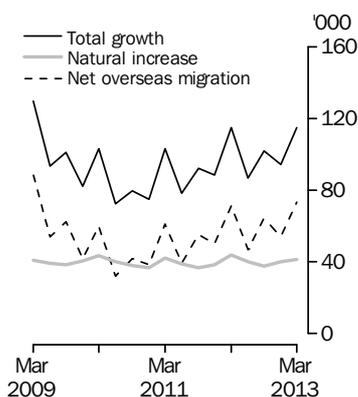


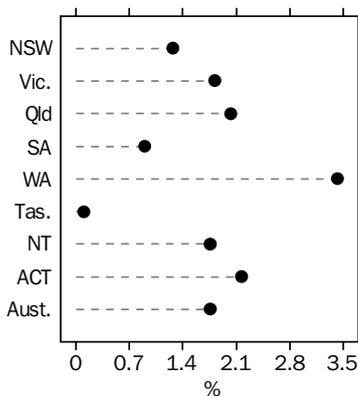
# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 26 SEP 2013

## Population growth Quarterly



## Population Growth Rate Year ended March 2013



## 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.

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2013 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 381.1	92.8	1.3
Victoria	5 713.0	101.9	1.8
Queensland	4 638.1	92.3	2.0
South Australia	1 667.5	14.9	0.9
Western Australia	2 497.5	82.6	3.4
Tasmania	512.9	0.6	0.1
Northern Territory	237.8	4.1	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	381.7	8.1	2.2
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>23 032.7</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2013 was 23,032,700 people. This reflects an increase of 397,400 people since 31 March 2012 and 114,800 people since 31 December 2012.
- The preliminary estimates of natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2013 (159,100 people) was 0.8%, or 1,200 people, higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2012 (157,900 people).
- The preliminary estimates of net overseas migration (NOM) recorded for the year ended 31 March 2013 (238,300 people) was 10.5%, or 22,600 people, higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2012 (215,700 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.8% during the year ended 31 March 2013.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 40% and 60% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2013.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2013. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.4%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.1%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
June 2013	17 December 2013
September 2013	27 March 2014
December 2013	19 June 2014
March 2014	25 September 2014
June 2014	18 December 2014
September 2014	26 March 2015



## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This is the first release following the process of final rebasing to the 2011 Census and recasting of ERP back to September 1991. For further information on these processes, see *Australian Demographic Statistics - December 2012* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Following the release of *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001), tables 11 and 12 have been updated.

Net overseas migration (NOM) revisions have changed from a biannual to a quarterly revision cycle.

## STANDARD POPULATION

After consulting with a range of experts, the ABS and AIHW are recommending that the 30 June 2001 standard population continue to be used for age-standardisation analysis until the final 30 June 2026 estimates are available. For more information, see *Feature Article: Which Population to use for Age Standardisation?* and the associated data cube.

## UPDATES TO SUB-STATE POPULATION ESTIMATES

Final sub-state total population estimates from 1991 to 2011 were released in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012* (cat. no. 3218.0) on 30 August 2013. Age and sex breakdowns of these estimates were released simultaneously in *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012* (cat. no. 3235.0).

## REBUILD OF THE OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SYSTEM

The ABS is currently completing a rebuild of the Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) system, to improve the quality of OAD data and both preliminary and final NOM estimates. This will improve imputations for missing traveller data. The first outputs from this rebuild will be included in the determination of the June quarter 2013 ERP, scheduled for release on 17 December 2013. Revised OAD data will be released in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures - Australia, January 2014* (cat. no. 3401.0), scheduled for release on 11 March 2014.

## RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

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

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>ACT</b>	Australian Capital Territory
<b>ASGS</b>	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
<b>Aust.</b>	Australia
<b>DIAC</b>	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
<b>ERP</b>	estimated resident population
<b>IMR</b>	infant mortality rate
<b>NIM</b>	net interstate migration
<b>NOM</b>	net overseas migration
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>NZ</b>	New Zealand
<b>OAD</b>	overseas arrivals and departures
<b>PES</b>	Census of Population and Housing Post Enumeration Survey
<b>Qld</b>	Queensland
<b>RTO</b>	resident temporarily overseas
<b>SA</b>	South Australia
<b>SDR</b>	standardised death rate
<b>Tas.</b>	Tasmania
<b>TFR</b>	total fertility rate
<b>Vic.</b>	Victoria
<b>WA</b>	Western Australia

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

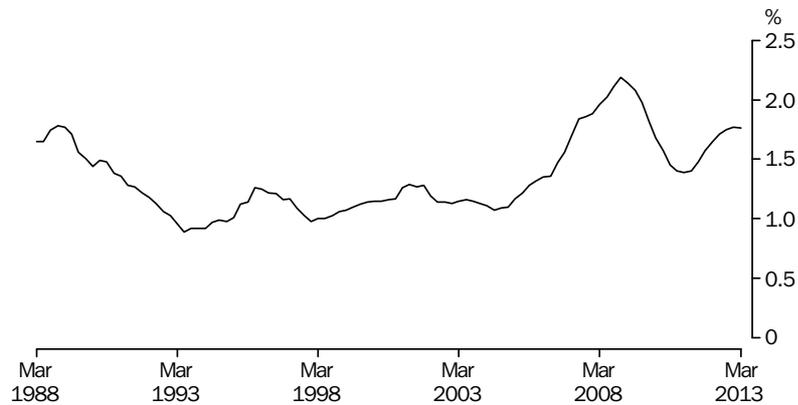
### ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2013

#### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia passed the 23 million milestone during the first quarter of 2013, reaching 23,032,700 people by 31 March 2013. This reflects an increase of 397,400 people since 31 March 2012 and 114,800 people since 31 December 2012.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2013 was 1.8%. This continues the trend of an increasing rate from a low of 1.4% for the year ending March 2011.

#### ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



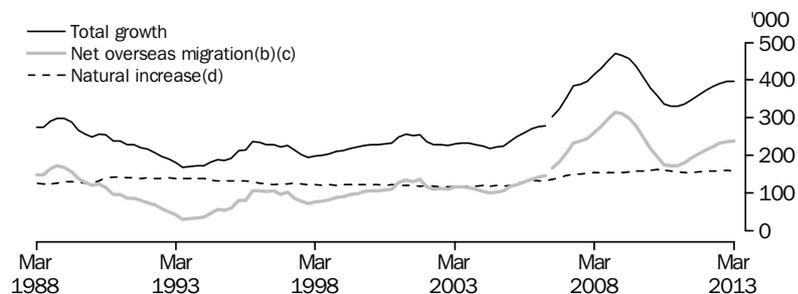
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

#### 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 31 March 2013 was higher for net overseas migration (60%) than for natural increase (40%). The contribution of NOM to population growth for the year ending March 2013 increased from 58% for the year ending 31 March 2012 whilst the contribution of natural increase to population growth decreased from 42% over the same period.

#### COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) Estimates for December quarter 2011 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 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2012 onwards are preliminary.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

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### *Natural Increase*

Natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2013 was 159,100 people, an increase of 0.8%, or 1,200 people, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2012 (157,900 people).

### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2013 (308,700 births) was 1.2%, or 3,800 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2012 (304,900 births).

### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2013 (149,600 deaths) was 1.7%, or 2,600 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2012 (147,000 deaths).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 31 March 2013, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration estimate was 238,300 people. This was 10.5% (22,600 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2012 (215,700 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 6.8% (32,100 people) between the years ended 31 March 2012 (470,500 people) and 31 March 2013 (502,600 people).

NOM departures increased by 3.8% (9,600 people) between the years ended 31 March 2012 (254,800 people) and 31 March 2013 (264,300 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the March quarter 2013 (73,400 people) was 3.3% (2,400 people) higher than the estimate for the March quarter 2012 (71,000 people).

STATES AND  
TERRITORIES:  
POPULATION AND  
GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 31 March 2013 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,381,100;
- Victoria 5,713,000;
- Queensland 4,638,100;
- South Australia 1,667,500;
- Western Australia 2,497,500;
- Tasmania 512,900;
- Northern Territory 237,800; and
- Australian Capital Territory 381,700.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2013. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.4%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.1%.

COMPONENTS OF  
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2013, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2013, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. 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 31 March 2013 increased in all states and territories when compared to the previous year, except for New South Wales (which decreased 0.9%), Tasmania (4.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (3.7%). The largest percentage increase of registered births were recorded in Western Australia at 4.8% (an increase of 1,600 births). This was followed by Victoria (3.6%), the Northern Territory (1.4%), Queensland (1.3%) and South Australia (0.4%). For more information, see table 13.

**DEATHS**

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2013 increased for all states and territories, except for Victoria (where it decreased 0.8%) the Northern Territory (3.1%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.1%), when compared with the previous year. The largest increase was in New South Wales, where there was an increase of 1,200 deaths between the year ended 31 March 2013 and the previous year (2.4%). For more information, see table 14.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *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 31 March 2012. New South Wales recorded the largest numerical increase of 6,700 people (11.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the smallest numerical and percentage increase at 0.8% (23 people). Tasmania recorded the largest percentage increase at 25.3% (300 people), followed by the Northern Territory (23.7%). For more information, see table 16.

### NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 31 March 2012, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Northern Territory at 15.0% (900 people). The Australian Capital Territory recorded the smallest percentage increase of 3.8% (320 people). For more information, see table 16.

### NOM DEPARTURES

When compared to the year ended 31 March 2012, increases in NOM departures were recorded for all states and territories, with the largest percentage increase recorded by the Northern Territory at 9.7% (350 people), followed by Western Australia at 9.2% (2,700 people). Tasmania recorded the smallest percentage increase of 0.7% (17 people). For more information, see table 16.

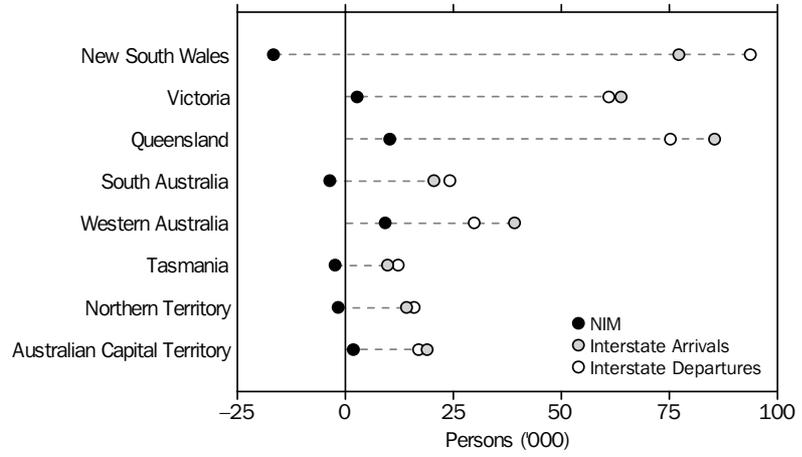
### *Net Interstate Migration*

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 31 March 2013 (10,300 people), followed by Western Australia (9,300 people). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Victoria (2,800 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (1,900 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (16,600 people), South Australia (3,600 people), Tasmania (2,400 people) and the Northern Territory (1,600 people). For more information, see table 19.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Interstate Migration  
*continued*

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



### WHICH POPULATION TO USE FOR AGE STANDARDISATION?

#### BACKGROUND

Age-standardisation is a technique used to enhance the comparability of rates from different populations or different sub-populations over time by making adjustments for the confounding effects of differences in age structure between the populations being compared.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) have previously indicated that the standard population in Australia should be the Estimated Resident Population (Australia's official population estimate) for the years ending in '1' (e.g. 2001 and 2011) and that it should be updated every 10 years.

