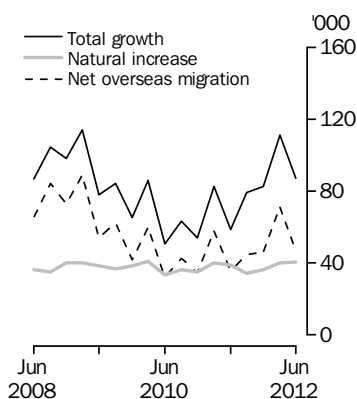


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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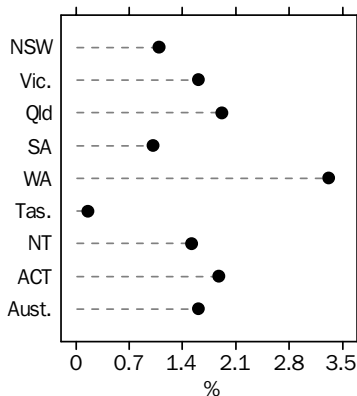
## Population growth

Quarterly



## Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



## INQUIRIES

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

## KEY FIGURES

### PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun qtr 2012 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 290.3	78.9	1.1
Victoria	5 623.5	89.0	1.6
Queensland	4 560.1	86.0	1.9
South Australia	1 654.8	16.5	1.0
Western Australia	2 430.3	78.0	3.3
Tasmania	512.0	0.8	0.2
Northern Territory	234.8	3.5	1.5
Australian Capital Territory	374.7	6.9	1.9
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>22 683.6</b>	<b>359.6</b>	<b>1.6</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 30 June 2012 was 22,683,600 people. This reflects an increase of 359,600 people since 31 June 2011 and 87,100 people since 31 March 2012.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2012 (151,300 people) was 0.5%, or 800 people, higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2011 (150,500 people).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2012 (208,300 people) was 22.3%, or 38,100 people, higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2011 (170,300 people).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.6% during the year ended 30 June 2012.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 42% and 58% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2012.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2012. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.3%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2012	28 March 2013
December 2012	20 June 2013
March 2013	26 September 2013
June 2013	17 December 2013
September 2013	27 March 2014
December 2013	19 June 2014



## PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

This is the third release containing preliminary rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from the September 2011 quarter onwards are based on the 2011 Census, unless footnoted otherwise.

## REVISIONS TO HISTORICAL ERP

This release includes information on the revisions that will be made to historical ERP, as a result of recent methodological improvements (see *Feature Article: The 2006-2011 Intercensal Period and Revisions to Historical ERP*).

## NOTICE OF CHANGE TO REVISION CYCLE

As of the September 2013 release NOM revisions will change from a biannual to a quarterly revision cycle.

## UPDATES TO REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, AUSTRALIA, 2011

Datacubes containing ERP from 2001-2011 based on ASGS Remoteness Areas and Significant Urban Areas will be added to *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3218.0) on 31 January 2013.

## RECENT RELEASES

*Births, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3301.0) - released 25 October 2012.

*Deaths, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3302.0) - released 8 November 2012.

## UPCOMING RELEASES

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2012* (cat. no. 3401.0) - scheduled for release 15 January 2013.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

# MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

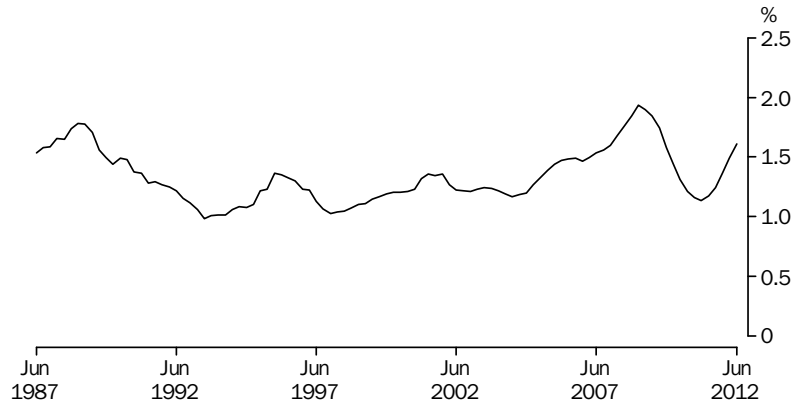
## ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2012

### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2012 was 22,683,600 people. This reflects an increase of 359,600 people since 30 June 2011 and 87,100 people since 31 March 2012.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2012 was 1.6%. This continues an increasing rate from a low of 1.1% for the year ending March 2011.

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



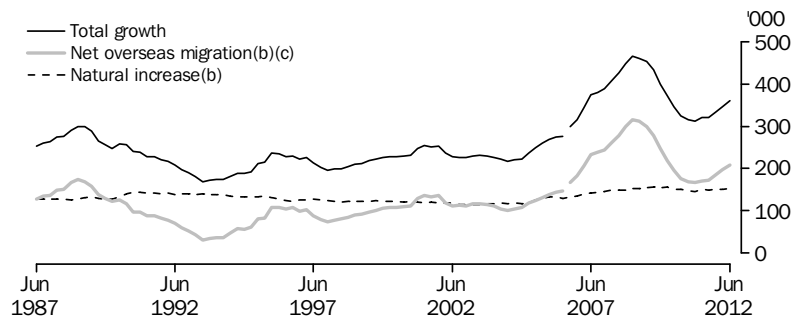
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

### 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 30 June 2012 was higher for net overseas migration (58%) than for natural increase (42%). The contribution of NOM to population growth for the year ending June 2012 increased from 53% for the year ending 30 June 2011 whilst the contribution of natural increase to population growth decreased from 47% over the same period.

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



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2010 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.

### Natural Increase

Natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2012 was 151,300 people, an increase of 0.5%, or 800 people, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2011 (150,500 people).

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *Natural Increase continued*

#### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2012 (297,800 births) was 0.4%, or 1,100 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2011 (296,800 births).

#### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2012 (146,500 deaths) was 0.2%, or 200 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2011 (146,300 deaths).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 June 2012, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration estimate was 208,300 people. This was 22.3% (38,100 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 June 2011 (170,300 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 11.4% (48,300 people) between the years ended 30 June 2011 (423,900 people) and 30 June 2012 (472,100 people).

NOM departures increased by 4.0% (10,200 people) between the years ended 30 June 2011 (253,600 people) and 30 June 2012 (263,800 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the June quarter 2012 (46,700 people) was 31.5% (11,200 people) higher than the estimate for the June quarter 2011 (35,500 people).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 30 June 2012 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,290,300;
- Victoria 5,623,500;
- Queensland 4,560,100;
- South Australia 1,654,800;
- Western Australia 2,430,300;
- Tasmania 512,000;
- Northern Territory 234,800; and
- Australian Capital Territory 374,700.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2012. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories with 3.3%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.2%.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2012, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 June 2012, natural increase was the major component of population change in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in South Australia, followed by New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria and

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

Queensland. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

#### *Natural Increase*

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).

#### BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the year ended 30 June 2012 increased in half of the states and territories, with the largest percentage increase of registered births being recorded in the Northern Territory at 4.4% (170 births). This was followed by Western Australia (4.1%), South Australia (3.4%) and Victoria (2.9%). Tasmania recorded the largest percentage decrease in births at 4.4% (290 births), followed by Queensland (3.5%), New South Wales (0.6%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.4%). For more information, see table 13.

#### DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 June 2012 decreased for all states and territories, except for Western Australia (2.8%), New South Wales (2.2%) and Queensland (1.8%), when compared with the previous year. The largest decrease was in Victoria where there was a drop of 1,300 deaths between the year ended 30 June 2012 and the previous year (3.6% drop). For more information, see table 14.

#### *Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded both positive and increased net overseas migration (NOM) when compared to the previous year. Western Australia recorded the largest numerical increase at 16,300 people (53.0%) whilst Tasmania recorded the lowest at 300 (25.6%). New South Wales recorded the smallest percentage increase at 7.1% (3,500 people) and the Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 218.1% (1,400 people). For more information, see table 16.

#### NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 30 June 2011, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Northern Territory at 32.9% (1,400 people). New South Wales recorded the smallest percentage increase of 4.7% (6,600 people). For more information, see table 16.

#### NOM DEPARTURES

When compared to the year ended 31 June 2011, increases in NOM departures were recorded for all states and territories except for Tasmania which remained stable. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase in departures, up 8.1% (2,400 people). For more information, see table 16.

#### *Net Interstate Migration*

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 June 2012 (11,800 people), closely followed by Western Australia (11,100 people). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Victoria (1,200 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (700 people). Net losses from

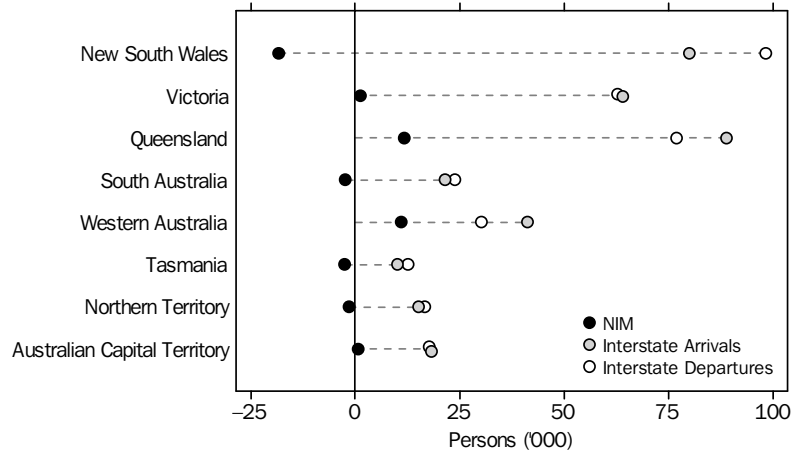


MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

*Net Interstate Migration  
continued*

interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (18,400 people), Tasmania (2,600 people), South Australia (2,400 people) and the Northern Territory (1,500 people). For more information, see table 19.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 30 June 2012



INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2011, Australia's population growth rate (1.2%) was above that of the world (1.1%). Australia is growing at a faster rate than many countries including New Zealand and Viet Nam (both 1.1%), Indonesia, Hong Kong and Canada (all 1.0%), United States of America (0.9%), Sweden and South Africa (both 0.7%), the United Kingdom (0.6%), France and China (both 0.5%), Italy and Republic of Korea (both 0.4%) and Greece (0.3%). Further, Japan experienced neutral growth (0.0%). Five countries that experienced faster growth than Australia were India (1.4%), Malaysia (1.6%), the Philippines (1.7%), Singapore (2.0%) and Papua New Guinea (2.3%). According to figures from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Australia's population ranked 52nd in 2011 (which is equal to its rank in 2010) and is projected to rank 59th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.69 billion people compared with 1.30 billion in China.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON *continued*

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK(a), Summary

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK	
	2010	2011	<i>Growth Rate</i>		2011	2050
	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
<i>Selected Countries</i>						
<b>Australia</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>
Canada	34	34	1.0	44	36	47
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 341	1 348	0.5	1 296	1	2
France	63	63	0.5	72	21	27
Greece	11	11	0.3	12	74	87
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7	1.0	9	100	102
India	1 225	1 241	1.4	1 692	2	1
Indonesia	240	242	1.0	293	4	5
Italy	61	61	0.4	59	23	31
Japan	127	126	—	109	10	16
Republic of Korea	48	48	0.4	47	25	41
Malaysia	28	29	1.6	43	44	48
New Zealand	4	4	1.1	6	122	122
Papua New Guinea	7	7	2.3	14	101	81
Philippines	93	95	1.7	155	12	9
Singapore	5	5	2.0	6	116	117
South Africa	50	50	0.7	57	24	32
Sweden	9	9	0.7	11	90	93
United Kingdom	62	62	0.6	73	22	26
United States of America	310	313	0.9	403	3	3
Viet Nam	88	89	1.1	104	13	17
<b>World</b>	<b>6 896</b>	<b>6 974</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9 306</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Australian estimates, this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0); Australian projections, Series B in *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); selected country and world estimates and projections, *United Nations World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*. (medium variant projections).

# FEATURE ARTICLE 1

## POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES

### INTRODUCTION

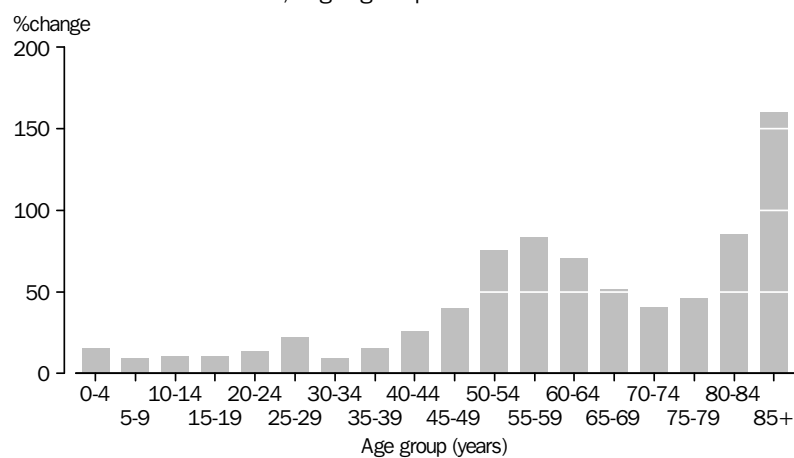
This article summarises features of the data contained in the spreadsheets and datacubes accompanying this release which contain estimates of the resident population (ERP) of Australian states and territories by single year of age and by sex, as at 30 June. The spreadsheets include median ages, mean ages and sex ratios. Estimates up to June 2006 are final, while those for 2007 to 2011 are preliminary rebased and those for 2012 are preliminary.

### AGEING POPULATION

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

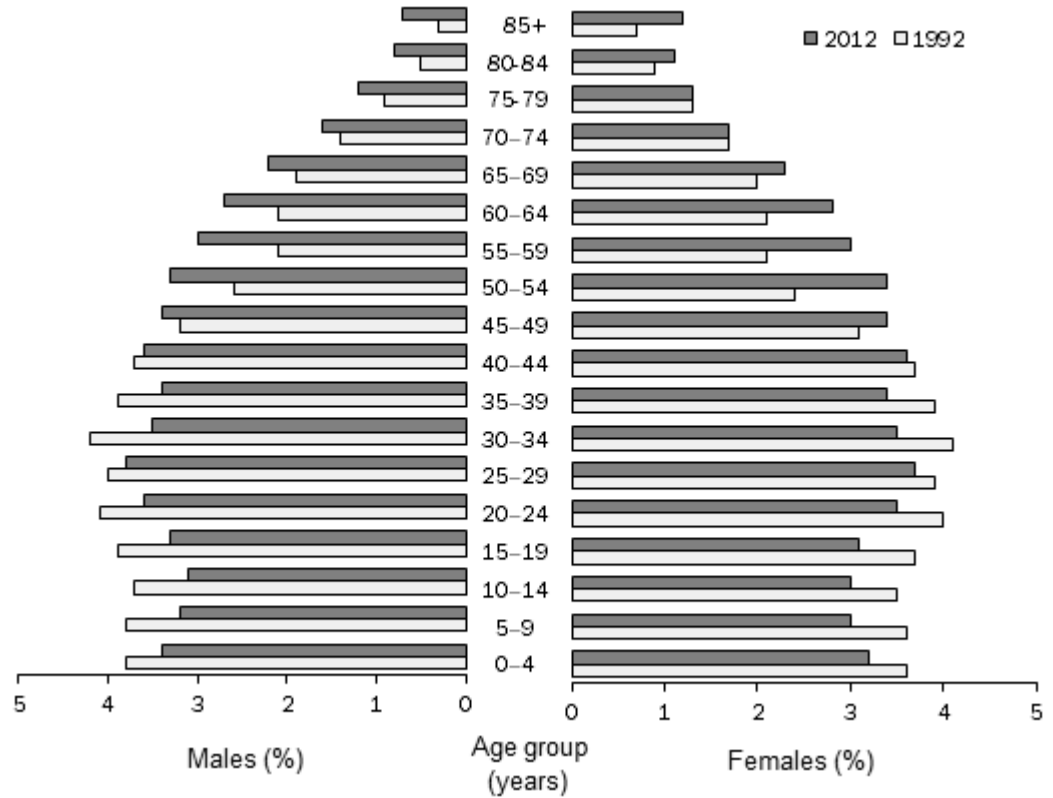
The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 4.7 years over the last two decades, from 32.7 years at 30 June 1992 to 37.4 years at 30 June 2012. Between 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012 the median age rose slightly from 37.3 to 37.4 years. Over the next several decades, population ageing is projected to have significant implications for Australia in many spheres, including health, labour force participation, housing and demand for skilled labour (*Australia to 2050: Future Challenges, January 2010 (Intergenerational Report 2010)*, Department of the Treasury).

### POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1992 to 2012



Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 2012, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years has remained relatively stable, increasing from 66.7% to 67.0% of the total population, and the proportion of people aged 65 years and over has increased from 11.5% to 14.2%. During the same period, the proportion of population aged 85 years and over has more than doubled from 0.9% of the population at 30 June 1992 to 1.9% of the total population at 30 June 2012. Conversely, the proportion aged under 15 years has decreased from 21.8% to 18.8%.

