – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.
(d) Differences between total population growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2011 are due to intercensal discrepancy.
(e) Estimates of total population growth prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. Estimates of growth for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012 are revised, but subject to further revisions. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
					MALES				
2007–08	3 445 097	2 603 921	2 107 284	784 833	1 094 894	246 919	114 771	172 707	**10 572 045**
2008–09	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	**10 800 797**
2009–10	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	**10 967 831**
2010–11	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	**11 118 234**
2011–12(b)	3 626 953	2 786 350	2 279 592	820 379	1 230 178	255 296	123 437	186 666	**11 310 910**
2012–13(b)	3 677 985	2 839 608	2 323 778	827 951	1 272 277	255 742	125 935	190 929	**11 516 286**
2007	3 413 653	2 574 619	2 076 128	779 355	1 075 987	245 319	112 777	170 383	**10 449 776**
2008	3 476 199	2 633 317	2 135 996	789 696	1 113 633	248 714	116 223	174 242	**10 689 738**
2009	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	**10 886 022**
2010	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	**11 034 979**
2011(b)	3 605 279	2 761 750	2 254 594	815 532	1 205 434	255 059	122 201	184 635	**11 206 535**
2012(b)	3 650 792	2 811 455	2 301 830	823 416	1 250 956	255 370	124 439	188 986	**11 409 316**
2011									
June	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	**11 118 234**
September(b)	3 595 602	2 751 646	2 244 775	813 682	1 194 936	255 000	122 134	183 763	**11 163 585**
December(b)	3 605 279	2 761 750	2 254 594	815 532	1 205 434	255 059	122 201	184 635	**11 206 535**
2012									
March(b)	3 618 089	2 776 304	2 268 194	818 288	1 219 482	255 231	122 630	185 863	**11 266 135**
June(b)	3 626 953	2 786 350	2 279 592	820 379	1 230 178	255 296	123 437	186 666	**11 310 910**
September(b)	3 638 918	2 799 234	2 291 827	822 224	1 241 478	255 393	124 254	187 631	**11 363 027**
December(b)	3 650 792	2 811 455	2 301 830	823 416	1 250 956	255 370	124 439	188 986	**11 409 316**
2013									
March(b)	3 664 484	2 827 527	2 313 956	826 059	1 262 963	255 621	124 906	190 053	**11 467 644**
June(b)	3 677 985	2 839 608	2 323 778	827 951	1 272 277	255 742	125 935	190 929	**11 516 286**
					FEMALES				
2007–08	3 498 364	2 652 454	2 112 221	803 832	1 076 806	251 649	105 103	175 661	**10 677 154**
2008–09	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	**10 890 856**
2009–10	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	**11 063 919**
2010–11	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	**11 221 790**
2011–12(b)	3 678 577	2 845 217	2 289 103	835 895	1 206 001	256 894	111 769	188 451	**11 412 994**
2012–13(b)	3 729 697	2 898 007	2 334 779	842 883	1 244 888	257 270	113 572	192 446	**11 614 645**
2007	3 470 199	2 624 884	2 083 862	799 134	1 059 019	250 539	103 841	173 793	**10 566 345**
2008	3 525 583	2 679 968	2 139 555	808 184	1 095 295	253 060	106 303	176 859	**10 785 887**
2009	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	**10 979 601**
2010	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	**11 137 490**
2011(b)	3 656 032	2 820 765	2 264 401	831 494	1 186 004	256 899	110 504	186 582	**11 313 763**
2012(b)	3 702 735	2 870 609	2 312 448	838 729	1 225 341	256 904	112 512	190 760	**11 511 134**
2011									
June	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	**11 221 790**
September(b)	3 645 242	2 808 772	2 253 603	829 591	1 177 190	256 930	110 358	185 691	**11 268 454**
December(b)	3 656 032	2 820 765	2 264 401	831 494	1 186 004	256 899	110 504	186 582	**11 313 763**
2012									
March(b)	3 669 782	2 835 484	2 277 758	834 057	1 196 781	257 072	111 127	187 848	**11 370 992**
June(b)	3 678 577	2 845 217	2 289 103	835 895	1 206 001	256 894	111 769	188 451	**11 412 994**
September(b)	3 690 469	2 857 844	2 301 467	837 425	1 216 000	256 940	112 484	189 294	**11 463 014**
December(b)	3 702 735	2 870 609	2 312 448	838 729	1 225 341	256 904	112 512	190 760	**11 511 134**
2013									
March(b)	3 716 556	2 886 073	2 324 623	841 220	1 236 099	257 223	112 950	191 711	**11 567 555**
June(b)	3 729 697	2 898 007	2 334 779	842 883	1 244 888	257 270	113 572	192 446	**11 614 645**

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

(b) Estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. They are revised for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012, but are subject to further revision. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex—States and territories *continued*

At end of period	*New South Wales* no.	*Victoria* no.	*Queensland* no.	*South Australia* no.	*Western Australia* no.	*Tasmania* no.	*Northern Territory* no.	*Australian Capital Territory* no.	***Australia***(a) no.
				PERSONS					
2007–08	6 943 461	5 256 375	4 219 505	1 588 665	2 171 700	498 568	219 874	348 368	**21 249 199**
2008–09	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	**21 691 653**
2009–10	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	**22 031 750**
2010–11	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	**22 340 024**
2011–12(b)	7 305 530	5 631 567	4 568 695	1 656 274	2 436 179	512 190	235 206	375 117	**22 723 904**
2012–13(b)	7 407 682	5 737 615	4 658 557	1 670 834	2 517 165	513 012	239 507	383 375	**23 130 931**
2007	6 883 852	5 199 503	4 159 990	1 578 489	2 135 006	495 858	216 618	344 176	**21 016 121**
2008	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	1 597 880	2 208 928	501 774	222 526	351 101	**21 475 625**
2009	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	**21 865 623**
2010	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	**22 172 469**
2011(b)	7 261 311	5 582 515	4 518 995	1 647 026	2 391 438	511 958	232 705	371 217	**22 520 298**
2012(b)	7 353 527	5 682 064	4 614 278	1 662 145	2 476 297	512 274	236 951	379 746	**22 920 450**
2011									
June	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	**22 340 024**
September(b)	7 240 844	5 560 418	4 498 378	1 643 273	2 372 126	511 930	232 492	369 454	**22 432 039**
December(b)	7 261 311	5 582 515	4 518 995	1 647 026	2 391 438	511 958	232 705	371 217	**22 520 298**
2012									
March(b)	7 287 871	5 611 788	4 545 952	1 652 345	2 416 263	512 303	233 757	373 711	**22 637 127**
June(b)	7 305 530	5 631 567	4 568 695	1 656 274	2 436 179	512 190	235 206	375 117	**22 723 904**
September(b)	7 329 387	5 657 078	4 593 294	1 659 649	2 457 478	512 333	236 738	376 925	**22 826 041**
December(b)	7 353 527	5 682 064	4 614 278	1 662 145	2 476 297	512 274	236 951	379 746	**22 920 450**
2013									
March(b)	7 381 040	5 713 600	4 638 579	1 667 279	2 499 062	512 844	237 856	381 764	**23 035 199**
June(b)	7 407 682	5 737 615	4 658 557	1 670 834	2 517 165	513 012	239 507	383 375	**23 130 931**

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

(b) Estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. They are revised for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012, but are subject to further revision. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)(b)(c)(d)—Major population regions—at 30 June

ASGS	Population Region	2007	2011	2012	CHANGE 2007–2012	CHANGE 2011–2012	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 2007–2012	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 2011–2012
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
	GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS							
11	Greater Sydney	4 325 525	4 608 949	4 672 619	347 094	63 670	1.56	1.38
21	Greater Melbourne	3 841 760	4 169 366	4 248 344	406 584	78 978	2.03	1.89
31	Greater Brisbane	1 958 907	2 147 436	2 192 065	233 158	44 629	2.27	2.08
41	Greater Adelaide	1 204 210	1 264 091	1 278 432	74 222	14 341	1.20	1.13
51	Greater Perth	1 628 467	1 833 567	1 899 999	271 532	66 432	3.13	3.62
61	Greater Hobart	206 649	216 273	216 981	10 332	708	0.98	0.33
71	Greater Darwin	116 935	129 106	131 938	15 003	2 832	2.44	2.19
81	Australian Capital Territory	342 644	367 985	374 912	32 268	6 927	1.82	1.88
	SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS							
3006	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (QLD/NSW)	528 080	581 036	592 389	64 309	11 353	2.32	1.95
1023	Newcastle - Maitland (NSW)	396 640	415 628	420 850	24 210	5 222	1.19	1.26
8001	Canberra - Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	377 641	404 957	412 049	34 408	7 092	1.76	1.75
3014	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	258 239	281 005	286 497	28 258	5 492	2.10	1.95
1035	Wollongong (NSW)	268 476	281 700	283 243	14 767	1 543	1.08	0.55
2008	Geelong (VIC)	168 749	177 588	179 689	10 940	2 101	1.26	1.18
3016	Townsville (QLD)	151 593	167 603	171 824	20 231	4 221	2.54	2.52
3003	Cairns (QLD)	125 292	139 212	142 124	16 832	2 912	2.55	2.09
3015	Toowoomba (QLD)	105 441	109 244	110 855	5 414	1 611	1.01	1.47
2003	Ballarat (VIC)	86 215	93 470	95 240	9 025	1 770	2.01	1.89
2004	Bendigo (VIC)	82 163	87 340	88 827	6 664	1 487	1.57	1.70
6004	Launceston (TAS)	83 215	86 051	86 152	2 937	101	0.70	0.12
1001	Albury - Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	80 876	84 195	84 983	4 107	788	1.00	0.94
3010	Mackay (QLD)	73 037	79 658	81 874	8 837	2 216	2.31	2.78
3013	Rockhampton (QLD)	71 926	75 730	77 613	5 687	1 883	1.53	2.49
5003	Bunbury (WA)	59 315	67 866	70 132	10 817	2 266	3.41	3.34
3002	Bundaberg (QLD)	65 280	69 096	69 929	4 649	833	1.39	1.21
1011	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	63 241	66 689	66 718	3 477	29	1.08	0.04
1034	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 154	54 137	54 093	1 939	–44	0.73	–0.08
3008	Hervey Bay (QLD)	44 679	49 835	50 588	5 909	753	2.52	1.51
2013	Mildura - Wentworth (VIC)	47 194	48 505	48 842	1 648	337	0.69	0.69
2017	Shepparton - Mooroopna (VIC)	44 639	47 571	48 156	3 517	585	1.53	1.23
3005	Gladstone - Tannum Sands (QLD)	39 759	43 165	44 431	4 672	1 266	2.25	2.93
1027	Port Macquarie (NSW)	40 540	43 275	43 733	3 193	458	1.53	1.06
2019	Traralgon - Morwell (VIC)	38 340	40 609	40 815	2 475	206	1.26	0.51
1031	Tamworth (NSW)	38 324	40 085	40 673	2 349	588	1.20	1.47
1025	Orange (NSW)	35 331	37 785	38 471	3 140	686	1.72	1.82
5006	Geraldton (WA)	34 140	36 884	37 811	3 671	927	2.06	2.51
1006	Bowral - Mittagong (NSW)	34 843	36 266	36 503	1 660	237	0.94	0.65
1012	Dubbo (NSW)	33 961	35 281	35 675	1 714	394	0.99	1.12
1024	Nowra - Bomaderry (NSW)	32 412	34 612	34 823	2 411	211	1.45	0.61
1005	Bathurst (NSW)	31 447	33 754	34 158	2 711	404	1.67	1.20
2022	Warrnambool (VIC)	31 716	33 020	33 291	1 575	271	0.97	0.82
5007	Kalgoorlie - Boulder (WA)	30 044	31 933	32 859	2 815	926	1.81	2.90
5004	Busselton (WA)	27 144	31 475	32 809	5 665	1 334	3.86	4.24

(a) Estimates are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries.