While following this advice has been accepted practice in Australia in recent years, it is important to note that neither demographic nor epidemiological methodology require the standard population to be updated this frequently. In fact, analysis recently undertaken by a joint ABS-AIHW working group demonstrated that the frequency of the change in the standard population resulted in negligible difference in the comparison of key indicators over time.

The use of age-standardisation in statistical analysis in Australia, particularly involving health and demographic data, has increased substantially. As more age-standardised data are used, and as age-standardised time series become longer, a regular revision to the standard process becomes increasingly more resource-intensive and onerous.

#### ABS AND AIHW ADVICE ON THE CHOICE OF STANDARD POPULATION FOR AGE STANDARDISATION

The ABS and AIHW recommend that the standard population be revised every 25 years instead of every 10 years, which would reduce the frequency of revisions without reducing the effectiveness of age-standardised comparisons. This would also align the revision cycle with what demographers generally consider to be the timespan of a generation.

#### STANDARD POPULATION DATA CUBE

To ensure that all age-standardisation is able to effectively reference the same standard population, the ABS has released the data cube 'Standard Population for Use in Age-Standardisation Table' within *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), starting with the release on 20 June 2013. It is important to note that these data do not reflect the recasted series, but instead reflect the original final 30 June 2001 population that was published in 2003 and has been used in age-standardised analysis since then.

The ABS and AIHW recommend that the 30 June 2001 standard population in the data cube should be used for age-standardisation until a new standard population becomes available after the 2026 Census.

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births (b)	Deaths (b)	Natural Increase (b)	Net Overseas Migration (c)	Estimated Resident Population (d)	Growth on previous year (e)	Growth on previous year (e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>2006–07</b>	287.2	136.0	151.2	232.8	20 827.6	376.7	1.84
<b>2007–08</b>	295.2	140.7	154.4	277.3	21 249.2	421.6	2.02
<b>2008–09</b>	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
<b>2009–10</b>	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
<b>2010–11</b>	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
<b>2011–12</b>	306.0	147.2	158.8	223.1	22 722.0	382.0	1.71
<b>2007</b>	293.1	139.8	153.3	244.0	21 016.1	388.6	1.88
<b>2008</b>	298.3	142.5	155.8	315.7	21 475.6	459.5	2.19
<b>2009</b>	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
<b>2010</b>	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
<b>2011</b>	302.8	146.7	156.1	205.7	22 520.3	347.8	1.57
<b>2012</b>	309.6	147.8	161.8	235.9	22 918.0	397.7	1.77
<b>2011</b>							
March	76.0	33.8	42.3	61.0	22 268.8	304.7	1.39
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
<b>2012</b>							
March	78.1	34.1	44.1	71.0	22 635.4	366.6	1.65
June	77.5	37.5	40.0	46.7	22 722.0	382.0	1.71
September	80.7	43.1	37.5	64.3	22 823.9	391.8	1.75
December	73.3	33.1	40.2	53.9	22 918.0	397.7	1.77
<b>2013</b>							
March	77.2	35.9	41.4	73.4	23 032.7	397.4	1.76

- (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 2011, but are subject to further revision. Later quarters are preliminary.
- (d) ERP to June 2011 has a status of final. ERP for September and December quarters 2011 are revised, but subject to further revision. Later quarters are 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.

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>NATURAL INCREASE (b)</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	50 214	34 793	33 143	7 048	17 335	2 788	2 822	3 067	<b>151 225</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	49 636	35 318	35 558	7 333	18 156	2 595	2 850	2 963	<b>154 432</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	<b>156 343</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	<b>162 566</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	<b>155 714</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	48 421	38 850	35 433	7 494	19 970	2 066	2 994	3 564	<b>158 822</b>
<b>2007</b>	50 199	35 395	34 528	7 337	17 492	2 453	2 870	3 035	<b>153 327</b>
<b>2008</b>	50 655	35 212	36 033	7 179	18 165	2 629	2 819	3 081	<b>155 794</b>
<b>2009</b>	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	<b>159 237</b>
<b>2010</b>	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	<b>157 978</b>
<b>2011</b>	48 622	36 594	34 955	7 501	19 593	2 300	2 909	3 551	<b>156 050</b>
<b>2012</b>	48 603	40 922	36 214	6 951	20 598	1 657	3 117	3 685	<b>161 782</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	13 703	9 312	9 503	2 083	5 296	671	745	953	<b>42 269</b>
June	12 172	8 548	9 181	1 836	5 057	502	828	855	<b>38 985</b>
September	11 063	9 107	7 918	1 753	4 659	563	722	841	<b>36 633</b>
December	11 684	9 627	8 353	1 829	4 581	564	614	902	<b>38 163</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	13 729	10 401	10 084	2 094	5 470	508	800	983	<b>44 073</b>
June	11 945	9 715	9 078	1 818	5 260	431	858	838	<b>39 953</b>
September	10 587	10 007	8 437	1 465	4 933	404	749	948	<b>37 542</b>
December	12 342	10 799	8 615	1 574	4 935	314	710	916	<b>40 214</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	11 637	10 113	9 615	2 296	5 814	435	735	702	<b>41 353</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	73 570	62 539	46 145	14 633	31 381	1 437	1 153	1 936	<b>232 796</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	<b>277 338</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	<b>299 866</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	57 310	52 985	44 407	11 703	50 274	1 202	2 439	2 832	<b>223 149</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	<b>244 030</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	<b>315 687</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	<b>246 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b>	55 997	50 316	40 315	10 040	43 879	1 083	1 675	2 363	<b>205 680</b>
<b>2012</b>	61 484	56 191	47 251	11 696	52 306	1 323	2 772	2 893	<b>235 914</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	17 961	15 683	11 386	2 932	11 206	486	271	1 033	<b>60 970</b>
June	9 121	9 482	8 934	2 047	8 708	73	555	311	<b>39 231</b>
September	15 048	13 240	11 020	2 565	12 046	252	638	574	<b>55 383</b>
December	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	<b>50 096</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	18 144	17 672	13 519	4 165	14 794	509	783	1 436	<b>71 020</b>
June	10 251	10 162	10 893	2 477	11 515	169	807	377	<b>46 650</b>
September	17 023	15 201	13 120	2 752	14 252	316	938	746	<b>64 349</b>
December	16 066	13 156	9 719	2 302	11 745	329	244	334	<b>53 895</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	19 551	19 973	12 589	3 890	14 777	572	717	1 332	<b>73 398</b>

(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 preliminary based on a quarter of registration basis thereafter – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2006-07</b>	-26 271	-1 617	23 381	-3 371	5 362	-537	443	2 465	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-20 780	-1 924	19 409	-4 221	4 991	730	1 389	260	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-18 667	1 523	14 702	-4 402	5 012	1 063	934	-309	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-18 378	1 203	11 796	-2 357	11 085	-2 552	-1 492	695	..
<b>2007</b>	-22 914	-2 558	21 953	-3 664	4 855	212	1 077	892	..
<b>2008</b>	-21 527	-225	17 516	-4 920	6 453	1 126	881	548	..
<b>2009</b>	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	..
<b>2010</b>	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	..
<b>2011</b>	-16 242	3 217	9 432	-2 326	8 893	-1 390	-2 171	592	..
<b>2012</b>	-17 761	1 733	11 354	-3 345	10 417	-2 650	-1 677	1 929	..
<b>2011</b>									
March	-3 360	1 327	1 490	-400	2 038	1	-1 077	-16	..
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	..
<b>2012</b>									
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	..
<b>2013</b>									
March	-3 772	1 530	2 054	-1 054	2 206	-420	-535	-9	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
<b>2006-07</b>	91 466	92 256	103 026	18 090	55 558	3 960	4 691	7 474	<b>376 656</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	109 305	102 853	108 487	18 046	65 561	5 306	6 126	5 724	<b>421 577</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	<b>442 454</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	<b>340 097</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	<b>308 274</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	87 353	93 038	91 636	16 840	81 329	716	3 941	7 091	<b>381 971</b>
<b>2007</b>	97 692	95 538	104 145	17 189	58 139	4 343	5 589	5 795	<b>388 574</b>
<b>2008</b>	117 930	113 782	115 561	19 391	73 922	5 916	5 908	6 925	<b>459 504</b>
<b>2009</b>	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	<b>389 998</b>
<b>2010</b>	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	<b>306 846</b>
<b>2011</b>	81 430	86 809	82 116	14 540	72 365	1 739	2 409	6 378	<b>347 830</b>
<b>2012</b>	92 326	98 846	94 819	15 302	83 321	330	4 212	8 507	<b>397 696</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	24 846	24 667	21 089	4 277	18 548	1 029	-75	1 904	<b>96 289</b>
June	13 792	17 439	18 807	2 855	15 798	235	1 068	1 248	<b>71 266</b>
September	22 325	22 606	21 603	3 655	18 707	447	1 203	1 463	<b>92 016</b>
December	20 467	22 097	20 617	3 753	19 312	28	213	1 763	<b>88 259</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	26 915	28 545	26 756	5 505	23 560	354	1 018	2 438	<b>115 093</b>
June	17 646	19 790	22 660	3 927	19 750	-113	1 507	1 427	<b>86 603</b>
September	23 754	25 560	24 530	3 370	21 193	156	1 513	1 802	<b>101 891</b>
December	24 011	24 951	20 873	2 500	18 818	-67	174	2 840	<b>94 109</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	27 416	31 616	24 258	5 132	22 797	587	917	2 025	<b>114 751</b>

.. 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 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Differences between total 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 for the September and December quarters 2011 are revised, but subject to further revisions. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)									
<b>2006-07</b>	0.74	0.69	0.83	0.45	0.85	0.57	1.35	0.92	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	0.73	0.69	0.86	0.47	0.86	0.53	1.33	0.86	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	<b>0.75</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.46	0.85	0.40	1.29	0.97	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.47	0.84	0.50	1.36	0.90	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.74	0.68	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.53	1.30	0.90	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.68	0.67	0.79	0.46	0.84	0.45	1.26	0.97	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.67	0.73	0.80	0.42	0.86	0.32	1.34	0.99	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.13	0.32	0.26	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.22	0.10	0.36	0.23	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.26	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.34	0.26	<b>0.20</b>
June	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.32	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.06	0.30	0.24	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.23	0.08	0.31	0.18	<b>0.18</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)									
<b>2006-07</b>	1.09	1.24	1.15	0.94	1.53	0.29	0.55	0.58	<b>1.14</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.28	1.43	1.31	0.98	1.96	0.37	0.76	0.73	<b>1.33</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	<b>1.41</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	<b>0.82</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.79	0.96	0.99	0.71	2.14	0.24	1.05	0.77	<b>1.00</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.13	1.30	1.18	0.89	1.66	0.30	0.65	0.55	<b>1.18</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.40	1.60	1.51	1.12	2.26	0.42	0.91	0.97	<b>1.50</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	<b>1.15</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	<b>0.79</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.78	0.92	0.91	0.62	1.89	0.21	0.73	0.65	<b>0.93</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.85	1.01	1.05	0.71	2.19	0.26	1.19	0.78	<b>1.05</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.25	0.29	0.26	0.18	0.48	0.10	0.12	0.28	<b>0.27</b>
June	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.37	0.01	0.24	0.08	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.51	0.05	0.28	0.16	<b>0.25</b>
December	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.05	0.09	0.12	<b>0.22</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	0.25	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.62	0.10	0.34	0.39	<b>0.32</b>
June	0.14	0.18	0.24	0.15	0.48	0.03	0.35	0.10	<b>0.21</b>
September	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.17	0.59	0.06	0.40	0.20	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.14	0.48	0.06	0.10	0.09	<b>0.24</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.27	0.35	0.27	0.23	0.60	0.11	0.30	0.35	<b>0.32</b>