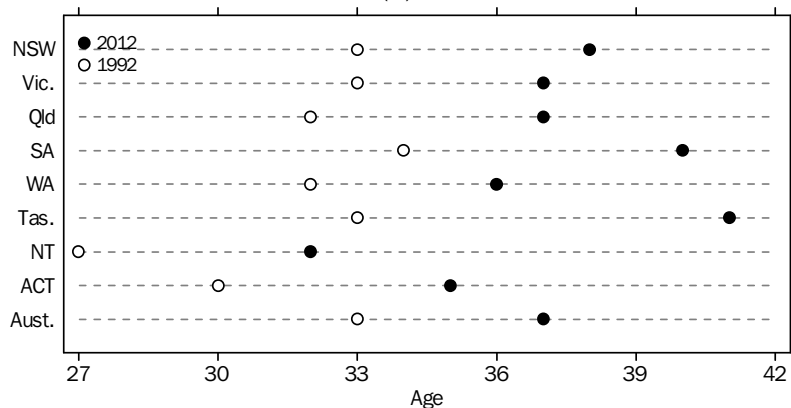
POPULATION STRUCTURE, Age and sex—Australia—1992 and 2012



STATES AND TERRITORIES

At 30 June 2012, Tasmania had the oldest median age of all the states and territories at 40.9 years. South Australia had the second oldest median age with a median age of 39.7 years, followed by New South Wales (37.9 years), Victoria (37.4 years), Queensland (36.7 years), Western Australia (36.1 years), the Australian Capital Territory (34.6 years) and the Northern Territory (31.6 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION(a)—At 30 June



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

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 8.1 years from 32.8 years in 1992 to 40.9 years in 2012. Interstate migration of younger adults from Tasmania to the Australian mainland has contributed to this accelerated ageing. For further information, see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

**MODAL AGE** The age with the largest number of people in Australia at 30 June 2012 was 41 years, with 341,900 people. However, the modal age for Tasmania was 51 years, which reflects the internal migration of younger adults from Tasmania for education and employment.

**CHILDREN (UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE)** In the 20 years between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 2012, the proportion of children aged 0–14 years decreased by 3.0 percentage points, from 21.8% to 18.8% of the total population.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2012, the number of children aged 0–14 years in the population increased by 55,700. The number of children aged 0–4 years increased by 24,200, the number aged between 5–9 years increased by 31,400, and those aged between 10–14 years increased by 100.

In the year ended 30 June 2012, Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase in the number of children aged 0–14 years (3.1%). The Australian Capital Territory recorded positive growth of 2.5%, as did Queensland (1.7%), Victoria (1.5%), South Australia and the Northern Territory (both 1.0%) and New South Wales (0.6%). Tasmania recorded a decrease of 0.7%.

**WORKING AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)** In the 20 years between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 2012, the proportion of the population aged between 15 and 64 years (working age population) increased from 66.7% to 67.0%.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2012, the number of people in this group increased by 1.1% (or 169,200 persons). Western Australia (3.0%) and Queensland (1.4%) recorded growth rates for 15–64 year olds higher than the national average (1.1%). Victoria, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory recorded growth rates for 15–64 year olds equal to the national average. New South Wales recorded a growth rate of 0.6%, South Australia 0.3% and Tasmania recorded a decrease in the proportion of 15–64 year olds (-0.6%).

There were 283,500 young people aged 15 who entered the working age population while 249,800 people turned 65 years in the year ended 30 June 2012.

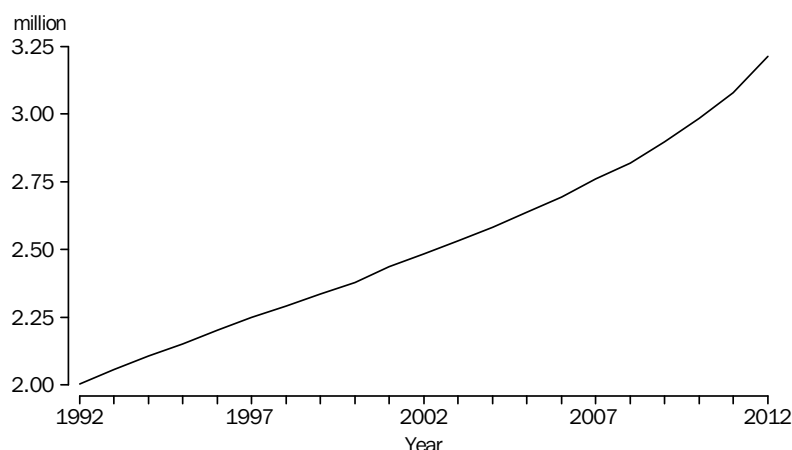
**OLDER PEOPLE** By 30 June 2012, the first cohort of the Baby Boomer generation (those born in 1946-47) turned 65, with the number of people aged 65 increasing by 37,500 people from June 2011 (212,300) to June 2012 (249,800).

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 2012, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 11.5% to 14.2%.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2012, the number of people aged 65 years and over in Australia increased by 134,700 people, representing a 4.4% increase.

OLDER PEOPLE *continued*

POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



All states and territories experienced growth in their populations aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2012. The Northern Territory (8.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (6.3%), Western Australia (5.3%) and Queensland (5.1%) experienced the largest increases in the numbers of persons aged 65 years and over.

PERSONS AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, this group increased by 160%, compared with a total population growth of 30% over the same period.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2012, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 20,400 people (5.1%) to reach 423,700. There were almost twice as many females (274,800) than males (149,000) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

In the year ended June 2012, the largest increases in the number of people aged 85 years and over occurred in the Northern Territory (10.2%), Australian Capital Territory (6.4%), followed by Western Australia (5.9%), Victoria (5.5%), New South Wales and South Australia (both 4.9%), Queensland (4.6%) and Tasmania (3.0%).

PERSONS AGED 100 YEARS AND OVER

Over the past two decades, the number of centenarians increased by 204%, reflecting an increase in life expectancy for both males and females during the period.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2012, the number of people aged 100 years and over increased by 430 people (14.1%) to reach 3,479. There were more than four times as many females (2,808) than males (671) in this age group which reflects the higher life expectancy for females.

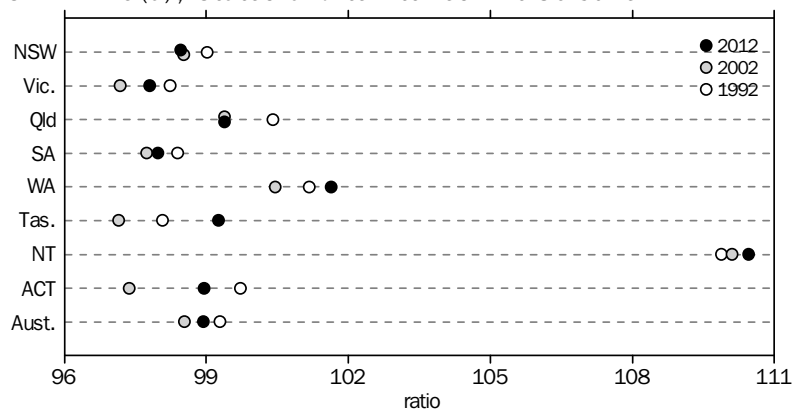
SEX RATIOS

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

SEX RATIOS *continued*

At 30 June 2012, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 98.9 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia in 2012 was 105.5 males per 100 females. This excess of males in the earlier years contrasts with the opposite situation in the older years and for the total population, which can be attributed to female longevity.

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



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2012, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had 110.5 and 101.6 males per 100 females respectively. All other states and territories had lower ratios of males to females, as follows: Queensland 99.4; Tasmania 99.3; the Australian Capital Territory 99.0; New South Wales 98.4; South Australia 98.0; and Victoria 97.8.

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries and is related to sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children. Population ageing is also caused by increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In countries such as Japan, Italy, Greece, Sweden and Hong Kong, the number of people aged 65 years and over already exceeds the number of children aged 0–14 years. In Australia, based on the latest Series B population projections, the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to exceed the number of children aged 0–14 years around the year 2025. For more information, see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

According to United Nations projections, all countries selected for analysis in the table below, titled 'Population Age Structure, International comparison of selected countries – at 30 June', except for Greece and Sweden, are projected to experience no change or decreases in the proportion of children aged 0–14 years in their populations between 2010 and 2015. In most of these countries, the decrease in children aged 0–14 years is projected to be accompanied by a similar decrease in the proportion of people aged 15–64 years. In contrast, an increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over is projected in the selected group of countries. For example, Japan is projected to experience a proportional decline in its population aged 0–14 years and 15–64 years, and a large proportional increase in its population aged 65 years and over.

According to Australian Bureau of Statistics projections, the proportion of children 0–14 years in the Australian population is projected to decline by 0.3 percentage points between 2010 and 2015, from 18.9% to 18.6%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decline by 1.5 percentage points, from 67.6% to 66.1%. In

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON *continued*

contrast, the proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 1.8 percentage points, from 13.5% to 15.3%.

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

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, International comparison of selected countries(a)—at 30 June

Selected Countries	2010				2015 (b)			2010 – 2015		
	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Total fertility rate (c)	Life expectancy (d)
	%	%	%	years	%	%	%	years	rate	years
<b>Australia</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>
Canada	16.4	69.5	14.1	39.9	16.2	67.8	16.0	40.8	1.7	81.2
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	19.5	72.4	8.2	34.5	17.8	72.7	9.5	36.2	1.6	73.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.5	75.8	12.7	41.8	10.8	74.4	14.9	43.7	1.1	83.2
France	18.4	64.8	16.8	39.9	18.3	63.0	18.6	40.8	2.0	81.7
Greece	14.6	66.9	18.6	41.4	14.9	65.6	19.5	42.9	1.5	80.1
India	30.6	64.5	4.9	25.1	28.8	65.8	5.4	26.6	2.5	66.0
Indonesia	27.0	67.4	5.6	27.8	25.5	68.5	6.0	29.6	2.1	70.0
Italy	14.1	65.6	20.4	43.2	14.1	64.1	21.7	45.0	1.5	82.0
Japan	13.4	64.0	22.7	44.7	13.0	60.7	26.3	46.4	1.4	83.7
Republic of Korea	16.4	72.4	11.1	37.9	14.5	72.3	13.2	40.6	1.4	80.7
Malaysia	30.3	64.9	4.8	26.0	28.2	66.0	5.7	27.5	2.6	74.6
New Zealand	20.5	66.5	13.0	36.6	20.2	65.2	14.6	37.3	2.1	80.8
Papua New Guinea	39.1	58.2	2.8	20.4	37.2	59.8	3.0	21.2	3.8	63.3
Philippines	35.4	60.9	3.6	22.2	33.5	62.4	4.0	23.3	3.1	69.2
Singapore	17.4	73.6	9.0	37.6	14.6	73.7	11.7	40.3	1.4	81.3
South Africa	30.1	65.2	4.6	24.9	29.0	65.7	5.3	26.0	2.4	53.8
Sweden	16.5	65.2	18.2	40.7	17.2	62.7	20.0	41.3	1.9	81.7
United Kingdom	17.4	66.0	16.6	39.8	17.3	64.7	18.0	40.3	1.9	80.4
United States of America	20.1	66.9	13.1	36.9	20.1	65.4	14.5	37.3	2.1	78.8
Viet Nam	23.6	70.4	6.0	28.2	22.5	71.1	6.4	30.5	1.8	75.5
<b>World</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>

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

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

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

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

Source: All international data total fertility rate and life expectancy figures have been sourced from UN World Population Prospects, 2010 Revision.

Australian 2010 estimates and fertility rates are from ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), life expectancy figures from Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0) and Australian 2015 population projections are from *Population Projections, Australia 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).



## FEATURE ARTICLE 2

### ADVICE ON THE USE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

The count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people increased by 20.5 percent between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses. This resulted in larger than expected estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) results, when compared with the corresponding 2006 estimates.

Preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates as at 30 June 2011 were published in the March release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), on 27 September 2012. Final 2011 population estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians will be released in August 2013.

The ABS appreciates that the large increase in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and the associated changes in rates/indicators produced using these population estimates as denominators present a challenge for data users, particularly those who are assessing change over time, and that supporting advice is required.

#### ADVICE FOR REPORTING

The advice given in this article should be considered in relation to the specific requirements of data users and the appropriateness of the advice for their needs.

Until the final 2011 population estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are released in August 2013, the ABS recommends that preliminary 2011 estimates should not be used for reporting any indicators which make any single point-in-time measure, rather, data users should continue to use ABS population estimates based on the 2006 Census (*Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)).

Until the 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are released in the first half of 2014 (i.e. by June 2014), the ABS advises that all indicators which make time series comparisons, or involve combined years measures, using ABS population estimates continue to use the projected population estimates based on the 2006 Census, to ensure that comparisons are meaningful (*Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)).

ABS advises that the use of a combination of 2006-based estimates and 2011-based estimates will result in misleading analysis, given the two sets of population estimates describe different populations.

The ABS will produce life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for the period 2010-12 based on the Census Data Enhancement Indigenous Mortality Study. Life expectancy estimates will be available for reporting purposes in November 2013.

### THE 2006-2011 INTERCENSAL PERIOD AND REVISIONS TO HISTORICAL ERP

#### INTRODUCTION

In the previous two issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), the ABS provided information on the relatively high intercensal error for the 2006-11 period and the challenge it has presented to users in understanding historical population growth over that period.

In the issue released on 27 September 2012, the ABS indicated its intention to revise the historical Estimated Resident Population, and proposed a 20 year revision instead of the 5 yearly revision which usually takes place when rebasing. The ABS determined that such revisions were necessary to more accurately reflect the population growth of recent years apparent from data on births, deaths and net overseas migration.

This was followed by an invitation for feedback from users, which was supplemented by an extensive consultation process, which is discussed in this article.

The ABS has now decided to revise historical ERP back 20 years to 1991 as the methodological response to the relatively high 2006-11 intercensal error. Historical ERP estimates from September 1991 to March 2011 will be revised through this process. The revised estimates will be published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

The purpose of this article is to:

- explain why the revisions are necessary;
- provide a summary of the consultation processes which have informed the chosen ABS treatment;
- explain the guiding principles underpinning the chosen ABS treatment;
- inform users of the ABS decision and methods that will be used; and
- outline the expected impact of the revisions and the implications for other statistical series.

#### WHY REVISIONS ARE NECESSARY

In compiling the preliminary population estimates based on the 2011 Census, ABS introduced a key innovation which improved the quality of ERP. The introduction of Automated Data Linking (ADL) into processing of the 2011 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) resulted in an improved, and lower, measure of net undercount than would have been derived had the same methodology used in processing the 2006 PES been used. In other words, the 2011 PES found that more people were actually counted by the Census than would have been suggested by the previous PES methodology.

As a result of this methodological change, the undercount adjustment used in rebasing the 2011 population estimates was also considerably lower than the undercount adjustment that was applied in the rebasing of the 2006 population estimates. ABS was able to estimate from a statistical impact study that if the ADL methodology and supporting technology had been available during the processing of the 2006 PES, the 30 June 2006 population estimates would have been lower by more than 200,000 people.

Given the different methodologies that were used in the processing of the 2006 PES and 2011 PES, the intercensal error for the 2006-2011 period is 294,000, which is around three times higher than intercensal error that have been measured historically.

WHY REVISIONS ARE  
NECESSARY *continued*

The conventional demographic treatment for intercensal error is to spread the total amount evenly through the series for the previous 5 years, as the error is usually assumed to have accumulated over 5 years and cannot be attributed to a particular source. This conventional treatment resulted in a downward revision of population growth over the 5 year period 2006-2011, from 1.8% (average annual growth) that had been indicated in the population components of births, deaths and migration since 2006 to 1.5%.

This large reduction to growth created a challenge to users understanding of historical population growth. The reduction implied growth rates which are artificially too low, because:

1. they are the result of an ABS change in method (ADL); and
2. they are in stark contrast to the growth implied by an assessment of components of growth.

These challenges were recognised by the ABS, and general advice on how to best use the preliminary estimates was provided in a feature article titled 'Advice on the use of 2011 Preliminary Rebased ERP' in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) on 27 September 2012.

For these reasons, in the 2011 final rebased ERP release on 20 June 2013, a different treatment is required to the conventional demographic treatment for intercensal error. It is necessary to adjust historical ERP to reflect the different undercount adjustments that would have been used had the 2011 PES methodology been available in earlier years.

CONSULTATION  
PROCESSES WHICH HAVE  
INFORMED THE ABS  
TREATMENT

Since the 20 June 2012 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), the ABS has extensively engaged with users of ERP to inform the process of reviewing the treatment of intercensal error ahead of the release of final rebased population estimates on 20 June 2013.

This process culminated in an intensive phase of consultation from the 27 September release through to 27 November 2012 following the publication of an article articulating the ABS intention to revise historical ERP data.

ABS sought and received a number of key perspectives from members of a number of fora, including the ABS Population Estimates Technical Workshop, the Australian Statistics Advisory Council, and the ABS State Statistical Forum. Invitations were also sent to stakeholders to submit written submissions. In addition, ABS held a wide range of meetings with users of ERP.

During this consultation process, the ABS heard consistently from users that a high quality ERP which provides coherent information on both population levels and growth is essential for informed decision making, policy development and evaluation and other planning processes.

Most feedback received through this process supported a 20 year treatment of intercensal error for final rebasing to ensure that population growth in the period up until 30 June 2011 most closely reflected the best estimate of historical growth; that reflected in the population components of births, deaths and migrations statistics.

CONSULTATION  
PROCESSES WHICH HAVE  
INFORMED THE ABS  
TREATMENT *continued*

There was wide support for principles (see below) to be developed to guide the consideration of a methodological response, especially that any revisions should be based upon the best data available to ABS.

Some organisations indicated support for a 10 year treatment and voiced concerns about the strength of the evidence base back to 1991. There was also some concern about perceived differences in coverage between the Net Overseas Migration (NOM) component of population growth compared with the growth reflected in the Census-based population estimates, particularly for the overseas-born population. The ABS has confirmed through recent analysis that this is not a major contributor to the large intercensal error, and will publish further information on this issue in early 2013.

