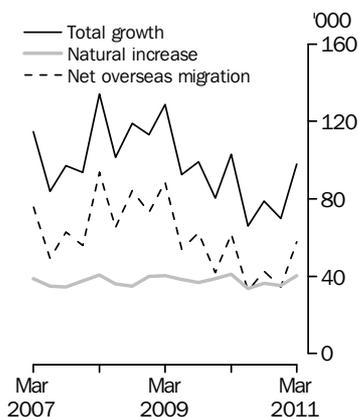


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

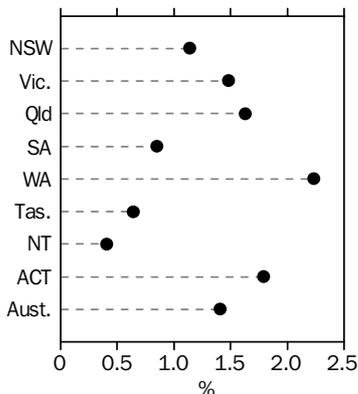
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Population growth



Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Guy Jennings on Canberra (02) 6252 6296.

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2011 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 287.6	82.1	1.1
Victoria	5 605.6	81.6	1.5
Queensland	4 561.7	73.2	1.6
South Australia	1 654.2	13.9	0.8
Western Australia	2 331.5	51.0	2.2
Tasmania	510.2	3.2	0.6
Northern Territory	229.2	0.9	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	363.8	6.4	1.8

Australia (a) **22 546.3** **312.4** **1.4**

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2011 was 22,546,300 persons. This was an increase of 312,400 persons since 31 March 2010 and 98,000 persons since 31 December 2010.
- The increase for the year ended 31 March 2011 was the lowest recorded since the year ended 30 June 2006 (303,100 persons).
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2011 (145,200 persons) was 6.1%, or 9,400 persons, lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2010 (154,600 persons).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2011 (167,100 persons) was 24%, or 52,800 persons, lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2010 (220,000 persons).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 31 March 2011. The growth rate has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008 and was the lowest growth rate since the year ended 30 September 2005.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 46% and 54% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2011.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth for the year ended 31 March 2011. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth (2.2%) and the Northern Territory the slowest (0.4%).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
June 2011	19 December 2011
September 2011	29 March 2012
December 2011	20 June 2012
March 2012	27 September 2012
June 2012	18 December 2012



CORRECTION

The 'Key Points' and 'Main Features' of the December 2010 issue reflected the ERP increase for the year ended 31 December 2010 (325,500) as the lowest recorded since the year ended 31 December 2006 (329,600 persons), however it was the lowest recorded since the year ended 30 September 2006 (319,100 persons). It was also stated that the population growth rate of 1.5% was the lowest since the year ended 30 September 2006, however it was the lowest since the year ended 31 December 2005.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Recent consultation with stakeholders has resulted in the ABS changing key terms from this release onwards. The term 'Indigenous population' has been replaced with 'Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population' and 'Experimental' has been removed from certain table titles.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION STATUS

ERP data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 and earlier Censuses of Population and Housing. Data from September quarter 2006 to December quarter 2009 are revised for all components. NOM data from March quarter 2010 onwards is preliminary. Natural Increase data is revised for the March and June quarters of 2010 and provisional 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.

Data released with this publication now includes population estimates by age and sex, and other associated data which was previously published in *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0), which ceased with the release of the June quarter 2010 data (released 21 December 2010).

RECENT RELEASE

Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011 (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001)

UPCOMING RELEASES

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) - scheduled for release 6 October 2011.

Births, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3301.0) - scheduled for release 25 October 2011.

Deaths, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3302.0) - scheduled for release 10 November 2011.

Peter Harper
Acting Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

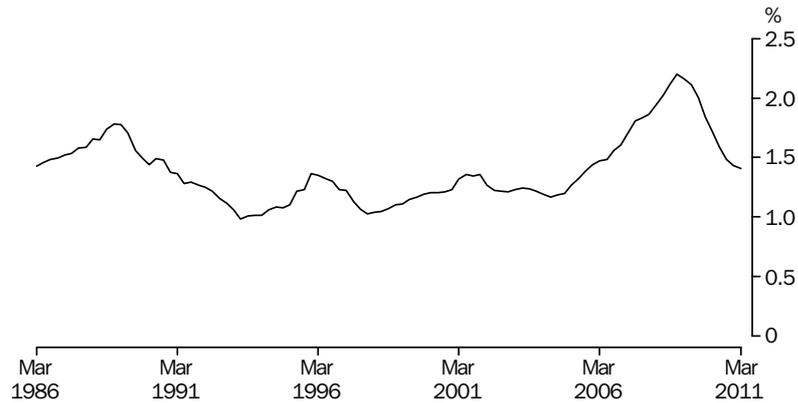
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net 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 31 March 2011 was 22,546,300 persons. This is an increase of 312,400 persons since the year ending 31 March 2010 and 98,000 persons since 31 December 2010. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2011 was 1.4%. This reflects a decline from the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008, and is the lowest recorded since the year ended 30 September 2005.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



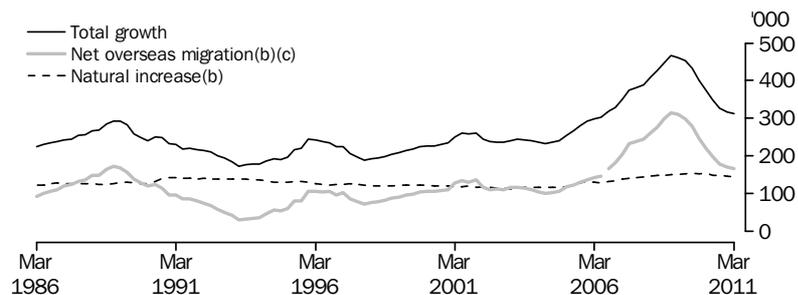
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2011 was higher for NOM (54%) than for natural increase (46%).

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) NOM estimates for March quarter 2010 onwards, and Natural Increase 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 from September quarter 2006 onwards – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2011 was 145,200 persons, a decrease of 6.1%, or 9,400 persons when compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2010 (154,600 persons). This decrease was due to a decrease in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths.

Natural Increase continued

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2011 (291,800 births) was 1.4%, or 4,100 births, lower than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2010 (295,900 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2011 (146,600 deaths) was 3.8%, or 5,400 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2010 (141,200 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2011, Australia's preliminary NOM estimate was 167,100 persons. This was 24% (52,800 persons) lower than the NOM recorded for the year ended 31 March 2010 (220,000 persons).

The recent decline in NOM is due to both a decrease in NOM arrivals and an increase in NOM departures for the year ended 31 March 2011 from the previous year.

NOM arrivals decreased by 8% (37,600 persons) between the years ended 31 March 2010 (460,600 persons) and 31 March 2011 (423,000 persons). This reflects a continuing decline in NOM arrivals since the peak of 536,000 persons recorded for the year ended 31 December 2008. It was the lowest number of NOM arrivals since the year ended 31 March 2005 (422,300 persons).