(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 2011, but are subject to further revision. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	-0.39	-0.03	0.58	-0.22	0.26	-0.11	0.21	0.74	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-0.30	-0.04	0.47	-0.27	0.24	0.15	0.65	0.08	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.27	0.03	0.35	-0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	-0.09	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-0.25	0.02	0.26	-0.14	0.47	-0.50	-0.65	0.19	..
<b>2007</b>	-0.34	-0.05	0.54	-0.23	0.23	0.04	0.51	0.26	..
<b>2008</b>	-0.31	—	0.42	-0.31	0.30	0.23	0.41	—	..
<b>2009</b>	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	..
<b>2010</b>	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	..
<b>2011</b>	-0.23	0.06	0.21	-0.14	0.38	-0.27	-0.94	0.16	..
<b>2012</b>	-0.24	0.03	0.25	-0.20	0.44	-0.52	-0.72	0.52	..
<b>2011</b>									
March	-0.05	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.09	—	-0.47	—	..
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	..
<b>2012</b>									
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	..
<b>2013</b>									
March	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.08	-0.23	—	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2006-07</b>	1.36	1.82	2.57	1.17	2.71	0.81	2.24	2.23	<b>1.84</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.60	2.00	2.64	1.15	3.11	1.08	2.87	1.67	<b>2.02</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	<b>2.08</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	1.21	1.68	2.05	1.03	3.46	0.14	1.70	1.93	<b>1.71</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.44	1.87	2.57	1.10	2.80	0.88	2.65	1.71	<b>1.88</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.71	2.19	2.78	1.23	3.46	1.19	2.73	2.01	<b>2.19</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	<b>1.82</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2011</b>	1.13	1.58	1.85	0.89	3.12	0.34	1.05	1.75	<b>1.57</b>
<b>2012</b>	1.27	1.77	2.10	0.93	3.48	0.06	1.81	2.29	<b>1.77</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.35	0.45	0.48	0.26	0.80	0.20	-0.03	0.52	<b>0.43</b>
June	0.19	0.32	0.42	0.17	0.68	0.05	0.46	0.34	<b>0.32</b>
September	0.31	0.41	0.48	0.22	0.79	0.09	0.52	0.40	<b>0.41</b>
December	0.28	0.40	0.46	0.23	0.81	0.01	0.09	0.48	<b>0.39</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	0.37	0.51	0.59	0.33	0.99	0.07	0.44	0.66	<b>0.51</b>
June	0.24	0.35	0.50	0.24	0.82	-0.02	0.64	0.38	<b>0.38</b>
September	0.33	0.45	0.54	0.20	0.87	0.03	0.64	0.48	<b>0.45</b>
December	0.33	0.44	0.45	0.15	0.77	-0.01	0.07	0.75	<b>0.41</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March	0.37	0.56	0.53	0.31	0.92	0.11	0.39	0.53	<b>0.50</b>

.. 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 22–26 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 for the September and December quarters 2011 are revised, but subject to further revisions. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
<b>2006-07</b>	3 387 138	2 551 093	2 052 323	775 561	1 061 703	243 659	111 063	169 640	<b>10 353 636</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 445 097	2 603 921	2 107 284	784 833	1 094 894	246 919	114 771	172 707	<b>10 572 045</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	<b>10 800 797</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	<b>10 967 831</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	<b>11 118 234</b>
<b>2011-12(b)</b>	3 627 178	2 786 128	2 279 599	820 483	1 228 968	255 287	123 523	186 668	<b>11 309 891</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 413 653	2 574 619	2 076 128	779 355	1 075 987	245 319	112 777	170 383	<b>10 449 776</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 476 199	2 633 317	2 135 996	789 696	1 113 633	248 714	116 223	174 242	<b>10 689 738</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	<b>10 886 022</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	<b>11 034 979</b>
<b>2011(b)</b>	3 605 283	2 761 757	2 254 593	815 534	1 205 433	255 056	122 197	184 632	<b>11 206 536</b>
<b>2012(b)</b>	3 650 855	2 811 200	2 301 791	823 509	1 249 740	255 370	124 519	188 999	<b>11 408 053</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	3 577 883	2 732 846	2 224 704	810 216	1 177 289	254 499	120 802	182 399	<b>11 082 660</b>
June	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	<b>11 118 234</b>
September(b)	3 595 606	2 751 653	2 244 774	813 684	1 194 935	254 997	122 130	183 760	<b>11 163 586</b>
December(b)	3 605 283	2 761 757	2 254 593	815 534	1 205 433	255 056	122 197	184 632	<b>11 206 536</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	3 618 360	2 776 109	2 268 227	818 383	1 218 360	255 227	122 665	185 854	<b>11 265 237</b>
June(b)	3 627 178	2 786 128	2 279 599	820 483	1 228 968	255 287	123 523	186 668	<b>11 309 891</b>
September(b)	3 639 101	2 799 025	2 291 825	822 327	1 240 238	255 392	124 350	187 647	<b>11 361 971</b>
December(b)	3 650 855	2 811 200	2 301 791	823 509	1 249 740	255 370	124 519	188 999	<b>11 408 053</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	3 664 444	2 827 258	2 313 897	826 155	1 261 760	255 627	125 002	190 056	<b>11 466 270</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2006-07</b>	3 447 018	2 602 429	2 058 695	795 058	1 044 436	249 603	102 685	173 004	<b>10 473 986</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 498 364	2 652 454	2 112 221	803 832	1 076 806	251 649	105 103	175 661	<b>10 677 154</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	<b>10 890 856</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	<b>11 063 919</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	<b>11 221 790</b>
<b>2011-12(b)</b>	3 678 704	2 844 727	2 288 815	835 971	1 205 770	256 912	111 710	188 408	<b>11 412 104</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 470 199	2 624 884	2 083 862	799 134	1 059 019	250 539	103 841	173 793	<b>10 566 345</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 525 583	2 679 968	2 139 555	808 184	1 095 295	253 060	106 303	176 859	<b>10 785 887</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	<b>10 979 601</b>
<b>2010</b>	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	<b>11 137 490</b>
<b>2011(b)</b>	3 656 038	2 820 763	2 264 405	831 488	1 185 995	256 902	110 511	186 579	<b>11 313 763</b>
<b>2012(b)</b>	3 702 792	2 870 166	2 312 026	838 815	1 225 009	256 918	112 401	190 719	<b>11 509 942</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	3 626 854	2 787 532	2 233 267	826 543	1 160 322	256 749	109 422	184 338	<b>11 186 098</b>
June	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	<b>11 221 790</b>
September(b)	3 645 248	2 808 770	2 253 607	829 585	1 177 181	256 933	110 365	185 688	<b>11 268 454</b>
December(b)	3 656 038	2 820 763	2 264 405	831 488	1 185 995	256 902	110 511	186 579	<b>11 313 763</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	3 669 876	2 834 956	2 277 527	834 144	1 196 628	257 085	111 061	187 795	<b>11 370 155</b>
June(b)	3 678 704	2 844 727	2 288 815	835 971	1 205 770	256 912	111 710	188 408	<b>11 412 104</b>
September(b)	3 690 535	2 857 390	2 301 119	837 497	1 215 693	256 963	112 396	189 231	<b>11 461 915</b>
December(b)	3 702 792	2 870 166	2 312 026	838 815	1 225 009	256 918	112 401	190 719	<b>11 509 942</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	3 716 619	2 885 724	2 324 178	841 301	1 235 786	257 248	112 835	191 687	<b>11 566 476</b>

(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 2011, but are subject to further revision. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>At end of period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia (a)</i></b>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	6 834 156	5 153 522	4 111 018	1 570 619	2 106 139	493 262	213 748	342 644	<b>20 827 622</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	6 943 461	5 256 375	4 219 505	1 588 665	2 171 700	498 568	219 874	348 368	<b>21 249 199</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	<b>21 691 653</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	<b>22 031 750</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	<b>22 340 024</b>
<b>2011-12(b)</b>	7 305 882	5 630 855	4 568 414	1 656 454	2 434 738	512 199	235 233	375 076	<b>22 721 995</b>
<b>2007</b>	6 883 852	5 199 503	4 159 990	1 578 489	2 135 006	495 858	216 618	344 176	<b>21 016 121</b>
<b>2008</b>	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	1 597 880	2 208 928	501 774	222 526	351 101	<b>21 475 625</b>
<b>2009</b>	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	<b>21 865 623</b>
<b>2010</b>	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	<b>22 172 469</b>
<b>2011(b)</b>	7 261 321	5 582 520	4 518 998	1 647 022	2 391 428	511 958	232 708	371 211	<b>22 520 299</b>
<b>2012(b)</b>	7 353 647	5 681 366	4 613 817	1 662 324	2 474 749	512 288	236 920	379 718	<b>22 917 995</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	7 204 737	5 520 378	4 457 971	1 636 759	2 337 611	511 248	230 224	366 737	<b>22 268 758</b>
June	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	<b>22 340 024</b>
September(b)	7 240 854	5 560 423	4 498 381	1 643 269	2 372 116	511 930	232 495	369 448	<b>22 432 040</b>
December(b)	7 261 321	5 582 520	4 518 998	1 647 022	2 391 428	511 958	232 708	371 211	<b>22 520 299</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	7 288 236	5 611 065	4 545 754	1 652 527	2 414 988	512 312	233 726	373 649	<b>22 635 392</b>
June(b)	7 305 882	5 630 855	4 568 414	1 656 454	2 434 738	512 199	235 233	375 076	<b>22 721 995</b>
September(b)	7 329 636	5 656 415	4 592 944	1 659 824	2 455 931	512 355	236 746	376 878	<b>22 823 886</b>
December(b)	7 353 647	5 681 366	4 613 817	1 662 324	2 474 749	512 288	236 920	379 718	<b>22 917 995</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	7 381 063	5 712 982	4 638 075	1 667 456	2 497 546	512 875	237 837	381 743	<b>23 032 746</b>

(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 2011, but are subject to further revision. Later quarters are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ASGS	Population Region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2007	2011	2012	2007–2012	2011–2012	2007–2012	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, thereafter they are revised.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups(a)—States and territories—at  
30 June 2012