(b) Based on revised data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011–12* (cat. no. 3218.0), released on 30 August 2013.

(c) For more information on Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Significant Urban Areas, see *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) and *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 – Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004).

(d) Estimates to June 2011 are final and rebased to the 2011 Census. Estimates from September 2011 to March 2012 are revised, thereafter they are preliminary.

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2013(a)

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(b)
				MALES					
0–4	250 599	189 568	162 111	51 478	86 421	16 206	9 777	13 537	**779 784**
5–9	239 198	179 289	159 615	50 099	82 120	16 407	9 130	11 979	**747 917**
10–14	229 492	170 216	153 150	49 728	77 676	16 490	8 684	10 845	**716 380**
15–19	238 568	182 848	157 647	53 482	82 257	17 559	8 779	12 123	**753 371**
20–24	258 706	210 703	168 778	59 119	96 154	16 442	10 522	17 205	**837 788**
25–29	266 087	222 675	171 520	58 689	110 471	14 899	11 987	17 380	**874 068**
30–34	262 814	212 047	162 062	54 377	99 503	14 405	11 083	16 103	**832 696**
35–39	246 169	195 139	154 159	51 509	88 257	14 578	9 362	14 108	**773 433**
40–44	258 137	205 132	168 026	58 007	94 951	17 165	9 516	13 995	**825 078**
45–49	238 630	187 193	152 836	56 219	86 008	16 729	8 264	12 271	**758 273**
50–54	247 262	186 058	153 479	57 400	83 536	18 613	8 099	12 120	**766 689**
55–59	223 765	166 916	136 159	52 631	73 781	17 713	6 931	10 413	**688 398**
60–64	199 133	147 422	124 216	48 227	64 019	16 697	5 634	9 076	**614 554**
65–69	177 319	129 302	109 078	42 292	53 119	14 836	3 882	7 371	**537 251**
70–74	127 385	94 232	76 373	30 444	36 940	10 708	2 227	4 867	**383 215**
75–79	93 990	70 078	52 136	23 013	25 942	7 402	1 126	3 384	**277 086**
80–84	66 619	49 966	34 988	16 820	17 495	5 045	612	2 267	**193 822**
85–89	38 218	28 897	19 237	10 198	9 680	2 783	241	1 351	**110 607**
90–94	13 353	10 078	6 875	3 531	3 294	900	73	453	**38 559**
95–99	2 263	1 658	1 198	609	568	151	np	np	**6 530**
100 and over	278	191	135	79	85	14	np	np	**787**
All ages	3 677 985	2 839 608	2 323 778	827 951	1 272 277	255 742	125 935	190 929	**11 516 286**
				FEMALES					
0–4	236 933	179 219	154 122	48 649	82 122	15 156	9 192	12 542	**738 007**
5–9	225 404	170 308	150 457	47 785	78 705	15 170	8 571	11 275	**707 752**
10–14	217 022	162 514	145 248	47 564	75 264	15 530	8 235	10 561	**682 030**
15–19	225 516	173 010	150 469	50 960	77 460	16 050	7 542	11 576	**712 649**
20–24	248 404	203 726	165 735	56 123	89 796	15 193	8 731	16 123	**803 894**
25–29	265 219	220 806	169 070	56 629	100 333	14 794	10 818	17 091	**854 838**
30–34	264 065	212 032	161 495	53 313	92 752	14 783	10 049	15 876	**824 438**
35–39	249 611	197 344	156 816	51 218	85 176	14 960	8 795	13 924	**777 917**
40–44	265 355	211 902	171 345	58 146	91 181	17 803	8 848	14 192	**838 880**
45–49	243 498	193 178	155 649	56 492	83 896	17 319	7 654	12 722	**770 492**
50–54	252 428	191 741	157 447	58 853	83 122	19 123	7 387	12 503	**782 698**
55–59	229 137	173 472	138 865	54 467	73 872	18 066	6 309	10 889	**705 161**
60–64	202 971	154 245	123 997	50 130	63 944	16 585	4 593	9 619	**626 154**
65–69	179 149	135 001	107 961	44 620	52 245	14 603	3 017	7 881	**544 504**
70–74	132 828	99 757	76 858	32 758	38 067	10 585	1 751	5 278	**397 901**
75–79	106 406	80 430	56 360	26 513	29 373	8 219	997	3 953	**312 264**
80–84	86 779	65 674	44 414	22 095	22 932	6 432	614	2 993	**251 941**
85–89	61 765	46 453	30 479	16 628	15 409	4 337	316	2 221	**177 609**
90–94	29 062	21 247	13 981	7 806	7 197	2 015	123	965	**82 396**
95–99	7 121	5 140	3 527	1 865	1 764	476	np	np	**20 152**
100 and over	1 024	808	484	269	278	71	np	np	**2 968**
All ages	3 729 697	2 898 007	2 334 779	842 883	1 244 888	257 270	113 572	192 446	**11 614 645**

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2013 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2013(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	487 532	368 787	316 233	100 127	168 543	31 362	18 969	26 079	**1 517 791**
5–9	464 602	349 597	310 072	97 884	160 825	31 577	17 701	23 254	**1 455 669**
10–14	446 514	332 730	298 398	97 292	152 940	32 020	16 919	21 406	**1 398 410**
15–19	464 084	355 858	308 116	104 442	159 717	33 609	16 321	23 699	**1 466 020**
20–24	507 110	414 429	334 513	115 242	185 950	31 635	19 253	33 328	**1 641 682**
25–29	531 306	443 481	340 590	115 318	210 804	29 693	22 805	34 471	**1 728 906**
30–34	526 879	424 079	323 557	107 690	192 255	29 188	21 132	31 979	**1 657 134**
35–39	495 780	392 483	310 975	102 727	173 433	29 538	18 157	28 032	**1 551 350**
40–44	523 492	417 034	339 371	116 153	186 132	34 968	18 364	28 187	**1 663 958**
45–49	482 128	380 371	308 485	112 711	169 904	34 048	15 918	24 993	**1 528 765**
50–54	499 690	377 799	310 926	116 253	166 658	37 736	15 486	24 623	**1 549 387**
55–59	452 902	340 388	275 024	107 098	147 653	35 779	13 240	21 302	**1 393 559**
60–64	402 104	301 667	248 213	98 357	127 963	33 282	10 227	18 695	**1 240 708**
65–69	356 468	264 303	217 039	86 912	105 364	29 439	6 899	15 252	**1 081 755**
70–74	260 213	193 989	153 231	63 202	75 007	21 293	3 978	10 145	**781 116**
75–79	200 396	150 508	108 496	49 526	55 315	15 621	2 123	7 337	**589 350**
80–84	153 398	115 640	79 402	38 915	40 427	11 477	1 226	5 260	**445 763**
85–89	99 983	75 350	49 716	26 826	25 089	7 120	557	3 572	**288 216**
90–94	42 415	31 325	20 856	11 337	10 491	2 915	196	1 418	**120 955**
95–99	9 384	6 798	4 725	2 474	2 332	627	np	np	**26 682**
100 and over	1 302	999	619	348	363	85	np	np	**3 755**
All ages	7 407 682	5 737 615	4 658 557	1 670 834	2 517 165	513 012	239 507	383 375	**23 130 931**

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2013 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—Australia(a)—at 30 June

Age group (years)	2009 no.	2010 no.	2011(b) no.	2012(b) no.	2013(b) no.	2009 %	2010 %	2011(b) %	2012(b) %	2013(b) %
						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
					MALES					
0–4	731 969	746 322	748 527	764 491	779 784	3.37	3.39	3.35	3.36	3.37
5–9	689 986	697 910	712 205	729 255	747 917	3.18	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.23
10–14	711 605	710 019	711 543	713 266	716 380	3.28	3.22	3.19	3.14	3.10
15–19	751 442	749 321	746 599	749 906	753 371	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.30	3.26
20–24	813 622	824 068	823 470	828 829	837 788	3.75	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.62
25–29	801 314	826 369	841 084	858 748	874 068	3.69	3.75	3.76	3.78	3.78
30–34	738 309	749 576	769 211	798 084	832 696	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.51	3.60
35–39	796 271	794 307	782 204	774 497	773 433	3.67	3.61	3.50	3.41	3.34
40–44	750 450	762 854	786 748	810 470	825 078	3.46	3.46	3.52	3.57	3.57
45–49	770 435	770 567	764 147	759 317	758 273	3.55	3.50	3.42	3.34	3.28
50–54	709 117	723 754	739 627	754 240	766 689	3.27	3.29	3.31	3.32	3.31
55–59	639 246	648 777	662 069	675 772	688 398	2.95	2.94	2.96	2.97	2.98
60–64	579 498	597 038	611 198	608 229	614 554	2.67	2.71	2.74	2.68	2.66
65–69	430 379	451 241	474 253	508 052	537 251	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.24	2.32
70–74	329 642	344 030	357 296	370 998	383 215	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.66
75–79	252 539	253 763	258 411	267 183	277 086	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20
80–84	180 966	186 331	190 572	192 686	193 822	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84
85–89	91 483	96 198	100 938	105 237	110 607	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48
90–94	26 757	29 269	31 721	34 834	38 559	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17
95–99	5 248	5 592	5 859	6 179	6 530	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	519	525	552	637	787	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	*10 800 797*	*10 967 831*	*11 118 234*	*11 310 910*	*11 516 286*	*49.79*	*49.78*	*49.77*	*49.78*	*49.79*
					FEMALES					
0–4	693 715	707 690	709 587	724 741	738 007	3.20	3.21	3.18	3.19	3.19
5–9	656 114	662 272	675 429	690 273	707 752	3.02	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.06
10–14	674 651	674 485	676 322	678 256	682 030	3.11	3.06	3.03	2.98	2.95
15–19	710 996	710 727	706 860	708 972	712 649	3.28	3.23	3.16	3.12	3.08
20–24	767 754	780 986	788 193	794 954	803 894	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.50	3.48
25–29	775 995	800 887	817 086	837 004	854 838	3.58	3.64	3.66	3.68	3.70
30–34	738 068	748 621	766 950	792 346	824 438	3.40	3.40	3.43	3.49	3.56
35–39	808 009	806 239	791 706	781 233	777 917	3.72	3.66	3.54	3.44	3.36
40–44	761 613	774 248	800 496	825 008	838 880	3.51	3.51	3.58	3.63	3.63
45–49	783 995	784 237	777 690	772 995	770 492	3.61	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.33
50–54	720 965	736 829	754 436	769 663	782 698	3.32	3.34	3.38	3.39	3.38
55–59	647 926	659 626	673 924	690 226	705 161	2.99	2.99	3.02	3.04	3.05
60–64	578 022	597 346	614 802	615 609	626 154	2.66	2.71	2.75	2.71	2.71
65–69	435 484	457 154	480 007	515 421	544 504	2.01	2.07	2.15	2.27	2.35
70–74	350 656	360 864	370 375	384 247	397 901	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.72
75–79	295 026	296 045	299 930	305 589	312 264	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35
80–84	247 645	250 653	253 460	253 065	251 941	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.09
85–89	160 730	166 945	171 335	174 430	177 609	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.77
90–94	63 764	67 118	71 772	76 727	82 396	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36
95–99	17 493	18 529	18 930	19 575	20 152	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 235	2 418	2 500	2 660	2 968	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	*10 890 856*	*11 063 919*	*11 221 790*	*11 412 994*	*11 614 645*	*50.21*	*50.22*	*50.23*	*50.22*	*50.21*