NOM departures increased by 6% (15,300 persons) between the years ended 31 March 2010 (240,600 persons) and 31 March 2011 (255,900 persons). This trend is reflected in comparisons between this reference quarter and the same quarter of the previous five years.

The preliminary NOM estimate for the March quarter 2011 (57,800 persons) was 6% (3,900 persons) lower than the estimate for the March quarter 2010 (61,800 persons). The decrease between March quarter 2010 and March quarter 2011 was the result of a 8,900 persons decline in NOM arrivals and a 5,000 persons increase in NOM departures.

STATES AND
TERRITORIES:
POPULATION AND
GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 31 March 2011 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,287,600;
- Victoria 5,605,600;
- Queensland 4,561,700;
- South Australia 1,654,200;
- Western Australia 2,331,500;
- Tasmania 510,200;
- Northern Territory 229,200; and
- Australian Capital Territory 363,800.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2011. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories with 2.2%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.4%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2011, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2011, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Northern Territory, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland and NOM was the major component of population change in South Australia, followed by New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia. Negative Net Interstate Migration was recorded in New South Wales, South Australia 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 31 March 2011 decreased in all states and territories, except for Western Australia, when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage decrease of registered births was recorded in the Northern Territory at 7.1% (280 births). Western Australia recorded a small increase of 0.1% (40 births) since the year ended 31 March 2010. For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2011 increased for all states and territories when compared with the previous year. The largest percentage increase was recorded by Victoria at 7% (2,400 deaths). Western Australia recorded the smallest percentage increase in deaths for year ended 31 March 2011 with an increase of 0.2% (30 deaths). For more information, see table 14.

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 March 2011. However, when compared to the previous year, all states and territories recorded a decrease in NOM. Proportionally, the Northern Territory recorded the largest decrease at 49% (700 persons), while Western Australia recorded the smallest decrease at 0.3% (100 persons). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 31 March 2010, all states and territories, except for Western Australia, recorded decreases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage decrease was recorded by South Australia at 20% (5,400 persons). Western Australia recorded an increase of 1% (400 persons). For more information, see table 16.

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration
continued

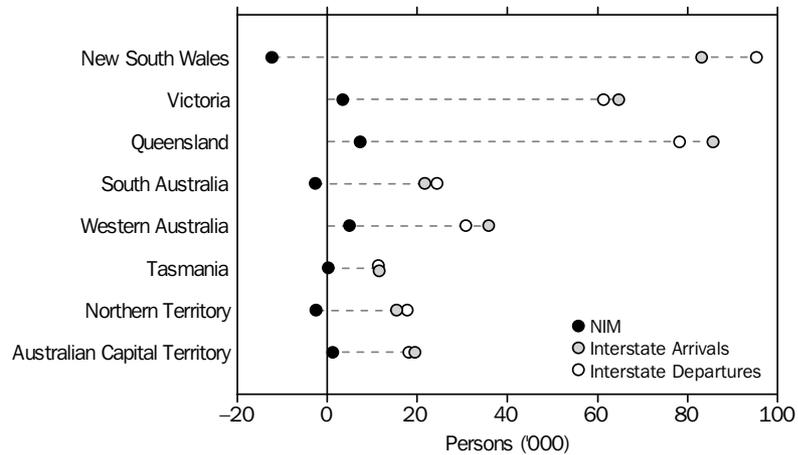
NOM DEPARTURES

Conversely, all states and territories, except for the Northern Territory, recorded increases in NOM departures. The largest percentage increase were recorded by Victoria and South Australia at 10% each (5,400 and 1,000 persons respectively). The Northern Territory recorded a decrease of 1% (30 persons) in NOM departures. For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 31 March 2011 (7,400 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Western Australia (5,000 persons), Victoria (3,400 persons), the Australian Capital Territory (1,300 persons) and Tasmania (170 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (12,200 persons), South Australia (2,700 persons) and the Northern Territory (2,400 persons). For more information, see table 19.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—Year ended—31 March 2011



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration (b) '000	Estimated Resident Population '000	Growth on previous year (c) '000	Growth on previous year (c) %
2004–05	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
2005–06	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
2006–07	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
2007–08	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
2008–09	297.1	143.7	153.3	299.9	21 951.7	453.2	2.11
2009–10 (d)	291.2	141.5	149.7	198.3	22 299.8	348.0	1.59
2005	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
2006	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
2007	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
2008	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
2009	295.3	141.6	153.7	246.9	22 131.2	400.6	1.84
2010 (e) (d)	289.5	143.4	146.0	171.1	22 448.3	317.1	1.43
2009							
March	73.2	33.1	40.1	88.7	21 859.3	462.0	2.16
June	73.9	35.5	38.4	54.0	21 951.7	453.2	2.11
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
2010							
March (d)	73.7	32.7	41.0	61.8	22 234.0	374.6	1.71
June (d)	69.2	35.8	33.5	32.3	22 299.8	348.0	1.59
September (e)	76.0	39.7	36.4	42.5	22 378.6	327.7	1.49
December (e)	70.5	35.3	35.2	34.5	22 448.3	317.1	1.43
2011							
March (e)	76.1	35.9	40.2	57.8	22 546.3	312.4	1.40

(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 NOM and ERP for March and June quarters 2010 are preliminary.

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

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2004–05	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	124 580
2005–06	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	129 499
2006–07	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	141 748
2007–08	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	148 756
2008–09	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	153 333
2009–10	46 311	34 260	35 119	7 352	18 263	2 004	2 884	3 518	149 723
2005	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	131 964
2006	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	134 001
2007	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	145 541
2008	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	151 628
2009	46 027	36 152	37 005	7 269	18 533	2 465	2 964	3 265	153 693
2010	44 761	32 886	35 391	6 897	18 097	1 910	2 701	3 377	146 035
2009									
March	12 047	8 934	10 125	1 983	4 849	652	742	724	40 059
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	38 384
September	11 048	8 737	8 581	1 704	4 464	583	708	872	36 700
December	11 942	9 655	8 686	1 737	4 402	563	708	853	38 550
2010									
March	12 559	9 440	9 777	2 142	4 816	577	752	945	41 009
June	10 762	6 428	8 075	1 769	4 581	281	716	848	33 464
September	10 884	8 190	9 243	1 502	4 549	604	571	800	36 352
December	10 556	8 828	8 296	1 484	4 151	448	662	784	35 210
2011									
March	12 239	9 139	9 451	1 969	5 237	668	680	796	40 181

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)

2004–05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763
2005–06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2006–07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007–08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008–09	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	299 863
2009–10	58 597	56 513	36 414	15 252	25 911	1 704	1 022	2 910	198 316
2005	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	137 009
2006	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	182 180
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	246 899
2010	51 096	47 977	31 595	11 745	24 770	1 257	693	1 960	171 094
2009									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	88 696
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	54 012
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	62 517
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	41 674
2010									
March	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	61 780
June	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	32 345
September	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	42 476
December	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	34 493
2011									
March	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	57 834