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	246 674	185 015	159 624	50 755	83 126	16 430	9 673	13 034	<b>764 413</b>
5–9	234 813	174 748	154 891	49 291	78 515	16 110	9 110	11 594	<b>729 157</b>
10–14	228 649	169 354	151 981	50 006	76 890	16 783	8 692	10 704	<b>713 152</b>
15–19	238 099	181 904	156 307	53 858	80 711	17 645	8 631	12 434	<b>749 699</b>
20–24	255 412	209 852	165 812	59 089	94 213	16 410	10 504	17 156	<b>828 638</b>
25–29	263 801	218 641	168 769	58 376	104 172	15 227	11 754	17 116	<b>858 242</b>
30–34	254 844	203 000	155 475	52 593	91 711	14 204	10 295	15 175	<b>797 556</b>
35–39	247 750	194 143	155 744	52 221	86 204	14 918	9 349	13 851	<b>774 321</b>
40–44	253 472	202 265	164 156	58 350	92 115	17 341	9 334	13 582	<b>810 762</b>
45–49	241 599	186 085	152 503	56 530	84 933	17 044	8 282	12 070	<b>759 172</b>
50–54	244 142	182 830	150 404	57 087	81 295	18 752	7 972	11 905	<b>754 501</b>
55–59	219 634	163 534	134 020	51 910	71 946	17 493	6 829	10 247	<b>675 716</b>
60–64	197 757	145 383	123 167	47 662	63 111	16 658	5 524	8 965	<b>608 342</b>
65–69	168 297	122 262	103 082	40 312	49 644	14 090	3 575	6 946	<b>508 254</b>
70–74	123 720	91 580	73 440	29 475	35 667	10 357	2 127	4 699	<b>371 103</b>
75–79	91 153	67 781	49 817	22 406	24 759	7 103	1 020	3 194	<b>267 243</b>
80–84	66 555	49 645	34 453	16 962	17 225	5 022	590	2 253	<b>192 713</b>
85–89	36 435	27 343	18 423	9 735	9 164	2 688	199	1 262	<b>105 250</b>
90–94	12 038	9 013	6 285	3 242	2 949	844	55	409	<b>34 837</b>
95–99	2 130	1 593	1 139	552	539	152	np	np	<b>6 181</b>
100 and over	204	157	107	71	79	16	np	np	<b>639</b>
All ages	3 627 178	2 786 128	2 279 599	820 483	1 228 968	255 287	123 523	186 668	<b>11 309 891</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	233 271	175 246	151 784	48 357	79 441	15 280	9 102	12 123	<b>724 675</b>
5–9	221 100	165 750	146 154	47 117	75 581	14 962	8 555	10 882	<b>690 180</b>
10–14	216 366	161 123	144 562	47 821	74 110	15 728	8 084	10 416	<b>678 301</b>
15–19	224 411	173 209	148 698	51 273	76 199	16 183	7 547	11 704	<b>709 284</b>
20–24	246 263	202 270	162 650	56 117	87 707	15 464	8 682	16 308	<b>795 534</b>
25–29	262 612	215 384	165 625	56 139	94 308	14 970	10 693	16 619	<b>836 423</b>
30–34	255 710	203 310	155 242	51 721	86 365	14 701	9 622	15 128	<b>791 872</b>
35–39	251 841	197 360	157 936	52 020	83 655	15 400	8 771	13 798	<b>780 861</b>
40–44	260 440	209 346	167 208	58 165	89 159	17 876	8 746	13 799	<b>824 840</b>
45–49	246 615	192 237	155 923	56 921	83 072	17 658	7 660	12 547	<b>772 720</b>
50–54	249 246	188 483	153 938	58 387	80 795	19 106	7 323	12 442	<b>769 815</b>
55–59	223 943	169 740	135 618	53 725	72 327	17 847	6 151	10 747	<b>690 182</b>
60–64	199 776	151 597	121 982	49 585	62 381	16 321	4 381	9 505	<b>615 582</b>
65–69	170 423	127 382	102 238	42 380	49 009	13 857	2 770	7 330	<b>515 419</b>
70–74	128 793	96 876	73 073	31 806	36 770	10 270	1 662	5 030	<b>384 295</b>
75–79	104 561	78 804	54 950	25 970	28 522	8 079	919	3 807	<b>305 624</b>
80–84	87 656	65 691	44 469	22 552	22 745	6 403	603	2 970	<b>253 096</b>
85–89	60 949	45 481	29 724	16 533	14 932	4 355	300	2 159	<b>174 434</b>
90–94	26 952	19 705	13 272	7 293	6 641	1 901	114	857	<b>76 736</b>
95–99	6 868	4 995	3 328	1 837	1 821	483	np	np	<b>19 571</b>
100 and over	908	738	441	252	230	68	np	np	<b>2 660</b>
All ages	3 678 704	2 844 727	2 288 815	835 971	1 205 770	256 912	111 710	188 408	<b>11 412 104</b>

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2012 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by sex and age groups(a)—States and territories—at  
30 June 2012 *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia(b)</b>
PERSONS									
0–4	479 945	360 261	311 408	99 112	162 567	31 710	18 775	25 157	<b>1 489 088</b>
5–9	455 913	340 498	301 045	96 408	154 096	31 072	17 665	22 476	<b>1 419 337</b>
10–14	445 015	330 477	296 543	97 827	151 000	32 511	16 776	21 120	<b>1 391 453</b>
15–19	462 510	355 113	305 005	105 131	156 910	33 828	16 178	24 138	<b>1 458 983</b>
20–24	501 675	412 122	328 462	115 206	181 920	31 874	19 186	33 464	<b>1 624 172</b>
25–29	526 413	434 025	334 394	114 515	198 480	30 197	22 447	33 735	<b>1 694 665</b>
30–34	510 554	406 310	310 717	104 314	178 076	28 905	19 917	30 303	<b>1 589 428</b>
35–39	499 591	391 503	313 680	104 241	169 859	30 318	18 120	27 649	<b>1 555 182</b>
40–44	513 912	411 611	331 364	116 515	181 274	35 217	18 080	27 381	<b>1 635 602</b>
45–49	488 214	378 322	308 426	113 451	168 005	34 702	15 942	24 617	<b>1 531 892</b>
50–54	493 388	371 313	304 342	115 474	162 090	37 858	15 295	24 347	<b>1 524 316</b>
55–59	443 577	333 274	269 638	105 635	144 273	35 340	12 980	20 994	<b>1 365 898</b>
60–64	397 533	296 980	245 149	97 247	125 492	32 979	9 905	18 470	<b>1 223 924</b>
65–69	338 720	249 644	205 320	82 692	98 653	27 947	6 345	14 276	<b>1 023 673</b>
70–74	252 513	188 456	146 513	61 281	72 437	20 627	3 789	9 729	<b>755 398</b>
75–79	195 714	146 585	104 767	48 376	53 281	15 182	1 939	7 001	<b>572 867</b>
80–84	154 211	115 336	78 922	39 514	39 970	11 425	1 193	5 223	<b>445 809</b>
85–89	97 384	72 824	48 147	26 268	24 096	7 043	499	3 421	<b>279 684</b>
90–94	38 990	28 718	19 557	10 535	9 590	2 745	169	1 266	<b>111 573</b>
95–99	8 998	6 588	4 467	2 389	2 360	635	np	np	<b>25 752</b>
100 and over	1 112	895	548	323	309	84	np	np	<b>3 299</b>
All ages	7 305 882	5 630 855	4 568 414	1 656 454	2 434 738	512 199	235 233	375 076	<b>22 721 995</b>

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2012 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)	2008					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(b)
						%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	710 252	731 969	746 322	748 527	764 413	3.34	3.37	3.39	3.35	3.36
5–9	683 671	689 986	697 910	712 205	729 157	3.22	3.18	3.17	3.19	3.21
10–14	710 306	711 605	710 019	711 543	713 152	3.34	3.28	3.22	3.19	3.14
15–19	743 757	751 442	749 321	746 599	749 699	3.50	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.30
20–24	782 937	813 622	824 068	823 470	828 638	3.68	3.75	3.74	3.69	3.65
25–29	759 647	801 314	826 369	841 084	858 242	3.57	3.69	3.75	3.76	3.78
30–34	728 006	738 309	749 576	769 211	797 556	3.43	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.51
35–39	788 745	796 271	794 307	782 204	774 321	3.71	3.67	3.61	3.50	3.41
40–44	744 638	750 450	762 854	786 748	810 762	3.50	3.46	3.46	3.52	3.57
45–49	762 004	770 435	770 567	764 147	759 172	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.42	3.34
50–54	693 355	709 117	723 754	739 627	754 501	3.26	3.27	3.29	3.31	3.32
55–59	631 294	639 246	648 777	662 069	675 716	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.96	2.97
60–64	559 927	579 498	597 038	611 198	608 342	2.64	2.67	2.71	2.74	2.68
65–69	410 907	430 379	451 241	474 253	508 254	1.93	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.24
70–74	317 663	329 642	344 030	357 296	371 103	1.49	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.63
75–79	251 539	252 539	253 763	258 411	267 243	1.18	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.18
80–84	176 055	180 966	186 331	190 572	192 713	0.83	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.85
85–89	86 026	91 483	96 198	100 938	105 250	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46
90–94	25 880	26 757	29 269	31 721	34 837	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
95–99	4 920	5 248	5 592	5 859	6 181	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	516	519	525	552	639	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 572 045	10 800 797	10 967 831	11 118 234	11 309 891	49.75	49.79	49.78	49.77	49.78
FEMALES										
0–4	672 841	693 715	707 690	709 587	724 675	3.17	3.20	3.21	3.18	3.19
5–9	651 012	656 114	662 272	675 429	690 180	3.06	3.02	3.01	3.02	3.04
10–14	672 814	674 651	674 485	676 322	678 301	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.03	2.99
15–19	703 855	710 996	710 727	706 860	709 284	3.31	3.28	3.23	3.16	3.12
20–24	743 425	767 754	780 986	788 193	795 534	3.50	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.50
25–29	740 361	775 995	800 887	817 086	836 423	3.48	3.58	3.64	3.66	3.68
30–34	730 338	738 068	748 621	766 950	791 872	3.44	3.40	3.40	3.43	3.49
35–39	800 808	808 009	806 239	791 706	780 861	3.77	3.72	3.66	3.54	3.44
40–44	754 771	761 613	774 248	800 496	824 840	3.55	3.51	3.51	3.58	3.63
45–49	775 819	783 995	784 237	777 690	772 720	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.48	3.40
50–54	704 460	720 965	736 829	754 436	769 815	3.32	3.32	3.34	3.38	3.39
55–59	637 301	647 926	659 626	673 924	690 182	3.00	2.99	2.99	3.02	3.04
60–64	557 688	578 022	597 346	614 802	615 582	2.62	2.66	2.71	2.75	2.71
65–69	416 253	435 484	457 154	480 007	515 419	1.96	2.01	2.07	2.15	2.27
70–74	340 214	350 656	360 864	370 375	384 295	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.69
75–79	295 393	295 026	296 045	299 930	305 624	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.35
80–84	244 587	247 645	250 653	253 460	253 096	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.11
85–89	153 047	160 730	166 945	171 335	174 434	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77
90–94	63 333	63 764	67 118	71 772	76 736	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34
95–99	16 626	17 493	18 529	18 930	19 571	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	2 208	2 235	2 418	2 500	2 660	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 677 154	10 890 856	11 063 919	11 221 790	11 412 104	50.25	50.21	50.22	50.23	50.22

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures for 30 June 2012 are preliminary

