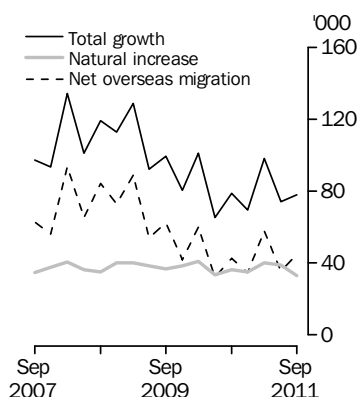


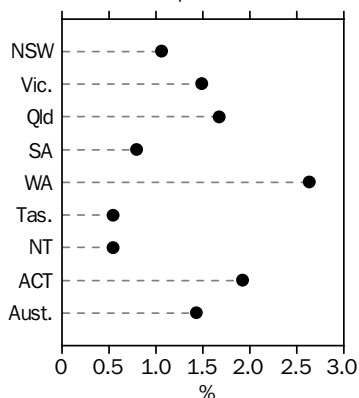
# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 29 MAR 2012

## 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 Sep qtr 2011 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 317.5	76.7	1.1
Victoria	5 640.9	82.6	1.5
Queensland	4 599.4	75.5	1.7
South Australia	1 659.8	13.1	0.8
Western Australia	2 366.9	60.7	2.6
Tasmania	511.0	2.8	0.5
Northern Territory	231.2	1.2	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	366.9	6.9	1.9
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>22 696.0</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>1.4</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 September 2011 was 22,696,000 persons. This was an increase of 319,600 persons since 30 September 2010 and 77,700 persons since 30 June 2011.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2011 (147,100 persons) was 1.5%, or 2,200 persons, lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2010 (149,400 persons).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2011 (172,500 persons) was 2%, or 3,500 persons, lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 September 2010 (176,000 persons).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 30 September 2011. This follows a peak rate of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008 and a steady decline until 31 December 2010 after which it has remained steady at 1.4% for the last four quarters.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 46% and 54% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 September 2011.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth for the year ended 30 September 2011. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth (2.6%) and Tasmania and the Northern Territory the slowest (both 0.5%).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE (Quarter)

### RELEASE DATE

December 2011	20 June 2012
March 2012	27 September 2012
June 2012	18 December 2012
September 2012	28 March 2013
December 2012	20 June 2013
March 2013	26 September 2013

.....

## CORRECTION

The 'Main Features' of the June 2011 issue stated that the preliminary Net Overseas Migration (NOM) estimate for Australia for the year ended 30 June 2011 was 9.6% lower than the NOM estimated for the year ended 30 June 2010, however it was 14% lower than the NOM estimated for the year ended 30 June 2010.

It was also stated that the preliminary NOM estimate for Australia for the June quarter 2011 was 14% higher than the estimate for the June quarter 2010, however it was 9.6% higher than the estimate for the June quarter 2010.

## REVISIONS

This issue includes scheduled revisions to Net Overseas Migration data for the March and June quarters of 2010 to replace preliminary estimated data with final estimated data.

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION STATUS

ERP data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data from September quarter 2006 to June quarter 2010 are revised for all components and preliminary thereafter - see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Due to the collection and estimation methods applied to produce preliminary statistics, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent annual and quarterly estimates for all components of the ERP, particularly when making time series comparisons.

## 2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The next issue of this publication will contain preliminary rebased ERP for Australia, states and territories based on the results of the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. Previously published ERP from September quarter 2006 onwards will be revised to take account of a new census based population estimate. Final intercensal ERP will be released in the December quarter 2012 issue of this publication.

## RECENT RELEASE

*Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Estimates for Regional Internal Migration* (cat. no. 3405.0.55.001)

## UPCOMING RELEASES

*Regional Population Growth, Australia 2010-2011* (cat. no. 3218.0) - scheduled for release 30 March 2012.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

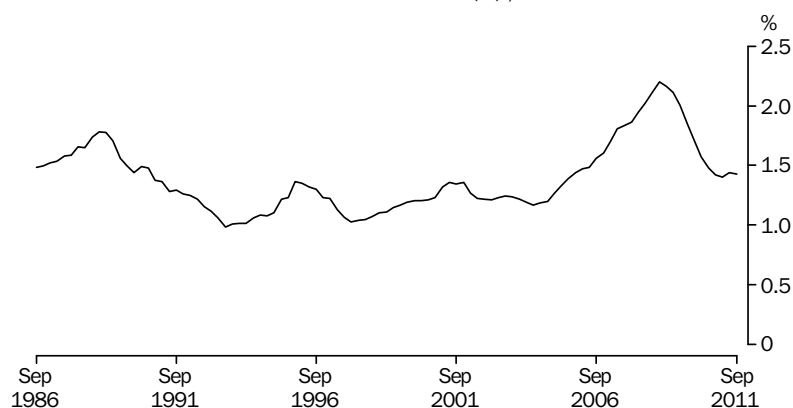
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net 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

### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2011 was 22,696,000 persons. This is an increase of 319,600 persons since 30 September 2010 and 77,700 persons since 30 June 2011. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2011 was 1.4%. This reflects a decline from the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008, followed by a steady decline until 31 December 2010 after which it has remained steady at 1.4% for the last four quarters.

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



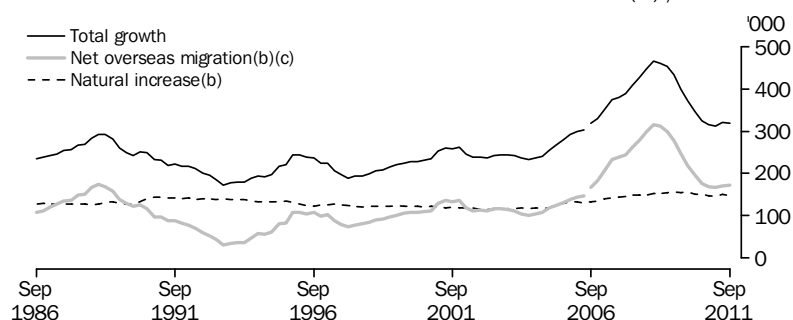
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

### 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 (net overseas migration).

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 30 September 2011 was higher for net overseas migration (54%) than for natural increase (46%).

#### 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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

#### Natural Increase

Natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2011 was 147,100 persons, a decrease of 1.5%, or 2,200 persons, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2010 (149,400 persons). This decrease is due to an increase in the number of deaths partly offset by a slight increase in the number of births.

## *Natural Increase continued*

### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 September 2011 (294,300 births) was 0.6%, or 1,800 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 September 2010 (292,500 births).

### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 September 2011 (147,200 deaths) was 2.8%, or 4,000 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 September 2010 (143,100 deaths).

## *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 September 2011, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration estimate was 172,500 persons. This was 2.0% (3,500 persons) lower than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 30 September 2010 (176,000 persons).

NOM arrivals increased by 1% (3,400 persons) between the years ended 30 September 2010 (425,600 persons) and 30 September 2011 (429,000 persons). This goes against a continuing decline in NOM arrivals since the peak of 536,000 persons recorded for the year ended 31 December 2008.

NOM departures increased by 3% (6,900 persons) between the years ended 30 September 2010 (249,500 persons) and 30 September 2011 (256,500 persons).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the September quarter 2011 (44,700 persons) was 5% (2,200 persons) higher than the estimate for the September quarter 2010 (42,500 persons).

## STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 30 September 2011 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,317,500;
- Victoria 5,640,900;
- Queensland 4,599,400;
- South Australia 1,659,800;
- Western Australia 2,366,900;
- Tasmania 511,000;
- Northern Territory 231,200; and
- Australian Capital Territory 366,900.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 September 2011. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories with 2.6%. Tasmania and the Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.5%.

## 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 September 2011, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 September 2011, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Northern Territory, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland and net overseas migration was the major component of population change in Western Australia, followed by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. 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 September 2011 increased in all states and territories, except for New South Wales, when compared with the previous year. New South Wales recorded a decrease of 2.3% (2,200 births) since the year ended 30 September 2010. The largest percentage increase of registered births was recorded in the Northern Territory at 6.7% (250 births). For more information, see table 13.

### DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 September 2011 increased for all states and territories, except for Western Australia, when compared with the previous year. Western Australia recorded a minor decrease in deaths for year ended 30 September 2011 with a decrease of 0.1% (10 deaths). The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory at 5.5% (90 deaths). For more information, see table 14.

### *Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 September 2011. However, when compared to the previous year, all states and territories, except for Western Australia, recorded a decrease in net overseas migration. Proportionally, the Northern Territory recorded the largest decrease with net overseas migration 35% (400 persons) down on the previous year. Western Australia recorded an increase of 26% (7,100 persons). For more information, see table 16.

### NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 30 September 2010, all states and territories, except for South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, recorded increases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage decrease was recorded by South Australia at 15% (3,500 persons). Western Australia recorded an increase of 12% (6,700 persons). For more information, see table 16.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *Net Overseas Migration* *continued*

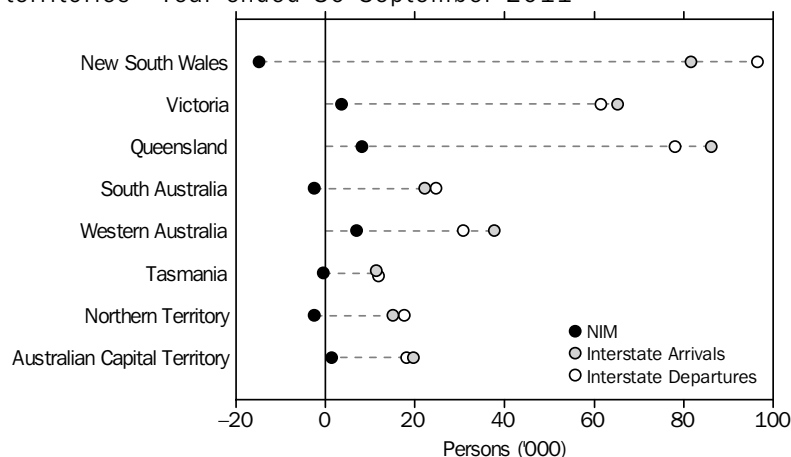
#### NOM DEPARTURES

When compared to the year ended 30 September 2010, all states and territories, except for Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded increases in NOM departures. The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Northern Territory at 11% (370 persons). The largest percentage decrease was recorded by the Australian Capital Territory at 6% (350 persons). For more information, see table 16.

### *Net Interstate Migration*

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 September 2011 (8,100 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Western Australia (7,000 persons), Victoria (3,600 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (1,400 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (14,800 persons), South Australia (2,500 persons), the Northern Territory (2,400 persons) and Tasmania (460 persons). For more information, see table 19.

#### INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 30 September 2011



## 30 YEARS OF ERP

### INTRODUCTION

On 31 March 2012 it will be 30 years since the ABS began releasing official population estimates on a 'usual residence' basis in its Estimated Resident Population (ERP) statistical series. The move to ERP was prompted by changes in international traveller behaviour, and also an aspiration of the ABS to have a consistent series of population estimates on a conceptual basis which aligned with United Nations and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standards. Although it is 30 years since ABS introduced ERP, the series was backcast on a consistent basis back to 1971, resulting in a time series longer than 40 years.

This article draws from previously published ABS material to give an overview of how the earlier measures of Australia's population evolved into ERP which is used today as Australia's official population measure.

*Before 1966 - a consistent series - population by actual location*

Prior to 1966, official population estimates for Australia and the states and territories were simply census counts plus estimates of natural increase and net migration. At the national level, net migration included both short term, long-term, and permanent movements. At the state and territory level, interstate migration was based on records of all movements by ship, plane, train and bus. Over this early period, up to 1966, the ABS was attempting to compile estimates on a consistent 'actual location' basis.

*From 1966 to 1981 - a mix of actual location and usual residence*

In 1966, the ABS recognised that the measure of interstate migration based on ship, plane, train and bus movements was inadequate as it did not cover all movements. The ABS changed its method of estimating interstate migration from one based on actual location to one based on usual residence. The key data source used to calculate interstate migration changed to interstate transfers of family allowance payments (Child endowment) and electoral roll registrations. This change introduced a conceptual inconsistency into the series, as interstate migration was based on usual residence but other components remained in an actual location basis.

In the early 1970's there was a large increase in the numbers of short-term overseas movements and also an increase in the volatility of that series. The volatility in overseas movements caused fluctuations in quarterly population estimates, for example, large gains in March quarters followed by large losses in June quarters.

From September 1976, it was decided that short term movements (duration less than one year) would be ignored in calculating net overseas migration. This solved the problem of quarterly volatility, but highlighted another problem which was that the Census base was still on an actual location basis and technically was inconsistent with the incoming net overseas migration data. This resulted in the 1976 to 1981 series of population estimates being a mix of actual location for the Census base and usual residence for the components of population change.

*From 1981 onwards - a consistent series on a usual residence basis*

The key changes which completed the move to a consistent ERP series were 1) adjusting the 1981 Census counts on to a place of usual residence basis; and 2) making an adjustment for Australian residents who were temporarily (less than one year) overseas as at Census night. This gave a consistent series forward of 1981, but did not fix the inconsistency caused by the mix of actual location and usual residence for the reference period 1971-1981.

To solve the issue that the series was still conceptually inconsistent for reference years 1971 to 1981, it was decided to backcast ERP to 1971. Because of inadequacies in the 1971 Census Post-Enumeration Survey, the 1971 ERP was derived by working backwards from 1976.

From 1986 onwards Medicare data became the key data source used to calculate interstate migration.

For more information, see the references below:

*Timeline of changes to the ABS population estimates series*

*Before 1966:*

- Actual location basis.
- Short term overseas arrivals and departures were included in the population.
- Measured interstate movements by ship, plane, train and bus.
- A consistent concept.

*1966:*

- Change to interstate migration concept and measurement from actual location to usual residence based primarily on interstate transfers of family allowance payments and electoral roll registrations. This causes an inconsistency in ERP, which used a mix of actual location and usual residence components.

*1976:*

- Quarterly ERP is rolled forward on a usual residence basis (Census still based on actual location).
- Short term overseas arrivals and departures were not included in the population
- Census Post Enumeration Survey results used to adjust population estimates for under enumeration in Census.
- A hybrid method with some inconsistencies in concept.

*1982:*

- ERP on a consistent usual residence basis.
- ERP revised back to 1971 on a consistent basis.

*1986:*

- Interstate Migration based on Health Insurance Commission (Medicare) data.

References

*Demography Working Paper 1979/1 - Population Estimates in Australia: A Discussion Paper, 1979* (cat. no. 3108.0) - released July 1979

*Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (cat. no. 3216.0) - released 29 March 1982

*Estimated Resident Population, Australia, States and Territories, 30 June 1981, 1976 and 1971 (preliminary)* (cat. no. 3217.0) - released 31 March 1982

*Technical Paper: Methods and Procedures in the Compilation of Estimated Resident Population 1981 and in the Construction of the 1971-81 Time Series* (cat. no. 3103.0) - released January 1983

*Demography Working Paper 1996/1 - Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration Between 1996 and 2001, 1996* (cat. no. 3109.0) - released 21 September 1999

## POPULATION CHANGE, SUMMARY, Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)				POPULATION		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration(b)	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on previous year(c)	Growth on previous year(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>2005–06</b>	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
<b>2006–07</b>	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
<b>2007–08</b>	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
<b>2008–09</b>	297.1	143.7	153.3	299.9	21 951.7	453.2	2.11
<b>2009–10</b>	291.2	141.5	149.7	196.1	22 297.5	345.8	1.58
<b>2010–11(d)</b>	296.8	146.3	150.5	170.3	22 618.3	320.8	1.44
<b>2005</b>	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
<b>2006</b>	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
<b>2007</b>	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
<b>2008</b>	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
<b>2009</b>	295.3	141.6	153.7	246.9	22 131.2	400.6	1.84
<b>2010(d)</b>	289.5	143.4	146.0	168.8	22 446.0	314.9	1.42
<b>2009</b>							
September	74.7	38.0	36.7	62.5	22 051.0	433.3	2.00
December	73.6	35.0	38.6	41.7	22 131.2	400.6	1.84
<b>2010</b>							
March	73.7	32.7	41.0	59.9	22 232.0	372.7	1.71
June	69.2	35.8	33.5	32.0	22 297.5	345.8	1.58
September(d)	76.0	39.7	36.4	42.5	22 376.3	325.4	1.48
December(d)	70.5	35.3	35.2	34.5	22 446.0	314.9	1.42
<b>2011</b>							
March(d)	76.1	35.9	40.2	57.8	22 544.1	312.0	1.40
June(d)	74.2	35.4	38.8	35.5	22 618.3	320.8	1.44
September(d)	73.6	40.6	33.0	44.7	22 696.0	319.6	1.43

(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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Differences between growth on previous year and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

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

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(a)</sup>
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NATURAL INCREASE <sup>(b)</sup>									
<b>2005–06</b>	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	<b>129 499</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>2005</b>	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	<b>131 964</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>2009</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	7 761	8 514	8 185	1 756	4 746	576	727	716	<b>32 986</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION <sup>(c)(d)</sup>									
<b>2005–06</b>	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	<b>146 753</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>2005</b>	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	<b>137 009</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>2009</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>

(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.