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures up to and including 30 June 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups—Australia(a)—at 30 June

continued

Age group (years)	2009 no.	2010 no.	2011(b) no.	2012(b) no.	2013(b) no.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION 2009 %	2010 %	2011(b) %	2012(b) %	2013(b) %
				PERSONS						
0–4	1 425 684	1 454 012	1 458 114	1 489 232	1 517 791	6.57	6.60	6.53	6.55	6.56
5–9	1 346 100	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 528	1 455 669	6.21	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29
10–14	1 386 256	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 522	1 398 410	6.39	6.28	6.21	6.12	6.05
15–19	1 462 438	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 458 878	1 466 020	6.74	6.63	6.51	6.42	6.34
20–24	1 581 376	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 623 783	1 641 682	7.29	7.29	7.21	7.15	7.10
25–29	1 577 309	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 695 752	1 728 906	7.27	7.39	7.42	7.46	7.47
30–34	1 476 377	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 590 430	1 657 134	6.81	6.80	6.88	7.00	7.16
35–39	1 604 280	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 555 730	1 551 350	7.40	7.26	7.05	6.85	6.71
40–44	1 512 063	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 478	1 663 958	6.97	6.98	7.10	7.20	7.19
45–49	1 554 430	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 532 312	1 528 765	7.17	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.61
50–54	1 430 082	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 523 903	1 549 387	6.59	6.63	6.69	6.71	6.70
55–59	1 287 172	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 365 998	1 393 559	5.93	5.94	5.98	6.01	6.02
60–64	1 157 520	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 223 838	1 240 708	5.34	5.42	5.49	5.39	5.36
65–69	865 863	908 395	954 260	1 023 473	1 081 755	3.99	4.12	4.27	4.50	4.68
70–74	680 298	704 894	727 671	755 245	781 116	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.38
75–79	547 565	549 808	558 341	572 772	589 350	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.55
80–84	428 611	436 984	444 032	445 751	445 763	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.93
85–89	252 213	263 143	272 273	279 667	288 216	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.25
90–94	90 521	96 387	103 493	111 561	120 955	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.52
95–99	22 741	24 121	24 789	25 754	26 682	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 754	2 943	3 052	3 297	3 755	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	*21 691 653*	*22 031 750*	*22 340 024*	*22 723 904*	*23 130 931*	*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 up to and including 30 June 2011 are final. Estimates for 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PROPORTION—States and territories

	Population	*Percentage*(a)
	no.	%
Australia – at 30 June 2013(b)		
New South Wales	7 407 682	32.0
Victoria	5 737 615	24.8
Queensland	4 658 557	20.1
South Australia	1 670 834	7.2
Western Australia	2 517 165	10.9
Tasmania	513 012	2.2
Northern Territory	239 507	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	383 375	1.7
Other territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	410	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 205	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	569	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 184	0.0
Total Australia	**23 130 931**	**100.0**
Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2013(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	53	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	57	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Population estimates for the Australian External Territories are updated annually at 30 June and are not subject to a revision process unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes only the population administered by the Australian Antarctic Territory.

9 PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)—States and territories

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)				
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	na	. .
2016	4 958.1	4 620.3	2 409.2	1 342.1	2 209.4	224.5	137.9	na	. .
2026	5 753.8	5 671.8	3 022.5	1 520.6	3 068.7	251.3	147.9	na	. .
2036	6 601.2	6 787.7	3 689.2	1 703.9	4 004.0	277.4	157.2	na	. .
2046	7 486.6	7 952.9	4 400.3	1 887.7	5 000.1	301.8	166.6	na	. .
2056	8 430.8	9 192.6	5 174.7	2 080.0	6 076.0	326.7	176.7	na	. .
					TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)				
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	**22 722.0**
2016	7 684.3	6 068.8	4 997.1	1 729.0	2 785.5	526.1	250.9	410.3	**24 455.1**
2026	8 735.2	7 318.2	6 209.3	1 929.2	3 760.2	574.0	289.0	509.0	**29 327.4**
2036	9 816.6	8 619.3	7 503.2	2 128.3	4 811.7	617.7	329.9	613.0	**34 443.1**
2046	10 908.6	9 956.2	8 863.3	2 323.5	5 923.2	656.4	375.4	722.6	**39 732.5**
2056	12 052.3	11 365.3	10 322.0	2 526.0	7 117.0	694.6	427.3	841.6	**45 349.2**
					GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)				
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	na	. .
2016	4 986.7	4 606.0	2 397.1	1 340.5	2 181.2	222.5	140.9	na	. .
2026	5 805.6	5 530.9	2 924.9	1 495.3	2 888.6	240.1	160.8	na	. .
2036	6 599.6	6 428.6	3 453.5	1 633.3	3 609.0	253.1	179.4	na	. .
2046	7 367.6	7 301.4	3 982.3	1 754.1	4 338.2	261.6	197.7	na	. .
2056	8 123.6	8 162.3	4 519.6	1 866.8	5 081.1	267.9	216.5	na	. .
					TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)				
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	**22 722.0**
2016	7 693.9	6 039.6	4 959.5	1 726.7	2 755.9	522.1	253.1	405.8	**24 359.8**
2026	8 672.0	7 085.5	5 955.9	1 896.8	3 563.6	550.2	295.6	483.0	**28 505.9**
2036	9 558.8	8 065.0	6 925.3	2 038.8	4 374.2	565.6	337.9	557.0	**32 426.0**
2046	10 358.5	8 986.2	7 867.7	2 154.8	5 183.5	569.2	382.1	629.8	**36 135.1**
2056	11 112.6	9 876.7	8 800.0	2 258.9	5 998.5	567.3	428.9	703.9	**39 750.0**
					GREATER CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)				
2012	4 672.6	4 248.3	2 192.1	1 278.4	1 900.0	217.0	131.9	na	. .
2016	5 015.1	4 597.9	2 384.9	1 338.9	2 156.4	220.6	143.9	na	. .
2026	5 833.5	5 410.2	2 802.9	1 471.3	2 714.4	230.4	172.3	na	. .
2036	6 536.6	6 121.8	3 144.8	1 573.3	3 227.1	234.5	197.7	na	. .
2046	7 165.7	6 770.6	3 437.4	1 651.4	3 715.5	233.9	221.7	na	. .
2056	7 716.5	7 353.2	3 680.2	1 711.3	4 177.7	230.9	244.3	na	. .
					TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)				
2012	7 301.1	5 629.1	4 565.5	1 656.3	2 432.7	512.3	235.2	375.1	**22 722.0**
2016	7 703.2	6 009.7	4 921.8	1 724.3	2 726.6	518.1	255.1	401.4	**24 263.5**
2026	8 623.2	6 866.4	5 715.2	1 868.0	3 375.3	528.0	301.8	458.0	**27 739.3**
2036	9 387.1	7 590.5	6 418.0	1 970.7	3 979.7	521.6	346.1	506.5	**30 723.4**
2046	10 036.2	8 227.0	7 059.7	2 041.7	4 558.6	502.1	390.9	551.0	**33 370.4**
2056	10 587.8	8 785.8	7 639.2	2 090.8	5 108.9	475.3	435.7	593.0	**35 719.5**

. . not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2012 as the base population – see paragraphs 36–41 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

10 ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION(a)(b)—States and territories

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(c)
				ESTIMATES – MALES					
1996	59 266	13 023	55 658	11 040	28 728	7 287	25 617	1 658	**202 372**
2000	66 161	14 460	62 189	12 213	31 773	8 067	27 866	1 881	**224 714**
2001	67 895	14 835	63 879	12 470	32 530	8 277	28 563	1 923	**230 478**
2002	69 540	15 229	65 477	12 746	33 227	8 471	29 204	1 957	**235 959**
2003	71 109	15 568	67 079	13 020	33 869	8 650	29 847	2 004	**241 255**
2004	72 783	15 896	68 693	13 270	34 456	8 821	30 422	2 045	**246 497**
2005	74 468	16 240	70 362	13 532	35 116	8 995	30 953	2 095	**251 874**
2006	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	**257 309**
				ESTIMATES – FEMALES					
1996	59 990	13 280	56 500	11 519	28 088	7 332	26 522	1 592	**204 914**
2000	66 728	14 827	63 013	12 649	31 002	8 094	28 811	1 793	**227 019**
2001	68 359	15 170	64 697	12 935	31 747	8 272	29 473	1 851	**232 608**
2002	69 992	15 501	66 364	13 205	32 479	8 443	30 121	1 908	**238 119**
2003	71 581	15 850	67 993	13 487	33 178	8 606	30 747	1 965	**243 514**
2004	73 192	16 186	69 540	13 748	33 831	8 777	31 330	2 025	**248 738**
2005	74 764	16 557	71 252	14 007	34 467	8 972	31 895	2 084	**254 107**
2006	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	**259 734**
				ESTIMATES – PERSONS					
1996	119 256	26 303	112 158	22 559	56 816	14 619	52 139	3 250	**407 286**
2000	132 889	29 287	125 202	24 862	62 775	16 161	56 677	3 674	**451 733**
2001	136 254	30 005	128 576	25 405	64 277	16 549	58 036	3 774	**463 086**
2002	139 532	30 730	131 841	25 951	65 706	16 914	59 325	3 865	**474 078**
2003	142 690	31 418	135 072	26 507	67 047	17 256	60 594	3 969	**484 769**
2004	145 975	32 082	138 233	27 018	68 287	17 598	61 752	4 070	**495 235**
2005	149 232	32 797	141 614	27 539	69 583	17 967	62 848	4 179	**505 981**
2006	152 685	33 517	144 885	28 055	70 966	18 415	64 005	4 282	**517 043**
				PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS(d)					
2007	155 665	34 284	148 648	28 613	72 228	18 809	65 144	4 386	**528 014**
2008	158 738	35 078	152 502	29 186	73 528	19 217	66 290	4 491	**539 271**
2009	161 910	35 894	156 454	29 775	74 859	19 641	67 441	4 599	**550 818**
2010	165 190	36 734	160 514	30 382	76 218	20 086	68 599	4 709	**562 681**
2011(e)	168 583	37 603	164 694	31 005	77 607	20 551	69 756	4 822	**574 874**
2016	187 258	42 367	187 449	34 342	84 910	23 150	75 545	5 428	**640 727**
2021	208 341	47 721	212 908	37 987	92 587	26 063	81 298	6 101	**713 306**
				PROJECTIONS, SERIES B – PERSONS(f)					
2007	155 670	34 285	148 653	28 613	72 229	18 810	65 147	4 386	**528 030**
2008	158 764	35 084	152 528	29 189	73 537	19 222	66 304	4 491	**539 361**
2009	161 972	35 909	156 517	29 785	74 885	19 653	67 475	4 600	**551 042**
2010	165 306	36 761	160 632	30 403	76 271	20 106	68 661	4 711	**563 101**
2011(e)	168 773	37 647	164 883	31 040	77 694	20 580	69 855	4 825	**575 552**
2016	188 143	42 570	188 302	34 517	85 321	23 263	75 965	5 446	**643 807**
2021	210 582	48 233	215 082	38 413	93 612	26 353	82 339	6 148	**721 064**

(a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

(b) These estimates and projections have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census rebasing or recasting processes, except for the June 2011 estimates (see table 11). Estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release on 30 April 2014 in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

(d) Series A assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth.