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

— see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

*continued*

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(b)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
	PERSONS									
0–4	1 383 093	1 425 684	1 454 012	1 458 114	1 489 088	6.51	6.57	6.60	6.53	6.55
5–9	1 334 683	1 346 100	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 337	6.28	6.21	6.17	6.21	6.25
10–14	1 383 120	1 386 256	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 453	6.51	6.39	6.28	6.21	6.12
15–19	1 447 612	1 462 438	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 458 983	6.81	6.74	6.63	6.51	6.42
20–24	1 526 362	1 581 376	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 624 172	7.18	7.29	7.29	7.21	7.15
25–29	1 500 008	1 577 309	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 694 665	7.06	7.27	7.39	7.42	7.46
30–34	1 458 344	1 476 377	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 589 428	6.86	6.81	6.80	6.88	7.00
35–39	1 589 553	1 604 280	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 555 182	7.48	7.40	7.26	7.05	6.84
40–44	1 499 409	1 512 063	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 602	7.06	6.97	6.98	7.10	7.20
45–49	1 537 823	1 554 430	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 531 892	7.24	7.17	7.06	6.90	6.74
50–54	1 397 815	1 430 082	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 524 316	6.58	6.59	6.63	6.69	6.71
55–59	1 268 595	1 287 172	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 365 898	5.97	5.93	5.94	5.98	6.01
60–64	1 117 615	1 157 520	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 223 924	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.49	5.39
65–69	827 160	865 863	908 395	954 260	1 023 673	3.89	3.99	4.12	4.27	4.51
70–74	657 877	680 298	704 894	727 671	755 398	3.10	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.32
75–79	546 932	547 565	549 808	558 341	572 867	2.57	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.52
80–84	420 642	428 611	436 984	444 032	445 809	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.96
85–89	239 073	252 213	263 143	272 273	279 684	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.23
90–94	89 213	90 521	96 387	103 493	111 573	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.49
95–99	21 546	22 741	24 121	24 789	25 752	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
100 and over	2 724	2 754	2 943	3 052	3 299	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	21 249 199	21 691 653	22 031 750	22 340 024	22 721 995	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 for 30 June 2012 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia—at 31 March 2013(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 381 063	32.0
Victoria	5 712 982	24.8
Queensland	4 638 075	20.1
South Australia	1 667 456	7.2
Western Australia	2 497 546	10.8
Tasmania	512 875	2.2
Northern Territory	237 837	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	381 743	1.7
Other territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	406	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 194	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	569	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 169	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>23 032 746</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2012(c)</b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	55	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	59	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Percentage of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 31 March 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.

## 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)
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

2007	4 334.0	3 805.8	1 857.0	1 158.0	1 554.1	207.4	117.4	na	..
2011	4 541.8	4 079.6	2 047.1	1 205.5	1 718.6	218.7	131.2	na	..
2021	5 150.2	4 852.7	2 604.5	1 338.4	2 196.4	250.1	168.7	na	..
2031	5 831.6	5 701.0	3 221.1	1 483.7	2 720.6	283.3	210.6	na	..
2041	6 527.3	6 573.1	3 872.9	1 626.3	3 269.2	315.7	256.0	na	..
2051	7 262.8	7 492.6	4 580.6	1 772.8	3 856.7	349.6	307.1	na	..

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	<b>21 015.0</b>
2011	7 215.4	5 529.0	4 618.2	1 651.9	2 317.7	514.7	236.3	361.8	<b>22 447.4</b>
2021	8 163.2	6 419.9	5 878.6	1 841.0	2 925.7	574.3	296.3	427.5	<b>26 529.2</b>
2031	9 193.6	7 380.9	7 242.2	2 043.2	3 584.9	635.2	364.0	497.8	<b>30 944.7</b>
2041	10 209.9	8 341.7	8 652.5	2 239.4	4 268.5	691.9	439.1	568.5	<b>35 414.4</b>
2051	11 251.3	9 336.7	10 145.1	2 438.3	4 994.1	749.1	525.4	643.6	<b>40 086.6</b>

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

2007	4 334.0	3 805.8	1 857.0	1 158.0	1 554.1	207.4	117.4	na	..
2011	4 553.1	4 062.3	2 023.2	1 206.1	1 698.4	216.1	128.4	na	..
2021	5 133.0	4 712.5	2 459.1	1 326.2	2 075.9	236.3	152.8	na	..
2031	5 710.9	5 355.2	2 902.0	1 438.8	2 456.7	253.2	177.7	na	..
2041	6 237.1	5 950.9	3 333.8	1 531.4	2 822.6	265.4	202.7	na	..
2051	6 733.8	6 515.9	3 764.4	1 612.7	3 181.3	275.2	229.2	na	..

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	<b>21 015.0</b>
2011	7 201.6	5 515.8	4 562.2	1 649.4	2 292.0	508.7	230.7	356.2	<b>22 319.1</b>
2021	8 004.7	6 285.4	5 546.5	1 808.9	2 764.6	540.0	266.7	397.2	<b>25 616.5</b>
2031	8 760.8	7 020.8	6 519.1	1 953.1	3 230.7	561.3	303.4	434.5	<b>28 786.5</b>
2041	9 394.2	7 667.0	7 434.2	2 066.1	3 668.5	569.6	340.8	466.0	<b>31 609.3</b>
2051	9 947.2	8 256.6	8 311.1	2 160.3	4 088.4	571.2	380.6	495.0	<b>34 213.2</b>

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

2007	4 334.0	3 805.8	1 857.0	1 158.0	1 554.1	207.4	117.4	na	..
2011	4 559.0	4 047.8	1 997.5	1 210.9	1 681.8	214.1	125.1	na	..
2021	5 100.9	4 601.3	2 315.0	1 334.9	1 973.1	224.8	137.2	na	..
2031	5 603.0	5 109.4	2 611.3	1 444.1	2 245.9	230.3	147.4	na	..
2041	6 035.4	5 553.1	2 881.4	1 529.7	2 492.8	230.3	156.5	na	..
2051	6 402.5	5 933.7	3 125.1	1 595.5	2 714.3	226.7	165.0	na	..

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	<b>21 015.0</b>
2011	7 181.4	5 506.0	4 510.0	1 647.3	2 265.2	502.6	225.1	349.6	<b>22 189.6</b>
2021	7 844.1	6 186.1	5 250.0	1 783.9	2 612.1	508.3	238.2	367.1	<b>24 792.4</b>
2031	8 403.3	6 787.5	5 923.6	1 894.3	2 924.0	499.5	247.8	377.0	<b>27 059.9</b>
2041	8 816.2	7 280.5	6 511.2	1 968.8	3 192.1	476.5	255.3	379.4	<b>28 882.8</b>
2051	9 100.8	7 676.0	7 012.3	2 014.2	3 418.0	444.2	261.5	376.7	<b>30 306.6</b>

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population – see paragraphs 37–42 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).Projections based on the ERP series rebased to the 2011 Census are scheduled for release on 26 November 2013 in *Population Projections, Australia 2012–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

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)
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ESTIMATES – MALES

1996	59 266	13 023	55 658	11 040	28 728	7 287	25 617	1 658	<b>202 372</b>
2000	66 161	14 460	62 189	12 213	31 773	8 067	27 866	1 881	<b>224 714</b>
2001	67 895	14 835	63 879	12 470	32 530	8 277	28 563	1 923	<b>230 478</b>
2002	69 540	15 229	65 477	12 746	33 227	8 471	29 204	1 957	<b>235 959</b>
2003	71 109	15 568	67 079	13 020	33 869	8 650	29 847	2 004	<b>241 255</b>
2004	72 783	15 896	68 693	13 270	34 456	8 821	30 422	2 045	<b>246 497</b>
2005	74 468	16 240	70 362	13 532	35 116	8 995	30 953	2 095	<b>251 874</b>
2006	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	<b>257 309</b>

ESTIMATES – FEMALES

1996	59 990	13 280	56 500	11 519	28 088	7 332	26 522	1 592	<b>204 914</b>
2000	66 728	14 827	63 013	12 649	31 002	8 094	28 811	1 793	<b>227 019</b>
2001	68 359	15 170	64 697	12 935	31 747	8 272	29 473	1 851	<b>232 608</b>
2002	69 992	15 501	66 364	13 205	32 479	8 443	30 121	1 908	<b>238 119</b>
2003	71 581	15 850	67 993	13 487	33 178	8 606	30 747	1 965	<b>243 514</b>
2004	73 192	16 186	69 540	13 748	33 831	8 777	31 330	2 025	<b>248 738</b>
2005	74 764	16 557	71 252	14 007	34 467	8 972	31 895	2 084	<b>254 107</b>
2006	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	<b>259 734</b>

ESTIMATES – PERSONS

1996	119 256	26 303	112 158	22 559	56 816	14 619	52 139	3 250	<b>407 286</b>
2000	132 889	29 287	125 202	24 862	62 775	16 161	56 677	3 674	<b>451 733</b>
2001	136 254	30 005	128 576	25 405	64 277	16 549	58 036	3 774	<b>463 086</b>
2002	139 532	30 730	131 841	25 951	65 706	16 914	59 325	3 865	<b>474 078</b>
2003	142 690	31 418	135 072	26 507	67 047	17 256	60 594	3 969	<b>484 769</b>
2004	145 975	32 082	138 233	27 018	68 287	17 598	61 752	4 070	<b>495 235</b>
2005	149 232	32 797	141 614	27 539	69 583	17 967	62 848	4 179	<b>505 981</b>
2006	152 685	33 517	144 885	28 055	70 966	18 415	64 005	4 282	<b>517 043</b>

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (d)

2007	155 665	34 284	148 648	28 613	72 228	18 809	65 144	4 386	<b>528 014</b>
2008	158 738	35 078	152 502	29 186	73 528	19 217	66 290	4 491	<b>539 271</b>
2009	161 910	35 894	156 454	29 775	74 859	19 641	67 441	4 599	<b>550 818</b>
2010	165 190	36 734	160 514	30 382	76 218	20 086	68 599	4 709	<b>562 681</b>
2011	168 583	37 603	164 694	31 005	77 607	20 551	69 756	4 822	<b>574 874</b>
2016	187 258	42 367	187 449	34 342	84 910	23 150	75 545	5 428	<b>640 727</b>
2021	208 341	47 721	212 908	37 987	92 587	26 063	81 298	6 101	<b>713 306</b>

PROJECTIONS, SERIES B – PERSONS (e)

2007	155 670	34 285	148 653	28 613	72 229	18 810	65 147	4 386	<b>528 030</b>
2008	158 764	35 084	152 528	29 189	73 537	19 222	66 304	4 491	<b>539 361</b>
2009	161 972	35 909	156 517	29 785	74 885	19 653	67 475	4 600	<b>551 042</b>
2010	165 306	36 761	160 632	30 403	76 271	20 106	68 661	4 711	<b>563 101</b>
2011	168 773	37 647	164 883	31 040	77 694	20 580	69 855	4 825	<b>575 552</b>
2016	188 143	42 570	188 302	34 517	85 321	23 263	75 965	5 446	<b>643 807</b>
2021	210 582	48 233	215 082	38 413	93 612	26 353	82 339	6 148	<b>721 064</b>

- (a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 30 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. 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) Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth.