(c) 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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 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)
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
<b>2005–06</b>	–25 576	–1 831	26 607	–2 711	3 933	–82	–553	258	..
<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>2005</b>	–26 484	–3 571	29 141	–3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
<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>2009</b>									
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	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
<b>2005–06</b>	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	<b>303 089</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	<b>374 572</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	109 945	105 668	112 589	18 191	64 013	4 718	5 699	5 240	<b>426 088</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	112 281	119 634	116 197	20 527	67 456	5 370	5 704	5 991	<b>453 196</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	92 852	90 448	80 666	18 938	49 051	3 989	3 261	6 559	<b>345 779</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	82 154	84 150	74 849	12 849	55 838	3 238	901	6 777	<b>320 779</b>
<b>2005</b>	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	<b>291 932</b>
<b>2006</b>	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	<b>329 599</b>
<b>2007</b>	96 406	98 142	107 358	17 252	56 324	3 726	5 138	5 240	<b>389 608</b>
<b>2008</b>	119 197	117 128	121 419	19 603	72 606	5 400	5 432	6 503	<b>467 314</b>
<b>2009</b>	102 333	109 953	97 996	21 122	53 652	4 351	4 825	6 335	<b>400 592</b>
<b>2010</b>	83 098	80 853	73 786	14 777	49 726	3 670	1 901	7 032	<b>314 869</b>
<b>2009</b>									
September	26 288	27 984	22 672	5 852	12 797	1 075	1 089	1 457	<b>99 217</b>
December	23 035	21 245	19 019	4 104	10 082	893	434	1 413	<b>80 224</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	27 777	26 554	21 868	5 613	14 299	1 640	704	2 405	<b>100 868</b>
June	15 752	14 665	17 107	3 369	11 873	381	1 034	1 284	<b>65 470</b>
September	20 763	21 182	18 419	3 260	12 659	892	475	1 167	<b>78 828</b>
December	18 806	18 452	16 392	2 535	10 895	757	–312	2 176	<b>69 703</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	26 525	26 014	21 024	4 271	17 401	1 189	–262	1 847	<b>98 015</b>
June	16 060	18 502	19 014	2 783	14 883	400	1 000	1 587	<b>74 233</b>
September	15 295	19 674	19 080	3 519	17 534	434	823	1 317	<b>77 681</b>

.. 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 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(b)</sup>
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
<b>2005–06</b>	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	<b>0.63</b>
<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	0.84	0.46	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	0.65	0.66	0.89	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.31	0.92	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	0.65	0.63	0.79	0.45	0.81	0.40	1.27	1.00	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	0.63	0.63	0.81	0.41	0.82	0.45	1.23	0.96	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.65	0.67	0.85	0.45	0.84	0.49	1.33	0.94	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.62	0.60	0.79	0.42	0.80	0.38	1.19	0.95	<b>0.66</b>
<b>2009</b>									
September	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.27	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.31	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.30	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.40	0.29	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.20	<b>0.15</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2005–06</b>	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	<b>0.72</b>
<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>	1.26	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	1.24	1.57	1.38	1.12	2.04	0.44	0.94	1.05	<b>1.39</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	0.80	0.98	0.81	0.90	1.28	0.33	0.54	0.88	<b>0.89</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	0.70	0.83	0.69	0.53	1.34	0.20	0.27	0.55	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	<b>0.68</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	1.28	1.15	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.38	1.58	1.48	1.10	2.25	0.43	0.89	1.00	<b>1.48</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.99	1.34	1.09	1.06	1.48	0.39	0.75	1.05	<b>1.14</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.69	0.82	0.70	0.68	1.22	0.24	0.39	0.61	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2009</b>									
September	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.28	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.28	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.14	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.24	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	0.10	<b>0.14</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>0.15</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.16	0.45	0.10	0.06	0.29	<b>0.26</b>
June	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.35	0.01	0.18	0.10	<b>0.16</b>
September	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.46	0.04	0.11	0.15	<b>0.20</b>

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) 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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
<b>2005–06</b>	–0.38	–0.04	0.67	–0.17	0.19	–0.02	–0.27	0.08	..
<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>2005</b>	–0.39	–0.07	0.74	–0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
<b>2006</b>	–0.38	–0.02	0.64	–0.18	0.22	–0.14	–0.21	0.15	..
<b>2007</b>	–0.35	–0.07	0.62	–0.25	0.22	–0.04	0.42	0.10	..
<b>2008</b>	–0.33	–0.02	0.50	–0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
<b>2009</b>	–0.20	0.03	0.31	–0.21	0.10	–0.01	0.08	–0.17	..
<b>2010</b>	–0.16	0.05	0.16	–0.19	0.17	0.11	–0.74	0.42	..
<b>2009</b>									
September	–0.03	—	0.06	–0.03	0.01	—	0.01	–0.12	..
December	–0.04	0.01	0.07	–0.05	0.02	–0.01	–0.15	0.02	..
<b>2010</b>									
March	–0.03	0.02	0.03	–0.06	0.03	0.07	–0.16	0.05	..
June	–0.04	0.01	0.05	–0.04	0.03	—	–0.07	0.03	..
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>2011</b>									
March	–0.05	0.02	0.03	–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	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2005–06</b>	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	<b>1.81</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	1.59	2.02	2.68	1.15	3.03	0.96	2.65	1.54	<b>2.02</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	1.60	2.25	2.70	1.28	3.10	1.08	2.59	1.73	<b>2.11</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	1.30	1.66	1.82	1.17	2.19	0.79	1.44	1.86	<b>1.58</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	1.14	1.52	1.66	0.78	2.43	0.64	0.39	1.89	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2006</b>	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.41	1.90	2.59	1.09	2.70	0.76	2.42	1.55	<b>1.87</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.71	2.22	2.86	1.23	3.39	1.09	2.50	1.90	<b>2.20</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.45	2.04	2.24	1.31	2.42	0.87	2.16	1.82	<b>1.84</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.16	1.47	1.65	0.90	2.19	0.73	0.83	1.98	<b>1.42</b>
<b>2009</b>									
September	0.37	0.51	0.51	0.36	0.57	0.21	0.48	0.41	<b>0.45</b>
December	0.32	0.39	0.43	0.25	0.45	0.18	0.19	0.40	<b>0.36</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.39	0.48	0.49	0.34	0.63	0.32	0.31	0.68	<b>0.46</b>
June	0.22	0.27	0.38	0.21	0.52	0.08	0.45	0.36	<b>0.29</b>
September	0.29	0.38	0.41	0.20	0.55	0.18	0.21	0.33	<b>0.35</b>
December	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.15	0.47	0.15	–0.14	0.60	<b>0.31</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.37	0.47	0.46	0.26	0.75	0.23	–0.11	0.51	<b>0.44</b>
June	0.22	0.33	0.42	0.17	0.64	0.08	0.44	0.44	<b>0.33</b>
September	0.21	0.35	0.42	0.21	0.75	0.09	0.36	0.36	<b>0.34</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – 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.
MALES									
<b>2005-06</b>	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	<b>10 282 433</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	<b>10 475 527</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	<b>10 696 123</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 533 786	2 702 092	2 212 223	802 342	1 137 858	248 223	117 392	175 100	<b>10 930 363</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 578 318	2 745 456	2 251 709	812 003	1 163 879	250 130	118 978	178 419	<b>11 100 244</b>
<b>2010-11(b)</b>	3 618 616	2 785 729	2 288 870	818 621	1 193 053	251 841	119 243	182 006	<b>11 259 345</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	<b>10 203 169</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	<b>10 371 462</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	<b>10 572 793</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	<b>10 816 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 557 379	2 725 989	2 232 728	807 608	1 149 697	249 058	118 060	176 484	<b>11 018 347</b>
<b>2010(b)</b>	3 597 626	2 764 266	2 268 772	814 912	1 176 071	250 964	119 060	180 158	<b>11 173 191</b>
<b>2009</b>									
September	3 546 598	2 716 105	2 223 336	805 480	1 144 504	248 737	117 891	175 811	<b>10 979 809</b>
December	3 557 379	2 725 989	2 232 728	807 608	1 149 697	249 058	118 060	176 484	<b>11 018 347</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	3 570 965	2 738 740	2 243 267	810 251	1 157 271	249 911	118 397	177 636	<b>11 067 787</b>
June	3 578 318	2 745 456	2 251 709	812 003	1 163 879	250 130	118 978	178 419	<b>11 100 244</b>
September(b)	3 588 464	2 755 614	2 260 916	813 718	1 170 444	250 553	119 175	179 143	<b>11 139 387</b>
December(b)	3 597 626	2 764 266	2 268 772	814 912	1 176 071	250 964	119 060	180 158	<b>11 173 191</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(b)	3 610 568	2 776 734	2 279 146	817 078	1 185 176	251 600	118 681	181 186	<b>11 221 534</b>
June(b)	3 618 616	2 785 729	2 288 870	818 621	1 193 053	251 841	119 243	182 006	<b>11 259 345</b>
September(b)	3 626 156	2 795 392	2 298 539	820 526	1 202 327	252 047	119 595	182 685	<b>11 298 638</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2005-06</b>	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	<b>10 415 447</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	<b>10 596 925</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	<b>10 802 417</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	3 593 382	2 744 520	2 212 544	822 170	1 106 578	255 069	108 815	177 185	<b>11 021 373</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	3 641 702	2 791 604	2 253 724	831 447	1 129 608	257 151	110 490	180 425	<b>11 197 271</b>
<b>2010-11(b)</b>	3 683 558	2 835 481	2 291 412	837 678	1 156 272	258 678	111 126	183 615	<b>11 358 949</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	<b>10 340 895</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	<b>10 502 201</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	<b>10 690 478</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	<b>10 913 899</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 619 112	2 769 852	2 233 730	826 860	1 117 618	256 202	109 670	178 671	<b>11 112 830</b>
<b>2010(b)</b>	3 661 963	2 812 428	2 271 472	834 333	1 140 970	257 966	110 571	182 029	<b>11 272 855</b>
<b>2009</b>									
September	3 606 858	2 758 491	2 224 103	824 884	1 112 729	255 630	109 405	177 931	<b>11 071 144</b>
December	3 619 112	2 769 852	2 233 730	826 860	1 117 618	256 202	109 670	178 671	<b>11 112 830</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	3 633 303	2 783 655	2 245 059	829 830	1 124 343	256 989	110 037	179 924	<b>11 164 258</b>
June	3 641 702	2 791 604	2 253 724	831 447	1 129 608	257 151	110 490	180 425	<b>11 197 271</b>
September(b)	3 652 319	2 802 628	2 262 936	832 992	1 135 702	257 620	110 768	180 868	<b>11 236 956</b>
December(b)	3 661 963	2 812 428	2 271 472	834 333	1 140 970	257 966	110 571	182 029	<b>11 272 855</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(b)	3 675 546	2 825 974	2 282 122	836 438	1 149 266	258 519	110 688	182 848	<b>11 322 527</b>
June(b)	3 683 558	2 835 481	2 291 412	837 678	1 156 272	258 678	111 126	183 615	<b>11 358 949</b>
September(b)	3 691 313	2 845 492	2 300 823	839 292	1 164 532	258 906	111 597	184 253	<b>11 397 337</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
<i>At end of period</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
<b>2005-06</b>	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	<b>20 697 880</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	<b>21 072 452</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	<b>21 498 540</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	7 127 168	5 446 612	4 424 767	1 624 512	2 244 436	503 292	226 207	352 285	<b>21 951 736</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	7 220 020	5 537 060	4 505 433	1 643 450	2 293 487	507 281	229 468	358 844	<b>22 297 515</b>
<b>2010-11(b)</b>	7 302 174	5 621 210	4 580 282	1 656 299	2 349 325	510 519	230 369	365 621	<b>22 618 294</b>
<b>2005</b>	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	<b>20 544 064</b>
<b>2006</b>	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	<b>20 873 663</b>
<b>2007</b>	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	<b>21 263 271</b>
<b>2008</b>	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	<b>21 730 585</b>
<b>2009</b>	7 176 491	5 495 841	4 466 458	1 634 468	2 267 315	505 260	227 730	355 155	<b>22 131 177</b>
<b>2010(b)</b>	7 259 589	5 576 694	4 540 244	1 649 245	2 317 041	508 930	229 631	362 187	<b>22 446 046</b>
<b>2009</b>									
September	7 153 456	5 474 596	4 447 439	1 630 364	2 257 233	504 367	227 296	353 742	<b>22 050 953</b>
December	7 176 491	5 495 841	4 466 458	1 634 468	2 267 315	505 260	227 730	355 155	<b>22 131 177</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	7 204 268	5 522 395	4 488 326	1 640 081	2 281 614	506 900	228 434	357 560	<b>22 232 045</b>
June	7 220 020	5 537 060	4 505 433	1 643 450	2 293 487	507 281	229 468	358 844	<b>22 297 515</b>
September(b)	7 240 783	5 558 242	4 523 852	1 646 710	2 306 146	508 173	229 943	360 011	<b>22 376 343</b>
December(b)	7 259 589	5 576 694	4 540 244	1 649 245	2 317 041	508 930	229 631	362 187	<b>22 446 046</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(b)	7 286 114	5 602 708	4 561 268	1 653 516	2 334 442	510 119	229 369	364 034	<b>22 544 061</b>
June(b)	7 302 174	5 621 210	4 580 282	1 656 299	2 349 325	510 519	230 369	365 621	<b>22 618 294</b>
September(b)	7 317 469	5 640 884	4 599 362	1 659 818	2 366 859	510 953	231 192	366 938	<b>22 695 975</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

		CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2005(c)	2009(d)	2010(e)	2005–2010	2009–2010	2005–2010	2009–2010
ASGC	Population region	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 245 045	4 499 888	4 575 532	330 487	75 644	1.51	1.68
205	Melbourne	3 680 609	3 998 022	4 077 036	396 427	79 014	2.07	1.98
305	Brisbane	1 822 074	2 004 225	2 043 185	221 111	38 960	2.32	1.94
405	Adelaide	1 134 513	1 188 139	1 203 186	68 673	15 047	1.18	1.27
505	Perth	1 485 823	1 658 520	1 696 065	210 242	37 545	2.68	2.26
605	Hobart	203 467	212 019	214 705	11 238	2 686	1.08	1.27
705	Darwin	111 258	124 909	127 532	16 274	2 623	2.77	2.10
805	Canberra	329 865	351 964	358 222	28 357	6 258	1.66	1.78
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	507 212	577 637	591 473	84 261	13 836	3.12	2.40
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	512 658	540 245	546 788	34 130	6 543	1.30	1.21
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	376 243	403 162	410 419	34 176	7 257	1.75	1.80
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	276 171	288 690	292 190	16 019	3 500	1.13	1.21
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	217 491	245 306	251 081	33 590	5 775	2.91	2.35
2024	Geelong (VIC)	165 666	175 913	178 650	12 984	2 737	1.52	1.56
3057	Townsville (QLD)	148 454	168 399	172 316	23 862	3 917	3.03	2.33
3061	Cairns (QLD)	126 419	147 116	150 920	24 501	3 804	3.61	2.59
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	119 327	128 599	131 258	11 931	2 659	1.92	2.07
6090	Launceston (TAS)	102 700	105 445	106 153	3 453	708	0.66	0.67
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	99 493	104 585	106 052	6 559	1 467	1.29	1.40
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	87 079	94 147	96 097	9 018	1 950	1.99	2.07
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	83 325	90 052	91 713	8 388	1 661	1.94	1.84
5071	Mandurah (WA)	69 407	83 009	85 814	16 407	2 805	4.34	3.38
3054	Mackay (QLD)	74 220	83 679	85 700	11 480	2 021	2.92	2.42
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 366	82 102	82 567	3 201	465	0.79	0.57
2039	Latrobe Valley (VIC)	75 337	80 014	81 001	5 664	987	1.46	1.23
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	71 608	77 016	77 878	6 270	862	1.69	1.12
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	61 680	67 839	69 036	7 356	1 197	2.28	1.76
5074	Bunbury (WA)	55 605	66 098	68 248	12 643	2 150	4.18	3.25
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	48 260	58 901	60 807	12 547	1 906	4.73	3.24
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	54 019	57 987	58 610	4 591	623	1.64	1.07
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	49 170	52 464	53 401	4 231	937	1.66	1.79
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	44 163	50 537	51 158	6 995	621	2.98	1.23
2042	Mildura (VIC)	46 841	50 073	50 522	3 681	449	1.52	0.90
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 822	48 956	49 859	4 037	903	1.70	1.84
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	43 696	46 647	47 595	3 899	948	1.72	2.03
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	40 998	43 517	44 313	3 315	796	1.57	1.83
1039	Orange (NSW)	36 970	38 646	39 329	2 359	683	1.24	1.77
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 617	37 453	38 037	2 420	584	1.32	1.56
5083	Geraldton (WA)	32 761	36 333	36 958	4 197	625	2.44	1.72
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	32 013	33 950	34 479	2 466	529	1.50	1.56
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	31 758	33 759	34 303	2 545	544	1.55	1.61
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	31 053	33 395	33 922	2 869	527	1.78	1.58
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 099	32 258	32 494	1 395	236	0.88	0.73
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 835	32 141	32 390	2 555	249	1.66	0.77

- (a) Estimates are based on the 2010 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.  
 (b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 3218.0).  
 (c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2005 are final and based on the 2006 Census.  
 (d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2009 have been revised.  
 (e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2010 are preliminary.

# ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups(a)—States and territories—at 30 June 2011

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(b)</sup>
MALES									
0–4	236 925	183 640	163 044	50 941	81 506	17 288	9 643	12 808	<b>755 855</b>
5–9	228 908	171 022	150 945	48 276	74 918	16 103	8 864	11 097	<b>710 199</b>
10–14	230 594	172 629	152 988	50 584	77 364	16 807	8 765	10 612	<b>720 448</b>
15–19	243 511	185 667	160 968	55 023	81 765	17 845	8 674	12 206	<b>765 754</b>
20–24	269 157	218 085	171 199	59 884	92 449	16 676	9 987	16 283	<b>853 797</b>
25–29	272 339	217 614	171 186	57 604	96 460	14 532	10 460	16 590	<b>856 887</b>
30–34	254 997	200 801	154 587	52 059	84 857	13 572	9 554	14 813	<b>785 333</b>
35–39	254 891	199 124	160 706	53 678	84 829	15 304	9 249	13 653	<b>791 516</b>
40–44	247 689	199 155	160 778	57 564	87 252	16 922	8 855	12 914	<b>791 222</b>
45–49	249 195	190 812	156 532	57 933	84 090	17 603	8 359	12 269	<b>776 917</b>
50–54	238 366	180 595	148 156	56 487	78 293	18 100	7 665	11 675	<b>739 442</b>
55–59	214 370	162 514	134 221	51 808	70 464	17 187	6 570	10 245	<b>667 485</b>
60–64	199 885	148 399	126 317	48 761	64 043	16 420	5 392	9 169	<b>618 499</b>
65–69	155 539	114 179	96 629	37 186	46 156	12 810	3 289	6 309	<b>472 162</b>
70–74	117 865	87 788	70 091	28 318	34 047	9 445	2 039	4 360	<b>354 000</b>
75–79	88 366	66 175	49 270	21 956	24 293	6 797	987	3 079	<b>260 944</b>
80–84	65 837	49 783	34 731	17 138	17 412	4 878	592	2 208	<b>192 583</b>
85–89	35 727	26 859	18 589	9 443	9 075	2 552	221	1 239	<b>103 706</b>
90–94	11 845	8 810	6 525	3 256	3 034	804	54	368	<b>34 701</b>
95–99	2 273	1 831	1 241	624	638	159	np	np	<b>6 888</b>
100 and over	337	247	167	98	108	37	np	np	<b>1 007</b>
All ages	3 618 616	2 785 729	2 288 870	818 621	1 193 053	251 841	119 243	182 006	<b>11 259 345</b>

FEMALES									
0–4	225 210	174 284	154 008	48 840	76 927	16 360	8 985	11 948	<b>716 619</b>
5–9	217 227	162 636	142 475	45 992	70 633	15 137	8 516	10 497	<b>673 204</b>
10–14	219 865	163 175	146 002	48 605	72 659	15 986	8 091	10 461	<b>684 941</b>
15–19	231 311	176 616	152 857	52 385	75 827	16 726	7 964	11 805	<b>725 587</b>
20–24	255 408	205 210	163 239	56 636	83 920	15 540	8 538	15 097	<b>803 648</b>
25–29	269 151	213 464	166 627	55 785	85 665	14 878	10 554	15 906	<b>832 101</b>
30–34	256 775	200 245	155 125	51 165	80 368	14 530	9 451	14 355	<b>782 081</b>
35–39	259 806	202 695	162 594	53 685	82 305	16 407	9 054	13 583	<b>800 204</b>
40–44	254 328	204 735	163 037	57 402	83 913	17 730	8 382	13 045	<b>802 681</b>
45–49	253 695	196 029	160 438	58 479	82 166	18 254	7 723	12 835	<b>789 718</b>
50–54	246 506	186 613	151 912	58 251	77 775	18 991	7 176	12 365	<b>759 682</b>
55–59	221 124	167 876	135 596	53 766	69 882	17 663	5 986	10 856	<b>682 837</b>
60–64	203 484	155 648	125 510	51 100	61 880	16 661	4 399	9 692	<b>628 422</b>
65–69	159 279	118 839	95 777	39 510	44 963	12 905	2 676	6 627	<b>480 613</b>
70–74	126 801	95 334	71 271	31 691	35 292	10 072	1 608	4 878	<b>376 968</b>
75–79	102 139	77 423	53 749	25 788	27 336	7 846	922	3 609	<b>298 820</b>
80–84	87 213	65 546	44 331	22 984	21 910	6 343	599	2 861	<b>251 794</b>
85–89	59 936	44 236	29 573	16 330	14 385	4 285	326	2 161	<b>171 234</b>
90–94	25 991	19 029	13 112	7 022	6 332	1 809	124	780	<b>74 201</b>
95–99	7 222	5 069	3 542	1 943	1 838	476	np	np	<b>20 353</b>
100 and over	1 087	779	637	319	296	79	np	np	<b>3 241</b>
All ages	3 683 558	2 835 481	2 291 412	837 678	1 156 272	258 678	111 126	183 615	<b>11 358 949</b>

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 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(a)—States and territories—at 30 June 2011 *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	462 135	357 924	317 052	99 781	158 433	33 648	18 628	24 756	<b>1 472 474</b>
5–9	446 135	333 658	293 420	94 268	145 551	31 240	17 380	21 594	<b>1 383 403</b>
10–14	450 459	335 804	298 990	99 189	150 023	32 793	16 856	21 073	<b>1 405 389</b>
15–19	474 822	362 283	313 825	107 408	157 592	34 571	16 638	24 011	<b>1 491 341</b>
20–24	524 565	423 295	334 438	116 520	176 369	32 216	18 525	31 380	<b>1 657 445</b>
25–29	541 490	431 078	337 813	113 389	182 125	29 410	21 014	32 496	<b>1 688 988</b>
30–34	511 772	401 046	309 712	103 224	165 225	28 102	19 005	29 168	<b>1 567 414</b>
35–39	514 697	401 819	323 300	107 363	167 134	31 711	18 303	27 236	<b>1 591 720</b>
40–44	502 017	403 890	323 815	114 966	171 165	34 652	17 237	25 959	<b>1 593 903</b>
45–49	502 890	386 841	316 970	116 412	166 256	35 857	16 082	25 104	<b>1 566 635</b>
50–54	484 872	367 208	300 068	114 738	156 068	37 091	14 841	24 040	<b>1 499 124</b>
55–59	435 494	330 390	269 817	105 574	140 346	34 850	12 556	21 101	<b>1 350 322</b>
60–64	403 369	304 047	251 827	99 861	125 923	33 081	9 791	18 861	<b>1 246 921</b>
65–69	314 818	233 018	192 406	76 696	91 119	25 715	5 965	12 936	<b>952 775</b>
70–74	244 666	183 122	141 362	60 009	69 339	19 517	3 647	9 238	<b>730 968</b>
75–79	190 505	143 598	103 019	47 744	51 629	14 643	1 909	6 688	<b>559 764</b>
80–84	153 050	115 329	79 062	40 122	39 322	11 221	1 191	5 069	<b>444 377</b>
85–89	95 663	71 095	48 162	25 773	23 460	6 837	547	3 400	<b>274 940</b>
90–94	37 836	27 839	19 637	10 278	9 366	2 613	178	1 148	<b>108 902</b>
95–99	9 495	6 900	4 783	2 567	2 476	635	67	315	<b>27 241</b>
100 and over	1 424	1 026	804	417	404	116	9	48	<b>4 248</b>
All ages	7 302 174	5 621 210	4 580 282	1 656 299	2 349 325	510 519	230 369	365 621	<b>22 618 294</b>