One organisation also cautioned the ABS against making any revisions and departing from the conventional treatment of intercensal error.

ABS gave very careful consideration to all of these perspectives before making its decision to proceed with revising historical ERP over a 20 year period.

PRINCIPLES  
UNDERPINNING THE  
TREATMENT

The ABS developed six guiding principles that were used to develop a robust treatment for revising historical ERP.

1. The credibility of population estimates, both level and growth, should be maintained for all spatial levels (i.e. national, state, and sub-state).
2. The use of ADL in the PES has been a major improvement in how we measure Census coverage, and the 2011 net undercount should be used to inform our historical understanding of Census coverage.
3. Population growth for the 2006-2011 period should, as closely as possible, reflect the growth in the population components (i.e. births, deaths and migration) for all spatial levels (i.e. national, state, and sub-state).
4. Any assumptions should be based upon the best available data.
5. Any revision to the historical ERP series should maintain the demographically plausible relationships between the fundamental building blocks of population series (e.g. age-sex profiles).
6. Where revised data exist for population components data, they should be used regardless of whether they were available at the time of previous rebasing processes (e.g. recently identified late registration births for NSW for 2005-2010 should be included).

10 OR 20 YEAR REVISION  
PERIOD?

A revision period of 10 years, where the PES undercount adjustment for 2006 is the only data revised, cannot provide a coherent or demographically plausible series. This is because the resulting quarter on quarter population change would be well outside what are considered to be acceptable margins of error on the components of growth (births, deaths and migration).

While it might be considered appropriate to revise back to the start of the ERP series in 1971, at which point the undercount would also have been lower had the ADL methodology been available, this was not considered optimal. Revising back further than to 1991 would result in little gain for considerably greater effort.

#### THE REVISION METHOD

The ABS treatment will involve revising the PES undercount adjustment component of the ERP rebasing methodology for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 bases. The revised PES undercount adjustments will be published in the 20 June 2013 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) and will be determined through reference to:

1. Components of growth, which will be a strong indicator of change in historical ERP levels;
2. Historical intercensal error;
3. Studies into the impact of changes in PES undercount methodology, in particular the introduction of ADL in 2011; and
4. Other data, where available.

The revisions will have the largest impact on 2006 ERP estimates and the smallest impact on 1996 ERP estimates. This will ensure the series is plausible between 1991 and 1996, given the growth reflected in the series prior to 1991, which will remain unchanged.

#### THE IMPACT OF REVISIONS

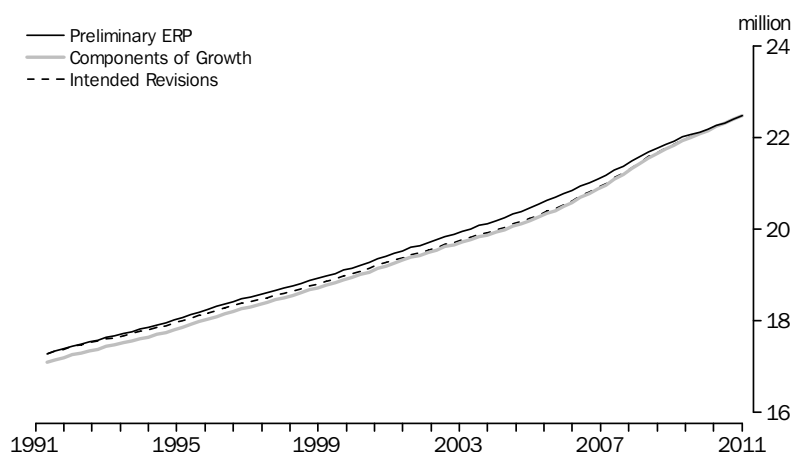
The 20 June 2013 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) will include the final rebased ERP estimates, based on the 2011 Census, and will also include all revised series at the national and state and territory levels back to 1991. An additional feature article will be included in this issue comparing the revised series with the previously published series.

The ABS intends to release the revised sub-state series with the release of final rebased sub-state estimates in the August 2013 release of *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

The intended revision to the 2006 PES undercount adjustment for Australia will be similar to the level obtained through the taking of components of growth back in time from 2011. The intended revision to the 2001 PES undercount adjustment will be smaller in magnitude than the revision applied to the 2006 PES undercount adjustment, and less again for the 1996 PES undercount adjustment.

The graph below provides an illustrative representation of the impact of the 20 year revision at the national level on ERP, with the most noticeable revision being for 2006. The indicative revisions in the graph are 240,000 fewer people at 2006, 130,000 fewer at 2001 and 70,000 fewer at 1996.

THE IMPACT OF REVISIONS *continued*



Until a revised undercount adjustment is derived for each state and territory, the size and direction of their current 2006-11 intercensal error should be considered an illustrative guide. This information should be considered to be indicative since other data will be used to inform the size of revisions for each state and territory.

Revisions at the sub-state level will be guided by revised undercount adjustment estimates at the capital city and rest of state level, and revisions for a state or territory should not be assumed to apply to all levels of geography within.

IMPLICATIONS FOR OTHER STATISTICAL SERIES

The revisions to historical ERP will have implications for other ABS demographic data, including fertility and mortality statistics. The ABS intends to gauge the need for revisions to be applied to other ABS demographic data on an individual collection basis. A summary of the series for which revisions will be required will be included in the 20 June 2013 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

The revisions to historical ERP data will also need to be applied to other ABS data for which historical ERP is a key input. Two of the most prominent examples of these data include Labour Force and National Accounts. The table below provides an indication of the timing of when these data will be revised and the publication within which they will be released.

Release timing	Publication	Deliverable
June 2013	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2012 (cat. no. 3101.0)	Final rebased ERP for 30 June 2011 and revised historical ERP series back to 1991 - national and state and territory levels
August 2013	Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3218.0)	Final rebased ERP for 30 June 2011 and revised historical ERP series back to 1991 - sub-state levels
September 2013	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Jun 2013 (cat. no. 5206.0)	Final rebased ERP for 30 June 2011 and revised historical ERP series back to 1991 - national and state and territory levels
February 2014	Labour Force, Australia, Jan 2014 (cat. no. 6202.0)	Rebenchmark Labour Force data, including historical revisions back to 1991 - national, state and territory, and sub-state levels
June 2014	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Mar 2014 (cat. no. 5206.0)	Rebenchmark Labour Force data, including historical revisions back to 1991 - national and state and territory

IMPLICATIONS FOR OTHER  
STATISTICAL SERIES  
*continued*

ERP is also used within a broad range of non-ABS data series. The ABS will work with a range of stakeholders to support them through the transition period and after revised data are released, and welcomes any requests for advice and support.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information, please contact ABS Demography at [demography@abs.gov.au](mailto:demography@abs.gov.au).

OTHER RELEVANT ABS  
REFERENCES

- 'Feature article: Preliminary Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2011 Census of Population and Housing', *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0)
- 'Technical note: The impact of improvements to the 2011 PES on measuring population growth (2006-2011)', *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0)
- 'Technical note: Statistical impact of ADL', *Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- 'Feature article: Proposed ABS Treatment of Intercensal Error for 2006-2011', *Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2012* (cat. no. 3101.0)
- 'Feature article: Advice on the use of 2011 preliminary rebased ERP', *Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2012* (cat. no. 3101.0)

## POPULATION CHANGE, SUMMARY, Australia—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration (b) '000	Estimated Resident Population (c) (d) '000	Growth on previous year (d) '000	Growth on previous year (d) %
<b>2006–07</b>	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 015.9	318.1	1.54
<b>2007–08</b>	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 384.4	368.5	1.75
<b>2008–09</b>	297.1	143.7	153.3	299.9	21 778.8	394.4	1.84
<b>2009–10</b>	291.2	141.5	149.7	196.1	22 065.3	286.5	1.32
<b>2010–11</b> (e)	296.8	146.3	150.5	170.3	22 323.9	258.6	1.17
<b>2011–12</b> (e)	297.8	146.5	151.3	208.3	22 683.6	359.6	1.61
<b>2006</b>	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 845.4	301.4	1.47
<b>2007</b>	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 178.0	332.5	1.60
<b>2008</b>	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 587.1	409.1	1.93
<b>2009</b>	295.3	141.6	153.7	246.9	21 928.6	341.5	1.58
<b>2010</b> (e)	289.5	143.4	146.0	168.8	22 182.8	254.1	1.16
<b>2011</b> (e)	296.7	147.0	149.7	184.0	22 485.3	302.6	1.36
<b>2006</b>							
September	70.6	36.4	34.3	56.9	20 775.0	305.0	1.49
December	67.1	33.2	34.0	50.6	20 845.4	301.4	1.47
<b>2007</b>							
March	70.4	31.6	38.8	76.1	20 946.1	308.3	1.49
June	69.5	34.8	34.7	49.2	21 015.9	318.1	1.54
September	73.8	39.3	34.5	62.8	21 098.9	323.9	1.56
December	71.5	34.1	37.5	56.0	21 178.0	332.5	1.60
<b>2008</b>							
March	72.8	32.2	40.6	93.5	21 297.6	351.5	1.68
June	71.3	35.1	36.2	65.1	21 384.4	368.5	1.75
September	75.5	40.5	35.0	84.1	21 488.8	389.9	1.85
December	74.5	34.6	39.9	73.0	21 587.1	409.1	1.93
<b>2009</b>							
March	73.2	33.1	40.1	88.7	21 701.1	403.6	1.89
June	73.9	35.5	38.4	54.0	21 778.8	394.4	1.84
September	74.7	38.0	36.7	62.5	21 863.2	374.4	1.74
December	73.6	35.0	38.6	41.7	21 928.6	341.5	1.58
<b>2010</b>							
March	73.7	32.7	41.0	59.9	22 014.7	313.5	1.44
June	69.2	35.8	33.5	32.0	22 065.3	286.5	1.32
September(e)	76.0	39.7	36.4	42.5	22 128.6	265.4	1.21
December(e)	70.5	35.3	35.2	34.5	22 182.8	254.1	1.16
<b>2011</b>							
March(e)	76.1	35.9	40.2	57.8	22 265.2	250.6	1.14
June(e)	74.2	35.4	38.8	35.5	22 323.9	258.6	1.17
September(e)	74.9	40.6	34.4	44.7	22 403.0	274.4	1.24
December(e)	71.5	35.1	36.4	46.0	22 485.3	302.6	1.36
<b>2012</b>							
March(e)	74.8	34.7	40.1	71.0	22 596.5	331.2	1.49
June(e)	76.6	36.1	40.4	46.7	22 683.6	359.6	1.61

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

(b) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimate from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–21 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) ERP for the period September 2006 to June 2011 has a status of Preliminary Rebased, thereafter they are preliminary.

(e) Estimates of all components of population change for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary.



## 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>	<b><i>Australia</i>(a)</b>
.....									
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
<b>2006-07</b>	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	<b>141 748</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	<b>148 756</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	<b>153 333</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	46 311	34 260	35 119	7 352	18 263	2 004	2 884	3 518	<b>149 723</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	45 186	34 647	36 433	6 795	18 870	2 290	2 820	3 441	<b>150 500</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	43 526	38 067	33 693	7 629	19 805	2 126	2 993	3 439	<b>151 304</b>
<b>2006</b>	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	<b>134 001</b>
<b>2007</b>	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	<b>145 541</b>
<b>2008</b>	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	<b>151 628</b>
<b>2009</b>	46 027	36 152	37 005	7 269	18 533	2 465	2 964	3 265	<b>153 693</b>
<b>2010</b>	44 761	32 886	35 391	6 897	18 097	1 910	2 701	3 377	<b>146 035</b>
<b>2011</b>	43 483	34 878	35 791	7 220	19 535	2 365	2 976	3 411	<b>149 679</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	10 212	8 477	7 479	1 616	4 250	735	649	840	<b>34 260</b>
December	10 262	8 622	7 351	1 555	4 019	788	671	692	<b>33 965</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	11 841	9 405	8 733	2 146	4 510	652	758	745	<b>38 792</b>
June	10 476	8 201	8 203	1 609	4 165	571	730	770	<b>34 731</b>
September	9 934	8 592	8 301	1 565	4 143	556	665	773	<b>34 534</b>
December	11 390	8 960	8 702	1 989	4 376	612	710	740	<b>37 484</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	12 555	9 282	9 396	2 115	5 028	712	738	739	<b>40 574</b>
June	10 777	8 088	9 050	1 697	4 474	623	743	708	<b>36 164</b>
September	10 042	8 510	8 463	1 637	4 241	521	719	814	<b>34 951</b>
December	12 322	9 138	10 235	1 754	4 362	688	616	820	<b>39 939</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	12 047	8 934	10 125	1 983	4 849	652	742	724	<b>40 059</b>
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	<b>38 384</b>
September	11 048	8 737	8 581	1 704	4 464	583	708	872	<b>36 700</b>
December	11 942	9 655	8 686	1 737	4 402	563	708	853	<b>38 550</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	12 559	9 440	9 777	2 142	4 816	577	752	945	<b>41 009</b>
June	10 762	6 428	8 075	1 769	4 581	281	716	848	<b>33 464</b>
September	10 884	8 190	9 243	1 502	4 549	604	571	800	<b>36 352</b>
December	10 556	8 828	8 296	1 484	4 151	448	662	784	<b>35 210</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	12 239	9 139	9 451	1 969	5 237	668	680	796	<b>40 181</b>
June	11 507	8 490	9 443	1 840	4 933	570	907	1 061	<b>38 757</b>
September	9 064	8 529	8 207	1 770	4 748	584	730	718	<b>34 355</b>
December	10 673	8 720	8 690	1 641	4 617	543	659	836	<b>36 386</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	11 992	10 478	8 040	2 152	5 232	585	700	938	<b>40 122</b>
June	11 797	10 340	8 756	2 066	5 208	414	904	947	<b>40 441</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 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>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)(c)</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	57 081	53 633	35 971	14 550	28 826	1 663	1 219	3 110	<b>196 056</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	<b>170 279</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	53 729	49 696	40 472	11 274	47 147	1 250	2 004	2 772	<b>208 336</b>
<b>2006</b>	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	<b>182 180</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	<b>315 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	<b>246 899</b>
<b>2010</b>	49 580	45 097	31 152	11 043	27 685	1 216	890	2 160	<b>168 834</b>
<b>2011</b>	51 407	46 238	33 550	8 967	39 306	1 137	967	2 407	<b>183 976</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	18 898	14 847	10 823	3 687	7 687	387	229	380	<b>56 940</b>
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	<b>50 618</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	<b>76 071</b>
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	<b>49 195</b>
September	20 890	17 495	10 727	3 324	9 247	434	289	402	<b>62 810</b>
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	<b>55 991</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	<b>93 462</b>
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	<b>65 069</b>
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	<b>84 124</b>
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	<b>73 031</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	<b>88 696</b>
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	<b>62 517</b>
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	<b>41 674</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	17 551	16 242	10 661	4 381	8 711	692	327	1 287	<b>59 859</b>
June	7 916	7 487	6 715	2 330	6 637	94	486	340	<b>32 006</b>
September	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>
December	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	<b>34 493</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	<b>57 834</b>
June	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	<b>35 476</b>
September	11 320	10 901	8 230	2 426	10 786	226	253	553	<b>44 695</b>
December	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	<b>45 971</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>

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

(b) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 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 INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2006-07</b>	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-13 218	3 759	7 150	-2 613	6 163	-47	-2 549	1 355	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-18 378	1 203	11 796	-2 357	11 085	-2 552	-1 492	695	..
<b>2006</b>	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
<b>2007</b>	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
<b>2008</b>	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
<b>2009</b>	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	..
<b>2010</b>	-11 243	2 870	7 243	-3 163	3 944	544	-1 690	1 495	..
<b>2011</b>	-16 104	3 329	9 608	-2 325	8 460	-1 390	-2 171	593	..
<b>2006</b>									
September	-5 772	-380	5 648	-563	1 038	-246	224	51	..
December	-8 107	-528	8 295	-1 131	1 105	-226	-89	681	..
<b>2007</b>									
March	-6 336	-756	6 539	-1 105	1 447	-153	-4	368	..
June	-7 189	-754	6 562	-859	1 598	-301	122	821	..
September	-5 160	-338	5 615	-952	889	160	382	-596	..
December	-5 385	-1 525	6 943	-1 035	740	118	385	-241	..
<b>2008</b>									
March	-5 626	-86	5 187	-1 422	1 710	96	-30	171	..
June	-5 766	-787	5 343	-1 090	1 469	-30	460	401	..
September	-5 582	-46	5 270	-1 189	1 640	269	256	-618	..
December	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	..
<b>2009</b>									
March	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	..
June	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	..
September	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	..
December	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	..
<b>2010</b>									
March	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	..
June	-2 926	750	2 317	-730	655	6	-168	96	..
September	-2 231	384	1 688	-808	1 202	49	-288	4	..
December	-3 753	864	1 808	-715	1 315	118	-859	1 222	..
<b>2011</b>									
March	-3 292	1 383	1 578	-400	1 824	1	-1 078	-16	..
June	-3 942	1 128	2 076	-690	1 822	-215	-324	145	..
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	..