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

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

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

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

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

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	229 841	177 806	143 691	47 364	74 707	14 991	5 741	12 122	<b>706 330</b>
5–9	217 869	167 692	139 030	46 446	69 990	14 705	4 937	10 858	<b>671 597</b>
10–14	216 451	166 645	138 881	47 987	70 882	15 499	4 887	10 393	<b>671 707</b>
15–19	225 253	178 953	144 290	52 194	74 440	16 265	5 086	12 387	<b>708 972</b>
20–24	244 895	208 745	154 448	57 304	87 500	15 550	7 132	16 696	<b>792 490</b>
25–29	255 722	212 856	158 476	55 867	93 260	14 430	8 430	16 445	<b>815 868</b>
30–34	243 061	194 448	144 312	50 341	81 969	13 449	7 358	14 198	<b>749 350</b>
35–39	246 106	193 859	151 777	52 155	82 558	14 929	7 064	13 551	<b>762 141</b>
40–44	240 634	195 483	153 345	56 373	85 156	16 423	6 954	12 992	<b>767 480</b>
45–49	240 562	185 445	148 166	56 125	81 552	17 148	6 627	11 966	<b>747 716</b>
50–54	235 703	178 088	142 877	55 733	77 302	18 032	6 329	11 495	<b>725 657</b>
55–59	211 267	159 411	128 896	50 527	68 699	16 989	5 660	10 038	<b>651 587</b>
60–64	196 839	145 318	121 744	47 875	61 974	16 335	4 781	9 040	<b>604 003</b>
65–69	156 153	113 902	95 029	37 082	45 432	12 921	2 815	6 334	<b>469 709</b>
70–74	119 080	88 167	69 289	28 492	33 665	9 786	1 734	4 418	<b>354 662</b>
75 and over	201 766	150 598	105 626	51 426	52 233	15 262	1 469	6 882	<b>585 282</b>
75–79	87 968	65 527	47 506	21 655	23 540	np	815	np	<b>256 888</b>
80–84	65 643	49 177	33 634	16 930	16 823	np	483	np	<b>189 781</b>
85 and over	48 155	35 894	24 486	12 841	11 870	np	171	np	<b>138 613</b>
All ages	3 481 202	2 717 416	2 139 877	793 291	1 141 319	242 714	87 004	179 815	<b>10 784 551</b>

FEMALES									
0–4	217 554	168 172	135 826	45 604	71 273	13 810	5 338	11 313	<b>668 938</b>
5–9	205 346	159 591	131 308	44 212	67 292	13 663	4 801	10 203	<b>636 494</b>
10–14	204 614	157 896	132 306	45 957	68 028	14 608	4 411	10 034	<b>637 927</b>
15–19	211 784	170 444	138 055	49 655	70 778	14 940	4 160	11 845	<b>671 705</b>
20–24	236 364	199 042	150 705	54 129	81 450	14 656	5 546	16 054	<b>758 007</b>
25–29	252 489	208 514	154 617	53 828	84 936	14 266	7 325	15 870	<b>791 912</b>
30–34	243 857	194 600	145 056	49 339	78 429	13 808	6 756	14 219	<b>746 130</b>
35–39	249 866	198 639	153 945	51 944	80 473	15 598	6 352	13 585	<b>770 469</b>
40–44	246 569	202 002	155 632	55 986	82 850	16 862	6 204	13 062	<b>779 257</b>
45–49	244 046	191 442	151 732	56 653	80 072	17 453	5 900	12 543	<b>759 932</b>
50–54	240 267	183 823	145 619	56 818	76 789	18 423	5 674	12 101	<b>739 594</b>
55–59	215 137	164 675	129 464	52 170	68 823	17 068	4 826	10 598	<b>662 844</b>
60–64	196 945	151 185	119 655	49 410	60 606	16 059	3 468	9 440	<b>606 807</b>
65–69	157 804	118 274	93 625	39 014	44 700	12 753	2 047	6 633	<b>474 871</b>
70–74	124 028	93 122	68 604	30 768	34 750	9 766	1 200	4 785	<b>367 037</b>
75 and over	282 181	211 647	141 798	73 428	72 571	20 871	1 430	9 725	<b>813 668</b>
75–79	102 297	77 320	52 884	25 456	27 713	np	663	np	<b>297 831</b>
80–84	87 525	65 963	43 840	22 852	22 259	np	451	np	<b>252 171</b>
85 and over	92 359	68 364	45 074	25 120	22 599	np	316	np	<b>263 666</b>
All ages	3 528 851	2 773 068	2 147 947	808 915	1 123 820	244 604	75 438	182 010	<b>10 885 592</b>

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 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

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

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information, see Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2006-07</b>	96 420	68 987	58 275	19 015	29 291	6 801	3 786	4 603	<b>287 201</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	97 303	70 515	61 710	19 773	30 588	6 745	3 895	4 608	<b>295 168</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	<b>300 077</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	<b>304 016</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	<b>301 150</b>
<b>2011-12(d)</b>	98 886	75 018	63 227	20 267	32 939	6 351	4 014	5 285	<b>306 025</b>
<b>2007</b>	97 521	70 232	60 628	19 583	29 930	6 677	3 866	4 638	<b>293 099</b>
<b>2008</b>	99 008	70 726	62 492	19 869	30 724	6 791	3 874	4 754	<b>298 264</b>
<b>2009</b>	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	<b>300 844</b>
<b>2010</b>	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	<b>300 787</b>
<b>2011(d)</b>	98 799	72 907	62 774	20 197	32 332	6 562	3 932	5 254	<b>302 788</b>
<b>2012(d)</b>	99 258	76 511	64 132	20 118	33 928	6 108	4 090	5 402	<b>309 586</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	24 967	17 804	16 065	4 950	8 201	1 698	991	1 351	<b>76 031</b>
June	25 196	17 745	16 186	5 038	8 234	1 607	1 052	1 275	<b>76 339</b>
September(d)	24 767	18 744	15 459	5 149	8 124	1 624	997	1 309	<b>76 184</b>
December(d)	23 869	18 614	15 064	5 060	7 773	1 633	892	1 319	<b>74 234</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(d)	25 200	18 850	16 559	5 007	8 542	1 553	1 039	1 378	<b>78 134</b>
June(d)	25 050	18 810	16 145	5 051	8 500	1 541	1 086	1 279	<b>77 473</b>
September(d)	26 636	19 726	16 432	5 178	8 671	1 554	1 009	1 449	<b>80 668</b>
December(d)	22 372	19 125	14 996	4 882	8 215	1 460	956	1 296	<b>73 311</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(d)	24 069	18 951	16 536	5 218	8 843	1 550	985	1 062	<b>77 220</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)									
<b>2006-07</b>	1.849	1.862	2.000	1.866	2.003	2.205	2.232	1.709	<b>1.908</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.902	1.869	2.114	1.943	2.045	2.192	2.233	1.688	<b>1.959</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.906	1.862	2.172	1.930	1.980	2.207	2.181	1.744	<b>1.963</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.873	1.767	2.022	1.895	1.935	2.028	2.088	1.796	<b>1.888</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	1.972	1.798	2.022	1.872	1.934	2.116	2.121	1.741	<b>1.927</b>
<b>2011-12(f)</b>	1.947	1.848	1.998	1.893	1.915	2.069	2.175	1.764	<b>1.927</b>

(a) For information about unprocessed NSW birth data, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Birth estimates prior to September 2011 are Final. Estimates for the period September 2011 to June 2012 are revised based on occurrence data. Thereafter, Birth estimates are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. Whilst estimates are preliminary they may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence 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.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2006-07</b>	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	<b>135 976</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	<b>140 736</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010-11(c)</b>	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	<b>145 436</b>
<b>2011-12(c)</b>	50 465	36 168	27 794	12 773	12 969	4 285	1 020	1 721	<b>147 203</b>
<b>2007</b>	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	<b>139 772</b>
<b>2008</b>	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	<b>142 470</b>
<b>2009</b>	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	<b>141 607</b>
<b>2010</b>	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	<b>142 809</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	50 177	36 313	27 819	12 696	12 739	4 262	1 023	1 703	<b>146 738</b>
<b>2012(c)</b>	50 655	35 589	27 918	13 167	13 330	4 451	973	1 717	<b>147 804</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	11 264	8 492	6 562	2 867	2 905	1 027	246	398	<b>33 762</b>
June	13 024	9 197	7 005	3 202	3 177	1 105	224	420	<b>37 354</b>
September(c)	13 704	9 637	7 541	3 396	3 465	1 061	275	468	<b>39 551</b>
December(c)	12 185	8 987	6 711	3 231	3 192	1 069	278	417	<b>36 071</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(c)	11 471	8 449	6 475	2 913	3 072	1 045	239	395	<b>34 061</b>
June(c)	13 105	9 095	7 067	3 233	3 240	1 110	228	441	<b>37 520</b>
September(c)	16 049	9 719	7 995	3 713	3 738	1 150	260	501	<b>43 126</b>
December(c)	10 030	8 326	6 381	3 308	3 280	1 146	246	380	<b>33 097</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(c)	12 432	8 838	6 921	2 922	3 029	1 115	250	360	<b>35 867</b>

## STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)

<b>2006-07(e)</b>	6.04	5.97	6.16	5.99	5.85	6.82	8.89	5.54	<b>6.06</b>
<b>2007-08(e)</b>	6.04	5.96	6.21	6.06	5.89	6.88	9.48	5.73	<b>6.08</b>
<b>2008-09(e)</b>	6.00	5.93	6.16	6.06	5.79	6.84	9.23	5.68	<b>6.03</b>
<b>2009-10(e)</b>	5.65	5.59	6.00	5.84	5.66	6.71	8.01	5.21	<b>5.76</b>
<b>2010-11(e)</b>	5.70	5.61	5.83	5.78	5.44	6.67	8.18	5.34	<b>5.72</b>
<b>2011-12(f)</b>	5.66	5.40	5.80	5.62	5.33	6.39	7.94	5.13	<b>5.62</b>

- (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. Thereafter, Death estimates are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. Whilst estimates are preliminary they may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 (19,413,240) as published prior to recasting the ERP series – see Glossary for further details.
- (e) Calculated using final deaths on occurrence basis and final ERP based on the 2011 Census.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census and therefore subject to further revision.