(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 March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2004-05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
2005-06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
2006-07	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
2007-08	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
2008-09	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
2009-10	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
2005	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
2006	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
2007	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
2008	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
2009	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	..
2010	-11 243	2 870	7 243	-3 163	3 944	544	-1 690	1 495	..
2009									
March	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	..
June	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	..
September	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	..
December	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	..
2010									
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	..
2011									
March	-3 292	1 383	1 578	-400	1 824	1	-1 078	-16	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
2004-05	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	267 428
2005-06	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	303 089
2006-07	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	374 572
2007-08	109 945	105 668	112 589	18 191	64 013	4 718	5 699	5 240	426 088
2008-09	112 281	119 634	116 197	20 527	67 456	5 370	5 704	5 991	453 196
2009-10	94 368	93 328	81 109	19 640	46 136	4 030	3 064	6 359	348 039
2005	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	291 932
2006	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	329 599
2007	96 406	98 142	107 358	17 252	56 324	3 726	5 138	5 240	389 608
2008	119 197	117 128	121 419	19 603	72 606	5 400	5 432	6 503	467 314
2009	102 333	109 953	97 996	21 122	53 652	4 351	4 825	6 335	400 592
2010	84 614	83 733	74 229	15 479	46 811	3 711	1 704	6 832	317 129
2009									
March	31 135	35 475	31 698	6 317	19 132	1 553	1 294	2 147	128 755
June	21 875	25 249	24 607	4 849	11 641	830	2 008	1 318	92 396
September	26 288	27 984	22 672	5 852	12 797	1 075	1 089	1 457	99 217
December	23 035	21 245	19 019	4 104	10 082	893	434	1 413	80 224
2010									
March	29 005	28 145	22 083	5 848	13 250	1 657	512	2 288	102 789
June	16 040	15 954	17 335	3 836	10 007	405	1 029	1 201	65 809
September	20 763	21 182	18 419	3 260	12 659	892	475	1 167	78 828
December	18 806	18 452	16 392	2 535	10 895	757	-312	2 176	69 703
2011									
March	26 525	26 014	21 024	4 271	17 401	1 189	-262	1 847	98 015

.. 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 March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2004-05	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	0.62
2005-06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2006-07	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	0.68
2007-08	0.65	0.67	0.84	0.46	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	0.71
2008-09	0.65	0.66	0.89	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.31	0.92	0.71
2009-10	0.65	0.63	0.79	0.45	0.81	0.40	1.27	1.00	0.68
2005	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	0.65
2006	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	0.65
2007	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	0.70
2008	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	0.71
2009	0.65	0.67	0.85	0.45	0.84	0.49	1.33	0.94	0.71
2010	0.62	0.60	0.79	0.42	0.80	0.38	1.19	0.95	0.66
2009									
March	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	0.18
June	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	0.18
September	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.25	0.17
December	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.24	0.17
2010									
March	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.27	0.19
June	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.31	0.24	0.15
September	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.16
December	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.22	0.16
2011									
March	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.30	0.22	0.18
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)									
2004-05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	0.61
2005-06	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2006-07	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	1.12
2007-08	1.26	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	1.32
2008-09	1.24	1.57	1.38	1.12	2.04	0.44	0.94	1.05	1.39
2009-10	0.82	1.04	0.82	0.94	1.15	0.34	0.45	0.83	0.90
2005	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	0.68
2006	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	0.89
2007	1.12	1.28	1.15	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	1.17
2008	1.38	1.58	1.48	1.10	2.25	0.43	0.89	1.00	1.48
2009	0.99	1.34	1.09	1.06	1.48	0.39	0.75	1.05	1.14
2010	0.71	0.87	0.71	0.72	1.09	0.25	0.30	0.55	0.77
2009									
March	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.34	0.59	0.15	0.20	0.45	0.41
June	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.06	0.37	0.17	0.25
September	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.28	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.28	0.28
December	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.14	0.19
2010									
March	0.26	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.14	0.06	0.33	0.28
June	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.21	0.07	0.15
September	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.19
December	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.15
2011									
March	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.16	0.45	0.10	0.06	0.29	0.26

(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 March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
2004-05	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	..
2005-06	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
2006-07	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
2007-08	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
2008-09	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	-0.24	..
2009-10	-0.15	0.05	0.22	-0.18	0.09	0.06	-0.37	-0.02	..
2005	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
2006	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	..
2007	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	..
2008	-0.33	-0.02	0.50	-0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
2009	-0.20	0.03	0.31	-0.21	0.10	-0.01	0.08	-0.17	..
2010	-0.16	0.05	0.16	-0.19	0.17	0.11	-0.74	0.42	..
2009									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.03	0.05	-0.04	..
June	-0.05	—	0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	..
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	..
2010									
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	..
2011									
March	-0.05	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.08	—	-0.47	—	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
2004-05	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	1.33
2005-06	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	1.49
2006-07	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	1.81
2007-08	1.59	2.02	2.68	1.15	3.03	0.96	2.65	1.54	2.02
2008-09	1.60	2.25	2.70	1.28	3.10	1.08	2.59	1.73	2.11
2009-10	1.32	1.71	1.83	1.21	2.06	0.80	1.35	1.81	1.59
2005	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	1.44
2006	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	1.60
2007	1.41	1.90	2.59	1.09	2.70	0.76	2.42	1.55	1.87
2008	1.71	2.22	2.86	1.23	3.39	1.09	2.50	1.90	2.20
2009	1.45	2.04	2.24	1.31	2.42	0.87	2.16	1.82	1.84
2010	1.18	1.52	1.66	0.95	2.06	0.73	0.75	1.92	1.43
2009									
March	0.44	0.66	0.73	0.39	0.86	0.31	0.58	0.62	0.59
June	0.31	0.47	0.56	0.30	0.52	0.17	0.90	0.38	0.42
September	0.37	0.51	0.51	0.36	0.57	0.21	0.48	0.41	0.45
December	0.32	0.39	0.43	0.25	0.45	0.18	0.19	0.40	0.36
2010									
March	0.40	0.51	0.49	0.36	0.58	0.33	0.22	0.64	0.46
June	0.22	0.29	0.39	0.23	0.44	0.08	0.45	0.34	0.30
September	0.29	0.38	0.41	0.20	0.55	0.18	0.21	0.33	0.35
December	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.15	0.47	0.15	-0.14	0.60	0.31
2011									
March	0.37	0.47	0.46	0.26	0.75	0.23	-0.11	0.51	0.44