(e) Estimates for 30 June 2011 based on the 2011 Census can be found in Table 11.

(f) Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth.

11 ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b)

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(c)
				MALES					
0–4	13 195	3 007	12 700	2 282	5 230	1 513	3 868	390	**42 197**
5–9	12 779	2 788	11 871	2 233	5 107	1 430	4 056	327	**40 608**
10–14	12 784	2 759	11 414	2 158	5 110	1 519	3 761	315	**39 836**
15–19	12 121	2 705	10 644	2 071	4 727	1 377	3 529	443	**37 627**
20–24	9 347	2 273	8 389	1 825	4 293	1 091	3 369	390	**30 980**
25–29	7 166	1 727	6 905	1 520	3 623	873	3 083	311	**25 216**
30–34	5 599	1 305	5 727	1 071	2 876	598	2 483	189	**19 861**
35–39	5 822	1 392	5 696	1 092	2 874	597	2 386	194	**20 063**
40–44	5 777	1 413	5 356	1 076	2 629	694	2 152	163	**19 268**
45–49	5 039	1 200	4 595	956	2 180	583	1 721	151	**16 431**
50–54	4 656	947	3 684	723	1 835	552	1 447	117	**13 970**
55–59	3 474	751	2 764	592	1 288	454	1 051	101	**10 482**
60–64	2 543	509	1 862	378	852	331	669	46	**7 195**
65–69	1 647	322	1 160	252	517	209	410	26	**4 544**
70–74	995	210	650	144	270	118	230	12	**2 634**
75 and over	963	235	665	181	320	137	264	6	**2 771**
75–79	574	115	367	89	172	np	132	np	**1 523**
80–84	255	75	189	49	94	np	83	np	**791**
85 and over	134	45	109	43	54	np	49	np	**457**
All ages	103 907	23 543	94 082	18 554	43 731	12 076	34 479	3 181	**333 683**
				FEMALES					
0–4	12 815	2 966	12 113	2 176	5 205	1 507	3 545	307	**40 649**
5–9	11 979	2 658	11 539	2 085	5 267	1 290	3 781	323	**38 935**
10–14	12 100	2 756	11 159	2 155	4 970	1 388	3 508	344	**38 395**
15–19	11 512	2 481	9 872	1 888	4 462	1 305	3 321	304	**35 155**
20–24	8 859	2 387	8 228	1 794	4 095	1 106	3 332	372	**30 186**
25–29	7 194	1 697	6 945	1 524	3 525	908	3 091	283	**25 174**
30–34	5 868	1 465	5 919	1 161	2 967	678	2 554	200	**20 820**
35–39	6 472	1 387	6 027	1 177	2 838	679	2 461	179	**21 237**
40–44	6 557	1 453	5 830	1 168	2 885	794	2 378	168	**21 239**
45–49	5 806	1 185	4 820	1 020	2 340	657	1 757	169	**17 758**
50–54	4 853	965	3 984	871	1 944	569	1 526	120	**14 842**
55–59	3 628	796	2 973	587	1 503	414	1 076	100	**11 080**
60–64	2 639	585	2 151	442	1 028	302	799	45	**7 995**
65–69	1 745	382	1 409	295	611	175	480	33	**5 136**
70–74	1 150	255	854	206	394	138	325	15	**3 338**
75 and over	1 392	372	1 049	305	505	179	437	17	**4 259**
75–79	703	173	529	140	242	np	220	np	**2 099**
80–84	440	112	310	98	148	np	123	np	**1 289**
85 and over	249	87	210	67	115	np	94	np	**871**
All ages	104 569	23 790	94 872	18 854	44 539	12 089	34 371	2 979	**336 198**

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

11 ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b) *continued*

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(c)
				PERSONS					
0–4	26 010	5 973	24 813	4 458	10 435	3 020	7 413	697	**82 846**
5–9	24 758	5 446	23 410	4 318	10 374	2 720	7 837	650	**79 543**
10–14	24 884	5 515	22 573	4 313	10 080	2 907	7 269	659	**78 231**
15–19	23 633	5 186	20 516	3 959	9 189	2 682	6 850	747	**72 782**
20–24	18 206	4 660	16 617	3 619	8 388	2 197	6 701	762	**61 166**
25–29	14 360	3 424	13 850	3 044	7 148	1 781	6 174	594	**50 390**
30–34	11 467	2 770	11 646	2 232	5 843	1 276	5 037	389	**40 681**
35–39	12 294	2 779	11 723	2 269	5 712	1 276	4 847	373	**41 300**
40–44	12 334	2 866	11 186	2 244	5 514	1 488	4 530	331	**40 507**
45–49	10 845	2 385	9 415	1 976	4 520	1 240	3 478	320	**34 189**
50–54	9 509	1 912	7 668	1 594	3 779	1 121	2 973	237	**28 812**
55–59	7 102	1 547	5 737	1 179	2 791	868	2 127	201	**21 562**
60–64	5 182	1 094	4 013	820	1 880	633	1 468	91	**15 190**
65–69	3 392	704	2 569	547	1 128	384	890	59	**9 680**
70–74	2 145	465	1 504	350	664	256	555	27	**5 972**
75 and over	2 355	607	1 714	486	825	316	701	23	**7 030**
75–79	1 277	288	896	229	414	153	352	11	**3 622**
80–84	695	187	499	147	242	98	206	5	**2 080**
85 and over	383	132	319	110	169	65	143	7	**1 328**
All ages	208 476	47 333	188 954	37 408	88 270	24 165	68 850	6 160	**669 881**

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

12 ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON–INDIGENOUS POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b)

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(c)
				MALES					
0–4	229 841	177 806	143 691	47 364	74 707	14 991	5 741	12 122	**706 330**
5–9	217 869	167 692	139 030	46 446	69 990	14 705	4 937	10 858	**671 597**
10–14	216 451	166 645	138 881	47 987	70 882	15 499	4 887	10 393	**671 707**
15–19	225 253	178 953	144 290	52 194	74 440	16 265	5 086	12 387	**708 972**
20–24	244 895	208 745	154 448	57 304	87 500	15 550	7 132	16 696	**792 490**
25–29	255 722	212 856	158 476	55 867	93 260	14 430	8 430	16 445	**815 868**
30–34	243 061	194 448	144 312	50 341	81 969	13 449	7 358	14 198	**749 350**
35–39	246 106	193 859	151 777	52 155	82 558	14 929	7 064	13 551	**762 141**
40–44	240 634	195 483	153 345	56 373	85 156	16 423	6 954	12 992	**767 480**
45–49	240 562	185 445	148 166	56 125	81 552	17 148	6 627	11 966	**747 716**
50–54	235 703	178 088	142 877	55 733	77 302	18 032	6 329	11 495	**725 657**
55–59	211 267	159 411	128 896	50 527	68 699	16 989	5 660	10 038	**651 587**
60–64	196 839	145 318	121 744	47 875	61 974	16 335	4 781	9 040	**604 003**
65–69	156 153	113 902	95 029	37 082	45 432	12 921	2 815	6 334	**469 709**
70–74	119 080	88 167	69 289	28 492	33 665	9 786	1 734	4 418	**354 662**
75 and over	201 766	150 598	105 626	51 426	52 233	15 262	1 469	6 882	**585 282**
75–79	87 968	65 527	47 506	21 655	23 540	np	815	np	**256 888**
80–84	65 643	49 177	33 634	16 930	16 823	np	483	np	**189 781**
85 and over	48 155	35 894	24 486	12 841	11 870	np	171	np	**138 613**
All ages	3 481 202	2 717 416	2 139 877	793 291	1 141 319	242 714	87 004	179 815	**10 784 551**
				FEMALES					
0–4	217 554	168 172	135 826	45 604	71 273	13 810	5 338	11 313	**668 938**
5–9	205 346	159 591	131 308	44 212	67 292	13 663	4 801	10 203	**636 494**
10–14	204 614	157 896	132 306	45 957	68 028	14 608	4 411	10 034	**637 927**
15–19	211 784	170 444	138 055	49 655	70 778	14 940	4 160	11 845	**671 705**
20–24	236 364	199 042	150 705	54 129	81 450	14 656	5 546	16 054	**758 007**
25–29	252 489	208 514	154 617	53 828	84 936	14 266	7 325	15 870	**791 912**
30–34	243 857	194 600	145 056	49 339	78 429	13 808	6 756	14 219	**746 130**
35–39	249 866	198 639	153 945	51 944	80 473	15 598	6 352	13 585	**770 469**
40–44	246 569	202 002	155 632	55 986	82 850	16 862	6 204	13 062	**779 257**
45–49	244 046	191 442	151 732	56 653	80 072	17 453	5 900	12 543	**759 932**
50–54	240 267	183 823	145 619	56 818	76 789	18 423	5 674	12 101	**739 594**
55–59	215 137	164 675	129 464	52 170	68 823	17 068	4 826	10 598	**662 844**
60–64	196 945	151 185	119 655	49 410	60 606	16 059	3 468	9 440	**606 807**
65–69	157 804	118 274	93 625	39 014	44 700	12 753	2 047	6 633	**474 871**
70–74	124 028	93 122	68 604	30 768	34 750	9 766	1 200	4 785	**367 037**
75 and over	282 181	211 647	141 798	73 428	72 571	20 871	1 430	9 725	**813 668**
75–79	102 297	77 320	52 884	25 456	27 713	np	663	np	**297 831**
80–84	87 525	65 963	43 840	22 852	22 259	np	451	np	**252 171**
85 and over	92 359	68 364	45 074	25 120	22 599	np	316	np	**263 666**
All ages	3 528 851	2 773 068	2 147 947	808 915	1 123 820	244 604	75 438	182 010	**10 885 592**

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

12 ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON–INDIGENOUS POPULATION, by sex and age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)(b) *continued*

Age group (years)	*New South Wales*	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	***Australia***(c)
				PERSONS					
0–4	447 395	345 978	279 517	92 968	145 980	28 801	11 079	23 435	**1 375 268**
5–9	423 215	327 283	270 338	90 658	137 282	28 368	9 738	21 061	**1 308 091**
10–14	421 065	324 541	271 187	93 944	138 910	30 107	9 298	20 427	**1 309 634**
15–19	437 037	349 397	282 345	101 849	145 218	31 205	9 246	24 232	**1 380 677**
20–24	481 259	407 787	305 153	111 433	168 950	30 206	12 678	32 750	**1 550 497**
25–29	508 211	421 370	313 093	109 695	178 196	28 696	15 755	32 315	**1 607 780**
30–34	486 918	389 048	289 368	99 680	160 398	27 257	14 114	28 417	**1 495 480**
35–39	495 972	392 498	305 722	104 099	163 031	30 527	13 416	27 136	**1 532 610**
40–44	487 203	397 485	308 977	112 359	168 006	33 285	13 158	26 054	**1 546 737**
45–49	484 608	376 887	299 898	112 778	161 624	34 601	12 527	24 509	**1 507 648**
50–54	475 970	361 911	288 496	112 551	154 091	36 455	12 003	23 596	**1 465 251**
55–59	426 404	324 086	258 360	102 697	137 522	34 057	10 486	20 636	**1 314 431**
60–64	393 784	296 503	241 399	97 285	122 580	32 394	8 249	18 480	**1 210 810**
65–69	313 957	232 176	188 654	76 096	90 132	25 674	4 862	12 967	**944 580**
70–74	243 108	181 289	137 893	59 260	68 415	19 552	2 934	9 203	**721 699**
75 and over	483 947	362 245	247 424	124 854	124 804	36 133	2 899	16 607	**1 398 950**
75–79	190 265	142 847	100 390	47 111	51 253	14 658	1 478	6 698	**554 719**
80–84	153 168	115 140	77 474	39 782	39 082	11 236	934	5 125	**441 952**
85 and over	140 514	104 258	69 560	37 961	34 469	10 239	487	4 784	**402 279**
All ages	7 010 053	5 490 484	4 287 824	1 602 206	2 265 139	487 318	162 442	361 825	**21 670 143**