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 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				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(b)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	687 069	707 613	730 204	743 953	755 855	3.26	3.29	3.33	3.34	3.34
5–9	688 481	691 453	696 248	700 989	710 199	3.27	3.22	3.17	3.14	3.14
10–14	719 701	720 197	721 021	719 857	720 448	3.42	3.35	3.28	3.23	3.19
15–19	744 803	762 469	772 360	770 176	765 754	3.53	3.55	3.52	3.45	3.39
20–24	770 721	798 505	833 096	848 684	853 797	3.66	3.71	3.80	3.81	3.77
25–29	735 015	772 812	815 569	841 085	856 887	3.49	3.59	3.72	3.77	3.79
30–34	735 416	739 221	751 549	765 441	785 333	3.49	3.44	3.42	3.43	3.47
35–39	779 478	795 205	802 894	801 732	791 516	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.60	3.50
40–44	755 897	753 725	758 395	769 275	791 222	3.59	3.51	3.45	3.45	3.50
45–49	754 136	768 551	778 578	780 643	776 917	3.58	3.57	3.55	3.50	3.43
50–54	688 466	698 280	711 782	725 203	739 442	3.27	3.25	3.24	3.25	3.27
55–59	632 707	638 916	647 166	655 174	667 485	3.00	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.95
60–64	533 180	564 129	583 968	603 179	618 499	2.53	2.62	2.66	2.71	2.73
65–69	399 786	412 004	429 966	449 449	472 162	1.90	1.92	1.96	2.02	2.09
70–74	311 487	320 112	330 783	343 395	354 000	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.57
75–79	254 123	254 521	255 810	256 917	260 944	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.15	1.15
80–84	172 309	178 432	183 493	188 988	192 583	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85
85–89	81 898	87 719	93 398	98 056	103 706	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46
90–94	25 585	26 452	27 687	31 042	34 701	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
95–99	4 725	5 200	5 719	6 197	6 888	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	544	607	677	809	1 007	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 475 527	10 696 123	10 930 363	11 100 244	11 259 345	49.71	49.75	49.79	49.78	49.78
FEMALES										
0–4	650 953	670 615	692 215	706 015	716 619	3.09	3.12	3.15	3.17	3.17
5–9	655 049	657 940	661 520	664 365	673 204	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.98	2.98
10–14	682 335	682 686	684 390	683 971	684 941	3.24	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.03
15–19	702 714	717 205	726 483	728 073	725 587	3.33	3.34	3.31	3.27	3.21
20–24	737 705	755 900	780 236	793 579	803 648	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.56	3.55
25–29	720 776	753 862	790 602	816 353	832 101	3.42	3.51	3.60	3.66	3.68
30–34	739 976	741 106	750 791	763 552	782 081	3.51	3.45	3.42	3.42	3.46
35–39	790 388	807 452	815 042	814 291	800 204	3.75	3.76	3.71	3.65	3.54
40–44	766 341	763 653	769 099	780 335	802 681	3.64	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.55
45–49	769 819	784 112	794 054	795 215	789 718	3.65	3.65	3.62	3.57	3.49
50–54	698 700	711 392	726 734	742 693	759 682	3.32	3.31	3.31	3.33	3.36
55–59	636 847	647 258	658 991	670 031	682 837	3.02	3.01	3.00	3.00	3.02
60–64	531 517	563 429	585 343	608 012	628 422	2.52	2.62	2.67	2.73	2.78
65–69	407 954	420 262	438 509	458 728	480 613	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.06	2.12
70–74	335 160	343 803	355 146	366 657	376 968	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.67
75–79	298 830	297 189	296 164	296 145	298 820	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.33	1.32
80–84	242 781	246 065	248 463	250 921	251 794	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.11
85–89	147 194	154 884	162 128	167 271	171 234	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.76
90–94	63 477	64 170	64 842	68 896	74 201	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.33
95–99	16 269	17 100	18 132	19 381	20 353	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 140	2 334	2 489	2 787	3 241	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 596 925	10 802 417	11 021 373	11 197 271	11 358 949	50.29	50.25	50.21	50.22	50.22

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 are preliminary

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

— see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(b)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 338 022	1 378 228	1 422 419	1 449 968	1 472 474	6.35	6.41	6.48	6.50	6.51
5–9	1 343 530	1 349 393	1 357 768	1 365 354	1 383 403	6.38	6.28	6.19	6.12	6.12
10–14	1 402 036	1 402 883	1 405 411	1 403 828	1 405 389	6.65	6.53	6.40	6.30	6.21
15–19	1 447 517	1 479 674	1 498 843	1 498 249	1 491 341	6.87	6.88	6.83	6.72	6.59
20–24	1 508 426	1 554 405	1 613 332	1 642 263	1 657 445	7.16	7.23	7.35	7.37	7.33
25–29	1 455 791	1 526 674	1 606 171	1 657 438	1 688 988	6.91	7.10	7.32	7.43	7.47
30–34	1 475 392	1 480 327	1 502 340	1 528 993	1 567 414	7.00	6.89	6.84	6.86	6.93
35–39	1 569 866	1 602 657	1 617 936	1 616 023	1 591 720	7.45	7.45	7.37	7.25	7.04
40–44	1 522 238	1 517 378	1 527 494	1 549 610	1 593 903	7.22	7.06	6.96	6.95	7.05
45–49	1 523 955	1 552 663	1 572 632	1 575 858	1 566 635	7.23	7.22	7.16	7.07	6.93
50–54	1 387 166	1 409 672	1 438 516	1 467 896	1 499 124	6.58	6.56	6.55	6.58	6.63
55–59	1 269 554	1 286 174	1 306 157	1 325 205	1 350 322	6.02	5.98	5.95	5.94	5.97
60–64	1 064 697	1 127 558	1 169 311	1 211 191	1 246 921	5.05	5.24	5.33	5.43	5.51
65–69	807 740	832 266	868 475	908 177	952 775	3.83	3.87	3.96	4.07	4.21
70–74	646 647	663 915	685 929	710 052	730 968	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.18	3.23
75–79	552 953	551 710	551 974	553 062	559 764	2.62	2.57	2.51	2.48	2.47
80–84	415 090	424 497	431 956	439 909	444 377	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.96
85–89	229 092	242 603	255 526	265 327	274 940	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.22
90–94	89 062	90 622	92 529	99 938	108 902	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.48
95–99	20 994	22 300	23 851	25 578	27 241	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 684	2 941	3 166	3 596	4 248	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
All ages	21 072 452	21 498 540	21 951 736	22 297 515	22 618 294	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

	Population	Proportion(a)
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 30 September 2011<sup>(b)</sup></b>		
New South Wales	7 317 469	32.3
Victoria	5 640 884	24.9
Queensland	4 599 362	20.3
South Australia	1 659 818	7.3
Western Australia	2 366 859	10.4
Tasmania	510 953	2.3
Northern Territory	231 192	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	366 938	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	400	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 490	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	610	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 500	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>22 695 975</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2011<sup>(c)</sup></b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory <sup>(d)</sup>	59	. .
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 September 2011 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 appointment 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 34–39 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), States and territories

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
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 (c)									
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 (d)									
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 27 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.

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

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

# ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2006(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	9 853	2 023	9 577	1 703	4 261	1 117	3 982	224	<b>32 753</b>
5–9	9 965	2 074	9 535	1 777	4 680	1 154	3 874	265	<b>33 335</b>
10–14	10 173	2 137	9 621	1 716	4 431	1 199	3 673	294	<b>33 254</b>
15–19	8 589	1 753	7 786	1 563	3 828	1 184	3 374	241	<b>28 329</b>
20–24	6 500	1 513	6 184	1 269	3 170	786	2 994	235	<b>22 657</b>
25–29	4 872	1 170	5 163	947	2 791	574	2 546	170	<b>18 246</b>
30–34	4 810	1 092	5 027	988	2 669	500	2 478	166	<b>17 737</b>
35–39	4 674	1 079	4 661	894	2 382	564	2 223	140	<b>16 624</b>
40–44	4 190	959	4 002	806	2 086	491	1 854	124	<b>14 517</b>
45–49	3 652	779	3 195	641	1 745	463	1 491	85	<b>12 062</b>
50–54	2 969	667	2 516	535	1 322	398	1 104	98	<b>9 616</b>
55–59	2 215	489	1 847	341	906	304	711	51	<b>6 869</b>
60–64	1 545	312	1 156	235	578	206	508	28	<b>4 574</b>
65–69	991	227	691	152	403	106	311	15	<b>2 901</b>
70–74	659	123	481	93	235	85	178	6	<b>1 861</b>
75 and over	572	184	508	130	288	73	213	5	<b>1 974</b>
75–79	330	92	275	67	144	np	107	np	<b>1 059</b>
80–84	149	42	140	34	77	np	60	np	<b>523</b>
85 and over	93	50	93	29	67	np	46	np	<b>392</b>
All ages	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	<b>257 309</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	9 252	2 057	9 403	1 626	4 200	1 049	3 792	284	<b>31 673</b>
5–9	9 402	2 152	9 260	1 716	4 300	1 054	3 645	259	<b>31 801</b>
10–14	9 712	2 013	9 000	1 710	4 108	1 188	3 466	229	<b>31 433</b>
15–19	7 809	1 784	7 360	1 559	3 639	1 026	3 207	220	<b>26 614</b>
20–24	6 123	1 414	6 117	1 264	3 070	837	3 083	202	<b>22 122</b>
25–29	5 003	1 199	5 201	1 037	2 646	594	2 763	167	<b>18 620</b>
30–34	5 241	1 146	5 256	1 008	2 504	588	2 638	156	<b>18 546</b>
35–39	5 247	1 134	5 049	977	2 515	644	2 382	180	<b>18 136</b>
40–44	4 803	990	4 312	886	2 107	589	1 911	133	<b>15 734</b>
45–49	3 980	804	3 442	724	1 794	528	1 617	113	<b>13 011</b>
50–54	3 091	654	2 777	538	1 413	344	1 292	82	<b>10 196</b>
55–59	2 385	517	2 061	382	1 000	289	865	46	<b>7 554</b>
60–64	1 567	356	1 363	283	674	164	673	29	<b>5 115</b>
65–69	1 128	260	944	204	457	132	435	15	<b>3 576</b>
70–74	777	157	595	146	318	76	351	9	<b>2 430</b>
75 and over	936	299	795	205	446	109	371	11	<b>3 173</b>
75–79	503	142	384	106	204	np	175	np	<b>1 575</b>
80–84	230	87	229	50	124	np	109	np	<b>871</b>
85 and over	203	70	182	49	118	np	87	np	<b>727</b>
All ages	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	<b>259 734</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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)
PERSONS									
0–4	19 105	4 080	18 980	3 329	8 461	2 166	7 774	508	<b>64 426</b>
5–9	19 367	4 226	18 795	3 493	8 980	2 208	7 519	524	<b>65 136</b>
10–14	19 885	4 150	18 621	3 426	8 539	2 387	7 139	523	<b>64 687</b>
15–19	16 398	3 537	15 146	3 122	7 467	2 210	6 581	461	<b>54 943</b>
20–24	12 623	2 927	12 301	2 533	6 240	1 623	6 077	437	<b>44 779</b>
25–29	9 875	2 369	10 364	1 984	5 437	1 168	5 309	337	<b>36 866</b>
30–34	10 051	2 238	10 283	1 996	5 173	1 088	5 116	322	<b>36 283</b>
35–39	9 921	2 213	9 710	1 871	4 897	1 208	4 605	320	<b>34 760</b>
40–44	8 993	1 949	8 314	1 692	4 193	1 080	3 765	257	<b>30 251</b>
45–49	7 632	1 583	6 637	1 365	3 539	991	3 108	198	<b>25 073</b>
50–54	6 060	1 321	5 293	1 073	2 735	742	2 396	180	<b>19 812</b>
55–59	4 600	1 006	3 908	723	1 906	593	1 576	97	<b>14 423</b>
60–64	3 112	668	2 519	518	1 252	370	1 181	57	<b>9 689</b>
65–69	2 119	487	1 635	356	860	238	746	30	<b>6 477</b>
70–74	1 436	280	1 076	239	553	161	529	15	<b>4 291</b>
75 and over	1 508	483	1 303	335	734	182	584	16	<b>5 147</b>
75–79	833	234	659	173	348	96	282	8	<b>2 634</b>
80–84	379	129	369	84	201	58	169	5	<b>1 394</b>
85 and over	296	120	275	78	185	28	133	3	<b>1 119</b>
All ages	152 685	33 517	144 885	28 055	70 966	18 415	64 005	4 282	<b>517 043</b>