.. 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 March 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									
2004-05	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	10 128 064
2005-06	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	10 282 433
2006-07	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	10 475 527
2007-08	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	10 696 123
2008-09	3 533 786	2 702 092	2 212 223	802 342	1 137 858	248 223	117 392	175 100	10 930 363
2009-10(b)	3 579 357	2 747 112	2 252 132	812 528	1 161 795	250 152	118 877	178 350	11 101 646
2005	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	10 203 169
2006	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	10 371 462
2007	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	10 572 793
2008	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	10 816 686
2009	3 557 379	2 725 989	2 232 728	807 608	1 149 697	249 058	118 060	176 484	11 018 347
2010(b)	3 598 665	2 765 922	2 269 195	815 437	1 173 987	250 986	118 959	180 089	11 174 593
2009									
March	3 523 139	2 688 882	2 199 895	799 812	1 131 433	247 779	116 240	174 317	10 882 831
June	3 533 786	2 702 092	2 212 223	802 342	1 137 858	248 223	117 392	175 100	10 930 363
September	3 546 598	2 716 105	2 223 336	805 480	1 144 504	248 737	117 891	175 811	10 979 809
December	3 557 379	2 725 989	2 232 728	807 608	1 149 697	249 058	118 060	176 484	11 018 347
2010									
March(b)	3 571 694	2 739 671	2 243 535	810 458	1 156 509	249 903	118 312	177 587	11 069 011
June(b)	3 579 357	2 747 112	2 252 132	812 528	1 161 795	250 152	118 877	178 350	11 101 646
September(b)	3 589 503	2 757 270	2 261 339	814 243	1 168 360	250 575	119 074	179 074	11 140 789
December(b)	3 598 665	2 765 922	2 269 195	815 437	1 173 987	250 986	118 959	180 089	11 174 593
2011									
March(b)	3 611 607	2 778 390	2 279 569	817 603	1 183 092	251 622	118 580	181 117	11 222 936
FEMALES									
2004-05	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	10 266 727
2005-06	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	10 415 447
2006-07	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	10 596 925
2007-08	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	10 802 417
2008-09	3 593 382	2 744 520	2 212 544	822 170	1 106 578	255 069	108 815	177 185	11 021 373
2009-10(b)	3 642 179	2 792 828	2 253 744	831 624	1 128 777	257 170	110 394	180 294	11 198 129
2005	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	10 340 895
2006	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	10 502 201
2007	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	10 690 478
2008	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	10 913 899
2009	3 619 112	2 769 852	2 233 730	826 860	1 117 618	256 202	109 670	178 671	11 112 830
2010(b)	3 662 440	2 813 652	2 271 492	834 510	1 140 139	257 985	110 475	181 898	11 273 713
2009									
March	3 582 154	2 732 481	2 200 265	819 851	1 101 362	254 683	107 959	176 650	10 976 509
June	3 593 382	2 744 520	2 212 544	822 170	1 106 578	255 069	108 815	177 185	11 021 373
September	3 606 858	2 758 491	2 224 103	824 884	1 112 729	255 630	109 405	177 931	11 071 144
December	3 619 112	2 769 852	2 233 730	826 860	1 117 618	256 202	109 670	178 671	11 112 830
2010									
March(b)	3 633 802	2 784 315	2 245 006	829 858	1 124 056	257 014	109 930	179 856	11 164 955
June(b)	3 642 179	2 792 828	2 253 744	831 624	1 128 777	257 170	110 394	180 294	11 198 129
September(b)	3 652 796	2 803 852	2 262 956	833 169	1 134 871	257 639	110 672	180 737	11 237 814
December(b)	3 662 440	2 813 652	2 271 492	834 510	1 140 139	257 985	110 475	181 898	11 273 713
2011									
March(b)	3 676 023	2 827 198	2 282 142	836 615	1 148 435	258 538	110 592	182 717	11 323 385

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for March 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)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2004-05	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	20 394 791
2005-06	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	20 697 880
2006-07	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	21 072 452
2007-08	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	21 498 540
2008-09	7 127 168	5 446 612	4 424 767	1 624 512	2 244 436	503 292	226 207	352 285	21 951 736
2009-10 (b)	7 221 536	5 539 940	4 505 876	1 644 152	2 290 572	507 322	229 271	358 644	22 299 775
2005	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	20 544 064
2006	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	20 873 663
2007	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	21 263 271
2008	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	21 730 585
2009	7 176 491	5 495 841	4 466 458	1 634 468	2 267 315	505 260	227 730	355 155	22 131 177
2010 (b)	7 261 105	5 579 574	4 540 687	1 649 947	2 314 126	508 971	229 434	361 987	22 448 306
2009									
March	7 105 293	5 421 363	4 400 160	1 619 663	2 232 795	502 462	224 199	350 967	21 859 340
June	7 127 168	5 446 612	4 424 767	1 624 512	2 244 436	503 292	226 207	352 285	21 951 736
September	7 153 456	5 474 596	4 447 439	1 630 364	2 257 233	504 367	227 296	353 742	22 050 953
December	7 176 491	5 495 841	4 466 458	1 634 468	2 267 315	505 260	227 730	355 155	22 131 177
2010									
March(b)	7 205 496	5 523 986	4 488 541	1 640 316	2 280 565	506 917	228 242	357 443	22 233 966
June(b)	7 221 536	5 539 940	4 505 876	1 644 152	2 290 572	507 322	229 271	358 644	22 299 775
September(b)	7 242 299	5 561 122	4 524 295	1 647 412	2 303 231	508 214	229 746	359 811	22 378 603
December(b)	7 261 105	5 579 574	4 540 687	1 649 947	2 314 126	508 971	229 434	361 987	22 448 306
2011									
March(b)	7 287 630	5 605 588	4 561 711	1 654 218	2 331 527	510 160	229 172	363 834	22 546 321

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

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

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2005(c)	2009(d)	2010(e)	2005–2010	2009–2010	2005–2010	2009–2010
		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 2010

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	235 239	180 293	159 688	50 373	78 892	17 183	9 581	12 417	743 732
5–9	226 804	168 363	148 805	47 921	73 444	15 847	8 955	10 709	700 912
10–14	230 362	172 405	152 190	51 372	76 934	16 996	8 721	10 597	719 691
15–19	245 939	187 437	160 956	55 366	81 321	18 006	8 784	12 415	770 312
20–24	268 021	218 977	169 156	59 693	90 374	16 417	10 249	16 241	849 204
25–29	269 359	213 917	168 997	56 778	91 477	14 381	10 600	16 108	841 720
30–34	249 324	195 500	150 657	51 366	81 227	13 791	9 502	14 202	765 647
35–39	258 104	200 694	163 227	55 186	85 055	15 783	9 458	13 635	801 230
40–44	241 676	193 766	155 619	56 808	84 053	16 625	8 694	12 395	769 736
45–49	251 861	190 899	156 877	58 613	83 179	18 049	8 392	12 318	780 305
50–54	233 872	177 509	144 794	55 611	76 649	18 010	7 473	11 342	725 360
55–59	211 062	158 373	132 307	51 169	68 620	16 922	6 546	10 111	655 235
60–64	196 012	145 031	123 022	47 630	61 383	15 949	5 173	9 050	603 338
65–69	148 244	109 052	91 782	35 349	43 924	12 179	3 147	5 886	449 634
70–74	114 873	85 362	67 405	27 745	32 852	9 135	1 860	4 202	343 472
75–79	87 187	65 508	47 977	21 806	23 788	6 768	917	3 014	256 981
80–84	64 690	48 896	33 922	17 194	16 791	4 798	565	2 135	188 994
85–89	33 865	25 334	17 654	9 009	8 457	2 426	182	1 154	98 083
90–94	10 561	7 934	5 810	2 917	2 711	711	60	339	31 048
95–99	2 023	1 671	1 143	547	581	148	np	np	6 202
100 and over	279	191	144	75	83	28	np	np	810
All ages	3 579 357	2 747 112	2 252 132	812 528	1 161 795	250 152	118 877	178 350	11 101 646