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 22–26 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>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)(c)(d)</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	69 117	78 067	86 181	14 671	54 460	3 617	4 394	7 448	<b>318 056</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	90 687	88 481	93 002	14 784	64 736	4 997	5 914	5 741	<b>368 491</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	93 816	102 049	95 335	17 032	68 082	5 529	5 906	6 498	<b>394 418</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	75 221	73 293	58 732	15 059	49 470	4 113	3 474	6 947	<b>286 472</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	66 540	66 096	49 940	8 798	56 086	2 988	1 016	6 999	<b>258 616</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	78 877	88 966	85 961	16 546	78 037	824	3 505	6 906	<b>359 640</b>
<b>2006</b>	62 218	76 750	86 393	15 499	47 903	3 486	4 049	4 962	<b>301 351</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 913	81 194	88 126	13 929	57 122	4 046	5 353	5 742	<b>332 543</b>
<b>2008</b>	100 342	99 744	101 205	16 144	73 283	5 620	5 630	7 010	<b>409 126</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 295	92 585	76 603	17 436	54 169	4 488	5 032	6 780	<b>341 547</b>
<b>2010</b>	66 484	63 252	50 375	10 816	50 063	3 607	2 058	7 342	<b>254 144</b>
<b>2011</b>	70 982	75 425	66 493	11 844	67 420	1 976	1 836	6 513	<b>302 565</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	18 383	18 761	19 205	3 927	13 202	974	1 174	1 401	<b>77 074</b>
December	14 183	16 954	20 094	3 056	12 592	1 056	655	1 822	<b>70 461</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	23 586	26 470	24 697	5 090	16 469	1 024	1 251	2 170	<b>100 729</b>
June	12 965	15 882	22 185	2 598	12 197	563	1 314	2 055	<b>69 792</b>
September	20 831	21 447	19 725	3 080	14 465	1 230	1 405	712	<b>82 948</b>
December	19 531	17 395	21 519	3 161	13 991	1 229	1 383	805	<b>79 074</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	31 437	29 799	27 786	5 062	20 362	1 622	1 232	2 333	<b>119 636</b>
June	18 888	19 840	23 972	3 481	15 918	916	1 894	1 891	<b>86 833</b>
September	24 816	26 815	24 414	4 304	19 795	1 440	1 514	1 231	<b>104 383</b>
December	25 201	23 290	25 033	3 297	17 208	1 642	990	1 555	<b>98 274</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	26 539	31 089	26 503	5 451	19 282	1 586	1 340	2 260	<b>114 060</b>
June	17 260	20 855	19 385	3 980	11 797	861	2 062	1 452	<b>77 701</b>
September	21 870	23 686	17 174	4 880	12 894	1 116	1 150	1 567	<b>84 398</b>
December	18 626	16 955	13 541	3 125	10 196	925	480	1 501	<b>65 388</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	23 381	22 278	16 405	4 651	14 404	1 659	751	2 488	<b>86 042</b>
June	11 344	10 374	11 612	2 403	11 976	413	1 093	1 391	<b>50 644</b>
September	16 852	16 666	12 181	2 245	12 715	837	504	1 234	<b>63 299</b>
December	14 907	13 934	10 177	1 517	10 968	698	-290	2 229	<b>54 159</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	22 633	21 511	14 813	3 267	17 458	1 112	-236	1 884	<b>82 470</b>
June	12 148	13 985	12 769	1 769	14 945	341	1 038	1 652	<b>58 688</b>
September	16 598	19 689	19 102	3 533	17 536	442	826	1 319	<b>79 050</b>
December	19 603	20 240	19 809	3 275	17 481	81	208	1 658	<b>82 357</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	25 178	28 622	24 712	5 563	23 322	431	918	2 393	<b>111 142</b>
June	17 498	20 415	22 338	4 175	19 698	-130	1 553	1 536	<b>87 091</b>

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

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

(c) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – 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>	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	0.65	0.67	0.85	0.47	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	0.65	0.67	0.90	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.30	0.91	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.66	0.64	0.80	0.46	0.81	0.40	1.27	0.99	<b>0.69</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.63	0.63	0.82	0.42	0.82	0.45	1.22	0.95	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.60	0.69	0.75	0.47	0.84	0.42	1.29	0.94	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	<b>0.65</b>
September	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.66	0.67	0.88	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	<b>0.72</b>
September	0.66	0.68	0.86	0.45	0.84	0.49	1.33	0.93	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.63	0.60	0.81	0.43	0.80	0.38	1.18	0.95	<b>0.67</b>
September	0.61	0.63	0.80	0.44	0.84	0.46	1.29	0.94	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.21	0.15	0.31	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.16	0.32	0.21	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.22	<b>0.19</b>
March	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.34	0.23	<b>0.17</b>
June	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.12	0.33	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.34	0.22	<b>0.19</b>
March	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.34	0.20	<b>0.17</b>
June	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.24	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	<b>0.19</b>
March	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.31	0.24	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.26	<b>0.19</b>
March	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.31	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
June	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.29	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
March	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.39	0.29	<b>0.17</b>
June	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.20	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.28	0.23	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.22	0.11	0.30	0.25	<b>0.18</b>
March	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.08	0.39	0.25	<b>0.18</b>
June									

(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 for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7-11 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>(b)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d)									
<b>2006-07</b>	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	<b>1.12</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.27	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.24	1.58	1.39	1.13	2.04	0.44	0.94	1.05	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	0.81	0.99	0.82	0.90	1.28	0.33	0.54	0.88	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.70	0.84	0.71	0.53	1.34	0.20	0.27	0.55	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.69	2.00	0.24	0.87	0.75	<b>0.93</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	<b>0.89</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.12	1.29	1.16	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.39	1.59	1.49	1.11	2.25	0.43	0.88	0.99	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.00	1.35	1.10	1.07	1.48	0.39	0.75	1.05	<b>1.14</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.70	0.83	0.71	0.68	1.22	0.24	0.39	0.61	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.72	0.84	0.75	0.55	1.69	0.22	0.42	0.66	<b>0.83</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.37	0.08	0.11	0.11	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.08	0.01	0.09	<b>0.24</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.34	0.43	0.34	0.31	0.49	0.09	0.21	0.27	<b>0.36</b>
June	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.30	0.04	0.19	0.10	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.30	0.34	0.26	0.21	0.44	0.09	0.13	0.12	<b>0.30</b>
December	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.19	0.41	0.09	0.11	0.05	<b>0.27</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.33	0.63	0.15	0.22	0.38	<b>0.44</b>
June	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.45	0.05	0.29	0.19	<b>0.31</b>
September	0.36	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.63	0.12	0.22	0.26	<b>0.39</b>
December	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.51	0.10	0.15	0.16	<b>0.34</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.34	0.48	0.41	0.35	0.59	0.15	0.20	0.45	<b>0.41</b>
June	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.06	0.37	0.17	<b>0.25</b>
September	0.25	0.35	0.26	0.29	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.28	<b>0.29</b>
December	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.14	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.25	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.38	0.14	0.14	0.36	<b>0.27</b>
June	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.02	0.21	0.09	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.10	<b>0.19</b>
December	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.04	-0.05	0.05	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.45	0.10	0.06	0.29	<b>0.26</b>
June	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.35	0.01	0.18	0.10	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.46	0.04	0.11	0.15	<b>0.20</b>
December	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.42	0.07	0.07	0.11	<b>0.21</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>

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

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

(c) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for December quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards 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>	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	-0.24	..
<b>2009-10</b>	-0.15	0.05	0.22	-0.18	0.09	0.06	-0.37	-0.02	..
<b>2010-11</b>	-0.18	0.07	0.16	-0.16	0.27	-0.01	-1.11	0.38	..
<b>2011-12</b>	-0.25	0.02	0.26	-0.14	0.47	-0.50	-0.64	0.19	..
<b>2006</b>	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	..
September	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	..
December	-0.12	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.20	..
<b>2007</b>	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.07	0.07	-0.03	—	0.11	..
March	-0.10	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.08	-0.06	0.06	0.24	..
June	-0.07	-0.01	0.13	-0.06	0.04	0.03	0.18	-0.17	..
September	-0.08	-0.03	0.17	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.18	-0.07	..
December	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.09	0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.05	..
<b>2008</b>	-0.08	-0.01	0.13	-0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.21	0.12	..
March	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.07	0.08	0.05	0.12	-0.18	..
June	-0.08	—	0.13	-0.09	0.07	0.08	—	0.02	..
September	-0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.03	0.05	-0.04	..
December	-0.04	—	0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	..
<b>2009</b>	-0.03	—	0.07	-0.03	0.01	—	0.01	-0.12	..
March	-0.04	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.15	0.02	..
June	-0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.13	—	..
September	-0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.13	—	..
December	-0.05	0.02	0.04	-0.04	0.06	0.02	-0.37	0.34	..
<b>2010</b>	-0.05	0.01	0.04	-0.04	0.06	0.02	-0.37	0.34	..
March	-0.05	0.03	0.04	-0.02	0.08	—	-0.47	—	..
June	-0.05	0.02	0.05	-0.04	0.08	-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>2011</b>	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.14	-0.13	-0.24	0.01	..
March	-0.06	—	0.06	-0.02	0.12	-0.14	-0.07	0.06	..
June	-0.06	—	0.06	-0.02	0.12	-0.14	-0.07	0.06	..

.. 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) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 22–26 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>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
<i>Period</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)(e)</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	1.01	1.52	2.11	0.94	2.64	0.74	2.09	2.23	<b>1.54</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.32	1.70	2.23	0.93	3.06	1.01	2.75	1.68	<b>1.75</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.34	1.93	2.23	1.07	3.13	1.11	2.67	1.87	<b>1.84</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	1.06	1.36	1.35	0.93	2.20	0.82	1.53	1.96	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	0.93	1.21	1.13	0.54	2.44	0.59	0.44	1.94	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	1.09	1.61	1.92	1.01	3.32	0.16	1.52	1.88	<b>1.61</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.92	1.51	2.14	0.99	2.35	0.71	1.94	1.49	<b>1.47</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.12	1.57	2.13	0.88	2.74	0.82	2.52	1.70	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.45	1.90	2.40	1.02	3.42	1.13	2.58	2.04	<b>1.93</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.20	1.73	1.77	1.09	2.44	0.89	2.25	1.94	<b>1.58</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.94	1.16	1.15	0.67	2.21	0.71	0.90	2.06	<b>1.16</b>
<b>2011</b>	0.99	1.37	1.50	0.73	2.91	0.39	0.80	1.79	<b>1.36</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	0.27	0.37	0.47	0.25	0.64	0.20	0.56	0.42	<b>0.37</b>
December	0.21	0.33	0.49	0.19	0.61	0.22	0.31	0.54	<b>0.34</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.34	0.51	0.60	0.32	0.79	0.21	0.59	0.64	<b>0.48</b>
June	0.19	0.31	0.53	0.16	0.58	0.11	0.61	0.61	<b>0.33</b>
September	0.30	0.41	0.47	0.19	0.68	0.25	0.65	0.21	<b>0.39</b>
December	0.28	0.33	0.51	0.20	0.66	0.25	0.64	0.24	<b>0.37</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.45	0.57	0.66	0.32	0.95	0.33	0.57	0.68	<b>0.56</b>
June	0.27	0.38	0.56	0.22	0.74	0.18	0.86	0.55	<b>0.41</b>
September	0.36	0.51	0.57	0.27	0.91	0.29	0.69	0.35	<b>0.49</b>
December	0.36	0.44	0.58	0.21	0.78	0.33	0.45	0.45	<b>0.46</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.38	0.58	0.61	0.34	0.87	0.32	0.60	0.65	<b>0.53</b>
June	0.24	0.39	0.45	0.25	0.53	0.17	0.92	0.41	<b>0.36</b>
September	0.31	0.44	0.39	0.30	0.57	0.22	0.51	0.44	<b>0.39</b>
December	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.19	0.45	0.18	0.21	0.42	<b>0.30</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.33	0.41	0.37	0.29	0.63	0.33	0.33	0.70	<b>0.39</b>
June	0.16	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.52	0.08	0.48	0.39	<b>0.23</b>
September	0.24	0.30	0.28	0.14	0.55	0.16	0.22	0.34	<b>0.29</b>
December	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.09	0.48	0.14	-0.13	0.62	<b>0.24</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.32	0.39	0.33	0.20	0.75	0.22	-0.10	0.52	<b>0.37</b>
June	0.17	0.25	0.29	0.11	0.64	0.07	0.45	0.45	<b>0.26</b>
September	0.23	0.36	0.43	0.22	0.75	0.09	0.36	0.36	<b>0.35</b>
December	0.27	0.36	0.44	0.20	0.74	0.02	0.09	0.45	<b>0.37</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March	0.35	0.51	0.55	0.34	0.98	0.08	0.40	0.65	<b>0.49</b>
June	0.24	0.36	0.49	0.25	0.82	-0.03	0.67	0.41	<b>0.39</b>

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.



## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALE (b)									
<b>2006-07</b>	3 411 511	2 575 717	2 084 699	781 318	1 065 589	243 757	111 733	169 052	<b>10 444 803</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 459 180	2 620 714	2 131 421	788 783	1 098 270	246 773	115 342	172 084	<b>10 634 132</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 507 845	2 672 785	2 179 391	797 868	1 132 500	249 919	118 757	175 679	<b>10 836 468</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 544 547	2 706 418	2 206 851	805 709	1 156 497	252 351	120 798	179 125	<b>10 974 176</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	<b>11 099 615</b>
<b>2011-12(c)</b>	3 616 630	2 780 433	2 273 083	818 896	1 225 038	255 064	123 253	186 350	<b>11 280 804</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	3 384 978	2 544 961	2 050 976	776 029	1 045 198	242 131	110 027	166 031	<b>10 321 675</b>
December	3 391 829	2 553 423	2 060 727	777 498	1 051 265	242 743	110 357	166 878	<b>10 356 112</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	3 404 294	2 567 476	2 073 036	780 053	1 059 570	243 369	110 993	167 991	<b>10 408 177</b>
June	3 411 511	2 575 717	2 084 699	781 318	1 065 589	243 757	111 733	169 052	<b>10 444 803</b>
September	3 422 898	2 586 857	2 093 817	782 815	1 072 797	244 541	112 547	169 420	<b>10 487 161</b>
December	3 432 909	2 595 317	2 104 367	784 227	1 079 616	245 304	113 438	169 749	<b>10 526 442</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	3 449 425	2 610 786	2 118 549	786 834	1 090 064	246 235	114 118	171 102	<b>10 588 643</b>
June	3 459 180	2 620 714	2 131 421	788 783	1 098 270	246 773	115 342	172 084	<b>10 634 132</b>
September	3 472 470	2 634 848	2 143 837	791 157	1 108 337	247 566	116 154	172 798	<b>10 688 780</b>
December	3 485 675	2 646 407	2 156 603	792 789	1 116 834	248 467	116 704	173 611	<b>10 738 751</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	3 499 265	2 662 078	2 169 944	795 724	1 126 544	249 349	117 485	174 847	<b>10 796 916</b>
June	3 507 845	2 672 785	2 179 391	797 868	1 132 500	249 919	118 757	175 679	<b>10 836 468</b>
September	3 518 696	2 684 362	2 187 486	800 550	1 138 635	250 567	119 372	176 430	<b>10 877 873</b>
December	3 527 517	2 691 818	2 193 877	802 219	1 143 328	251 023	119 647	177 131	<b>10 908 373</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	3 539 149	2 702 142	2 201 421	804 413	1 150 396	252 002	120 091	178 309	<b>10 949 766</b>
June	3 544 547	2 706 418	2 206 851	805 709	1 156 497	252 351	120 798	179 125	<b>10 974 176</b>
September	3 553 021	2 714 098	2 212 615	806 935	1 162 476	252 869	121 097	179 863	<b>11 004 913</b>
December	3 560 514	2 720 271	2 217 046	807 640	1 167 527	253 371	121 081	180 884	<b>11 030 307</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	3 571 789	2 730 268	2 223 992	809 327	1 176 044	254 089	120 801	181 911	<b>11 070 227</b>
June	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	<b>11 099 615</b>
September(c)	3 586 378	2 746 445	2 239 957	812 292	1 192 609	254 630	121 837	183 420	<b>11 139 615</b>
December(c)	3 596 073	2 755 990	2 249 403	813 869	1 201 686	254 734	121 914	184 281	<b>11 180 000</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(c)	3 608 115	2 770 259	2 261 921	816 650	1 214 436	255 006	122 333	185 469	<b>11 236 241</b>
June(c)	3 616 630	2 780 433	2 273 083	818 896	1 225 038	255 064	123 253	186 350	<b>11 280 804</b>