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are final based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

13 BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF BIRTHS				
2007–08	97 303	70 515	61 710	19 773	30 588	6 745	3 895	4 608	**295 168**
2008–09	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	**300 077**
2009–10	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	**304 016**
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	**301 150**
2011–12(c)	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	**306 025**
2012–13(d)	100 834	76 414	63 650	20 339	34 616	6 085	4 062	5 403	**311 441**
2007	97 521	70 232	60 628	19 583	29 930	6 677	3 866	4 638	**293 099**
2008	99 008	70 726	62 492	19 869	30 724	6 791	3 874	4 754	**298 264**
2009	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	**300 844**
2010	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	**300 787**
2011(c)	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	**302 788**
2012(c)(d)	99 258	76 511	64 132	20 118	33 928	6 108	4 090	5 402	**309 586**
2011									
June	25 196	17 745	16 186	5 038	8 234	1 607	1 052	1 275	**76 339**
September(c)	24 767	18 744	15 459	5 149	8 124	1 624	997	1 309	**76 184**
December(c)	23 869	18 614	15 064	5 060	7 773	1 633	892	1 319	**74 234**
2012									
March(c)	25 200	18 850	16 559	5 007	8 542	1 553	1 039	1 378	**78 134**
June(c)	25 050	18 810	16 145	5 051	8 500	1 541	1 086	1 279	**77 473**
September(d)	26 636	19 726	16 432	5 178	8 671	1 554	1 009	1 449	**80 668**
December(d)	22 372	19 125	14 996	4 882	8 215	1 460	956	1 296	**73 311**
2013									
March(d)	24 069	18 951	16 536	5 218	8 843	1 550	985	1 062	**77 220**
June(d)	27 757	18 612	15 686	5 061	8 887	1 521	1 112	1 596	**80 242**
					TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(e)				
2007–08	1.902	1.869	2.114	1.943	2.045	2.192	2.233	1.688	**1.959**
2008–09	1.906	1.862	2.172	1.930	1.980	2.207	2.181	1.744	**1.963**
2009–10	1.873	1.767	2.022	1.895	1.935	2.028	2.088	1.796	**1.888**
2010–11	1.972	1.798	2.022	1.872	1.934	2.116	2.121	1.741	**1.927**
2011–12(f)	1.947	1.848	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.069	2.175	1.764	**1.927**
2012–13(g)	1.995	1.887	1.981	1.876	1.962	1.964	2.248	1.832	**1.951**

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Birth estimates prior to September 2011 are Final. Estimates for the period September 2011 to June 2012 are revised based on occurrence data and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates from September quarter 2012 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on a quarter of occurrence basis and are no longer affected by processing times – See paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census, and therefore subject to further revision.

(g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census and therefore subject to further revision.

14 DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF DEATHS				
2007–08	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	**140 736**
2008–09	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	**143 734**
2009–10	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	**141 450**
2010–11	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	**145 436**
2011–12(c)	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	**147 203**
2012–13(d)	50 939	35 669	28 352	13 196	13 431	4 475	1 029	1 692	**148 785**
2007	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	**139 772**
2008	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	**142 470**
2009	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	**141 607**
2010	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	**142 809**
2011(c)	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	**146 738**
2012(c)(d)	50 655	35 589	27 918	13 167	13 330	4 451	973	1 717	**147 804**
2011									
June	13 024	9 197	7 005	3 202	3 177	1 105	224	420	**37 354**
September(c)	13 704	9 637	7 541	3 396	3 465	1 061	275	468	**39 551**
December(c)	12 185	8 987	6 711	3 231	3 192	1 069	278	417	**36 071**
2012									
March(c)	11 471	8 449	6 475	2 913	3 072	1 045	239	395	**34 061**
June(c)	13 105	9 095	7 067	3 233	3 240	1 110	228	441	**37 520**
September(d)	16 049	9 719	7 995	3 713	3 738	1 150	260	501	**43 126**
December(d)	10 030	8 326	6 381	3 308	3 280	1 146	246	380	**33 097**
2013									
March(d)	12 432	8 838	6 921	2 922	3 029	1 115	250	360	**35 867**
June(d)	12 428	8 786	7 055	3 253	3 384	1 064	273	451	**36 695**
					STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(e)				
2007–08	6.04	5.96	6.21	6.06	5.89	6.88	9.48	5.73	**6.08**
2008–09	6.00	5.93	6.16	6.06	5.79	6.84	9.23	5.68	**6.03**
2009–10	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	**5.76**
2010–11	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	**5.72**
2011–12(f)	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.39	7.94	5.13	**5.62**
2012–13(g)	5.54	5.15	5.70	5.68	5.31	6.59	8.03	4.85	**5.50**

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Death estimates prior to September 2011 are Final. Estimates for the period September 2011 to June 2012 are revised based on occurrence data and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates from September quarter 2012 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on a quarter of occurrence basis and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240) as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary for further details.

(f) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census and therefore subject to further revision.

(g) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census, and therefore subject to further revision.

15 INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	**Australia**(c)
					NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS				
2007–08	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	**1 160**
2008–09	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	**1 290**
2009–10	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	**1 154**
2010–11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	**1 168**
2011–12(d)	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	**1 084**
2012–13(e)	337	197	281	67	84	21	24	13	**1 024**
2007	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	**1 207**
2008	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	**1 214**
2009	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	**1 213**
2010	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	**1 209**
2011(d)	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	**1 121**
2012(d)(e)	316	201	262	65	73	21	24	15	**977**
2011									
June	107	57	65	24	27	np	np	np	**306**
September(d)	100	53	85	9	23	np	np	np	**286**
December(d)	96	56	76	17	24	np	np	np	**298**
2012									
March(d)	76	59	76	13	16	np	np	np	**257**
June(d)	90	52	44	21	18	np	np	np	**243**
September(e)	88	54	73	19	20	np	np	np	**265**
December(e)	62	36	69	12	19	np	np	np	**212**
2013									
March(e)	94	50	72	17	24	np	np	np	**275**
June(e)	93	57	67	19	21	np	np	np	**272**
					INFANT MORTALITY RATES(f)				
2007–08(g)	3.80	3.69	4.49	3.69	3.50	4.30	6.42	3.91	**3.93**
2008–09(g)	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	**4.30**
2009–10(g)	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	**3.80**
2010–11(g)	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	**3.88**
2011–12(h)	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	**3.54**
2012–13(i)	3.34	2.58	4.42	3.29	2.43	3.45	5.91	2.41	**3.29**

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

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Due to the small number of infant deaths in most quarters in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, quarterly estimates are not available for publication.

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

(d) Death estimates prior to September 2011 are Final. Estimates for the period September 2011 to June 2012 are revised based on occurrence data and are no longer subject to revisions until final rebasing – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Estimates from September quarter 2012 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on a quarter of occurrence basis and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

(g) Calculated using final infant deaths and final births both on occurrence basis.

(h) Calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births, both on an occurrence basis.

(i) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both on a registration basis.

16 CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION—States and Territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
NOM ARRIVALS									
2007–08	170 959	123 445	99 666	25 158	66 148	3 896	4 711	7 352	**501 336**
2008–09	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	**519 785**
2009–10	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	**437 927**
2010–11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	**431 781**
2011–12(b)(c)	147 784	113 157	95 601	22 586	81 401	3 577	6 023	8 634	**478 763**
2012–13(c)	160 324	122 240	98 428	23 076	84 874	3 817	6 997	8 902	**508 662**
2007	157 743	114 621	91 948	23 485	58 166	3 531	4 503	6 579	**460 577**
2008	178 555	132 997	106 898	27 161	72 852	4 269	5 193	8 035	**535 965**
2009	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	**478 792**
2010	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	**425 119**
2011(b)	146 230	109 518	90 456	20 816	72 451	3 479	5 367	7 929	**456 258**
2012(b)(c)	152 444	117 320	99 211	22 944	85 557	3 730	6 558	8 783	**496 550**
2011									
June	29 656	22 588	19 029	4 170	15 294	627	1 254	1 344	**93 962**
September(b)	37 845	28 831	24 452	5 615	19 294	862	1 724	2 117	**120 740**
December(b)	39 223	27 917	24 184	5 495	19 992	901	1 216	2 190	**121 118**
2012									
March(b)	39 253	32 461	25 187	6 708	23 144	1 117	1 550	2 795	**132 215**
June(c)	31 463	23 948	21 778	4 768	18 971	697	1 533	1 532	**104 690**
September(c)	40 065	30 862	26 622	5 905	22 190	958	2 031	2 390	**131 025**
December(c)	41 663	30 049	25 624	5 563	21 252	958	1 444	2 066	**128 620**
2013									
March(c)	43 382	35 238	25 523	6 741	22 593	1 213	1 571	2 727	**138 989**
June(c)	35 214	26 091	20 659	4 867	18 839	688	1 951	1 719	**110 028**
NOM DEPARTURES									
2007–08	83 570	49 883	45 759	9 831	24 972	2 061	3 088	4 834	**223 998**
2008–09	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	**219 919**
2009–10	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	**241 869**
2010–11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	**251 409**
2011–12(b)(c)	90 826	59 460	50 913	11 063	29 686	2 384	3 611	5 761	**253 705**
2012–13(c)	92 540	61 608	53 324	11 454	33 065	2 432	3 932	5 934	**264 291**
2007	80 846	48 149	44 267	9 656	23 739	2 062	3 126	4 702	**216 547**
2008	82 128	49 772	44 058	9 544	24 663	2 180	3 223	4 710	**220 278**
2009	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	**231 892**
2010	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	**253 081**
2011(b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 772	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	**250 579**
2012(b)(c)	91 070	60 426	51 496	11 431	31 713	2 421	3 752	5 868	**258 180**
2011									
June	20 535	13 106	10 095	2 123	6 586	554	699	1 033	**54 731**
September(b)	22 807	15 596	13 435	3 046	7 238	610	1 089	1 537	**65 358**
December(b)	25 356	16 006	15 209	2 999	8 073	629	1 005	1 745	**71 022**
2012									
March(b)	21 464	14 061	11 467	2 729	7 085	617	733	1 303	**59 459**
June(c)	21 199	13 797	10 802	2 289	7 290	528	784	1 176	**57 866**
September(c)	22 939	15 710	13 433	3 148	7 832	655	1 074	1 638	**66 430**
December(c)	25 468	16 858	15 794	3 265	9 506	621	1 161	1 751	**74 425**
2013									
March(c)	23 734	15 345	12 891	2 849	7 848	658	866	1 402	**65 593**
June(c)	20 399	13 695	11 206	2 192	7 879	498	831	1 143	**57 843**