FEMALES

0–4	224 071	171 482	150 373	48 200	74 862	16 285	9 040	11 564	705 940
5–9	214 837	159 637	140 918	45 994	68 988	14 948	8 609	10 255	664 276
10–14	220 035	163 190	145 097	48 967	71 846	16 185	8 041	10 418	683 873
15–19	233 254	177 820	152 841	52 550	75 761	17 010	8 073	11 837	729 248
20–24	252 950	203 474	161 130	56 651	81 703	15 380	8 671	14 861	794 875
25–29	266 427	208 888	163 519	54 828	82 024	14 825	10 488	15 883	816 955
30–34	251 478	194 485	152 107	50 503	77 583	14 454	9 373	13 628	763 678
35–39	263 920	206 500	165 142	55 226	82 735	17 053	9 110	13 806	813 569
40–44	247 438	198 225	157 880	56 867	81 362	17 277	8 255	12 713	780 132
45–49	256 850	195 933	161 156	59 183	81 816	18 862	7 766	12 755	794 417
50–54	240 838	182 669	147 917	57 445	75 896	18 589	7 035	12 121	742 601
55–59	217 005	164 531	133 074	53 223	67 867	17 318	5 888	10 813	669 797
60–64	197 729	150 536	121 495	49 610	58 956	16 207	4 177	9 266	608 023
65–69	152 686	113 360	90 767	37 600	43 090	12 331	2 490	6 314	458 672
70–74	123 783	93 293	68 398	31 100	34 124	9 758	1 467	4 649	366 590
75–79	101 558	76 627	53 096	25 916	26 717	7 844	876	3 496	296 139
80–84	86 852	65 587	43 909	23 173	21 610	6 334	568	2 931	250 969
85–89	58 585	43 367	28 890	15 941	13 930	4 256	297	2 025	167 293
90–94	24 198	17 615	12 131	6 454	5 910	1 742	137	721	68 911
95–99	6 791	4 903	3 356	1 928	1 731	433	np	np	19 383
100 and over	894	706	548	265	266	79	np	np	2 788
All ages	3 642 179	2 792 828	2 253 744	831 624	1 128 777	257 170	110 394	180 294	11 198 129

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2010 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	459 310	351 775	310 061	98 573	153 754	33 468	18 621	23 981	1 449 672
5–9	441 641	328 000	289 723	93 915	142 432	30 795	17 564	20 964	1 365 188
10–14	450 397	335 595	297 287	100 339	148 780	33 181	16 762	21 015	1 403 564
15–19	479 193	365 257	313 797	107 916	157 082	35 016	16 857	24 252	1 499 560
20–24	520 971	422 451	330 286	116 344	172 077	31 797	18 920	31 102	1 644 079
25–29	535 786	422 805	332 516	111 606	173 501	29 206	21 088	31 991	1 658 675
30–34	500 802	389 985	302 764	101 869	158 810	28 245	18 875	27 830	1 529 325
35–39	522 024	407 194	328 369	110 412	167 790	32 836	18 568	27 441	1 614 799
40–44	489 114	391 991	313 499	113 675	165 415	33 902	16 949	25 108	1 549 868
45–49	508 711	386 832	318 033	117 796	164 995	36 911	16 158	25 073	1 574 722
50–54	474 710	360 178	292 711	113 056	152 545	36 599	14 508	23 463	1 467 961
55–59	428 067	322 904	265 381	104 392	136 487	34 240	12 434	20 924	1 325 032
60–64	393 741	295 567	244 517	97 240	120 339	32 156	9 350	18 316	1 211 361
65–69	300 930	222 412	182 549	72 949	87 014	24 510	5 637	12 200	908 306
70–74	238 656	178 655	135 803	58 845	66 976	18 893	3 327	8 851	710 062
75–79	188 745	142 135	101 073	47 722	50 505	14 612	1 793	6 510	553 120
80–84	151 542	114 483	77 831	40 367	38 401	11 132	1 133	5 066	439 963
85–89	92 450	68 701	46 544	24 950	22 387	6 682	479	3 179	265 376
90–94	34 759	25 549	17 941	9 371	8 621	2 453	197	1 060	99 959
95–99	8 814	6 574	4 499	2 475	2 312	581	np	np	25 585
100 and over	1 173	897	692	340	349	107	np	np	3 598
All ages	7 221 536	5 539 940	4 505 876	1 644 152	2 290 572	507 322	229 271	358 644	22 299 775