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
FEMALE (b)									
<b>2006-07</b>	3 473 693	2 628 890	2 092 390	801 241	1 048 252	249 811	103 288	172 515	<b>10 571 133</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 516 711	2 672 374	2 138 670	808 560	1 080 307	251 792	105 593	175 224	<b>10 750 295</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 561 862	2 722 352	2 186 035	816 507	1 114 159	254 175	108 084	178 127	<b>10 942 377</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 600 381	2 762 012	2 217 307	823 725	1 139 632	255 856	109 517	181 628	<b>11 091 141</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	<b>11 224 318</b>
<b>2011-12(c)</b>	3 673 715	2 843 059	2 286 976	835 882	1 205 214	256 955	111 583	188 308	<b>11 402 769</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	3 449 492	2 600 340	2 059 137	795 786	1 027 385	248 794	101 774	169 489	<b>10 453 279</b>
December	3 456 824	2 608 832	2 069 480	797 373	1 033 910	249 238	102 099	170 464	<b>10 489 303</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	3 467 945	2 621 249	2 081 868	799 908	1 042 074	249 636	102 714	171 521	<b>10 537 967</b>
June	3 473 693	2 628 890	2 092 390	801 241	1 048 252	249 811	103 288	172 515	<b>10 571 133</b>
September	3 483 137	2 639 197	2 102 997	802 824	1 055 509	250 257	103 879	172 859	<b>10 611 723</b>
December	3 492 657	2 648 132	2 113 966	804 573	1 062 681	250 723	104 371	173 335	<b>10 651 516</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	3 507 578	2 662 462	2 127 570	807 028	1 072 595	251 414	104 923	174 315	<b>10 708 951</b>
June	3 516 711	2 672 374	2 138 670	808 560	1 080 307	251 792	105 593	175 224	<b>10 750 295</b>
September	3 528 237	2 685 055	2 150 668	810 490	1 090 035	252 439	106 295	175 741	<b>10 800 030</b>
December	3 540 233	2 696 786	2 162 935	812 155	1 098 746	253 180	106 735	176 483	<b>10 848 333</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	3 553 182	2 712 204	2 176 097	814 671	1 108 318	253 884	107 294	177 507	<b>10 904 228</b>
June	3 561 862	2 722 352	2 186 035	816 507	1 114 159	254 175	108 084	178 127	<b>10 942 377</b>
September	3 572 881	2 734 461	2 195 114	818 705	1 120 918	254 643	108 619	178 943	<b>10 985 370</b>
December	3 582 686	2 743 960	2 202 264	820 161	1 126 421	255 112	108 824	179 743	<b>11 020 258</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	3 594 435	2 755 914	2 211 125	822 618	1 133 757	255 792	109 131	181 053	<b>11 064 907</b>
June	3 600 381	2 762 012	2 217 307	823 725	1 139 632	255 856	109 517	181 628	<b>11 091 141</b>
September	3 608 759	2 770 998	2 223 724	824 744	1 146 368	256 175	109 722	182 124	<b>11 123 703</b>
December	3 616 173	2 778 759	2 229 470	825 556	1 152 285	256 371	109 448	183 332	<b>11 152 468</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	3 627 531	2 790 273	2 237 337	827 136	1 161 226	256 765	109 492	184 189	<b>11 195 018</b>
June	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	<b>11 224 318</b>
September(c)	3 641 688	2 807 770	2 253 243	829 473	1 177 142	257 007	110 320	185 651	<b>11 263 368</b>
December(c)	3 651 596	2 818 465	2 263 606	831 171	1 185 546	256 984	110 451	186 448	<b>11 305 340</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(c)	3 664 732	2 832 818	2 275 800	833 953	1 196 118	257 143	110 950	187 653	<b>11 360 241</b>
June(c)	3 673 715	2 843 059	2 286 976	835 882	1 205 214	256 955	111 583	188 308	<b>11 402 769</b>

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
<b>2006-07</b>	6 885 204	5 204 607	4 177 089	1 582 559	2 113 841	493 568	215 021	341 567	<b>21 015 936</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	6 975 891	5 293 088	4 270 091	1 597 343	2 178 577	498 565	220 935	347 308	<b>21 384 427</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	7 069 707	5 395 137	4 365 426	1 614 375	2 246 659	504 094	226 841	353 806	<b>21 778 845</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	7 144 928	5 468 430	4 424 158	1 629 434	2 296 129	508 207	230 315	360 753	<b>22 065 317</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	<b>22 323 933</b>
<b>2011-12(c)</b>	7 290 345	5 623 492	4 560 059	1 654 778	2 430 252	512 019	234 836	374 658	<b>22 683 573</b>
<b>2006</b>	6 848 653	5 162 255	4 130 207	1 574 871	2 085 175	491 981	212 456	337 342	<b>20 845 415</b>
<b>2007</b>	6 925 566	5 243 449	4 218 333	1 588 800	2 142 297	496 027	217 809	343 084	<b>21 177 958</b>
<b>2008</b>	7 025 908	5 343 193	4 319 538	1 604 944	2 215 580	501 647	223 439	350 094	<b>21 587 084</b>
<b>2009</b>	7 110 203	5 435 778	4 396 141	1 622 380	2 269 749	506 135	228 471	356 874	<b>21 928 631</b>
<b>2010</b>	7 176 687	5 499 030	4 446 516	1 633 196	2 319 812	509 742	230 529	364 216	<b>22 182 775</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	7 247 669	5 574 455	4 513 009	1 645 040	2 387 232	511 718	232 365	370 729	<b>22 485 340</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	6 834 470	5 145 301	4 110 113	1 571 815	2 072 583	490 925	211 801	335 520	<b>20 774 954</b>
December	6 848 653	5 162 255	4 130 207	1 574 871	2 085 175	491 981	212 456	337 342	<b>20 845 415</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	6 872 239	5 188 725	4 154 904	1 579 961	2 101 644	493 005	213 707	339 512	<b>20 946 144</b>
June	6 885 204	5 204 607	4 177 089	1 582 559	2 113 841	493 568	215 021	341 567	<b>21 015 936</b>
September	6 906 035	5 226 054	4 196 814	1 585 639	2 128 306	494 798	216 426	342 279	<b>21 098 884</b>
December	6 925 566	5 243 449	4 218 333	1 588 800	2 142 297	496 027	217 809	343 084	<b>21 177 958</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	6 957 003	5 273 248	4 246 119	1 593 862	2 162 659	497 649	219 041	345 417	<b>21 297 594</b>
June	6 975 891	5 293 088	4 270 091	1 597 343	2 178 577	498 565	220 935	347 308	<b>21 384 427</b>
September	7 000 707	5 319 903	4 294 505	1 601 647	2 198 372	500 005	222 449	348 539	<b>21 488 810</b>
December	7 025 908	5 343 193	4 319 538	1 604 944	2 215 580	501 647	223 439	350 094	<b>21 587 084</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	7 052 447	5 374 282	4 346 041	1 610 395	2 234 862	503 233	224 779	352 354	<b>21 701 144</b>
June	7 069 707	5 395 137	4 365 426	1 614 375	2 246 659	504 094	226 841	353 806	<b>21 778 845</b>
September	7 091 577	5 418 823	4 382 600	1 619 255	2 259 553	505 210	227 991	355 373	<b>21 863 243</b>
December	7 110 203	5 435 778	4 396 141	1 622 380	2 269 749	506 135	228 471	356 874	<b>21 928 631</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	7 133 584	5 458 056	4 412 546	1 627 031	2 284 153	507 794	229 222	359 362	<b>22 014 673</b>
June	7 144 928	5 468 430	4 424 158	1 629 434	2 296 129	508 207	230 315	360 753	<b>22 065 317</b>
September	7 161 780	5 485 096	4 436 339	1 631 679	2 308 844	509 044	230 819	361 987	<b>22 128 616</b>
December	7 176 687	5 499 030	4 446 516	1 633 196	2 319 812	509 742	230 529	364 216	<b>22 182 775</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	7 199 320	5 520 541	4 461 329	1 636 463	2 337 270	510 854	230 293	366 100	<b>22 265 245</b>
June	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	<b>22 323 933</b>
September(c)	7 228 066	5 554 215	4 493 200	1 641 765	2 369 751	511 637	232 157	369 071	<b>22 402 983</b>
December(c)	7 247 669	5 574 455	4 513 009	1 645 040	2 387 232	511 718	232 365	370 729	<b>22 485 340</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(c)	7 272 847	5 603 077	4 537 721	1 650 603	2 410 554	512 149	233 283	373 122	<b>22 596 482</b>
June(c)	7 290 345	5 623 492	4 560 059	1 654 778	2 430 252	512 019	234 836	374 658	<b>22 683 573</b>

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGS	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2006(d)	2010(e)	2011(e)	2006–2011	2010–2011	2006–2011	2010–2011
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
1GSYD	Greater Sydney	4 282 061	4 550 200	4 605 992	323 931	55 792	1.47	1.23
2GMEL	Greater Melbourne	3 798 988	4 108 441	4 169 103	370 115	60 662	1.88	1.48
3GBRI	Greater Brisbane	1 914 876	2 113 025	2 146 577	231 701	33 552	2.31	1.59
4GADE	Greater Adelaide	1 199 605	1 253 778	1 262 940	63 335	9 162	1.03	0.73
5GPER	Greater Perth	1 590 007	1 785 076	1 832 114	242 107	47 038	2.88	2.64
6GHOB	Greater Hobart	206 593	214 627	216 276	9 683	1 649	0.92	0.77
7GDAR	Greater Darwin	114 362	128 128	129 062	14 700	934	2.45	0.73
8ACTE	Australian Capital Territory	334 119	360 753	367 752	33 633	6 999	1.94	1.94
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
3006	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (QLD/NSW)	527 340	574 183	579 909	52 569	5 726	1.92	1.00
1023	Newcastle - Maitland (NSW)	399 712	410 825	413 962	14 250	3 137	0.70	0.76
8001	Canberra - Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	369 453	397 411	404 559	35 106	7 148	1.83	1.80
1035	Wollongong (NSW)	270 997	279 642	280 705	9 708	1 063	0.71	0.38
3014	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	260 687	278 210	279 870	19 183	1 660	1.43	0.60
2008	Geelong (VIC)	170 634	175 682	177 023	6 389	1 341	0.74	0.76
3016	Townsville (QLD)	153 113	165 407	167 847	14 734	2 440	1.85	1.48
3003	Cairns (QLD)	125 681	138 404	139 693	14 012	1 289	2.14	0.93
3015	Toowoomba (QLD)	108 354	109 212	108 933	579	-279	0.11	-0.26
2003	Ballarat (VIC)	86 689	91 956	93 293	6 604	1 337	1.48	1.45
2004	Bendigo (VIC)	82 483	86 328	87 219	4 736	891	1.12	1.03
6004	Launceston (TAS)	81 968	85 427	86 008	4 040	581	0.97	0.68
1001	Albury - Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	81 602	83 652	84 233	2 631	581	0.64	0.69
3010	Mackay (QLD)	73 931	78 402	79 434	5 503	1 032	1.45	1.32
3013	Rockhampton (QLD)	73 437	75 599	75 866	2 429	267	0.65	0.35
3002	Bundaberg (QLD)	66 337	69 139	69 016	2 679	-123	0.79	-0.18
5003	Bunbury (WA)	58 694	66 053	67 421	8 727	1 368	2.81	2.07
1011	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	63 529	66 162	66 615	3 086	453	0.95	0.68
1034	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 117	53 802	53 905	1 788	103	0.68	0.19
3008	Hervey Bay (QLD)	44 258	49 476	49 710	5 452	234	2.35	0.47
2013	Mildura - Wentworth (VIC)	47 800	48 474	48 466	666	-8	0.28	-0.02
2017	Shepparton - Mooroopna (VIC)	45 102	47 312	47 549	2 447	237	1.06	0.50
1027	Port Macquarie (NSW)	40 604	42 767	43 153	2 549	386	1.23	0.90
3005	Gladstone - Tannum Sands (QLD)	40 169	42 283	43 117	2 948	834	1.43	1.97
2019	Traralgon - Morwell (VIC)	38 566	40 105	40 415	1 849	310	0.94	0.77
1031	Tamworth (NSW)	38 474	39 879	40 263	1 789	384	0.91	0.96
1025	Orange (NSW)	35 556	37 168	37 849	2 293	681	1.26	1.83
5006	Geraldton (WA)	34 175	36 670	37 114	2 939	444	1.66	1.21
1006	Bowral - Mittagong (NSW)	35 118	36 068	36 183	1 065	115	0.60	0.32
1012	Dubbo (NSW)	34 273	35 328	35 519	1 246	191	0.72	0.54
1024	Nowra - Bomaderry (NSW)	32 577	34 186	34 605	2 028	419	1.22	1.23
1005	Bathurst (NSW)	31 753	33 469	33 737	1 984	268	1.22	0.80
2022	Warrnambool (VIC)	31 971	32 806	32 947	976	141	0.60	0.43
5007	Kalgoorlie - Boulder (WA)	30 141	31 624	31 880	1 739	256	1.13	0.81
5001	Albany (WA)	30 492	31 479	31 538	1 046	59	0.68	0.19

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

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3218.0).

(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 are final and based on the 2006 Census.

(e) Estimates are preliminary rebased and based on the 2011 Census.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	243 727	184 448	159 048	50 790	82 998	16 521	9 720	12 937	<b>760 271</b>
5–9	232 220	172 808	153 166	48 774	77 702	15 944	9 013	11 424	<b>721 135</b>
10–14	227 163	168 393	151 054	49 687	76 514	16 660	8 604	10 638	<b>708 804</b>
15–19	237 757	181 781	156 160	53 779	80 411	17 615	8 643	12 418	<b>748 674</b>
20–24	254 856	209 871	165 296	59 012	93 856	16 390	10 500	17 186	<b>827 157</b>
25–29	262 874	218 400	167 934	58 238	103 131	15 246	11 629	17 088	<b>854 925</b>
30–34	254 224	202 626	154 878	52 543	91 014	14 185	10 241	15 189	<b>795 158</b>
35–39	248 090	193 993	155 643	52 248	86 154	14 970	9 352	13 849	<b>774 443</b>
40–44	252 377	201 359	163 196	58 017	91 664	17 277	9 301	13 540	<b>806 875</b>
45–49	242 912	186 908	153 314	56 866	85 305	17 112	8 334	12 155	<b>763 031</b>
50–54	244 579	183 080	150 711	57 256	81 522	18 795	7 979	11 957	<b>755 992</b>
55–59	218 524	162 664	133 256	51 609	71 642	17 456	6 816	10 181	<b>672 254</b>
60–64	199 048	146 256	124 004	48 046	63 639	16 749	5 555	9 075	<b>612 489</b>
65–69	168 653	122 585	103 307	40 353	49 801	14 155	3 583	6 937	<b>509 422</b>
70–74	121 303	90 076	72 128	28 882	35 089	10 195	2 103	4 606	<b>364 420</b>
75–79	90 293	67 078	49 456	22 162	24 559	7 008	1 022	3 151	<b>264 739</b>
80–84	66 394	49 389	34 381	16 852	17 162	4 994	603	2 250	<b>192 032</b>
85–89	36 792	27 498	18 435	9 792	9 198	2 706	192	1 274	<b>105 888</b>
90–94	12 441	9 354	6 428	3 344	3 022	908	54	417	<b>35 970</b>
95–99	2 184	1 687	1 185	578	578	161	np	np	<b>6 454</b>
100 and over	219	179	103	68	77	17	np	np	<b>671</b>
All ages	3 616 630	2 780 433	2 273 083	818 896	1 225 038	255 064	123 253	186 350	<b>11 280 804</b>

FEMALES									
0–4	231 350	175 017	150 837	48 536	79 288	15 266	9 073	12 066	<b>721 498</b>
5–9	218 611	163 937	144 600	46 602	74 765	14 809	8 484	10 770	<b>682 656</b>
10–14	214 881	160 043	143 682	47 553	73 615	15 605	8 020	10 342	<b>673 832</b>
15–19	224 954	173 792	149 288	51 376	76 498	16 219	7 596	11 732	<b>711 514</b>
20–24	246 267	202 286	162 741	55 977	87 528	15 440	8 621	16 334	<b>795 267</b>
25–29	261 464	214 652	165 016	55 914	93 714	14 910	10 598	16 578	<b>832 921</b>
30–34	254 959	202 621	154 896	51 714	86 195	14 686	9 597	15 079	<b>789 819</b>
35–39	251 648	197 067	157 713	52 019	83 606	15 450	8 798	13 770	<b>780 149</b>
40–44	259 696	208 944	166 923	58 026	89 028	17 865	8 739	13 744	<b>823 065</b>
45–49	247 394	192 859	156 430	57 099	83 338	17 702	7 677	12 609	<b>775 193</b>
50–54	249 682	188 890	154 155	58 479	80 976	19 119	7 351	12 514	<b>771 260</b>
55–59	223 457	169 136	135 291	53 552	72 231	17 834	6 146	10 734	<b>688 466</b>
60–64	202 838	154 088	123 847	50 343	63 630	16 585	4 493	9 637	<b>625 514</b>
65–69	170 455	127 446	102 461	42 437	49 139	13 874	2 770	7 295	<b>515 907</b>
70–74	128 446	96 672	72 918	31 708	36 735	10 251	1 669	4 998	<b>383 413</b>
75–79	104 255	78 776	54 981	25 921	28 470	8 067	912	3 795	<b>305 190</b>
80–84	87 329	65 529	44 273	22 490	22 709	6 432	603	2 976	<b>252 348</b>
85–89	60 844	45 492	29 659	16 498	14 973	4 358	298	2 217	<b>174 340</b>
90–94	27 237	19 993	13 368	7 483	6 756	1 928	116	873	<b>77 756</b>
95–99	6 996	5 044	3 409	1 899	1 780	483	np	np	<b>19 853</b>
100 and over	952	775	488	256	240	72	np	np	<b>2 808</b>
All ages	3 673 715	2 843 059	2 286 976	835 882	1 205 214	256 955	111 583	188 308	<b>11 402 769</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.