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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.

# ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2006(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	214 133	160 149	128 320	44 279	62 862	14 455	5 061	10 367	<b>639 681</b>
5–9	215 966	163 100	131 855	46 894	65 502	15 275	4 969	10 061	<b>653 717</b>
10–14	223 343	170 548	139 314	50 465	69 834	16 439	4 986	10 647	<b>685 661</b>
15–19	225 898	176 711	137 278	52 338	72 143	16 263	4 746	12 410	<b>697 843</b>
20–24	232 788	185 509	143 276	54 049	74 297	14 857	5 786	15 017	<b>725 670</b>
25–29	228 922	178 288	133 059	48 409	67 833	12 879	6 321	13 438	<b>689 224</b>
30–34	241 762	185 489	140 998	50 553	71 265	14 202	6 699	12 937	<b>723 977</b>
35–39	239 765	191 061	144 098	55 022	76 139	15 813	6 792	12 513	<b>741 295</b>
40–44	245 856	186 766	144 972	56 592	76 558	16 868	6 745	11 969	<b>746 447</b>
45–49	238 398	180 206	141 644	56 613	74 642	17 629	6 420	11 658	<b>727 302</b>
50–54	216 952	164 297	131 341	52 417	69 219	16 734	5 887	10 794	<b>667 740</b>
55–59	204 327	151 747	126 349	50 008	64 539	16 201	5 401	10 090	<b>628 774</b>
60–64	161 986	119 326	99 722	38 940	48 071	12 976	3 527	6 992	<b>491 602</b>
65–69	127 616	94 910	75 733	30 732	36 894	10 280	2 178	4 849	<b>383 234</b>
70–74	102 518	76 265	56 878	25 443	27 905	8 019	1 086	3 570	<b>301 705</b>
75 and over	179 041	134 115	94 504	47 509	45 567	13 462	1 197	5 844	<b>521 252</b>
75–79	86 256	64 710	45 570	22 473	22 525	np	743	np	<b>251 619</b>
80–84	57 155	42 676	29 753	15 256	14 281	np	312	np	<b>165 650</b>
85 and over	35 630	26 729	19 181	9 780	8 761	np	142	np	<b>103 983</b>
All ages	3 299 271	2 518 487	1 969 341	760 263	1 003 270	232 352	77 801	163 156	<b>10 025 124</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	202 943	152 342	121 125	42 270	58 984	13 542	4 854	9 833	<b>605 975</b>
5–9	206 040	154 103	125 388	45 170	61 508	14 550	4 574	9 936	<b>621 356</b>
10–14	212 417	161 653	132 284	47 961	64 986	15 443	4 650	10 324	<b>649 806</b>
15–19	215 377	167 930	131 098	49 325	67 310	15 471	4 205	11 654	<b>662 419</b>
20–24	226 737	180 197	139 501	51 857	68 947	14 640	5 199	14 271	<b>701 409</b>
25–29	227 919	175 286	130 651	46 391	64 694	13 241	6 099	13 501	<b>677 840</b>
30–34	245 486	188 621	141 888	49 801	69 595	14 855	6 272	12 960	<b>729 544</b>
35–39	243 850	195 511	146 117	54 282	73 799	16 410	6 184	12 548	<b>748 801</b>
40–44	247 743	190 905	148 790	56 978	75 645	17 333	5 879	12 489	<b>755 856</b>
45–49	243 213	184 566	144 721	57 772	74 220	18 217	5 760	12 502	<b>741 055</b>
50–54	220 000	167 254	131 415	53 816	68 451	17 041	5 162	11 529	<b>674 751</b>
55–59	203 978	156 327	123 834	51 567	61 677	16 338	4 098	10 439	<b>628 297</b>
60–64	162 054	120 838	96 603	40 433	45 459	13 007	2 466	7 160	<b>488 051</b>
65–69	132 112	98 919	73 959	33 009	36 551	10 540	1 433	5 164	<b>391 708</b>
70–74	111 643	84 077	58 251	28 055	29 444	8 610	756	3 988	<b>324 834</b>
75 and over	262 619	196 007	131 057	70 883	63 875	19 946	1 230	8 383	<b>754 011</b>
75–79	103 800	77 515	52 346	27 287	25 690	np	606	np	<b>298 296</b>
80–84	83 466	62 125	41 035	22 830	19 659	np	363	np	<b>238 704</b>
85 and over	75 353	56 367	37 676	20 766	18 526	np	261	np	<b>217 011</b>
All ages	3 364 131	2 574 536	1 976 682	779 570	985 145	239 184	68 821	166 681	<b>10 155 713</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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	417 076	312 491	249 445	86 549	121 846	27 997	9 915	20 200	<b>1 245 656</b>
5–9	422 006	317 203	257 243	92 064	127 010	29 825	9 543	19 997	<b>1 275 073</b>
10–14	435 760	332 201	271 598	98 426	134 820	31 882	9 636	20 971	<b>1 335 467</b>
15–19	441 275	344 641	268 376	101 663	139 453	31 734	8 951	24 064	<b>1 360 262</b>
20–24	459 525	365 706	282 777	105 906	143 244	29 497	10 985	29 288	<b>1 427 079</b>
25–29	456 841	353 574	263 710	94 800	132 527	26 120	12 420	26 939	<b>1 367 064</b>
30–34	487 248	374 110	282 886	100 354	140 860	29 057	12 971	25 897	<b>1 453 521</b>
35–39	483 615	386 572	290 215	109 304	149 938	32 223	12 976	25 061	<b>1 490 096</b>
40–44	493 599	377 671	293 762	113 570	152 203	34 201	12 624	24 458	<b>1 502 303</b>
45–49	481 611	364 772	286 365	114 385	148 862	35 846	12 180	24 160	<b>1 468 357</b>
50–54	436 952	331 551	262 756	106 233	137 670	33 775	11 049	22 323	<b>1 342 491</b>
55–59	408 305	308 074	250 183	101 575	126 216	32 539	9 499	20 529	<b>1 257 071</b>
60–64	324 040	240 164	196 325	79 373	93 530	25 983	5 993	14 152	<b>979 653</b>
65–69	259 728	193 829	149 692	63 741	73 445	20 820	3 611	10 013	<b>774 942</b>
70–74	214 161	160 342	115 129	53 498	57 349	16 629	1 842	7 558	<b>626 539</b>
75 and over	441 660	330 122	225 561	118 392	109 442	33 408	2 427	14 227	<b>1 275 263</b>
75–79	190 056	142 225	97 916	49 760	48 215	14 250	1 349	6 133	<b>549 915</b>
80–84	140 621	104 801	70 788	38 086	33 940	10 714	675	4 725	<b>404 354</b>
85 and over	110 983	83 096	56 857	30 546	27 287	8 444	403	3 369	<b>320 994</b>
All ages	6 663 402	5 093 023	3 946 023	1 539 833	1 988 415	471 536	146 622	329 837	<b>20 180 837</b>

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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.

## BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a), States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2005-06</b>	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	<b>263 540</b>
<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>2005</b>	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	<b>263 409</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>2009</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)	22 635	17 852	15 842	5 186	8 238	1 643	970	1 185	<b>73 559</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(d)									
<b>2005-06</b>	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	<b>1.807</b>
<b>2006-07(e)</b>	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	<b>1.883</b>
<b>2007-08(e)</b>	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	<b>1.931</b>
<b>2008-09(e)</b>	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	<b>1.933</b>
<b>2009-10(e)</b>	1.831	1.739	1.970	1.872	1.952	2.034	2.073	1.817	<b>1.857</b>
<b>2010-11(f)</b>	1.920	1.838	2.004	1.811	1.945	2.030	2.225	1.920	<b>1.870</b>

(a) For information on using year/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) Births per woman.

(e) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census.

(f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP from September quarter 2010 onwards.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2005–06</b>	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	<b>134 041</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	<b>135 976</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	<b>140 736</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010–11(c)</b>	48 975	37 313	27 341	12 925	12 622	4 353	1 019	1 708	<b>146 260</b>
<b>2005</b>	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	<b>131 445</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>2009</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)	14 874	9 338	7 657	3 430	3 492	1 067	243	469	<b>40 573</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)									
<b>2005–06</b>	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	<b>6.09</b>
<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(f)</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>

(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 deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census.

(f) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis to the end of June quarter 2010 and preliminary deaths on registration basis thereafter and preliminary ERP from March quarter 2010 onwards.

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>2005–06</b>	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	<b>1 279</b>
<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>2005</b>	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	<b>1 290</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>2009</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>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES(e)									
<b>2005–06</b>	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	<b>4.85</b>
<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(g)</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>

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 but are included in financial and calendar year totals.

(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 revised deaths on occurrence basis to the end of June quarter 2010 and preliminary deaths on registration basis thereafter and preliminary ERP from March quarter 2010 onwards.

## CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(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(d)</b>	141 161	105 519	82 409	19 658	60 084	3 396	4 375	7 288	<b>423 897</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(d)</b>	140 775	104 336	82 672	21 926	57 675	3 682	4 437	7 623	<b>423 138</b>
<b>2009</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>
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(d)</b>	90 975	59 775	51 143	10 991	29 279	2 401	3 745	5 307	<b>253 618</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(d)</b>	91 195	59 239	51 520	10 883	29 990	2 466	3 547	5 463	<b>254 304</b>
<b>2009</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>

(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 12–19 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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	<b>Australia(b)</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</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(c)</b>	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	<b>170 279</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>2009</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>

(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 12–19 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 12–19 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	
<b>2005–06</b>	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	<b>10 731 566</b>
<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>2005</b>	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	<b>10 666 010</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>2009</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>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraph 34–38 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.

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	
<b>2005–06</b>	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	<b>10 609 274</b>
<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>2005</b>	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	<b>10 539 792</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>2009</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>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 25–29 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
2009–10									
New South Wales	. .	20 088	35 355	4 989	7 525	2 118	2 969	9 938	82 982
Victoria	22 686	. .	17 594	6 544	8 109	3 185	2 451	2 527	63 096
Queensland	42 044	18 605	. .	5 823	8 295	3 193	5 208	3 237	86 405
South Australia	4 628	5 552	4 548	. .	2 458	634	2 257	624	20 701
Western Australia	8 297	8 422	8 696	2 849	. .	1 443	2 605	879	33 191
Tasmania	2 405	2 731	3 341	691	1 660	. .	419	260	11 507
Northern Territory	3 320	2 783	4 482	2 007	2 284	315	. .	471	15 662
Australian Capital Territory	10 142	2 360	2 813	762	898	297	595	. .	17 867
Total Departures	93 522	60 541	76 829	23 665	31 229	11 185	16 504	17 936	331 411
Net gain/loss	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	. .
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	. .
2009									
New South Wales	. .	20 267	36 365	5 019	7 716	2 250	2 657	10 233	84 507
Victoria	23 098	. .	17 873	6 778	8 900	3 472	2 400	2 550	65 071
Queensland	45 217	19 788	. .	6 176	8 739	3 415	5 069	3 271	91 675
South Australia	4 793	5 796	4 671	. .	2 663	660	2 201	609	21 393
Western Australia	9 250	9 384	8 638	3 178	. .	1 527	2 433	873	35 283
Tasmania	2 475	2 811	3 379	792	1 850	. .	384	261	11 952
Northern Territory	3 181	2 856	4 591	2 095	2 362	342	. .	435	15 862
Australian Capital Territory	10 307	2 368	2 639	672	779	336	532	. .	17 633
Total Departures	98 321	63 270	78 156	24 710	33 009	12 002	15 676	18 232	343 376
Net gain/loss	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	. .
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	. .

. . not applicable

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 21–25 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
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	. .	4 717	8 088	1 171	1 666	494	647	2 142	18 925
Victoria	5 156	. .	4 036	1 503	1 878	691	525	549	14 338
Queensland	9 288	4 250	. .	1 332	1 894	692	1 258	649	19 363
South Australia	1 039	1 285	1 038	. .	546	134	518	151	4 711
Western Australia	2 155	1 939	2 150	753	. .	369	591	202	8 159
Tasmania	482	646	744	152	366	. .	106	71	2 567
Northern Territory	733	653	1 034	445	485	65	. .	67	3 482
Australian Capital Territory	2 303	464	585	163	122	73	125	. .	3 835
Total Departures	21 156	13 954	17 675	5 519	6 957	2 518	3 770	3 831	75 380
Net gain/loss	-2 231	384	1 688	-808	1 202	49	-288	4	. .

## 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	. .

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2011

New South Wales	. .	4 533	7 582	1 081	1 642	541	625	2 122	18 126
Victoria	5 100	. .	4 004	1 612	1 868	726	545	566	14 421
Queensland	9 659	4 413	. .	1 313	1 968	816	1 134	744	20 047
South Australia	1 151	1 242	1 047	. .	619	146	591	125	4 921
Western Australia	2 358	2 185	2 440	803	. .	461	584	219	9 050
Tasmania	493	587	712	158	349	. .	101	39	2 439
Northern Territory	744	702	1 022	463	424	68	. .	104	3 527
Australian Capital Territory	2 407	500	575	154	178	49	104	. .	3 967
Total Departures	21 912	14 162	17 382	5 584	7 048	2 807	3 684	3 919	76 498
Net gain/loss	-3 786	259	2 665	-663	2 002	-368	-157	48	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 21–25 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 40–41 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 *2006 Census of Population and Housing* held on 8 August 2006 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2006 Census to produce final 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 experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

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

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

### POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

**4** Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Information Paper: Population Concepts, 2008* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.006) and also in *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

#### *Method of estimation*

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

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

#### *Status of quarterly ERP data*

**7** The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final 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 29 MARCH 2012

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased — based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2010	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Final NOM estimates are based on actual traveller behaviour.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Sep. 2010–onwards	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter one year earlier.	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:

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- September 2011: Recent fluctuations in the number of birth registrations in the Australian Capital Territory and the high number of death registrations in New South Wales this quarter were queried with the respective Registries. Initial information provided by the Registries indicate that these fluctuations may be the result of changes in processing rates.
- June 2011: The Northern Territory Registry has 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).

### *Net overseas migration*

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

**13** Conceptually, the term NOM is based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). With the introduction of the improved methods for estimating NOM, this 12 month period *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example, whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in or away from Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Net overseas migration continued*

**14** 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.

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

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

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

#### FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

#### PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

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

### *Diplomatic personnel*

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

## Net interstate migration

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

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

**23** Changes to the model with updated expansion factors have now been applied to interstate migration estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards and will include the revision of preliminary estimates already published. The outcome of the review on the migration model is essentially the same as the previous 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);
- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (ie: Census, Medicare & multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors (in contrast to the 2001-06 method);
- expansion factors applied to males aged 17 to 30 years and females aged 17 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2001-06 method); and
- no smoothing applied to the expansion factors.

**24** 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).

**25** 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).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Defence force adjustment

**26** 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

**27** Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory annual data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the 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

**28** 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).

**29** 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.

**30** 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).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Scope

**31** 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.

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

### NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

**33** 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

**34** 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.

**35** 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:

**36** 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.

**37** 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.

**38** 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.

**39** 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

**40** 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS *continued*

(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.

**41** 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

**42** 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.

**43** 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

**44** 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

**45** 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

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (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: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *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: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *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 Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001)

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**47** 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.

**48** 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.

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

## GLOSSARY

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

**12/16 month rule** 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>	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the 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).
<b>Intercensal error</b>	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).
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Median age</b>	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	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.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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.
<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.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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>	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people 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.</p>
<b>Population growth</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Population growth rate</b>	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
<b>Population projections</b>	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<p>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.</p>
<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> <li>■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1. 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:</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b> <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li> <li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li> </ul> <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
<b>State or territory of usual residence</b>	<p>State or territory of usual residence refer to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li> <li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li> <li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Statistical District (S Dist)</b>	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Statistical Division (SD)</b>	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	<p>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).</p>
<b>Under enumeration</b>	<p>See net undercount.</p>







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