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2010 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				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	672 434	687 069	707 613	730 204	743 732	3.25	3.26	3.29	3.33	3.34
5–9	687 052	688 481	691 453	696 248	700 912	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.17	3.14
10–14	718 915	719 701	720 197	721 021	719 691	3.47	3.42	3.35	3.28	3.23
15–19	726 172	744 803	762 469	772 360	770 312	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.52	3.45
20–24	748 327	770 721	798 505	833 096	849 204	3.62	3.66	3.71	3.80	3.81
25–29	707 470	735 015	772 812	815 569	841 720	3.42	3.49	3.59	3.72	3.77
30–34	741 714	735 416	739 221	751 549	765 647	3.58	3.49	3.44	3.42	3.43
35–39	757 919	779 478	795 205	802 894	801 230	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.59
40–44	760 964	755 897	753 725	758 395	769 736	3.68	3.59	3.51	3.45	3.45
45–49	739 364	754 136	768 551	778 578	780 305	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.55	3.50
50–54	677 356	688 466	698 280	711 782	725 360	3.27	3.27	3.25	3.24	3.25
55–59	635 643	632 707	638 916	647 166	655 235	3.07	3.00	2.97	2.95	2.94
60–64	496 176	533 180	564 129	583 968	603 338	2.40	2.53	2.62	2.66	2.71
65–69	386 135	399 786	412 004	429 966	449 634	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.96	2.02
70–74	303 566	311 487	320 112	330 783	343 472	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.54
75–79	252 678	254 123	254 521	255 810	256 981	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.15
80–84	166 173	172 309	178 432	183 493	188 994	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85
85–89	75 438	81 898	87 719	93 398	98 083	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.44
90–94	24 171	25 585	26 452	27 687	31 048	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
95–99	4 306	4 725	5 200	5 719	6 202	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
100 and over	460	544	607	677	810	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 282 433	10 475 527	10 696 123	10 930 363	11 101 646	49.68	49.71	49.75	49.79	49.78
FEMALES										
0–4	637 648	650 953	670 615	692 215	705 940	3.08	3.09	3.12	3.15	3.17
5–9	653 157	655 049	657 940	661 520	664 276	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.98
10–14	681 239	682 335	682 686	684 390	683 873	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.12	3.07
15–19	689 033	702 714	717 205	726 483	729 248	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.31	3.27
20–24	723 531	737 705	755 900	780 236	794 875	3.50	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.56
25–29	696 460	720 776	753 862	790 602	816 955	3.36	3.42	3.51	3.60	3.66
30–34	748 090	739 976	741 106	750 791	763 678	3.61	3.51	3.45	3.42	3.42
35–39	766 937	790 388	807 452	815 042	813 569	3.71	3.75	3.76	3.71	3.65
40–44	771 590	766 341	763 653	769 099	780 132	3.73	3.64	3.55	3.50	3.50
45–49	754 066	769 819	784 112	794 054	794 417	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.62	3.56
50–54	684 947	698 700	711 392	726 734	742 601	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.31	3.33
55–59	635 851	636 847	647 258	658 991	669 797	3.07	3.02	3.01	3.00	3.00
60–64	493 166	531 517	563 429	585 343	608 023	2.38	2.52	2.62	2.67	2.73
65–69	395 284	407 954	420 262	438 509	458 672	1.91	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.06
70–74	327 264	335 160	343 803	355 146	366 590	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.64
75–79	299 871	298 830	297 189	296 164	296 139	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.33
80–84	239 575	242 781	246 065	248 463	250 969	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.13
85–89	139 004	147 194	154 884	162 128	167 293	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.75
90–94	61 664	63 477	64 170	64 842	68 911	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31
95–99	15 090	16 269	17 100	18 132	19 383	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	1 980	2 140	2 334	2 489	2 788	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 415 447	10 596 925	10 802 417	11 021 373	11 198 129	50.32	50.29	50.25	50.21	50.22

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2010 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	2009 no.	2010(b) no.	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010(b) %
0–4	1 310 082	1 338 022	1 378 228	1 422 419	1 449 672	6.33	6.35	6.41	6.48	6.50
5–9	1 340 209	1 343 530	1 349 393	1 357 768	1 365 188	6.48	6.38	6.28	6.19	6.12
10–14	1 400 154	1 402 036	1 402 883	1 405 411	1 403 564	6.76	6.65	6.53	6.40	6.29
15–19	1 415 205	1 447 517	1 479 674	1 498 843	1 499 560	6.84	6.87	6.88	6.83	6.72
20–24	1 471 858	1 508 426	1 554 405	1 613 332	1 644 079	7.11	7.16	7.23	7.35	7.37
25–29	1 403 930	1 455 791	1 526 674	1 606 171	1 658 675	6.78	6.91	7.10	7.32	7.44
30–34	1 489 804	1 475 392	1 480 327	1 502 340	1 529 325	7.20	7.00	6.89	6.84	6.86
35–39	1 524 856	1 569 866	1 602 657	1 617 936	1 614 799	7.37	7.45	7.45	7.37	7.24
40–44	1 532 554	1 522 238	1 517 378	1 527 494	1 549 868	7.40	7.22	7.06	6.96	6.95
45–49	1 493 430	1 523 955	1 552 663	1 572 632	1 574 722	7.22	7.23	7.22	7.16	7.06
50–54	1 362 303	1 387 166	1 409 672	1 438 516	1 467 961	6.58	6.58	6.56	6.55	6.58
55–59	1 271 494	1 269 554	1 286 174	1 306 157	1 325 032	6.14	6.02	5.98	5.95	5.94
60–64	989 342	1 064 697	1 127 558	1 169 311	1 211 361	4.78	5.05	5.24	5.33	5.43
65–69	781 419	807 740	832 266	868 475	908 306	3.78	3.83	3.87	3.96	4.07
70–74	630 830	646 647	663 915	685 929	710 062	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.18
75–79	552 549	552 953	551 710	551 974	553 120	2.67	2.62	2.57	2.51	2.48
80–84	405 748	415 090	424 497	431 956	439 963	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
85–89	214 442	229 092	242 603	255 526	265 376	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.19
90–94	85 835	89 062	90 622	92 529	99 959	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.45
95–99	19 396	20 994	22 300	23 851	25 585	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
100 and over	2 440	2 684	2 941	3 166	3 598	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	20 697 880	21 072 452	21 498 540	21 951 736	22 299 775	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 2010 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 31 March 2011(b)		
New South Wales	7 287 630	32.3
Victoria	5 605 588	24.9
Queensland	4 561 711	20.2
South Australia	1 654 218	7.3
Western Australia	2 331 527	10.3
Tasmania	510 160	2.3
Northern Territory	229 172	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	363 834	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	399	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 473	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	609	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 481	0.0
Total Australia	22 546 321	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 31 December 2010(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	175	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Total Australian External Territories	179	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 31 March 2010 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	21 015.0
2011	7 215.4	5 529.0	4 618.2	1 651.9	2 317.7	514.7	236.3	361.8	22 447.4
2021	8 163.2	6 419.9	5 878.6	1 841.0	2 925.7	574.3	296.3	427.5	26 529.2
2031	9 193.6	7 380.9	7 242.2	2 043.2	3 584.9	635.2	364.0	497.8	30 944.7
2041	10 209.9	8 341.7	8 652.5	2 239.4	4 268.5	691.9	439.1	568.5	35 414.4
2051	11 251.3	9 336.7	10 145.1	2 438.3	4 994.1	749.1	525.4	643.6	40 086.6

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

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

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

(a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 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.