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	475 077	359 465	309 885	99 326	162 286	31 787	18 793	25 003	<b>1 481 769</b>
5–9	450 831	336 745	297 766	95 376	152 467	30 753	17 497	22 194	<b>1 403 791</b>
10–14	442 044	328 436	294 736	97 240	150 129	32 265	16 624	20 980	<b>1 382 636</b>
15–19	462 711	355 573	305 448	105 155	156 909	33 834	16 239	24 150	<b>1 460 188</b>
20–24	501 123	412 157	328 037	114 989	181 384	31 830	19 121	33 520	<b>1 622 424</b>
25–29	524 338	433 052	332 950	114 152	196 845	30 156	22 227	33 666	<b>1 687 846</b>
30–34	509 183	405 247	309 774	104 257	177 209	28 871	19 838	30 268	<b>1 584 977</b>
35–39	499 738	391 060	313 356	104 267	169 760	30 420	18 150	27 619	<b>1 554 592</b>
40–44	512 073	410 303	330 119	116 043	180 692	35 142	18 040	27 284	<b>1 629 940</b>
45–49	490 306	379 767	309 744	113 965	168 643	34 814	16 011	24 764	<b>1 538 224</b>
50–54	494 261	371 970	304 866	115 735	162 498	37 914	15 330	24 471	<b>1 527 252</b>
55–59	441 981	331 800	268 547	105 161	143 873	35 290	12 962	20 915	<b>1 360 720</b>
60–64	401 886	300 344	247 851	98 389	127 269	33 334	10 048	18 712	<b>1 238 003</b>
65–69	339 108	250 031	205 768	82 790	98 940	28 029	6 353	14 232	<b>1 025 329</b>
70–74	249 749	186 748	145 046	60 590	71 824	20 446	3 772	9 604	<b>747 833</b>
75–79	194 548	145 854	104 437	48 083	53 029	15 075	1 934	6 946	<b>569 929</b>
80–84	153 723	114 918	78 654	39 342	39 871	11 426	1 206	5 226	<b>444 380</b>
85–89	97 636	72 990	48 094	26 290	24 171	7 064	490	3 491	<b>280 228</b>
90–94	39 678	29 347	19 796	10 827	9 778	2 836	170	1 290	<b>113 726</b>
95–99	9 180	6 731	4 594	2 477	2 358	644	np	np	<b>26 307</b>
100 and over	1 171	954	591	324	317	89	np	np	<b>3 479</b>
All ages	7 290 345	5 623 492	4 560 059	1 654 778	2 430 252	512 019	234 836	374 658	<b>22 683 573</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, Age groups—Australia(a)—at 30 June

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2008(b)	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2008(b)	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	705 904	727 453	739 890	748 101	760 271	3.30	3.34	3.35	3.35	3.35
5–9	686 599	689 611	694 048	704 447	721 135	3.21	3.17	3.15	3.16	3.18
10–14	715 275	714 549	710 668	708 887	708 804	3.34	3.28	3.22	3.18	3.12
15–19	750 658	756 292	752 183	746 817	748 674	3.51	3.47	3.41	3.35	3.30
20–24	789 463	817 621	825 743	823 241	827 157	3.69	3.75	3.74	3.69	3.65
25–29	766 611	806 027	828 785	840 165	854 925	3.58	3.70	3.76	3.76	3.77
30–34	734 076	743 043	752 332	768 866	795 158	3.43	3.41	3.41	3.44	3.51
35–39	792 074	797 990	795 306	782 289	774 443	3.70	3.66	3.60	3.50	3.41
40–44	750 279	753 410	762 180	782 809	806 875	3.51	3.46	3.45	3.51	3.56
45–49	768 000	776 460	776 963	769 849	763 031	3.59	3.57	3.52	3.45	3.36
50–54	696 249	710 100	723 362	739 179	755 992	3.26	3.26	3.28	3.31	3.33
55–59	636 310	642 249	648 937	659 220	672 254	2.98	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.96
60–64	564 174	583 812	601 376	615 406	612 489	2.64	2.68	2.73	2.76	2.70
65–69	411 464	429 882	450 375	473 457	509 422	1.92	1.97	2.04	2.12	2.25
70–74	318 326	327 914	339 282	349 421	364 420	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.57	1.61
75–79	253 592	254 224	254 959	258 072	264 739	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.17
80–84	177 322	181 941	187 051	190 455	192 032	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.85
85–89	86 271	91 351	95 813	100 828	105 888	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.47
90–94	26 012	26 790	28 914	31 697	35 970	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16
95–99	4 949	5 221	5 477	5 855	6 454	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
100 and over	524	528	532	554	671	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 634 132	10 836 468	10 974 176	11 099 615	11 280 804	49.73	49.76	49.73	49.72	49.73
FEMALES										
0–4	668 787	689 472	701 789	709 470	721 498	3.13	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.18
5–9	653 527	655 358	658 163	667 918	682 656	3.06	3.01	2.98	2.99	3.01
10–14	677 939	677 847	675 250	673 650	673 832	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.02	2.97
15–19	710 066	715 678	713 949	709 562	711 514	3.32	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.14
20–24	749 808	771 075	781 502	787 707	795 267	3.51	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.51
25–29	747 454	781 299	804 317	816 659	832 921	3.50	3.59	3.65	3.66	3.67
30–34	736 497	742 937	751 648	766 629	789 819	3.44	3.41	3.41	3.43	3.48
35–39	805 964	811 803	808 938	791 837	780 149	3.77	3.73	3.67	3.55	3.44
40–44	761 024	766 285	776 949	799 582	823 065	3.56	3.52	3.52	3.58	3.63
45–49	781 829	789 648	789 785	781 750	775 193	3.66	3.63	3.58	3.50	3.42
50–54	708 445	723 231	737 674	754 695	771 260	3.31	3.32	3.34	3.38	3.40
55–59	644 738	654 207	663 538	674 063	688 466	3.01	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.04
60–64	562 526	584 211	605 574	624 596	625 514	2.63	2.68	2.74	2.80	2.76
65–69	418 451	436 356	456 833	478 952	515 907	1.96	2.00	2.07	2.15	2.27
70–74	342 530	352 161	361 571	369 829	383 413	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.69
75–79	297 714	296 860	297 302	299 699	305 190	1.39	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.35
80–84	246 404	249 041	251 569	253 347	252 348	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.11
85–89	153 878	161 043	166 890	171 233	174 340	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77
90–94	63 746	64 197	67 255	71 735	77 756	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34
95–99	16 750	17 426	18 270	18 910	19 853	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	2 218	2 242	2 375	2 495	2 808	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 750 295	10 942 377	11 091 141	11 224 318	11 402 769	50.27	50.24	50.27	50.28	50.27

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures are preliminary rebased.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for 30 June 2011 onwards are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2008(b)	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)	2008(b)	2009(b)	2010(b)	2011(b)	2012(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 374 691	1 416 925	1 441 679	1 457 571	1 481 769	6.43	6.51	6.53	6.53	6.53
5–9	1 340 126	1 344 969	1 352 211	1 372 365	1 403 791	6.27	6.18	6.13	6.15	6.19
10–14	1 393 214	1 392 396	1 385 918	1 382 537	1 382 636	6.52	6.39	6.28	6.19	6.10
15–19	1 460 724	1 471 970	1 466 132	1 456 379	1 460 188	6.83	6.76	6.64	6.52	6.44
20–24	1 539 271	1 588 696	1 607 245	1 610 948	1 622 424	7.20	7.29	7.28	7.22	7.15
25–29	1 514 065	1 587 326	1 633 102	1 656 824	1 687 846	7.08	7.29	7.40	7.42	7.44
30–34	1 470 573	1 485 980	1 503 980	1 535 495	1 584 977	6.88	6.82	6.82	6.88	6.99
35–39	1 598 038	1 609 793	1 604 244	1 574 126	1 554 592	7.47	7.39	7.27	7.05	6.85
40–44	1 511 303	1 519 695	1 539 129	1 582 391	1 629 940	7.07	6.98	6.98	7.09	7.19
45–49	1 549 829	1 566 108	1 566 748	1 551 599	1 538 224	7.25	7.19	7.10	6.95	6.78
50–54	1 404 694	1 433 331	1 461 036	1 493 874	1 527 252	6.57	6.58	6.62	6.69	6.73
55–59	1 281 048	1 296 456	1 312 475	1 333 283	1 360 720	5.99	5.95	5.95	5.97	6.00
60–64	1 126 700	1 168 023	1 206 950	1 240 002	1 238 003	5.27	5.36	5.47	5.55	5.46
65–69	829 915	866 238	907 208	952 409	1 025 329	3.88	3.98	4.11	4.27	4.52
70–74	660 856	680 075	700 853	719 250	747 833	3.09	3.12	3.18	3.22	3.30
75–79	551 306	551 084	552 261	557 771	569 929	2.58	2.53	2.50	2.50	2.51
80–84	423 726	430 982	438 620	443 802	444 380	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.99	1.96
85–89	240 149	252 394	262 703	272 061	280 228	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.24
90–94	89 758	90 987	96 169	103 432	113 726	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.50
95–99	21 699	22 647	23 747	24 765	26 307	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 742	2 770	2 907	3 049	3 479	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	21 384 427	21 778 845	22 065 317	22 323 933	22 683 573	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 are preliminary rebased.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for 30 June 2011 onwards are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
<b>Australia—at 30 June 2012(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 290 345	32.1
Victoria	5 623 492	24.8
Queensland	4 560 059	20.1
South Australia	1 654 778	7.3
Western Australia	2 430 252	10.7
Tasmania	512 019	2.3
Northern Territory	234 836	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	374 658	1.7
Other territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	390	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 175	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	569	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 134	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>22 683 573</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) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2012 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

## 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 35–40 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, 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 28 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 are scheduled for release in 2013.

(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	13 217	3 013	12 723	2 282	5 238	1 511	3 926	388	<b>42 311</b>
5–9	12 615	2 757	11 735	2 209	5 035	1 401	4 075	319	<b>40 162</b>
10–14	12 729	2 747	11 361	2 158	5 084	1 513	3 804	310	<b>39 721</b>
15–19	12 113	2 713	10 649	2 073	4 738	1 378	3 624	446	<b>37 744</b>
20–24	9 356	2 273	8 406	1 833	4 308	1 091	3 478	388	<b>31 136</b>
25–29	7 194	1 725	6 911	1 511	3 619	871	3 224	318	<b>25 381</b>
30–34	5 598	1 323	5 738	1 077	2 886	600	2 622	192	<b>20 050</b>
35–39	5 818	1 398	5 695	1 093	2 888	603	2 468	195	<b>20 168</b>
40–44	5 756	1 396	5 314	1 064	2 626	693	2 141	164	<b>19 161</b>
45–49	5 093	1 204	4 652	952	2 209	591	1 763	154	<b>16 623</b>
50–54	4 648	945	3 684	721	1 833	547	1 435	121	<b>13 944</b>
55–59	3 443	756	2 752	584	1 286	456	1 041	101	<b>10 426</b>
60–64	2 556	512	1 865	380	852	337	668	48	<b>7 223</b>
65–69	1 641	320	1 159	249	523	208	404	26	<b>4 531</b>
70–74	972	200	637	142	267	115	231	13	<b>2 582</b>
75 and over	965	236	666	190	318	139	263	8	<b>2 785</b>
75–79	572	115	369	92	171	np	132	np	<b>1 529</b>
80–84	257	74	188	52	93	np	83	np	<b>795</b>
85 and over	136	47	109	46	54	np	48	np	<b>461</b>
All ages	103 714	23 518	93 947	18 518	43 710	12 054	35 167	3 191	<b>333 948</b>

## FEMALES

0–4	12 849	2 968	12 119	2 184	5 208	1 490	3 603	308	<b>40 743</b>
5–9	11 827	2 610	11 414	2 052	5 203	1 270	3 657	314	<b>38 359</b>
10–14	12 066	2 748	11 117	2 156	4 952	1 380	3 417	341	<b>38 192</b>
15–19	11 539	2 506	9 926	1 908	4 485	1 305	3 228	310	<b>35 218</b>
20–24	8 879	2 393	8 251	1 794	4 107	1 111	3 234	363	<b>30 145</b>
25–29	7 238	1 698	6 980	1 528	3 532	910	2 963	287	<b>25 142</b>
30–34	5 894	1 471	5 925	1 167	2 976	690	2 452	201	<b>20 785</b>
35–39	6 490	1 395	6 037	1 185	2 840	687	2 396	175	<b>21 220</b>
40–44	6 558	1 454	5 846	1 166	2 880	799	2 370	175	<b>21 254</b>
45–49	5 864	1 204	4 864	1 020	2 369	667	1 735	170	<b>17 897</b>
50–54	4 854	966	3 985	872	1 945	575	1 526	120	<b>14 852</b>
55–59	3 640	795	2 986	590	1 510	413	1 088	100	<b>11 126</b>
60–64	2 681	601	2 191	451	1 043	309	808	44	<b>8 133</b>
65–69	1 736	373	1 405	291	612	178	489	34	<b>5 123</b>
70–74	1 146	254	850	206	396	140	329	15	<b>3 337</b>
75 and over	1 389	373	1 049	304	509	177	439	19	<b>4 262</b>
75–79	702	176	529	140	244	np	221	np	<b>2 106</b>
80–84	437	110	310	98	151	np	123	np	<b>1 286</b>
85 and over	250	87	210	66	114	np	95	np	<b>870</b>
All ages	104 650	23 809	94 945	18 874	44 567	12 101	33 734	2 976	<b>335 788</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 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) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(b)</sup>
PERSONS									
0–4	26 066	5 981	24 842	4 466	10 446	3 001	7 529	696	<b>83 054</b>
5–9	24 442	5 367	23 149	4 261	10 238	2 671	7 732	633	<b>78 521</b>
10–14	24 795	5 495	22 478	4 314	10 036	2 893	7 221	651	<b>77 913</b>
15–19	23 652	5 219	20 575	3 981	9 223	2 683	6 852	756	<b>72 962</b>
20–24	18 235	4 666	16 657	3 627	8 415	2 202	6 712	751	<b>61 281</b>
25–29	14 432	3 423	13 891	3 039	7 151	1 781	6 187	605	<b>50 523</b>
30–34	11 492	2 794	11 663	2 244	5 862	1 290	5 074	393	<b>40 835</b>
35–39	12 308	2 793	11 732	2 278	5 728	1 290	4 864	370	<b>41 388</b>
40–44	12 314	2 850	11 160	2 230	5 506	1 492	4 511	339	<b>40 415</b>
45–49	10 957	2 408	9 516	1 972	4 578	1 258	3 498	324	<b>34 520</b>
50–54	9 502	1 911	7 669	1 593	3 778	1 122	2 961	241	<b>28 796</b>
55–59	7 083	1 551	5 738	1 174	2 796	869	2 129	201	<b>21 552</b>
60–64	5 237	1 113	4 056	831	1 895	646	1 476	92	<b>15 356</b>
65–69	3 377	693	2 564	540	1 135	386	893	60	<b>9 654</b>
70–74	2 118	454	1 487	348	663	255	560	28	<b>5 919</b>
75 and over	2 354	609	1 715	494	827	316	702	27	<b>7 047</b>
75–79	1 274	291	898	232	415	155	353	15	<b>3 635</b>
80–84	694	184	498	150	244	99	206	5	<b>2 081</b>
85 and over	386	134	319	112	168	62	143	7	<b>1 331</b>
All ages	208 364	47 327	188 892	37 392	88 277	24 155	68 901	6 167	<b>669 736</b>