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									
<b>2006-07</b>	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	<b>1 257</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	<b>1 160</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	<b>1 168</b>
<b>2011-12(d)</b>	362	220	281	60	81	30	34	16	<b>1 084</b>
<b>2007</b>	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	<b>1 207</b>
<b>2008</b>	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	<b>1 214</b>
<b>2009</b>	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	<b>1 213</b>
<b>2010</b>	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	<b>1 209</b>
<b>2011(d)</b>	368	216	303	56	93	28	41	16	<b>1 121</b>
<b>2012(d)</b>	319	202	266	65	73	22	23	15	<b>985</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	65	50	77	6	19	np	np	np	<b>231</b>
June	107	57	65	24	27	np	np	np	<b>306</b>
September(d)	100	53	85	9	23	np	np	np	<b>286</b>
December(d)	96	56	76	17	24	np	np	np	<b>298</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(d)	76	59	76	13	16	np	np	np	<b>257</b>
June(d)	90	52	44	21	18	np	np	np	<b>243</b>
September(d)	88	55	77	19	20	np	np	np	<b>270</b>
December(d)	65	36	69	12	19	np	np	np	<b>215</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(d)	96	50	72	18	24	np	np	np	<b>277</b>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)									
<b>2006-07(f)</b>	4.33	4.26	5.32	3.79	2.83	3.68	9.51	4.35	<b>4.38</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	3.80	3.69	4.49	3.69	3.50	4.30	6.42	3.91	<b>3.93</b>
<b>2008-09(f)</b>	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	<b>4.30</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	<b>3.80</b>
<b>2010-11(f)</b>	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	<b>3.88</b>
<b>2011-12(g)</b>	3.66	2.93	4.44	2.96	2.46	4.72	8.47	3.03	<b>3.54</b>

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. Thereafter, Death estimates are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. Whilst estimates are preliminary they may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i> (a)</b>
.....									
NOM ARRIVALS									
<b>2006-07</b>	150 601	108 597	86 492	23 491	53 834	3 442	4 555	6 424	<b>437 438</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	170 959	123 445	99 666	25 158	66 148	3 896	4 711	7 352	<b>501 336</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	<b>519 785</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	<b>437 927</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	<b>431 781</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	149 344	114 123	95 987	22 675	80 844	3 625	6 092	8 578	<b>481 268</b>
<b>2007</b>	157 743	114 621	91 948	23 485	58 166	3 531	4 503	6 579	<b>460 577</b>
<b>2008</b>	178 555	132 997	106 898	27 161	72 852	4 269	5 193	8 035	<b>535 965</b>
<b>2009</b>	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	<b>478 792</b>
<b>2010</b>	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	<b>425 119</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	146 240	109 523	90 459	20 811	72 441	3 479	5 370	7 923	<b>456 258</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	154 127	118 369	99 489	23 084	84 957	3 783	6 598	8 756	<b>499 166</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	39 506	30 182	22 791	5 536	17 871	1 089	1 173	2 278	<b>120 438</b>
June	29 656	22 588	19 029	4 170	15 294	627	1 254	1 344	<b>93 962</b>
September	37 855	28 836	24 455	5 610	19 284	862	1 727	2 111	<b>120 740</b>
December(b)	39 223	27 917	24 184	5 495	19 992	901	1 216	2 190	<b>121 118</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	40 746	33 361	25 602	6 794	22 719	1 154	1 558	2 749	<b>134 683</b>
June(b)	31 520	24 009	21 746	4 776	18 849	708	1 591	1 528	<b>104 727</b>
September(b)	40 172	30 972	26 605	5 910	22 155	973	2 038	2 381	<b>131 208</b>
December(b)	41 689	30 027	25 536	5 604	21 234	948	1 411	2 098	<b>128 548</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	42 945	35 065	25 299	6 733	22 614	1 212	1 579	2 702	<b>138 150</b>
.....									
NOM DEPARTURES									
<b>2006-07</b>	77 031	46 058	40 347	8 858	22 453	2 005	3 402	4 488	<b>204 642</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	83 570	49 883	45 759	9 831	24 972	2 061	3 088	4 834	<b>223 998</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	<b>219 919</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	<b>241 869</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	<b>251 409</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	92 034	61 138	51 580	10 972	30 570	2 423	3 653	5 746	<b>258 119</b>
<b>2007</b>	80 846	48 149	44 267	9 656	23 739	2 062	3 126	4 702	<b>216 547</b>
<b>2008</b>	82 128	49 772	44 058	9 544	24 663	2 180	3 223	4 710	<b>220 278</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	<b>231 892</b>
<b>2010</b>	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	<b>253 081</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	90 243	59 207	50 144	10 771	28 562	2 396	3 695	5 560	<b>250 578</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	92 643	62 178	52 238	11 388	32 651	2 460	3 826	5 863	<b>263 252</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	21 545	14 499	11 405	2 604	6 665	603	902	1 245	<b>59 468</b>
June	20 535	13 106	10 095	2 123	6 586	554	699	1 033	<b>54 731</b>
September	22 807	15 596	13 435	3 045	7 238	610	1 089	1 537	<b>65 357</b>
December(b)	25 356	16 006	15 209	2 999	8 073	629	1 005	1 745	<b>71 022</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	22 602	15 689	12 083	2 629	7 925	645	775	1 313	<b>63 663</b>
June(b)	21 269	13 847	10 853	2 299	7 334	539	784	1 151	<b>58 077</b>
September(b)	23 149	15 771	13 485	3 158	7 903	657	1 100	1 635	<b>66 859</b>
December(b)	25 623	16 871	15 817	3 302	9 489	619	1 167	1 764	<b>74 653</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	23 394	15 092	12 710	2 843	7 837	640	862	1 370	<b>64 752</b>

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<b><i>Australia</i>(a)</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>2006-07</b>	73 570	62 539	46 145	14 633	31 381	1 437	1 153	1 936	<b>232 796</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	<b>277 338</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	<b>299 866</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	<b>196 058</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	<b>180 372</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (b)	57 310	52 985	44 407	11 703	50 274	1 202	2 439	2 832	<b>223 149</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	<b>244 030</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	<b>315 687</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	<b>246 900</b>
<b>2010</b>	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	<b>172 038</b>
<b>2011</b> (b)	55 997	50 316	40 315	10 040	43 879	1 083	1 675	2 363	<b>205 680</b>
<b>2012</b> (b)	61 484	56 191	47 251	11 696	52 306	1 323	2 772	2 893	<b>235 914</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	17 961	15 683	11 386	2 932	11 206	486	271	1 033	<b>60 970</b>
June	9 121	9 482	8 934	2 047	8 708	73	555	311	<b>39 231</b>
September	15 048	13 240	11 020	2 565	12 046	252	638	574	<b>55 383</b>
December(b)	13 867	11 911	8 975	2 496	11 919	272	211	445	<b>50 096</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(b)	18 144	17 672	13 519	4 165	14 794	509	783	1 436	<b>71 020</b>
June(b)	10 251	10 162	10 893	2 477	11 515	169	807	377	<b>46 650</b>
September(b)	17 023	15 201	13 120	2 752	14 252	316	938	746	<b>64 349</b>
December(b)	16 066	13 156	9 719	2 302	11 745	329	244	334	<b>53 895</b>
<b>2013</b>									
March(b)	19 551	19 973	12 589	3 890	14 777	572	717	1 332	<b>73 398</b>

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

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

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(c)		Total(d)
	Settlers(e)	Residents	Visitors(e)	Residents	Visitors(e)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2006–07</b>	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	<b>11 269 334</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	<b>11 903 935</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	<b>12 030 973</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	<b>12 959 594</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	127 458	115 056	347 843	7 400 502	5 906 892	<b>13 897 751</b>
<b>2011–12</b>	158 943	115 672	377 602	7 962 971	5 981 883	<b>14 597 072</b>
<b>2007</b>	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	<b>11 583 619</b>
<b>2008</b>	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	<b>12 031 221</b>
<b>2009</b>	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	<b>12 430 460</b>
<b>2010</b>	129 406	113 584	340 543	7 034 821	5 885 095	<b>13 503 449</b>
<b>2011</b>	142 715	115 516	361 954	7 726 538	5 875 068	<b>14 221 792</b>
<b>2012</b>	156 639	118 574	394 396	8 142 559	6 145 600	<b>14 957 767</b>
<b>2011</b>						
March	32 634	27 026	132 815	1 935 991	1 537 513	<b>3 665 979</b>
June	33 894	25 215	64 611	1 756 520	1 238 969	<b>3 119 209</b>
September	37 050	27 222	94 057	2 124 899	1 406 915	<b>3 690 143</b>
December	39 137	36 053	70 471	1 909 128	1 691 671	<b>3 746 461</b>
<b>2012</b>						
March	43 318	28 308	138 843	2 066 976	1 601 059	<b>3 878 505</b>
June	39 438	24 089	74 231	1 861 967	1 282 238	<b>3 281 963</b>
September	37 446	28 664	105 234	2 203 732	1 471 803	<b>3 846 879</b>
December	36 437	37 513	76 088	2 009 882	1 790 500	<b>3 950 420</b>
<b>2013</b>						
March	39 155	30 439	145 344	2 131 836	1 687 793	<b>4 034 567</b>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraph 31–35 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 Departures, 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.

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(c)		Total(d)
	Former Residents(e)	Residents(e)	Visitors	Residents(e)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2006-07</b>	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	<b>11 056 367</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	<b>11 672 452</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	<b>11 770 621</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	<b>12 903 279</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	88 461	78 025	213 835	7 442 959	5 987 902	<b>13 811 182</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	87 493	68 665	212 713	8 040 374	6 049 108	<b>14 458 353</b>
<b>2007</b>	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	<b>11 456 115</b>
<b>2008</b>	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	<b>11 740 132</b>
<b>2009</b>	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	<b>12 271 180</b>
<b>2010</b>	88 196	86 290	203 135	7 111 503	5 969 590	<b>13 458 715</b>
<b>2011</b>	87 998	69 363	214 290	7 795 270	5 956 830	<b>14 123 751</b>
<b>2012</b>	89 216	68 606	214 414	8 219 849	6 201 490	<b>14 793 574</b>
<b>2011</b>						
March	25 691	20 772	56 140	1 541 889	1 661 188	<b>3 305 679</b>
June	20 342	16 538	46 178	2 039 562	1 337 536	<b>3 460 156</b>
September	20 978	17 158	45 963	2 124 219	1 378 516	<b>3 586 834</b>
December	20 987	14 895	66 009	2 089 601	1 579 590	<b>3 771 082</b>
<b>2012</b>						
March	25 230	20 769	54 928	1 706 805	1 702 066	<b>3 509 798</b>
June	20 298	15 843	45 813	2 119 748	1 388 936	<b>3 590 638</b>
September	21 813	17 210	45 998	2 200 943	1 443 051	<b>3 729 015</b>
December	21 875	14 784	67 675	2 192 351	1 667 437	<b>3 964 123</b>
<b>2013</b>						
March	26 456	17 834	54 691	1 790 453	1 797 196	<b>3 686 629</b>

- (a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 31–35 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 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.

## DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2010-11 (c)									
New South Wales	..	20 156	34 900	5 105	7 387	2 166	2 882	9 791	82 387
Victoria	23 171	..	18 170	6 823	8 406	3 146	2 649	2 713	65 078
Queensland	40 999	18 560	..	5 908	8 153	3 140	5 417	3 341	85 518
South Australia	5 042	5 635	4 747	..	2 375	713	2 887	603	22 002
Western Australia	9 739	8 722	9 720	3 300	..	1 675	2 772	887	36 815
Tasmania	2 295	2 850	3 332	753	1 515	..	458	303	11 506
Northern Territory	3 200	2 800	4 418	1 896	2 012	369	..	434	15 129
Australian Capital Territory	11 159	2 596	3 081	830	804	344	613	..	19 427
Total Departures	95 750	61 425	78 533	24 614	30 255	11 552	17 677	18 071	338 387
Net gain/loss	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..