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	32 753
5–9	9 965	2 074	9 535	1 777	4 680	1 154	3 874	265	33 335
10–14	10 173	2 137	9 621	1 716	4 431	1 199	3 673	294	33 254
15–19	8 589	1 753	7 786	1 563	3 828	1 184	3 374	241	28 329
20–24	6 500	1 513	6 184	1 269	3 170	786	2 994	235	22 657
25–29	4 872	1 170	5 163	947	2 791	574	2 546	170	18 246
30–34	4 810	1 092	5 027	988	2 669	500	2 478	166	17 737
35–39	4 674	1 079	4 661	894	2 382	564	2 223	140	16 624
40–44	4 190	959	4 002	806	2 086	491	1 854	124	14 517
45–49	3 652	779	3 195	641	1 745	463	1 491	85	12 062
50–54	2 969	667	2 516	535	1 322	398	1 104	98	9 616
55–59	2 215	489	1 847	341	906	304	711	51	6 869
60–64	1 545	312	1 156	235	578	206	508	28	4 574
65–69	991	227	691	152	403	106	311	15	2 901
70–74	659	123	481	93	235	85	178	6	1 861
75 and over	572	184	508	130	288	73	213	5	1 974
75–79	330	92	275	67	144	np	107	np	1 059
80–84	149	42	140	34	77	np	60	np	523
85 and over	93	50	93	29	67	np	46	np	392
All ages	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	257 309

FEMALES									
0–4	9 252	2 057	9 403	1 626	4 200	1 049	3 792	284	31 673
5–9	9 402	2 152	9 260	1 716	4 300	1 054	3 645	259	31 801
10–14	9 712	2 013	9 000	1 710	4 108	1 188	3 466	229	31 433
15–19	7 809	1 784	7 360	1 559	3 639	1 026	3 207	220	26 614
20–24	6 123	1 414	6 117	1 264	3 070	837	3 083	202	22 122
25–29	5 003	1 199	5 201	1 037	2 646	594	2 763	167	18 620
30–34	5 241	1 146	5 256	1 008	2 504	588	2 638	156	18 546
35–39	5 247	1 134	5 049	977	2 515	644	2 382	180	18 136
40–44	4 803	990	4 312	886	2 107	589	1 911	133	15 734
45–49	3 980	804	3 442	724	1 794	528	1 617	113	13 011
50–54	3 091	654	2 777	538	1 413	344	1 292	82	10 196
55–59	2 385	517	2 061	382	1 000	289	865	46	7 554
60–64	1 567	356	1 363	283	674	164	673	29	5 115
65–69	1 128	260	944	204	457	132	435	15	3 576
70–74	777	157	595	146	318	76	351	9	2 430
75 and over	936	299	795	205	446	109	371	11	3 173
75–79	503	142	384	106	204	np	175	np	1 575
80–84	230	87	229	50	124	np	109	np	871
85 and over	203	70	182	49	118	np	87	np	727
All ages	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	259 734

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

(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 Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

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

(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.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2004-05	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	255 934
2005-06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540
2006-07	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	277 724
2007-08	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	289 492
2008-09	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	297 067
2009-10	93 630	69 318	62 074	19 929	31 018	6 240	3 821	5 122	291 173
2005	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	263 409
2006	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	268 472
2007	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	285 313
2008	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	294 098
2009	93 561	71 645	63 585	19 813	31 156	6 666	3 918	4 934	295 300
2010(c)	92 652	68 942	62 433	19 827	30 761	6 115	3 695	5 008	289 456
2009									
March	22 900	17 526	16 255	4 959	7 786	1 635	977	1 136	73 180
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	73 909
September	24 064	18 164	15 689	5 007	7 831	1 666	920	1 314	74 658
December	23 468	18 235	15 326	4 937	7 675	1 682	966	1 257	73 553
2010									
March	23 435	17 402	16 246	5 029	7 785	1 550	997	1 290	73 737
June	22 663	15 517	14 813	4 956	7 727	1 342	938	1 261	69 225
September(c)	24 705	18 078	16 499	4 982	7 916	1 724	829	1 263	76 007
December(c)	21 849	17 945	14 875	4 860	7 333	1 499	931	1 194	70 487
2011									
March(c)	24 377	18 353	16 285	4 895	8 223	1 765	960	1 217	76 079
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)									
2004-05	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	1.768
2005-06	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	1.807
2006-07(e)	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	1.883
2007-08(e)	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	1.931
2008-09(e)	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	1.933
2009-10(e)	1.900	1.782	2.103	1.900	1.985	2.093	2.175	1.869	1.926

(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.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2004-05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	131 354
2005-06	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2006-07	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	135 976
2007-08	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	140 736
2008-09	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	143 734
2009-10	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	141 450
2005	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	131 445
2006	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	134 471
2007	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	139 772
2008	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	142 470
2009	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	141 607
2010^(c)	47 891	36 056	27 042	12 930	12 664	4 205	994	1 631	143 421
2009									
March	10 853	8 592	6 130	2 976	2 937	983	235	412	33 121
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	35 525
September	13 016	9 427	7 108	3 303	3 367	1 083	212	442	37 958
December	11 526	8 580	6 640	3 200	3 273	1 119	258	404	35 003
2010									
March	10 876	7 962	6 469	2 887	2 969	973	245	345	32 728
June	11 901	9 089	6 738	3 187	3 146	1 061	222	413	35 761
September ^(c)	13 821	9 888	7 256	3 480	3 367	1 120	258	463	39 655
December ^(c)	11 293	9 117	6 579	3 376	3 182	1 051	269	410	35 277
2011									
March ^(c)	12 138	9 214	6 834	2 926	(d)2 986	1 097	280	421	35 898

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e)

2004-05	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	6.17
2005-06	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	6.09
2006-07^(f)	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	5.98
2007-08^(f)	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	6.00
2008-09^(f)	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	5.96
2009-10^(f)	5.60	5.51	5.84	5.76	5.60	6.73	7.42	5.18	5.68

- (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) Includes the deaths of 30 asylum seekers who died in Australian territorial waters off Christmas Island and whose usual residence has been imputed to be Western Australia for death registration purposes – see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
2004-05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	1 231
2005-06	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2006-07	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	1 257
2007-08	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	1 160
2008-09	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	1 290
2009-10	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	1 154
2005	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	1 290
2006	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	1 270
2007	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	1 207
2008	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	1 214
2009	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	1 213
2010(d)	391	241	336	73	111	28	28	20	1 228
2009									
March	102	78	91	20	25	np	np	np	330
June	94	69	80	20	22	np	np	np	307
September	93	52	101	12	24	np	np	np	294
December	83	52	81	19	30	np	np	np	282
2010									
March	83	53	70	20	26	np	np	np	268
June	101	64	88	12	27	np	np	np	310
September(d)	111	66	78	21	32	np	np	np	329
December(d)	96	58	100	20	26	np	np	np	321
2011									
March(d)	76	64	76	7	18	np	np	np	258
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)									
2004-05	4.74	4.57	5.36	4.19	4.32	3.01	10.81	5.95	4.81
2005-06	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	4.85
2006-07(f)	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	4.53
2007-08(f)	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	4.01
2008-09(f)	4.49	4.06	5.09	4.01	2.69	4.00	8.21	4.94	4.34
2009-10(f)	3.85	3.19	5.48	3.16	3.45	3.69	6.81	2.73	3.96