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 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) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	229 694	177 659	143 626	47 326	74 649	15 028	5 675	12 066	<b>705 790</b>
5–9	215 551	165 795	137 528	45 940	69 297	14 561	4 817	10 726	<b>664 285</b>
10–14	215 568	166 117	138 336	47 767	70 702	15 430	4 806	10 359	<b>669 166</b>
15–19	225 140	179 034	144 406	52 172	74 571	16 253	5 001	12 391	<b>709 073</b>
20–24	244 520	208 826	154 502	57 315	87 390	15 549	7 061	16 722	<b>792 105</b>
25–29	255 487	212 826	158 312	55 818	92 873	14 396	8 276	16 415	<b>814 784</b>
30–34	242 895	194 464	144 220	50 298	81 829	13 430	7 265	14 201	<b>748 816</b>
35–39	246 214	193 735	151 704	52 168	82 598	14 946	7 012	13 600	<b>762 121</b>
40–44	239 459	194 463	152 544	56 067	84 798	16 337	6 928	12 935	<b>763 648</b>
45–49	242 299	186 805	149 268	56 527	82 211	17 285	6 643	12 062	<b>753 226</b>
50–54	235 498	177 950	142 810	55 730	77 304	18 027	6 339	11 480	<b>725 235</b>
55–59	210 446	158 594	128 306	50 305	68 424	16 951	5 671	9 996	<b>648 794</b>
60–64	198 143	146 411	122 555	48 227	62 368	16 421	4 822	9 137	<b>608 183</b>
65–69	155 715	113 871	94 846	36 990	45 406	12 930	2 836	6 291	<b>468 926</b>
70–74	116 346	86 286	67 770	27 842	32 996	9 581	1 694	4 293	<b>346 839</b>
75 and over	201 479	150 418	105 595	51 369	52 210	15 241	1 470	6 875	<b>584 676</b>
75–79	87 792	65 431	47 489	21 621	23 553	np	815	np	<b>256 543</b>
80–84	65 601	49 122	33 627	16 936	16 800	np	484	np	<b>189 660</b>
85 and over	48 086	35 865	24 479	12 812	11 857	np	171	np	<b>138 473</b>
All ages	3 474 454	2 713 254	2 136 328	791 861	1 139 626	242 366	86 316	179 549	<b>10 765 667</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	217 507	168 140	135 750	45 612	71 224	13 813	5 308	11 326	<b>668 727</b>
5–9	202 942	157 899	129 939	43 728	66 530	13 521	4 834	10 088	<b>629 559</b>
10–14	203 788	157 264	131 839	45 752	67 758	14 540	4 472	9 971	<b>635 458</b>
15–19	212 415	171 207	138 626	49 776	71 123	14 986	4 308	11 860	<b>674 344</b>
20–24	236 406	198 947	150 663	54 027	81 179	14 618	5 593	16 067	<b>757 562</b>
25–29	252 301	208 522	154 593	53 725	84 764	14 239	7 424	15 880	<b>791 517</b>
30–34	243 774	194 324	145 028	49 335	78 489	13 781	6 869	14 179	<b>745 844</b>
35–39	249 858	198 641	153 931	51 964	80 494	15 636	6 459	13 566	<b>770 617</b>
40–44	246 096	201 816	155 563	55 926	82 739	16 840	6 200	13 058	<b>778 328</b>
45–49	245 212	192 506	152 454	56 931	80 542	17 513	5 952	12 652	<b>763 853</b>
50–54	240 315	183 936	145 579	56 819	76 877	18 428	5 673	12 134	<b>739 843</b>
55–59	215 195	164 544	129 516	52 199	68 874	17 097	4 822	10 608	<b>662 937</b>
60–64	199 907	153 611	121 589	50 182	61 735	16 321	3 542	9 538	<b>616 463</b>
65–69	157 361	117 959	93 519	38 903	44 722	12 708	2 030	6 605	<b>473 829</b>
70–74	123 718	93 071	68 525	30 706	34 720	9 757	1 208	4 773	<b>366 492</b>
75 and over	281 855	211 558	141 764	73 394	72 542	20 876	1 420	9 731	<b>813 157</b>
75–79	102 127	77 343	52 880	25 444	27 662	np	656	np	<b>297 593</b>
80–84	87 452	65 905	43 822	22 836	22 305	np	451	np	<b>252 061</b>
85 and over	92 276	68 310	45 062	25 114	22 575	np	313	np	<b>263 503</b>
All ages	3 528 650	2 773 945	2 148 878	808 979	1 124 312	244 674	76 114	182 036	<b>10 888 530</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	447 201	345 799	279 376	92 938	145 873	28 841	10 983	23 392	<b>1 374 517</b>
5–9	418 493	323 694	267 467	89 668	135 827	28 082	9 651	20 814	<b>1 293 844</b>
10–14	419 356	323 381	270 175	93 519	138 460	29 970	9 278	20 330	<b>1 304 624</b>
15–19	437 555	350 241	283 032	101 948	145 694	31 239	9 309	24 251	<b>1 383 417</b>
20–24	480 926	407 773	305 165	111 342	168 569	30 167	12 654	32 789	<b>1 549 667</b>
25–29	507 788	421 348	312 905	109 543	177 637	28 635	15 700	32 295	<b>1 606 301</b>
30–34	486 669	388 788	289 248	99 633	160 318	27 211	14 134	28 380	<b>1 494 660</b>
35–39	496 072	392 376	305 635	104 132	163 092	30 582	13 471	27 166	<b>1 532 738</b>
40–44	485 555	396 279	308 107	111 993	167 537	33 177	13 128	25 993	<b>1 541 976</b>
45–49	487 511	379 311	301 722	113 458	162 753	34 798	12 595	24 714	<b>1 517 079</b>
50–54	475 813	361 886	288 389	112 549	154 181	36 455	12 012	23 614	<b>1 465 078</b>
55–59	425 641	323 138	257 822	102 504	137 298	34 048	10 493	20 604	<b>1 311 731</b>
60–64	398 050	300 022	244 144	98 409	124 103	32 742	8 364	18 675	<b>1 224 646</b>
65–69	313 076	231 830	188 365	75 893	90 128	25 638	4 866	12 896	<b>942 755</b>
70–74	240 064	179 357	136 295	58 548	67 716	19 338	2 902	9 066	<b>713 331</b>
75 and over	483 334	361 976	247 359	124 763	124 752	36 117	2 890	16 606	<b>1 397 833</b>
75–79	189 919	142 774	100 369	47 065	51 215	14 615	1 471	6 689	<b>554 136</b>
80–84	153 053	115 027	77 449	39 772	39 105	11 244	935	5 126	<b>441 721</b>
85 and over	140 362	104 175	69 541	37 926	34 432	10 258	484	4 791	<b>401 976</b>
All ages	7 003 104	5 487 199	4 285 206	1 600 840	2 263 938	487 040	162 430	361 585	<b>21 654 197</b>

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2006-07</b>	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	<b>277 724</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	<b>289 492</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	<b>297 067</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	93 630	69 318	62 074	19 929	31 018	6 240	3 821	5 122	<b>291 173</b>
<b>2010-11(c)</b>	94 161	71 960	63 774	19 720	31 492	6 643	3 839	5 149	<b>296 760</b>
<b>2011-12(c)</b>	93 565	74 042	61 524	20 385	32 775	6 351	4 007	5 128	<b>297 811</b>
<b>2006</b>	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	<b>268 472</b>
<b>2007</b>	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	<b>285 313</b>
<b>2008</b>	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	<b>294 098</b>
<b>2009</b>	93 561	71 645	63 585	19 813	31 156	6 666	3 918	4 934	<b>295 300</b>
<b>2010(c)</b>	92 652	68 942	62 433	19 827	30 761	6 115	3 695	5 008	<b>289 456</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	94 155	71 446	63 207	19 889	32 258	6 610	3 950	5 111	<b>296 653</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	22 955	17 537	14 117	4 807	7 332	1 802	888	1 202	<b>70 646</b>
December	21 420	17 149	13 375	4 516	6 929	1 724	921	1 095	<b>67 137</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	22 294	17 286	14 824	4 857	7 372	1 653	991	1 137	<b>70 417</b>
June	22 328	16 927	14 582	4 713	7 267	1 580	972	1 149	<b>69 524</b>
September	23 609	18 108	15 666	5 046	7 518	1 744	938	1 190	<b>73 826</b>
December	22 732	17 674	14 967	4 939	7 475	1 638	958	1 155	<b>71 546</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	23 249	17 414	15 589	4 931	7 858	1 646	1 005	1 116	<b>72 818</b>
June	22 733	16 923	15 379	4 890	7 602	1 625	1 000	1 144	<b>71 302</b>
September	24 239	18 345	15 969	5 141	7 801	1 703	983	1 276	<b>75 462</b>
December	23 828	17 850	16 666	4 931	7 403	1 732	883	1 218	<b>74 516</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	22 900	17 526	16 255	4 959	7 786	1 635	977	1 136	<b>73 180</b>
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	<b>73 909</b>
September	24 064	18 164	15 689	5 007	7 831	1 666	920	1 314	<b>74 658</b>
December	23 468	18 235	15 326	4 937	7 675	1 682	966	1 257	<b>73 553</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	23 435	17 402	16 246	5 029	7 785	1 550	997	1 290	<b>73 737</b>
June	22 663	15 517	14 813	4 956	7 727	1 342	938	1 261	<b>69 225</b>
September(c)	24 705	18 078	16 499	4 982	7 916	1 724	829	1 263	<b>76 007</b>
December(c)	21 849	17 945	14 875	4 860	7 333	1 499	931	1 194	<b>70 487</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	24 377	18 353	16 285	4 895	8 223	1 765	960	1 217	<b>76 079</b>
June(c)	23 230	17 584	16 115	4 983	8 020	1 655	1 119	1 475	<b>74 187</b>
September(c)(d)	23 937	17 855	15 867	5 198	8 238	1 651	973	1 187	<b>74 914</b>
December(c)	22 611	17 654	14 940	4 813	7 777	1 539	898	1 232	<b>71 473</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(c)	23 255	19 222	14 938	5 138	8 283	1 653	986	1 353	<b>74 835</b>
June(c)	23 762	19 311	15 779	5 236	8 477	1 508	1 150	1 356	<b>76 589</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)									
<b>2006-07(f)</b>	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	<b>1.883</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	<b>1.931</b>
<b>2008-09(f)</b>	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	<b>1.933</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	1.831	1.739	1.970	1.872	1.952	2.034	2.073	1.817	<b>1.857</b>
<b>2010-11(g)</b>	1.920	1.838	2.004	1.811	1.945	2.030	2.225	1.920	<b>1.870</b>
<b>2011-12(h)</b>	1.939	1.918	1.961	1.878	1.982	1.933	2.443	1.913	<b>1.893</b>



- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraph 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Others Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Corrected figures for September quarter 2011 – see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Births per woman.
- (f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.
- (h) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the unrebased 2011 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	46 206.00	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>	48 975	37 313	27 341	12 925	12 622	4 353	1 019	1 708	<b>146 260</b>
<b>2011-12(c)</b>	50 039	35 975	27 831	12 756	12 970	4 225	1 014	1 689	<b>146 507</b>
<b>2006</b>	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	<b>134 471</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(c)</b>	47 891	36 056	27 042	12 930	12 664	4 205	994	1 631	<b>143 421</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	50 672	36 568	27 416	12 669	12 723	4 245	974	1 700	<b>146 974</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	12 743	9 060	6 638	3 191	3 082	1 067	239	362	<b>36 386</b>
December	11 158	8 527	6 024	2 961	2 910	936	250	403	<b>33 172</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	10 453	7 881	6 091	2 711	2 862	1 001	233	392	<b>31 625</b>
June	11 852	8 726	6 379	3 104	3 102	1 009	242	379	<b>34 793</b>
September	13 675	9 516	7 365	3 481	3 375	1 188	273	417	<b>39 292</b>
December	11 342	8 714	6 265	2 950	3 099	1 026	248	415	<b>34 062</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	10 694	8 132	6 193	2 816	2 830	934	267	377	<b>32 244</b>
June	11 956	8 835	6 329	3 193	3 128	1 002	257	436	<b>35 138</b>
September	14 197	9 835	7 506	3 504	3 560	1 182	264	462	<b>40 511</b>
December	11 506	8 712	6 431	3 177	3 041	1 044	267	398	<b>34 577</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	10 853	8 592	6 130	2 976	2 937	983	235	412	<b>33 121</b>
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	<b>35 525</b>
September	13 016	9 427	7 108	3 303	3 367	1 083	212	442	<b>37 958</b>
December	11 526	8 580	6 640	3 200	3 273	1 119	258	404	<b>35 003</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	10 876	7 962	6 469	2 887	2 969	973	245	345	<b>32 728</b>
June	11 901	9 089	6 738	3 187	3 146	1 061	222	413	<b>35 761</b>
September(c)	13 821	9 888	7 256	3 480	3 367	1 120	258	463	<b>39 655</b>
December(c)	11 293	9 117	6 579	3 376	3 182	1 051	269	410	<b>35 277</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	12 138	9 214	6 834	2 926	2 986	1 097	280	421	<b>35 898</b>
June(c)	11 723	9 094	6 672	3 143	3 087	1 085	212	414	<b>35 430</b>
September(c)	14 873	9 326	7 660	3 428	3 490	1 067	243	469	<b>40 559</b>
December(c)	11 938	8 934	6 250	3 172	3 160	996	239	396	<b>35 087</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(c)	11 263	8 744	6 898	2 986	3 051	1 068	286	415	<b>34 713</b>
June(c)	11 965	8 971	7 023	3 170	3 269	1 094	246	409	<b>36 148</b>

## STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)

<b>2006-07(e)</b>	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	<b>5.98</b>
<b>2007-08(e)</b>	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	<b>6.00</b>
<b>2008-09(e)</b>	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	<b>5.96</b>
<b>2009-10(e)</b>	5.60	5.51	5.84	5.76	5.60	6.73	7.42	5.18	<b>5.68</b>
<b>2010-11(f)</b>	5.61	5.66	5.72	5.77	5.33	6.74	8.70	5.25	<b>5.67</b>
<b>2011-12(g)</b>	5.62	5.37	5.80	5.63	5.32	6.30	7.89	5.02	<b>5.59</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 for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.
- (e) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.
- (f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the unrebased 2011 Census.

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	210	351	63	109	23	25	13	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010-11(d)</b>	374	258	320	68	113	31	28	18	<b>1 210</b>
<b>2011-12(d)</b>	357	244	284	61	84	29	37	16	<b>1 112</b>
<b>2006</b>	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	<b>1 270</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(d)</b>	391	230	347	73	113	28	27	19	<b>1 228</b>
<b>2011(d)</b>	376	251	294	51	95	30	28	15	<b>1 140</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	115	65	72	17	27	np	np	np	<b>320</b>
December	100	83	90	18	20	np	np	np	<b>329</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	90	70	81	18	25	np	np	np	<b>305</b>
June	112	76	67	19	11	np	np	np	<b>303</b>
September	100	59	67	26	20	np	np	np	<b>293</b>
December	96	78	72	16	28	np	np	np	<b>306</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	84	57	62	14	28	np	np	np	<b>264</b>
June	90	66	76	17	31	np	np	np	<b>297</b>
September	113	79	78	13	21	np	np	np	<b>321</b>
December	113	64	83	27	15	np	np	np	<b>332</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	102	78	91	20	25	np	np	np	<b>330</b>
June	94	69	80	20	22	np	np	np	<b>307</b>
September	93	52	101	12	24	np	np	np	<b>294</b>
December	83	52	81	19	30	np	np	np	<b>282</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	83	54	85	18	31	np	np	np	<b>284</b>
June	101	52	84	14	24	np	np	np	<b>294</b>
September(d)	111	66	78	21	32	np	np	np	<b>329</b>
December(d)	96	58	100	20	26	np	np	np	<b>321</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	76	64	76	7	18	np	np	np	<b>258</b>
June(d)	91	70	66	20	37	np	np	np	<b>302</b>
September(d)	110	52	82	11	20	np	np	np	<b>289</b>
December(d)	99	65	70	13	20	np	np	np	<b>291</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(d)	62	62	80	21	20	np	np	np	<b>268</b>
June(d)	86	65	52	16	24	np	np	np	<b>264</b>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)									
<b>2006-07(f)</b>	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	<b>4.53</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	<b>4.01</b>
<b>2008-09(f)</b>	4.49	4.06	5.09	4.01	2.69	4.00	8.21	4.94	<b>4.34</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	3.85	3.19	5.48	3.16	3.45	3.69	6.81	2.73	<b>3.96</b>
<b>2010-11(g)</b>	4.03	3.66	4.91	4.01	3.53	4.37	7.29	3.50	<b>4.11</b>
<b>2011-12(g)</b>	3.82	3.30	4.62	2.99	2.56	4.57	9.23	3.12	<b>3.73</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 8–11 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) Infant death estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by registry processing times – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- (f) Calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births both on occurrence basis.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births, both on a registration 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> (b)</b>
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	<b>437 510</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	<b>501 339</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	169 044	132 587	103 069	27 243	69 753	4 333	5 546	8 186	<b>519 784</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	144 251	109 052	84 925	24 802	57 942	3 966	4 683	8 289	<b>437 928</b>
<b>2010-11</b> (d)	141 161	105 519	82 409	19 658	60 084	3 396	4 375	7 288	<b>423 897</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (d)	147 726	112 828	92 406	22 568	78 794	3 647	5 816	8 361	<b>472 147</b>
<b>2007</b>	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	<b>460 645</b>
<b>2008</b>	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	<b>535 966</b>
<b>2009</b>	155 119	123 746	94 199	26 808	60 996	4 095	5 256	8 547	<b>478 792</b>
<b>2010</b> (d)	140 775	104 336	82 672	21 926	57 675	3 682	4 437	7 623	<b>423 138</b>
<b>2011</b> (d)	144 307	107 296	84 649	20 176	68 854	3 459	4 820	7 668	<b>441 234</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	38 113	26 507	21 004	6 081	12 998	866	1 333	1 536	<b>108 440</b>
December	36 890	25 186	20 262	5 717	13 411	867	1 003	1 643	<b>104 980</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	41 848	33 305	23 511	6 945	15 568	1 012	1 103	1 963	<b>125 255</b>
June	33 703	23 520	21 854	4 784	11 870	701	1 109	1 292	<b>98 835</b>
September	41 557	30 184	22 955	6 074	15 483	929	1 268	1 670	<b>120 122</b>
December	40 608	27 479	23 732	5 732	15 292	923	1 032	1 635	<b>116 433</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	49 521	36 863	28 414	7 438	19 561	1 294	1 076	2 417	<b>146 585</b>
June	39 160	28 803	24 716	5 891	15 857	786	1 339	1 647	<b>118 199</b>
September	45 343	35 143	26 944	7 265	19 548	1 128	1 496	2 163	<b>139 030</b>
December	44 372	32 095	26 997	6 526	17 932	1 116	1 262	1 846	<b>132 152</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	45 932	37 651	27 806	7 684	18 962	1 342	1 192	2 662	<b>143 232</b>
June	33 397	27 698	21 322	5 768	13 311	747	1 596	1 515	<b>105 370</b>
September	39 078	32 611	23 393	7 251	15 280	1 011	1 550	2 416	<b>122 590</b>
December	36 712	25 786	21 678	6 105	13 443	995	918	1 954	<b>107 600</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	39 596	30 126	22 178	6 838	15 610	1 315	1 020	2 548	<b>119 239</b>
June	28 865	20 529	17 676	4 608	13 609	645	1 195	1 371	<b>88 499</b>
September(d)	36 337	28 216	21 170	5 603	14 576	894	1 369	2 057	<b>110 224</b>
December(d)	35 977	25 465	21 648	4 877	13 880	828	853	1 647	<b>105 176</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	39 016	29 449	21 382	5 320	16 667	1 093	960	2 249	<b>116 140</b>
June(d)	29 831	22 389	18 209	3 858	14 961	581	1 193	1 335	<b>92 357</b>
September(d)	36 747	27 857	22 274	5 569	18 465	840	1 497	2 049	<b>115 298</b>
December(d)	38 713	27 601	22 784	5 429	18 761	945	1 170	2 035	<b>117 439</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(d)	40 746	33 361	25 602	6 794	22 719	1 154	1 558	2 749	<b>134 683</b>
June(d)	31 520	24 009	21 746	4 776	18 849	708	1 591	1 528	<b>104 727</b>

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Arrivals and departures contribute to NOM. For information see the Glossary or Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0).