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. Estimates are revised for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.Estimates for the period September and December 2011 are revised, but subject to furtherminor revisions. Later quarter NOM estimates are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 13—20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates for the June quarter of 2012 and later quarters are preliminary - see paragraph 7 and 13–20 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				
2007–08	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	**277 338**
2008–09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	**299 866**
2009–10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	**196 058**
2010–11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	**180 372**
2011–12(b)(c)	56 958	53 697	44 688	11 523	51 715	1 193	2 412	2 873	**225 058**
2012–13(c)	67 784	60 632	45 104	11 622	51 809	1 385	3 065	2 968	**244 371**
2007	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	**244 030**
2008	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	**315 687**
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	**246 900**
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	**172 038**
2011(b)	55 987	50 311	40 312	10 044	43 889	1 083	1 672	2 369	**205 679**
2012(b)(c)	61 374	56 894	47 715	11 513	53 844	1 309	2 806	2 915	**238 370**
2011									
June	9 121	9 482	8 934	2 047	8 708	73	555	311	**39 231**
September(b)	15 038	13 235	11 017	2 569	12 056	252	635	580	**55 382**
December(b)	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	**50 096**
2012									
March(b)	17 789	18 400	13 720	3 979	16 059	500	817	1 492	**72 756**
June(c)	10 264	10 151	10 976	2 479	11 681	169	749	356	**46 824**
September(c)	17 126	15 152	13 189	2 757	14 358	303	957	752	**64 595**
December(c)	16 195	13 191	9 830	2 298	11 746	337	283	315	**54 195**
2013									
March(c)	19 648	19 893	12 632	3 892	14 745	555	705	1 325	**73 396**
June(c)	14 815	12 396	9 453	2 675	10 960	190	1 120	576	**52 185**

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

(b) NOM estimates prior to the September quarter 2011 are final. Estimates are revised for the September and December quarters of 2011 and the March quarter of 2012. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.Estimates for the period September and December 2011 are revised, but subject to furtherminor revisions. Later quarter NOM estimates are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 7 and 13—20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates for the June quarter of 2012 and later quarters are preliminary - see paragraph 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

17 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Movements—Australia(b)

	PERMANENT	LONG–TERM		SHORT–TERM(c)		
	Settlers(e)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(e)	*Residents*	*Visitors*(e)	***Total***(d)
Period	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2007–08	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	**11 903 935**
2008–09	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	**12 030 973**
2009–10	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	**12 959 594**
2010–11	127 458	115 056	347 843	7 400 502	5 906 892	**13 897 751**
2011–12	158 943	115 672	377 602	7 962 971	5 981 883	**14 597 072**
2012–13	152 414	120 284	403 243	8 340 252	6 272 957	**15 289 150**
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	**11 583 619**
2008	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	**12 031 221**
2009	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	**12 430 460**
2010	129 406	113 584	340 543	7 034 821	5 885 095	**13 503 449**
2011	142 715	115 516	361 954	7 726 538	5 875 068	**14 221 792**
2012	156 639	118 574	394 396	8 142 559	6 145 600	**14 957 767**
2011						
June	33 894	25 215	64 611	1 756 520	1 238 969	**3 119 209**
September	37 050	27 222	94 057	2 124 899	1 406 915	**3 690 143**
December	39 137	36 053	70 471	1 909 128	1 691 671	**3 746 461**
2012						
March	43 318	28 308	138 843	2 066 976	1 601 059	**3 878 505**
June	39 438	24 089	74 231	1 861 967	1 282 238	**3 281 963**
September	37 446	28 664	105 234	2 203 732	1 471 803	**3 846 879**
December	36 437	37 513	76 088	2 009 882	1 790 500	**3 950 420**
2013						
March	39 155	30 439	145 344	2 131 836	1 687 793	**4 034 567**
June	39 376	23 668	76 577	1 994 801	1 322 861	**3 457 284**

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraph 30–34 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Overseas arrival and departure movement data (Tables 17 and 18 of this release) will no longer be published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) from the September 2013 quarter scheduled for release on 27 March 2014. This data is currently published on a monthly basis in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

(c) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further information see *Overseas Arrivals and Depatures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

(d) Due to rounding, the total may not equal to the sum of the categories of overseas arrivals.

(e) Stated intention on arrival.

18 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES(a), Movements—Australia(b)

	PERMANENT	LONG–TERM		SHORT–TERM (c)		
	Former Residents(e)	*Residents*(e)	*Visitors*	*Residents*(e)	*Visitors*	***Total***(d)
Period	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2007–08	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	**11 672 452**
2008–09	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	**11 770 621**
2009–10	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	**12 903 279**
2010–11	88 461	78 025	213 835	7 442 959	5 987 902	**13 811 182**
2011–12	87 493	68 665	212 713	8 040 374	6 049 108	**14 458 353**
2012–13	91 761	63 619	214 079	8 436 237	6 355 707	**15 161 404**
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	**11 456 115**
2008	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	**11 740 132**
2009	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	**12 271 180**
2010	88 196	86 290	203 135	7 111 503	5 969 590	**13 458 715**
2011	87 998	69 363	214 290	7 795 270	5 956 830	**14 123 751**
2012	89 216	68 606	214 414	8 219 849	6 201 490	**14 793 574**
2011						
June	20 342	16 538	46 178	2 039 562	1 337 536	**3 460 156**
September	20 978	17 158	45 963	2 124 219	1 378 516	**3 586 834**
December	20 987	14 895	66 009	2 089 601	1 579 590	**3 771 082**
2012						
March	25 230	20 769	54 928	1 706 805	1 702 066	**3 509 798**
June	20 298	15 843	45 813	2 119 748	1 388 936	**3 590 638**
September	21 813	17 210	45 998	2 200 943	1 443 051	**3 729 015**
December	21 875	14 784	67 675	2 192 351	1 667 437	**3 964 123**
2013						
March	26 456	17 834	54 691	1 790 453	1 797 196	**3 686 629**
June	21 617	13 791	45 715	2 252 490	1 448 024	**3 781 637**

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 30–34 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Overseas arrival and departure movement data (Tables 17 and 18 of this release) will no longer be published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) from the September 2013 quarter scheduled for release on 27 March 2014. This data is currently published on a monthly basis in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

(c) Figures for short–term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further informationsee *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

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

(e) Stated intention on departure.

19 INTERSTATE MIGRATION(a)(b)

DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	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
2011–12									
New South Wales	. .	19 708	33 560	4 794	7 175	2 287	2 830	9 618	79 972
Victoria	22 704	. .	17 736	6 826	8 178	3 544	2 536	2 566	64 090
Queensland	43 308	19 410	. .	5 717	8 397	3 537	5 321	3 176	88 866
South Australia	5 144	5 594	4 602	. .	2 466	735	2 374	688	21 603
Western Australia	11 048	10 218	10 906	3 411	. .	1 979	2 732	943	41 237
Tasmania	2 108	2 574	2 818	662	1 390	. .	408	226	10 186
Northern Territory	3 243	2 995	4 613	1 756	1 823	340	. .	437	15 207
Australian Capital Territory	10 795	2 388	2 835	794	723	316	498	. .	18 349
Total Departures	98 350	62 887	77 070	23 960	30 152	12 738	16 699	17 654	339 510
Net gain/loss	*–18 378*	*1 203*	*11 796*	*–2 357*	*11 085*	*–2 552*	*–1 492*	*695*	. .
2012–13									
New South Wales	. .	19 230	33 237	4 968	7 085	2 053	2 742	9 189	78 504
Victoria	22 987	. .	18 639	7 023	8 362	3 560	2 489	2 674	65 734
Queensland	40 670	18 905	. .	6 210	8 672	3 332	5 283	3 193	86 265
South Australia	4 793	5 581	4 500	. .	2 396	655	2 252	619	20 796
Western Australia	10 014	9 497	10 285	3 529	. .	1 809	2 680	971	38 785
Tasmania	2 059	2 514	2 804	645	1 440	. .	314	198	9 974
Northern Territory	2 830	2 759	4 285	1 797	2 050	414	. .	366	14 501
Australian Capital Territory	10 678	2 577	3 055	829	788	324	538	. .	18 789
Total Departures	94 031	61 063	76 805	25 001	30 793	12 147	16 298	17 210	333 348
Net gain/loss	*–15 527*	*4 671*	*9 460*	*–4 205*	*7 992*	*–2 173*	*–1 797*	*1 579*	. .
2011(c)									
New South Wales	. .	20 121	34 267	4 903	7 261	2 282	2 870	9 680	81 318
Victoria	23 330	. .	18 130	6 909	8 491	3 393	2 732	2 718	65 643
Queensland	42 331	19 197	. .	5 956	8 384	3 410	5 247	3 267	87 697
South Australia	5 303	5 610	4 748	. .	2 477	759	2 850	602	22 347
Western Australia	10 385	9 397	10 412	3 453	. .	1 894	2 677	925	39 382
Tasmania	2 239	2 740	3 166	715	1 416	. .	432	260	10 968
Northern Territory	3 154	2 870	4 516	1 955	1 896	340	. .	422	15 152
Australian Capital Territory	10 746	2 439	2 945	783	758	280	516	. .	18 465
Total Departures	97 560	62 426	78 265	24 673	30 489	12 358	17 323	17 873	341 219
Net gain/loss	*–16 242*	*3 217*	*9 432*	*–2 326*	*8 893*	*–1 390*	*–2 171*	*592*	. .
2012									
New South Wales	. .	18 754	32 187	4 802	6 846	2 088	2 627	9 246	76 550
Victoria	21 964	. .	17 385	6 744	7 819	3 539	2 378	2 417	62 246
Queensland	41 064	18 635	. .	5 894	8 220	3 406	5 247	3 127	85 593
South Australia	4 853	5 452	4 385	. .	2 403	645	2 145	691	20 574
Western Australia	10 457	9 980	10 388	3 393	. .	1 906	2 616	930	39 670
Tasmania	2 000	2 403	2 634	638	1 372	. .	374	237	9 658
Northern Territory	2 998	2 773	4 296	1 623	1 803	368	. .	397	14 258
Australian Capital Territory	10 975	2 516	2 964	825	790	356	548	. .	18 974
Total Departures	94 311	60 513	74 239	23 919	29 253	12 308	15 935	17 045	327 523
Net gain/loss	*–17 761*	*1 733*	*11 354*	*–3 345*	*10 417*	*–2 650*	*–1 677*	*1 929*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Estimates of interstate migration in these tables are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) The preliminary data in these tables is based on 2006 Census expansion factors and is therefore subject to revision based on 2011 Census expansion factors – see paragraphs 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates for interstate migration up to and including June quarter 2011 are final. For further information, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	DEPARTURES FROM:								
Arrivals to:	*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
JUNE QUARTER 2012									
New South Wales	. .	4 752	8 035	1 144	1 690	558	593	2 337	19 109
Victoria	5 424	. .	4 248	1 657	1 872	877	533	563	15 174
Queensland	10 362	4 653	. .	1 236	2 014	872	1 221	674	21 032
South Australia	1 191	1 382	1 111	. .	622	171	517	159	5 153
Western Australia	2 762	2 561	2 629	809	. .	483	664	237	10 145
Tasmania	512	631	611	159	317	. .	114	51	2 395
Northern Territory	786	765	1 073	346	461	78	. .	90	3 599
Australian Capital Territory	2 622	517	636	170	194	69	115	. .	4 323
Total Departures	23 659	15 261	18 343	5 521	7 170	3 108	3 757	4 111	80 930
Net gain/loss	*–4 550*	*–87*	*2 689*	*–368*	*2 975*	*–713*	*–158*	*212*	. .
MARCH QUARTER 2013									
New South Wales	. .	4 926	8 633	1 266	1 825	555	726	2 390	20 321
Victoria	5 977	. .	5 003	1 824	2 225	865	668	742	17 304
Queensland	10 443	4 887	. .	1 534	2 172	810	1 414	847	22 107
South Australia	1 202	1 403	1 085	. .	589	189	579	157	5 204
Western Australia	2 617	2 524	2 690	849	. .	413	733	263	10 089
Tasmania	522	667	765	138	380	. .	91	41	2 604
Northern Territory	751	741	1 141	452	495	118	. .	114	3 812
Australian Capital Territory	2 581	626	736	195	197	74	136	. .	4 545
Total Departures	24 093	15 774	20 053	6 258	7 883	3 024	4 347	4 554	85 986
Net gain/loss	*–3 772*	*1 530*	*2 054*	*–1 054*	*2 206*	*–420*	*–535*	*–9*	. .
JUNE QUARTER 2013									
New South Wales	. .	5 026	8 738	1 249	1 930	505	733	2 308	20 489
Victoria	5 976	. .	4 942	1 829	2 166	903	613	737	17 166
Queensland	10 496	4 733	. .	1 500	2 278	843	1 285	792	21 927
South Australia	1 226	1 459	1 249	. .	600	178	619	140	5 471
Western Australia	2 525	2 228	2 578	953	. .	476	734	262	9 756
Tasmania	563	668	720	184	357	. .	55	40	2 587
Northern Territory	722	710	1 129	487	627	94	. .	76	3 845
Australian Capital Territory	2 483	549	677	197	158	67	114	. .	4 245
Total Departures	23 991	15 373	20 033	6 399	8 116	3 066	4 153	4 355	85 486
Net gain/loss	*–3 502*	*1 793*	*1 894*	*–928*	*1 640*	*–479*	*–308*	*–110*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Estimates of interstate migration in these tables are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 21–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) The preliminary data in these tables is based on 2006 Census expansion factors and is therefore subject to revision based on 2011 Census expansion factors – see paragraphs 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