## 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	..

## 2011 (c)

New South Wales	..	20 121	34 267	4 903	7 261	2 282	2 870	9 680	81 384
Victoria	23 330	..	18 130	6 909	8 491	3 393	2 732	2 718	65 703
Queensland	42 331	19 197	..	5 956	8 384	3 410	5 247	3 267	87 792
South Australia	5 303	5 610	4 748	..	2 477	759	2 850	602	22 349
Western Australia	10 385	9 397	10 412	3 453	..	1 894	2 677	925	39 143
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	15 153
Australian Capital Territory	10 746	2 439	2 945	783	758	280	516	..	18 467
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 22–27 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 22–26 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:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
<i>Arrivals to:</i>	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
MARCH QUARTER 2012									
New South Wales	. .	4 724	8 286	1 205	1 826	537	751	2 418	19 747
Victoria	5 506	. .	4 443	1 717	1 976	870	637	659	15 808
Queensland	10 971	4 697	. .	1 482	1 984	855	1 442	899	22 330
South Australia	1 297	1 351	1 108	. .	574	186	574	210	5 300
Western Australia	2 823	2 674	2 742	857	. .	503	739	247	10 585
Tasmania	514	593	704	156	352	. .	92	69	2 480
Northern Territory	855	700	1 208	419	414	88	. .	131	3 815
Australian Capital Territory	2 739	597	686	218	163	104	145	. .	4 652
Total Departures	24 705	15 336	19 177	6 054	7 289	3 143	4 380	4 633	84 717
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-4 958	472	3 153	-754	3 296	-663	-565	19	. .
DECEMBER QUARTER 2012									
New South Wales	. .	5 153	8 782	1 312	1 794	548	669	2 438	20 696
Victoria	6 053	. .	4 828	1 866	2 191	1 016	679	665	17 298
Queensland	10 592	4 926	. .	1 781	2 299	913	1 506	852	22 869
South Australia	1 293	1 468	1 153	. .	612	149	602	179	5 456
Western Australia	2 565	2 485	2 747	943	. .	498	679	278	10 195
Tasmania	517	654	747	177	381	. .	112	52	2 640
Northern Territory	697	699	1 061	491	488	105	. .	106	3 647
Australian Capital Territory	3 376	917	1 012	262	292	121	180	. .	6 160
Total Departures	25 093	16 302	20 330	6 832	8 057	3 350	4 427	4 570	88 961
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-4 397	996	2 539	-1 376	2 138	-710	-780	1 590	. .
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
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-3 772	1 530	2 054	-1 054	2 206	-420	-535	-9	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Estimates of interstate migration in these tables are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 22–27 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 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

	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
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>7 780 193</b>	<b>7 929 225</b>	<b>8 081 656</b>	<b>8 236 473</b>	<b>8 394 980</b>	<b>8 555 475</b>	<b>9 342 028</b>	<b>10 119 860</b>	<b>11 576 516</b>

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 43–44 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 Jarvis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 8.

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

**4** Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 26 SEPTEMBER 2013

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
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 (Rebased)	Final (Rebased)	Final (Rebased)	FINAL (REBASED)
Sep. 2011–Dec. 2011	2011 Census	Revised	Revised (subject to further revision)	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED (subject to further revision)
Mar. 2012–Jun. 2012	2011 Census	Revised	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep. 2012–Mar. 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:

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Natural increase: births and deaths continued*

- 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.

**12** Concerns have been raised with the accuracy of the NSW births counts in recent years. In response to these concerns the ABS, in conjunction with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, undertook an investigation which led to the identification of an ABS systems processing error. The ABS acknowledges that this has resulted in previous undercounts of births in NSW. The rebasing of ERP to the 2011 Census included an adjustment to reflect these unprocessed registrations. An indication of the unprocessed registrations is reflected in the two tables below.

**TABLE 1. UNPROCESSED NEW SOUTH WALES BIRTHS BY QUARTER OF REGISTRATION**

	<i>March</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>December</i>	<b><i>Total</i></b>
<i>Year</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2005	702	1 210	1 678	1 112	<b>4 702</b>
2006	1 374	916	1 778	837	<b>4 905</b>
2007	1 415	1 696	2 092	1 736	<b>6 939</b>
2008	1 437	1 382	1 491	1 342	<b>5 652</b>
2009	1 562	1 526	1 186	1 242	<b>5 516</b>
2010	1 747	1 267	1 288	1 113	<b>5 415</b>
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>33 129</b>

.. not applicable

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths *continued*

TABLE 2. UNPROCESSED NEW SOUTH WALES BIRTHS BY QUARTER OF OCCURRENCE, (Including Other States and Territories)

Year	March	June	September	December	Total Other		Total Australia
					Total NSW	States and Territories	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Prior to June 1991	np	np	np	np	3 098	32	<b>3 130</b>
1991	np	np	96	104	200	1	<b>201</b>
1992	135	126	131	142	534	9	<b>543</b>
1993	144	111	133	121	509	8	<b>517</b>
1994	152	135	112	94	493	8	<b>501</b>
1995	87	103	114	91	395	12	<b>407</b>
1996	94	133	115	149	491	10	<b>501</b>
1997	144	129	168	166	607	8	<b>615</b>
1998	153	184	165	184	686	12	<b>698</b>
1999	192	203	278	240	913	13	<b>926</b>
2000	293	339	366	424	1 422	15	<b>1 437</b>
2001	465	437	460	450	1 812	22	<b>1 834</b>
2002	547	607	597	574	2 325	24	<b>2 349</b>
2003	614	670	664	753	2 701	21	<b>2 722</b>
2004	808	714	693	661	2 876	31	<b>2 907</b>
2005	505	532	531	604	2 172	20	<b>2 192</b>
2006	639	679	785	1 461	3 564	28	<b>3 592</b>
2007	1 301	1 369	620	532	3 822	38	<b>3 860</b>
2008	436	470	464	458	1 828	21	<b>1 849</b>
2009	501	452	403	419	1 775	23	<b>1 798</b>
2010	286	195	60	3	544	6	<b>550</b>
Total	..	..	..	..	32 767	362	<b>33 129</b>

.. not applicable

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

Net overseas migration

**13** 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.

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

**15** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration  
*continued*

**16** 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.

**17** 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); and
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

**18** 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

**19** 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.

**20** 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

**21** 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

**22** 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net interstate migration *continued*

estimates of interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available.

**23** 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.

**24** 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.

**25** 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.

**26** 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).

**27** 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

**28** 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Defence force adjustment  
continued*

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*

**29** 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		1996-2001		2001-2006		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
<b>Aust. (a)</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>

— 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

**30** 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. 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

**31** 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 Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

**32** In July 1998, DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status 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.

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

#### Scope

**34** 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.

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

### METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

**36** 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 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

**37** 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.

**38** The ERP at June 2007 based to the 2006 Census is the base for the projections series. Projections off the 2011 Census based ERP are scheduled for release on 26 November 2013 in *Population Projections, Australia, 2012 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0). The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

**39** Series A — assumes the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) will reach 2.0 babies per woman by 2021 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2056 (reaching 93.9 years for males and 96.1 years for females), NOM will reach 220,000 by 2011 and then remain constant, and high flows of interstate migration.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

*continued*

**40** Series B — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.8 babies per woman by 2021 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2011 after which mortality improvement will decline until 2056 (reaching 85.0 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will be held constant at 180,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium flows of interstate migration.

**41** Series C — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.6 babies per woman by 2021 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2011 after which mortality improvement will decline until 2056 (reaching 85.0 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will decrease to 140,000 per year by 2011 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

**42** For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state), see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

**43** 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, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population.

**44** 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

**45** 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.

**46** 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

**47** 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

**48** 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*.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS

**49** 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.

**50** 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

**51** 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](http://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);
- *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);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007* (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);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *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, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**52** 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.

**53** 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.

**54** Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by DIAC <<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>>.

# TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

## 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.

<i>Release date</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>	<i>Publication title</i>	<i>Contents</i>
RECENT RELEASES			
30/08/2013	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012	Final ERP from 2001 to 2011 and revised for 2012 – sub–state level (total estimates).
30/08/2013	cat. no. 3235.0	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012	Final ERP from 2001 to 2011 and preliminary for 2012 – sub–state level (age/sex estimates).
30/08/2013	cat. no. 3238.0.55.001	Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011	Final estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia at 30 June 2011 (for various geographies).
04/09/2013	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.
UPCOMING 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.
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 to 2101	Population projections for states and territories and capital cities/balance of states, based on 2012 ERP using the 2011 Census.
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.
18/12/2013	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia, 2011-12	International migration into and out of Australia, internal migration within Australia (including interstate and intrastate) and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
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, 2008	Historical updates of ERP, Births, Deaths, NOM and rates based on the 2011 Census.
26/09/2013 (not released at 11:30am)	cat. no. 3101.0	ABS Snapshot	An audio/visual video containing key information from Australian Demographic Statistics - March qtr. 2013. A link to this can be found in the Media Release on the website.
26/09/2013 (not released at 11:30am)	various	ABS.Stat	An interactive, free online tool that presents data in a searchable, flexible and dynamic way. Currently in 'Beta' stage ( <a href="http://stat.abs.gov.au/">http://stat.abs.gov.au/</a> ).

## GLOSSARY

<b>12/12 month rule</b>	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.
<b>12/16 month rule</b>	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that <i>does not have to be continuous</i>, as opposed to the <i>continuous</i> approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who <i>are not</i> 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 <i>are</i> 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.</p> <p>The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.</p>
<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	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.
<b>Average annual rate of growth</b>	<p>The average annual growth rate, <math>r</math>, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where <math>P_0</math> is the population at the start of the period, <math>P_n</math> is the population at the end of the period and <math>n</math> is the length of the period between <math>P_0</math> and <math>P_n</math> in years.</p>
<b>Birth</b>	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.
<b>Category of movement</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permanent movement:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permanent arrival (PA);</li> <li>■ permanent departure (PD);</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ long-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of one year or more:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ long-term resident returning (LTRR);</li> <li>■ long-term visitor arrival (LTVA);</li> <li>■ long-term resident departure (LTRD);</li> <li>■ long-term visitor departure (LTVD);</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ short-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of less than one year:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ short-term resident returning (STRR);</li> <li>■ short-term visitor arrival (STVA);</li> <li>■ short-term resident departure (STRD); and</li> <li>■ short-term visitor departure (STVD).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Category of movement</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many 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.</p>
<b>Census</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Death</b>	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
<b>Estimated resident population</b> <b>(ERP)</b>	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, 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.</p> <p>Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p><math>P_t</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t</math> <math>P_{t+1}</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t+1</math> <math>B</math> = the number of births occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math> <math>D</math> = the number of deaths occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math> <math>\text{NOM}</math> = net overseas migration occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
<b>Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Household</b> <i>continued</i>	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.
<b>Household population</b>	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.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	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.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	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 <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
<b>Intercensal error</b>	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 <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (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.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA) and long-term resident returns (LTRR).
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise long-term resident departures (LTRD) and long-term visitor departures (LTVD).
<b>Long-term resident departures (LTRD)</b>	Australian residents who state that they intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently).
<b>Long-term resident returns (LTRR)</b>	Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
<b>Long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA)</b>	Overseas visitors who state that they intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently).
<b>Long-term visitor departures (LTVD)</b>	Overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
<b>Median age</b>	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.
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Migration adjustment</b> <i>continued</i>	ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	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.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	<p>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 <i>actual</i> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 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;</li><li>■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and</li><li>■ 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 <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>NOM arrivals</b>	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
<b>NOM departures</b>	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more over a 16 month period, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
<b>Net undercount</b>	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.
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	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).
<b>Passenger Card</b>	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.
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b> <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li><li>■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and</li><li>■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li></ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
<b>Population growth</b>	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.
<b>Population growth rate</b>	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
<b>Population projections</b>	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.
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	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.
<b>Sex ratio</b>	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.
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	Short-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and</li><li>■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.</li></ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	Short-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li><li>■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Significant Urban Area (SUA)</b>	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 to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years. SUAs do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

**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.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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<b>Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)</b>	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.
<b>Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)</b>	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.
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	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).
<b>Under enumeration</b>	See Net undercount.

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