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – 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> (b)</b>
.....									
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	<b>204 686</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	<b>224 007</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	82 333	49 059	43 696	9 259	25 392	2 163	3 471	4 547	<b>219 921</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	87 170	55 419	48 954	10 252	29 116	2 303	3 464	5 179	<b>241 872</b>
<b>2010-11</b> (d)	90 975	59 775	51 143	10 991	29 279	2 401	3 745	5 307	<b>253 618</b>
<b>2011-12</b> (d)	93 997	63 132	51 934	11 294	31 647	2 397	3 812	5 589	<b>263 811</b>
<b>2007</b>	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	<b>216 578</b>
<b>2008</b>	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	<b>220 280</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 999	51 746	46 727	9 638	28 151	2 159	3 581	4 878	<b>231 893</b>
<b>2010</b> (d)	91 195	59 239	51 520	10 883	29 990	2 466	3 547	5 463	<b>254 304</b>
<b>2011</b> (d)	92 900	61 058	51 099	11 209	29 548	2 322	3 853	5 261	<b>257 258</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	19 215	11 660	10 181	2 394	5 311	479	1 104	1 156	<b>51 500</b>
December	19 915	12 146	11 081	2 278	6 158	473	979	1 329	<b>54 362</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	18 866	11 317	9 392	2 084	5 269	570	650	1 036	<b>49 184</b>
June	19 090	10 912	9 714	2 133	5 655	491	699	946	<b>49 640</b>
September	20 667	12 689	12 228	2 750	6 236	495	979	1 268	<b>57 312</b>
December	22 258	13 213	12 958	2 674	6 597	498	794	1 450	<b>60 442</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	20 225	11 972	10 340	2 218	6 113	543	596	1 116	<b>53 123</b>
June	20 470	11 973	10 239	2 169	6 063	525	700	990	<b>53 130</b>
September	20 349	12 394	11 026	2 533	5 792	532	1 014	1 265	<b>54 906</b>
December	21 161	13 412	12 419	2 605	6 694	601	938	1 291	<b>59 121</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	22 019	11 779	10 170	2 135	5 989	605	751	1 088	<b>54 536</b>
June	18 804	11 474	10 081	1 986	6 917	425	768	903	<b>51 358</b>
September	21 389	13 608	12 167	2 638	7 128	528	1 202	1 413	<b>60 073</b>
December	22 787	14 885	14 309	2 879	8 117	601	860	1 474	<b>65 926</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	22 045	13 884	11 517	2 457	6 899	623	693	1 261	<b>59 380</b>
June	20 949	13 042	10 961	2 278	6 972	551	709	1 031	<b>56 493</b>
September(d)	24 227	15 608	13 682	3 037	7 668	655	1 177	1 694	<b>67 748</b>
December(d)	23 974	16 705	15 360	3 111	8 451	637	968	1 477	<b>70 683</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	21 438	13 957	11 387	2 618	6 327	573	824	1 182	<b>58 306</b>
June(d)	21 336	13 505	10 714	2 225	6 833	536	776	954	<b>56 881</b>
September(d)	25 427	16 956	14 044	3 143	7 679	614	1 244	1 496	<b>70 603</b>
December(d)	24 699	16 640	14 954	3 223	8 709	599	1 009	1 629	<b>71 468</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(d)	22 602	15 689	12 083	2 629	7 925	645	775	1 313	<b>63 663</b>
June(d)	21 269	13 847	10 853	2 299	7 334	539	784	1 151	<b>58 077</b>

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Arrivals and departures contribute to NOM. For information see the Glossary or Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0).

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	57 081	53 633	35 971	14 550	28 826	1 663	1 219	3 110	<b>196 056</b>
<b>2010-11(c)</b>	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	<b>170 279</b>
<b>2011-12(c)</b>	53 729	49 696	40 472	11 274	47 147	1 250	2 004	2 772	<b>208 336</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	<b>315 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	<b>246 899</b>
<b>2010(c)</b>	49 580	45 097	31 152	11 043	27 685	1 216	890	2 160	<b>168 834</b>
<b>2011(c)</b>	51 407	46 238	33 550	8 967	39 306	1 137	967	2 407	<b>183 976</b>
<b>2006</b>									
September	18 898	14 847	10 823	3 687	7 687	387	229	380	<b>56 940</b>
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	<b>50 618</b>
<b>2007</b>									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	<b>76 071</b>
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	<b>49 195</b>
September	20 890	17 495	10 727	3 324	9 247	434	289	402	<b>62 810</b>
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	<b>55 991</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	<b>93 462</b>
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	<b>65 069</b>
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	<b>84 124</b>
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	<b>73 031</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	<b>88 696</b>
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	<b>62 517</b>
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	<b>41 674</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	17 551	16 242	10 661	4 381	8 711	692	327	1 287	<b>59 859</b>
June	7 916	7 487	6 715	2 330	6 637	94	486	340	<b>32 006</b>
September(c)	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>
December(c)	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	<b>34 493</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	<b>57 834</b>
June(c)	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	<b>35 476</b>
September(c)	11 320	10 901	8 230	2 426	10 786	226	253	553	<b>44 695</b>
December(c)	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	<b>45 971</b>
<b>2012</b>									
March(c)	18 144	17 672	13 519	4 165	14 794	509	783	1 436	<b>71 020</b>
June(c)	10 251	10 162	10 893	2 477	11 515	169	807	377	<b>46 650</b>

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM (b)		Total (c)
	Settlers (d)	Residents	Visitors (d)	Residents	Visitors (d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<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>2006</b>	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	<b>10 910 461</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>2006</b>						
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	<b>2 790 703</b>
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	<b>2 936 947</b>
<b>2007</b>						
March	35 761	26 795	100 987	1 349 782	1 497 075	<b>3 010 400</b>
June	36 287	22 169	50 413	1 213 766	1 208 649	<b>2 531 284</b>
September	34 211	24 766	79 825	1 462 382	1 358 881	<b>2 960 065</b>
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	<b>3 081 869</b>
<b>2008</b>						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	<b>3 223 464</b>
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	<b>2 638 536</b>
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	<b>3 062 141</b>
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	<b>3 107 080</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	<b>3 175 669</b>
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	<b>2 686 083</b>
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	<b>3 197 304</b>
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	<b>3 371 404</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	<b>3 495 771</b>
June	31 798	22 648	59 693	1 568 944	1 212 032	<b>2 895 116</b>
September	32 111	27 037	86 848	1 946 206	1 443 100	<b>3 535 302</b>
December	28 819	35 778	63 569	1 761 784	1 687 310	<b>3 577 261</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>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraph 29–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) 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).

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

(d) Stated intention on arrival.



Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	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>2006</b>	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	<b>10 744 182</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>2006</b>						
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	<b>2 646 224</b>
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	<b>2 875 700</b>
<b>2007</b>						
March	21 351	31 511	24 567	1 106 868	1 607 051	<b>2 791 348</b>
June	17 289	23 998	24 682	1 385 362	1 291 764	<b>2 743 094</b>
September	18 562	25 255	24 802	1 471 801	1 331 310	<b>2 871 730</b>
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	<b>3 049 942</b>
<b>2008</b>						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	<b>2 923 830</b>
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	<b>2 826 950</b>
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	<b>2 929 505</b>
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	<b>3 059 848</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	<b>2 838 118</b>
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	<b>2 943 150</b>
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	<b>3 080 703</b>
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	<b>3 409 209</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	<b>3 224 415</b>
June	20 210	19 692	41 532	1 780 019	1 327 500	<b>3 188 953</b>
September	21 594	22 313	44 611	1 925 009	1 403 555	<b>3 417 082</b>
December	20 834	18 402	66 906	1 936 499	1 585 623	<b>3 628 265</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>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 29–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) 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).

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

(d) 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									
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	95 605	61 319	78 368	24 615	30 652	11 553	17 678	18 072	337 862
Net gain/loss	-13 218	3 759	7 150	-2 613	6 163	-47	-2 549	1 355	..
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	..
2010									
New South Wales	..	20 312	35 419	5 247	7 554	2 092	3 053	9 748	83 425
Victoria	22 969	..	17 971	6 610	8 084	3 122	2 532	2 635	63 923
Queensland	41 190	18 362	..	5 742	8 156	3 099	5 431	3 269	85 249
South Australia	4 761	5 575	4 541	..	2 344	648	2 432	609	20 910
Western Australia	9 008	8 359	9 283	2 964	..	1 491	2 827	827	34 759
Tasmania	2 341	2 937	3 358	730	1 595	..	461	272	11 694
Northern Territory	3 411	2 911	4 385	1 921	2 188	356	..	478	15 650
Australian Capital Territory	10 988	2 597	3 049	859	894	342	604	..	19 333
Total Departures	94 668	61 053	78 006	24 073	30 815	11 150	17 340	17 838	334 943
Net gain/loss	-11 243	2 870	7 243	-3 163	3 944	544	-1 690	1 495	..
2011									
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	97 488	62 374	78 184	24 674	30 683	12 358	17 324	17 874	340 959
Net gain/loss	-16 104	3 329	9 608	-2 325	8 460	-1 390	-2 171	593	..

.. not applicable

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

## 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
JUNE QUARTER 2011									
New South Wales	..	4 991	8 341	1 217	1 784	545	626	2 330	19 834
Victoria	5 811	..	4 599	1 682	2 017	831	633	649	16 222
Queensland	10 208	4 555	..	1 467	2 065	792	1 257	755	21 099
South Australia	1 365	1 370	1 132	..	650	204	589	134	5 444
Western Australia	2 520	2 220	2 405	892	..	447	707	213	9 404
Tasmania	558	700	791	171	365	..	107	66	2 758
Northern Territory	747	684	1 093	530	487	83	..	80	3 704
Australian Capital Territory	2 567	574	662	175	214	71	109	..	4 372
Total Departures	23 776	15 094	19 023	6 134	7 582	2 973	4 028	4 227	82 837
Net gain/loss	-3 942	1 128	2 076	-690	1 822	-215	-324	145	..

## 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
Net gain/loss	-4 958	472	3 153	-754	3 296	-663	-565	19	..

## JUNE QUARTER 2012

New South Wales	..	4 752	8 035	1 144	1 690	558	593	2 337	19 109
Victoria	5 424	..	4 248	1 657	1 872	877	533	563	15 174
Queensland	10 362	4 653	..	1 236	2 014	872	1 221	674	21 032
South Australia	1 191	1 382	1 111	..	622	171	517	159	5 153
Western Australia	2 762	2 561	2 629	809	..	483	664	237	10 145
Tasmania	512	631	611	159	317	..	114	51	2 395
Northern Territory	786	765	1 073	346	461	78	..	90	3 599
Australian Capital Territory	2 622	517	636	170	194	69	115	..	4 323
Total Departures	23 659	15 261	18 343	5 521	7 170	3 108	3 757	4 111	80 930
Net gain/loss	-4 550	-87	2 689	-368	2 975	-713	-158	212	..

.. not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – 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 41–42 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 paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). 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 following table shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 18 DECEMBER 2012

	Census base	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	ERP STATUS
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	2006 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2010	2011 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2010–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2011–Jun. 2012	2011 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

*Natural increase: births and deaths*

**8** Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2006, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates, 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:

- June 2012: The WA registry has indicated that the increase in both birth and death registrations in the June quarter is as a result of a registration initiative in remote communities based on collaboration with other government departments.
- June 2012: The Tasmanian registry has indicated that the drop in birth registrations in the June quarter is due to processing lags from the previous quarter as a result of staffing issues.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Natural increase: births and deaths continued*

- June 2012: The Northern Territory registry has indicated that increased registrations, particularly in the case of births in the June quarter can be attributed to initiatives to progress registrations before the end of the financial year.
- March 2012: The Northern Territory registry has noted a lag in death registrations as a result of incomplete records which delayed processing. The increase in birth registrations in the March 2012 quarter can also be attributed to more timely notifications of births from hospitals.
- March 2012: The comparatively high numbers of births and deaths in the Northern Territory for the March 2012 quarter are attributed to more staffing fluctuations over the December 2011 period.
- September 2011: Fluctuations in the September 2011 quarter in the number of birth registrations in the Australian Capital Territory and the high number of death registrations in New South Wales were queried with the respective Registries. Information provided by the Registries indicate that these fluctuations may be the result of changes in processing rates.
- September 2011: The ABS identified a systems processing error with the New South Wales birth registration data for the September 2011 and earlier quarters. The data for the September 2011 quarter have been corrected. Data for earlier quarters will be corrected at the time of final rebasing, scheduled for release in June 2013. For further details, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes (below).
- June 2011: The Northern Territory Registry recorded higher than usual births registrations and lower than usual deaths registrations in the June quarter 2011. The Registry advised that in the lead up to the end of the financial year they processed as many registrations as possible. However there were delays in getting Medical Certificates of Cause of Death from some hospitals – an issue which the Registry believes is now resolved.
- March 2011: The Queensland floods and Cyclone Yasi had major impacts on Queensland. The Registry experienced disruptions to the lodgement and processing of registrations early in the March quarter 2011 but caught up with backlogs by the end of the quarter. It is expected that the impacts of these natural disasters on many communities, on various industries, on infrastructure and the rebuilding thereof is likely to have demographic impacts in Queensland.
- March 2011: Victoria recorded a comparatively large increase in death registrations from the March quarter 2010 to the March quarter 2011. This was attributed to unusually low death registration numbers in the March quarter of 2010 due to human resourcing issues which resulted in a delay in processing registrations.
- March 2011: On 15 December 2010 a boat (formally known as a suspected illegal entry vessel) carrying asylum seekers sank in Australian territorial waters off Christmas Island and 30 people died in the incident. These deaths were registered in the first quarter of 2011 by the WA Registry as deaths of overseas residents with an imputed usual residence of WA although they were never officially registered as having arrived in Australia. This anomaly leads to a statistical undercount in the ERP of 30 persons. Ultimately, this anomaly will be accounted for in the intercensal discrepancy when the ERP is finalised (for further information on intercensal discrepancy see Glossary).

**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, has undertaken an investigation which has led to the identification of an ABS systems processing error. The ABS acknowledges that this has resulted in previous undercounts of births in NSW. Further investigation will be undertaken into NSW births data for previous reference periods and action will be taken where required.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### 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. 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** The ABS developed and introduced an improved method, called the '12/16 month rule' methodology, for estimating NOM. It has been used in calculating Australia's official ERP since September quarter 2006. The '12/16 month rule' methodology is a result of 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.

**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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Net overseas migration continued*

**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 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 have been applied to interstate migration estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards and include the revision of preliminary estimates already published. The migration model is essentially the same as the model used to estimate interstate migration for 2001 to 2006. It includes updated expansion factors that have been calculated using the latest data available, including Census data and additional Medicare data used to help measure multiple movers (people who may have moved more than once during the year prior to the 2006 Census). Expansion factors are used to account for an under coverage of Medicare data by various ages and sex. 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);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net interstate migration *continued*

- 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** 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).

**26** Due to the fact that the Medicare data source is an indirect measure of interstate migration, the post-censal quarterly estimates of interstate migration have long been considered the weakest measure of a component of population change at the state and territory level. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration and the administrative data used, see:

- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001); and
- *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001).

### Defence force adjustment

**27** Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the information paper *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, Mar 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

### ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

**28** 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

**29** 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*

**30** 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.

**31** 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

**32** 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.

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

### NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

**34** 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

**35** 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.

**36** The ERP at June 2007 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

**37** 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*

**38** 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.

**39** 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.

**40** 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

**41** 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.

**42** 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

**43** 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.

**44** 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

**45** 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

**46** 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*.

### RELATED PRODUCTS

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**48** 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.

**49** 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.

**50** 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>>.

## GLOSSARY

**12/12 month rule** A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12 month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.

**12/16 month rule** A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that *does not have to be continuous*, as opposed to the *continuous* approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who *are not* currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who *are* currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population. The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.

**Age-specific fertility rates** Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.

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

$$r = \left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

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

**Balance of state or territory** The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its capital city SD (see Major Statistical Region in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

**Birth** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.

**Capital city** Refers to the capital city Statistical Divisions of state and territories as defined in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

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

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Category of movement**  
*continued*
- short-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of less than one year:
    - short-term resident returning (STRR);
    - short-term visitor arrival (STVA);
    - short-term resident departure (STRD); and
    - short-term visitor departure (STVD).

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

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

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

For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

**Estimated resident population (ERP)** The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:

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

$P_t$  = the estimated resident population at time point  $t$

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

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

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

$\text{NOM}$  = net overseas migration occurring between  $t$  and  $t+1$ .

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

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



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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 persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Household population</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Infant death</b>	<p>An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.</p>
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
<b>Intercensal error</b>	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise of long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA) and long-term resident returns (LTRR).</p>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise of long-term resident departures (LTRD) and long-term visitor departures (LTVD).</p>
<b>Long-term resident departures (LTRD)</b>	<p>Australian residents who state that they intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently).</p>
<b>Long-term resident returns (LTRR)</b>	<p>Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</p>
<b>Long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA)</b>	<p>Overseas visitors who state that they intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently).</p>
<b>Long-term visitor departures (LTVD)</b>	<p>Overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</p>
<b>Median age</b>	<p>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.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Migration adjustment</b>	Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<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. It 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;</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, 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, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures).</li></ul></li></ul> <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'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier</p>
<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, 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, 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 permanent and long-term movement</b>	Under the previous NOM method, the difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
<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.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <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 settle; 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>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>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 overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.
<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>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <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>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

**Short-term departures** ■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.  
*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 ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. 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 refer 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 District (S Dist)** Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

**Statistical Division (SD)** Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

**Total fertility rate (TFR)** The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 - 49).

**Under enumeration** See net undercount.







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*EMAIL*                      [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

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