20 PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), States and territories—at 30 June

	2006	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2016*	*2021*	*2031*
CAPITAL CITIES									
Sydney	1 572 117	1 595 497	1 620 020	1 645 358	1 671 802	1 698 814	1 834 442	1 971 275	2 233 112
Melbourne	1 391 929	1 418 965	1 447 065	1 475 207	1 504 024	1 533 138	1 678 657	1 825 412	2 111 636
Brisbane	671 557	687 728	704 162	721 080	738 867	757 049	848 217	942 159	1 131 039
Adelaide	459 456	465 747	471 779	478 120	484 620	491 103	521 790	551 838	606 098
Perth	578 252	593 222	608 457	624 059	640 092	656 371	738 167	821 712	988 018
Hobart	82 185	83 230	84 434	85 523	86 617	87 707	92 805	97 649	106 185
Darwin	40 133	41 272	42 590	43 794	44 817	45 852	50 896	55 857	65 532
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY									
New South Wales	975 940	990 089	1 004 994	1 020 090	1 035 643	1 051 331	1 123 672	1 190 075	1 294 367
Victoria	536 688	545 728	554 598	563 169	571 573	579 976	618 614	653 527	707 058
Queensland	841 464	864 786	888 084	912 222	937 197	962 525	1 087 860	1 212 958	1 450 930
South Australia	167 091	169 718	172 548	175 383	178 165	180 924	193 523	204 659	222 240
Western Australia	198 014	203 430	209 150	214 716	219 976	225 229	250 045	273 219	314 302
Tasmania	113 867	115 045	116 403	117 830	119 060	120 295	125 625	129 801	134 483
Northern Territory	24 241	24 754	25 224	25 649	26 071	26 507	28 500	30 377	33 864
TOTAL									
New South Wales	2 548 057	2 585 586	2 625 014	2 665 448	2 707 445	2 750 145	2 958 114	3 161 350	3 527 479
Victoria	1 928 617	1 964 693	2 001 663	2 038 376	2 075 597	2 113 114	2 297 271	2 478 939	2 818 694
Queensland	1 513 021	1 552 514	1 592 246	1 633 302	1 676 064	1 719 574	1 936 077	2 155 117	2 581 969
South Australia	626 547	635 465	644 327	653 503	662 785	672 027	715 313	756 497	828 338
Western Australia	776 266	796 652	817 607	838 775	860 068	881 600	988 212	1 094 931	1 302 320
Tasmania	196 052	198 275	200 837	203 353	205 677	208 002	218 430	227 450	240 668
Northern Territory	64 374	66 026	67 814	69 443	70 888	72 359	79 396	86 234	99 396
Australian Capital Territory	126 500	129 243	131 370	133 494	135 682	137 885	148 450	158 548	176 815
Australia(b)	**7 780 193**	**7 929 225**	**8 081 656**	**8 236 473**	**8 394 980**	**8 555 475**	**9 342 028**	**10 119 860**	**11 576 516**

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 42–43 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

(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 *2011 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2011 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6), and the addition of quarterly components of population growth. The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population for the series from September 1991 to June 2011. This 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 estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands 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 *Information Paper: Population Concepts, 2008* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.006) and also in *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

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, estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence are also taken into account. 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 as new component data becomes available. The table below shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 17 DECEMBER 2013

	Census base	*Natural increase*	*Net overseas migration*	*Net interstate migration*	*ERP STATUS*
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2011–Mar. 2012	2011 Census	Revised	Revised	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED (subject to further revison when NIM expansion factors are revised)
Jun. 2012	2011 Census	Revised	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep. 2012–Jun. 2013	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

Note: 'Final (Recast)' refers to recast estimates based on 2011 ERP.

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 2011, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates, 1998* (cat. no. 3114.0).

9 The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates depend 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:

- 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; or
- resolution of issues that may arise within the ABS or registry processing systems.

10 Preliminary birth and death 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.

11 Selected birth and death registration data contributing to preliminary estimates which are higher or lower than usual have been explained by the state registrars as follows:

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- June 2013: The large increase in NSW birth registrations is due in part to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.
- June 2013: The large increase in ACT birth registrations is due largely to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in previous quarters, particularly the March quarter where registrations were noticeably low. A more consistent pattern is likely to result when this data is revised based on occurrence rather than registration data.
- March 2013: The increase in NSW death registrations is most likely due to the processing of accumulated registrations not processed in the December 2012 quarter.
- March 2013: The increase in WA birth registrations may be a result of births from earlier periods being registered in this quarter.
- March 2013: The ACT registry has indicated that the decrease in both birth and death registrations in this quarter is due to a slowdown of processing which is likely to lead to a catch up in future quarters.
- December 2012: The New South Wales registry indicated that a decrease in death registration numbers may be due to a concentration on birth registrations processing this quarter.
- September 2012: The New South Wales registry indicated that the increase in both birth and death registrations follows a general pattern of increases in the September quarter. They also indicated that birth registration increases could be associated with initiatives to assist the population of outlying areas to register births as well as general initiatives to increase awareness of the importance of birth and death registrations in outlying areas.
- September 2012: The Victorian, Western Australian, South Australian and ACT registries have advised that there were no significant changes in processing, backlog processing or staffing which could have influenced an increased level of birth and death registrations. The Victorian and Western Australian registries highlighted state initiatives to provide registration assistance as well as registration awareness raising initiatives. The ACT registry observed that a small increase in the number of coroner certified deaths as well as a perceived increasing use of ACT health services by residents from the surrounding rural areas of NSW may have contributed to the increase in birth and death registrations.

Net overseas migration

12 According to recommendations of the United Nations, an international migrant is defined as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*" (United Nations 1998). For the purposes of estimating net overseas migration (NOM), and thereby Australia's official ERP counts, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expected to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16 month period. As such, NOM and ERP estimates include all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families.

13 Conceptually, the term NOM is based on an international traveller's 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). With the introduction of the improved methods for estimating NOM, this 12 month period *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

Net overseas migration continued

determined by their exact duration of stay in or away from Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

14 After reviewing the treatment of temporary migrants (both long-term and short-term) who are away from or resident in Australia for a period of 12 months or more, the ABS developed and introduced an improved NOM processing method, called the '12/16 month rule', for estimating NOM. It has been used in calculating Australia's official ERP since September quarter 2006. This represents a break in series and therefore NOM estimates from earlier periods are not comparable.

15 The current NOM estimation methods employ a '12/16 month rule' where the traveller can be added or subtracted from NOM if they have stayed in or been absent from Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16 month period. This period of 12 months does not have to be continuous. Although a traveller states their intended duration of stay on a passenger card, for NOM purposes the ABS now measures an individual's actual travel behaviour.

16 For further information on the improvements to NOM estimation and changes to the revision schedule for NOM, see the *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001). For further information on the '12/16 month rule' methodology see the *Technical Note: '12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards* in *Migration, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 3412.0). For more detailed information, see:

- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003); and
- *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002).

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

17 It is with the final NOM estimates that the '12/16 month rule' can be fully applied. A traveller's actual duration of stay can only be calculated when data on overseas movements become available for the 16 months following a reference period. Final NOM estimation methods use ERP flags to determine if a traveller, through their actual duration of stay in or out of Australia, should be included or excluded from NOM estimates and consequently ERP estimates.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

18 Preliminary estimates of NOM are required five to six months after the reference quarter for the production of quarterly estimates of the population of Australia, and the states and territories. At that time, complete traveller histories for the 16 months following a reference quarter cannot be produced. Migration adjustments are calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates one year earlier for the same groups of travellers. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to their 'initial category of travel', age, country of citizenship and state/territory of usual/intended residence. The adjustments account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay.

19 Preliminary estimates using the improved method for estimating NOM using a 'two year ago' propensity model were used in official ABS population estimates from September quarter 2006 until June quarter 2008. Since September quarter 2008 a 'one year ago' propensity model has been used.

Diplomatic personnel

20 Australia's ERP and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and were removed from NOM estimates from 1 July 2006. The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families.

Net interstate migration

21 Interstate migration is a key determinant of the accuracy of state and territory population estimates. Data on interstate migration cannot 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.

22 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 on 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 if these reduce intercensal error. These estimates are then scaled to 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.

23 Changes to the model with updated expansion factors based on Census and other Medicare data are applied after each Census. Expansion factors are used to account for an undercoverage of Medicare data by various ages and sex. The current model is essentially unchanged from the model used to estimate interstate migration between 2001 to 2006 but for updated expansion factors based on the 2006 Census. The model includes the following characteristics:

- Medicare data lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);
- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (ie: Census, Medicare & multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors (in contrast to the 2001-06 method);
- expansion factors applied to males aged 17 to 30 years and females aged 17 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2001-06 method); and
- no smoothing applied to the expansion factors.

24 The previously modelled data for the period September 2006 to June 2011 has been finalised based on data from the 2011 Census. However, all data from September 2011 is still modelled on 2006 Census expansion factors. The ABS plans to update these expansion factors and revise post September 2011 data on 27 March 2014 in Australian Demographic Statistics - September quarter 2013 (cat. no. 3101.0), and not in the 17 December release as was previously advised.

25 For more detailed information on the changes to the model see *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001).

Net interstate migration continued

26 Due to the fact that the Medicare data source is an indirect measure of interstate migration, the 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:

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001); and
- *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

27 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary Medicare 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 information paper *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (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.

Intercensal Discrepancy

28 The intercensal discrepancy for the most recent intercensal period 2006-2011, as well as the recast intercensal discrepancy for the three preceding intercensal periods: 1991-1996, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006 are indicated in the table below.

RECAST INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY FOR THE CENSUS PERIODS 1991–2006 AND REBASED INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY FOR THE 2006–2011 CENSUS PERIOD

	RECAST INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY						REBASED INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY	
	1991-1996	*1991-1996*	*1996-2001*	*1996-2001*	*2001-2006*	*2001-2006*	*2006-2011*	*2006-2011*
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
NSW	21.6	0.3	—	—	39.4	0.6	45.4	0.6
Vic.	19.2	0.4	42.9	0.9	–14.9	–0.3	24.4	0.4
Qld	29.1	0.9	26.0	0.7	–2.4	–0.1	9.1	0.2
SA	7.6	0.5	0.4	—	–4.4	–0.3	3.4	0.2
WA	–5.4	–0.3	2.9	0.2	10.8	0.5	–4.4	–0.2
Tas.	–1.9	–0.4	–0.8	–0.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
NT	–5.0	–2.7	–1.6	–0.8	4.9	2.3	–1.0	–0.4
ACT	–3.2	–1.0	–2.2	–0.7	–0.2	–0.1	0.4	0.1
Aust.(a)	**61.7**	**0.3**	**68.0**	**0.4**	**35.1**	**0.2**	**77.7**	**0.3**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories. The 1991-1996 period is affected by the change to the treatment of Other Territories in relation to ERP in 1993. See Explanatory Note 2.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

29 The standard approach to population estimation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population that cannot 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. Currently published estimates and projections have

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

not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census rebasing or recasting processes, except for the June 2011 estimates (see table 11). Estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population based on the 2011 Census are scheduled for release on 30 April 2014 in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0). Currently published projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are based on the 2006 Census. Series A of the projections assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth. Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

30 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. 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 Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

31 In July 1998, DIBP 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 are now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and are 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.

32 From July 2001, DIBP 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

33 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.

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

METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

35 The ABS has improved the measure of net overseas migration by expanding the Australian residence criteria from a 12/12 months rule to a 12/16 months rule. This has implications for the measurement of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) due to the change in residence criteria mentioned above. A final measure of RTOs can 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) can be

METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS *continued*

observed. For further information on the improved measure of net overseas migration see:

- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (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).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

36 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.

37 The ERP at June 2012 based to the 2011 Census is the base for the projections series. Projections off the 2011 Census based ERP were released on 26 November 2013 in "Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101" (cat. no. 3222.0). The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

38 Series A - assumes the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) will reach 2.0 babies per woman by 2026 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience continued improvement with increases from 2009-11 levels of 0.25 and 0.19 years each year for males and females respectively until 2060-61 (reaching 92.1 years for males and 93.6 years for females), NOM will increase to 280,000 people per year by 2020-21 and remain constant thereafter, and relatively large net interstate migration gains for some states and territories, corresponding to relatively large losses for other states and territories.

39 Series B - assumes the TFR will decline to 1.8 babies per woman by 2026 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience declining improvement with increases from 2009-11 levels of 0.25 and 0.19 years each year for males and females respectively until 2015-16 after which life expectancy will continue to increase at declining rates (reaching 85.2 years for males and 88.3 years for females by 2060-61), NOM will increase to 240,000 people per year by 2020-21 and remain constant thereafter, and medium net interstate migration gains for some states and territories, and medium losses for others.

40 Series C - assumes the TFR will decline to 1.6 babies per woman by 2026 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will experience declining improvement with increases from 2009-11 levels of 0.25 and 0.19 years each year for males and females respectively until 2015-16 after which life expectancy will continue to increase at declining rates (reaching 85.2 years for males and 88.3 years for females by 2060-61), NOM will increase to 200,000 people per year by 2020-21 and then remain constant thereafter, and relatively small net interstate migration gains for some states and territories and small losses for others.

41 For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and greater capital cities/balances of state), see *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

42 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population (see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population.

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS *continued*

43 Data presented in table 20 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households 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, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

CONFIDENTIALITY

44 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.

45 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.

ROUNDING

46 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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS

48 The ABS is the central statistical authority for the Australian government. It is required by law to publish official population estimates. It abides by codes of professional practice that include being open and transparent about underlying methodology. The ABS provides regular explanatory information to support users in understanding both population trends and methodological changes, but does not comment on the specific use (or otherwise) of official population estimates by other organisations or individuals.

49 Population estimates are used extensively within the Australian community, including in a range of agreements. Although the ABS acknowledges that the official population estimates and changes in these estimates are specifically referenced in various agreements, it neither endorses nor disapproves of the terms of the agreements and decisions made by parties in relation to those agreements. In addition, the ABS does not provide a position on disputes arising from the interpretation of terms of an agreement that reference official population estimates.

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010–2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010-2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010-2012* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

51 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.

52 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.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE *continued*

53 Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by DIBP <http://www.immi.gov.au> (see the Department's quarterly publications, *Immigration Update* and *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*) and by Tourism Research Australia (on international travel and tourism) <http://www.ret.gov.au/tourism/research>.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

1 Below is a table of publications related to *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) that have recently been released or will be released in the near future.

	Catalogue number	*Publication title*	*Contents*
		RECENT RELEASES	
08/10/2013	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, August 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
24/10/2013	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2012	Births data for Australia, states and territories for 2002 to 2012. Sub-state births data for 2007 to 2012.
05/11/2013	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, September 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
07/11/2013	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2012	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories for 2002 to 2012. Sub-state death data for 2007 to 2012.
07/11/2013	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010-2012	State, Territory and Australian life tables for the period 2010-2012.
15/11/2013	cat. no. 3302.0.55.003	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010-2012	Life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia by selected states/territories and remoteness areas of Australia.
26/11/2013	cat. no. 3222.0	Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101	Population projections for states and territories and capital cities/balance of states, based on 2012 ERP using the 2011 Census.
26/11/2013	cat. no. 3222.0	ABS.Stat (Data from Population Projections, Australia, 2012 (base) to 2101)	An interactive, free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. Currently in 'Beta' stage (http://stat.abs.gov.au/).
05/12/2013	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
17/12/2013	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun qtr. 2013	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data. Also includes age/sex data.
17/12/2013 (released at 12:30pm)	cat. no. 3101.0	ABS Snapshot	An audio-visual video containing key information from Australian Demographic Statistics - June qtr. 2013. A link to this can be found in the Media Release on the website.
17/12/2013	cat. no. 3412.0.55.002	Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Dec 2013	Provides overview of further improvements to the quality of final and preliminary NOM statistics. In particular, improvements made to preliminary NOM estimation and thereby improving quarterly preliminary ERP.
		UPCOMING RELEASES	
18/12/2013	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia, 2011-12 and 2012-13	International migration into and out of Australia, internal migration within Australia (including interstate and intrastate) and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
13/01/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
12/02/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, December 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
11/03/2014	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, January 2014	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data. A revised time series for OAD data from July 2004 to December 2013 will be released this month based on the rebuild of the Overseas Arrivals and Departures system.
27/03/2014	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep qtr. 2013	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data. Also includes age/sex data.
03/04/2013	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13	Population estimates for all sub-state regions June 2013.
30/04/2014	cat. no. 3238.0	Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026	Projections and backcast estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians based on the 2011 Census results.
Mid 2014	cat. no. 3105.0.65.001	Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2014	Historical updates of ERP, Births, Deaths, NOM and rates based on the 2011 Census.

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 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', incoming overseas travellers (who *are not* currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who *are* currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.

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.

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 for births for which age of mother is not given.

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

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

where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.

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 Greater Capital City Statistical Areas of states and territories as defined in *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).

Category of movement Category of movement is of particular relevance to the overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) collection. OAD are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards or derived with reference to previous border crossings. There are three main categories of movement and 10 sub-categories:

- permanent movement:
  - permanent arrival (PA);
  - permanent departure (PD);
- long-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of one year or more:
  - long-term resident returning (LTRR);
  - long-term visitor arrival (LTVA);
  - long-term resident departure (LTRD);
  - long-term visitor departure (LTVD);
- short-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of less than one year:
  - short-term resident returning (STRR);

Category of movement *continued*

- short-term visitor arrival (STVA);
- short-term resident departure (STRD); and
- short-term visitor departure (STVD).

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 stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Census

The complete enumeration of a population at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (e.g. Persons, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" usually refers to the national Census of Population and Housing.

Death

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.

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.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, 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 over a 16 month period. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months over a 16 month period.

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:

$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM$, where:

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at time point t+1

B = the number of births occurring between t and t+1

D = the number of deaths occurring between t and t+1

NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and t+1.

For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between t and t+1, represented by the following equation:

$P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM + NIM.$

Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)

Represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight state and territory capital cities. These boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4. GCCSA boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each capital city, they contain not only the urban area of the capital city, but also surrounding and non-urban areas where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.

Household

A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.

A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.

This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.

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 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 final 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. 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. For further information see *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

Intercensal error

Intercensal error is the preliminary 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. For further information see *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

The ABS is aware that the term 'intercensal error' is often misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. As a result, the ABS will use the terms 'preliminary intercensal difference' and 'final intercensal difference' in the 2016 rebasing cycle.

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA) and long-term resident returns (LTRR).

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise long-term resident departures (LTRD) and long-term visitor departures (LTVD).

Long-term resident departures (LTRD)

Australian residents who state that they intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently).

Long-term resident returns (LTRR)

Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA)

Overseas visitors who state that they intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently).

Long-term visitor departures (LTVD)

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 Prior to September quarter 2006, 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 comprised 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 Australia and emigration from Australia. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's *actual* duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier. NOM is:

- based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period;
- the difference between:
  - the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who *are not* currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and
  - the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who *are* currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

NOM arrivals 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 over a 16 month period, who *are not* currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.

Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's *actual* duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.

NOM departures 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 over a 16 month period, who *are* currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.

Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's *actual* duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.

Net undercount 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 Post Enumeration Survey (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 result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). 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).

Passenger Card

Passenger cards are completed by nearly all passengers arriving in, or departing from, Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, main reason for journey, and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.

Permanent arrivals (settlers)

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:
- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and 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.

Permanent departures

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

Population growth

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

Population growth rate

Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.

Population projections

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 internationally. 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.

Post enumeration survey (PES)

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 are missed than are 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.

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:
- 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:
- 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.

Significant Urban Area (SUA)

Aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 2 to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may incorporate together one or more closely associated Urban Centre and Localities and the areas between. They are designed

Significant Urban Area (SUA) *continued*

to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.

Standardised death rate (SDR)

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240), as published prior to recasting the ERP series. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:

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

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

State or territory of usual residence

State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory of usual residence of:

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

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

Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed as the smallest unit for the release of Census data. They generally have a population of 200 to 800 people, and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s in remote and regional areas generally have smaller populations than those in urban areas. SA1s aggregate to all Non-ABS ASGS Structures except Local Government Areas and Tourism Regions. There are approximately 55,000 SA1s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Population estimates are prepared for SA1s by disaggregating SA2 level estimates.

Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)

A general-purpose medium-sized area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. SA2s are based on officially gazetted suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to one or more whole suburbs, while in rural areas they generally define the functional zone of a regional centre. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. There are approximately 2,200 SA2s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SA2s are the base unit for preparing sub-state population estimates.

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built up from SA2s to provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia. SA3s aim to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of whole SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. Their boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and Local Government Areas in urban areas. SA3s generally range in population from 30,000 to 130,000 people. There are around 330 SA3s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed for the output of labour force data and to reflect labour markets. In rural areas SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets are generally defined by a single SA4. Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets. SA4s are built from whole SA3s. They generally have a population over 100,000 people to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated. There are 88 SA4s and they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Total fertility rate (TFR) The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age) divided by 1,000. 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 (ages 15 - 49).

Under enumeration See Net undercount.

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ISSN 1031–055X