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.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
2006-07	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	437 510
2007-08	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	501 339
2008-09	169 044	132 587	103 069	27 243	69 753	4 333	5 546	8 186	519 784
2009-10 (d)	147 618	112 668	86 699	25 785	56 836	4 025	4 830	8 292	446 763
2007	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	460 645
2008	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	535 966
2009	155 119	123 746	94 199	26 808	60 996	4 095	5 256	8 547	478 792
2010 (d)	144 142	107 952	84 446	22 909	56 569	3 741	4 584	7 626	431 973
2009									
March	45 932	37 651	27 806	7 684	18 962	1 342	1 192	2 662	143 232
June	33 397	27 698	21 322	5 768	13 311	747	1 596	1 515	105 370
September	39 078	32 611	23 393	7 251	15 280	1 011	1 550	2 416	122 590
December	36 712	25 786	21 678	6 105	13 443	995	918	1 954	107 600
2010									
March(d)	42 060	32 127	23 184	7 244	15 416	1 376	1 093	2 568	125 068
June(d)	29 768	22 144	18 444	5 185	12 697	643	1 269	1 354	91 505
September(d)	36 337	28 216	21 170	5 603	14 576	894	1 369	2 057	110 224
December(d)	35 977	25 465	21 648	4 877	13 880	828	853	1 647	105 176
2011									
March(d)	39 016	29 449	21 382	5 320	16 667	1 093	960	2 249	116 140
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
2006-07	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	204 686
2007-08	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	224 007
2008-09	82 333	49 059	43 696	9 259	25 392	2 163	3 471	4 547	219 921
2009-10 (d)	89 021	56 155	50 285	10 533	30 925	2 321	3 808	5 382	248 447
2007	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	216 578
2008	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	220 280
2009	84 999	51 746	46 727	9 638	28 151	2 159	3 581	4 878	231 893
2010 (d)	93 046	59 975	52 851	11 164	31 799	2 484	3 891	5 666	260 879
2009									
March	22 019	11 779	10 170	2 135	5 989	605	751	1 088	54 536
June	18 804	11 474	10 081	1 986	6 917	425	768	903	51 358
September	21 389	13 608	12 167	2 638	7 128	528	1 202	1 413	60 073
December	22 787	14 885	14 309	2 879	8 117	601	860	1 474	65 926
2010									
March(d)	23 281	14 294	12 308	2 628	7 754	667	958	1 398	63 288
June(d)	21 564	13 368	11 501	2 388	7 926	525	788	1 097	59 160
September(d)	24 227	15 608	13 682	3 037	7 668	655	1 177	1 694	67 748
December(d)	23 974	16 705	15 360	3 111	8 451	637	968	1 477	70 683
2011									
March(d)	21 438	13 957	11 387	2 618	6 327	573	824	1 182	58 306

(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 March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(b)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008-09	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	299 863
2009-10 (c)	58 597	56 513	36 414	15 252	25 911	1 704	1 022	2 910	198 316
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	246 899
2010 (c)	51 096	47 977	31 595	11 745	24 770	1 257	693	1 960	171 094
2009									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	88 696
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	54 012
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	62 517
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	41 674
2010									
March(c)	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	61 780
June(c)	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	32 345
September(c)	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	42 476
December(c)	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	34 493
2011									
March(c)	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	57 834

(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 March 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	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	10 376 829
2005–06	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	10 731 566
2006–07	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	11 269 334
2007–08	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	11 903 935
2008–09	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	12 030 973
2009–10	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	12 959 594
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	10 666 010
2006	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	10 910 461
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	11 583 619
2008	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	12 031 221
2009	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	12 430 460
2010	129 406	113 584	340 543	7 034 821	5 885 095	13 503 449
2009						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	3 175 669
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	2 686 083
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	3 197 304
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	3 371 404
2010						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	3 495 771
June	31 798	22 648	59 693	1 568 944	1 212 032	2 895 116
September	32 111	27 037	86 848	1 946 206	1 443 100	3 535 302
December	28 819	35 778	63 569	1 761 784	1 687 310	3 577 261
2011						
March	32 634	27 026	132 815	1 935 991	1 537 513	3 665 979

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraph 28–32 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 movements	Residents movements	Visitors (d) movements	Residents movements	Visitors (d) movements	
2004–05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	10 298 017
2005–06	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	10 609 274
2006–07	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	11 056 367
2007–08	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	11 672 452
2008–09	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	11 770 621
2009–10	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	12 903 279
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	10 539 792
2006	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	10 744 182
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	11 456 115
2008	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	11 740 132
2009	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	12 271 180
2010	88 196	86 290	203 135	7 111 503	5 969 590	13 458 715
2009						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	2 838 118
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	2 943 150
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	3 080 703
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	3 409 209
2010						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	3 224 415
June	20 210	19 692	41 532	1 780 019	1 327 500	3 188 953
September	21 594	22 313	44 611	1 925 009	1 403 555	3 417 082
December	20 834	18 402	66 906	1 936 499	1 585 623	3 628 265
2011						
March	25 691	20 772	56 140	1 541 889	1 661 188	3 305 679

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 28–32 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:

Arrivals to:	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2008-09									
New South Wales	. .	20 774	36 645	5 361	7 893	2 283	2 579	10 369	85 904
Victoria	23 930	. .	18 618	7 066	9 088	3 616	2 434	2 672	67 424
Queensland	49 132	20 978	. .	6 557	9 011	3 618	5 305	3 581	98 182
South Australia	5 102	5 908	4 411	. .	2 780	652	2 155	640	21 648
Western Australia	10 772	10 280	9 081	3 502	. .	1 634	2 579	888	38 736
Tasmania	2 703	3 216	3 654	899	2 016	. .	420	310	13 218
Northern Territory	3 417	3 189	4 639	2 206	2 414	403	. .	444	16 712
Australian Capital Territory	10 679	2 381	2 746	733	709	340	494	. .	18 082
Total Departures	105 735	66 726	79 794	26 324	33 911	12 546	15 966	18 904	359 906
Net gain/loss	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	. .
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	. .
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

(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.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
<i>Arrivals to:</i>	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
MARCH QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	. .	4 966	8 936	1 331	1 819	496	866	2 388	20 802
Victoria	5 530	. .	4 471	1 631	1 874	752	672	638	15 568
Queensland	10 287	4 280	. .	1 378	1 966	752	1 352	798	20 813
South Australia	1 158	1 324	1 108	. .	560	166	515	166	4 997
Western Australia	2 076	2 052	2 196	705	. .	324	629	188	8 170
Tasmania	578	785	846	172	417	. .	130	68	2 996
Northern Territory	903	702	1 140	464	513	67	. .	151	3 940
Australian Capital Territory	2 603	587	686	226	249	68	151	. .	4 570
Total Departures	23 135	14 696	19 383	5 907	7 398	2 625	4 315	4 397	81 856
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	. .
DECEMBER QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	. .	5 550	9 784	1 476	2 119	582	851	2 832	23 194
Victoria	6 459	. .	5 049	1 863	2 367	859	758	790	18 145
Queensland	11 355	5 173	. .	1 619	2 274	848	1 570	1 028	23 867
South Australia	1 356	1 601	1 344	. .	622	198	802	169	6 092
Western Australia	2 662	2 369	2 693	839	. .	405	833	219	10 020
Tasmania	656	814	925	233	454	. .	122	78	3 282
Northern Territory	915	807	1 200	487	579	138	. .	161	4 287
Australian Capital Territory	3 544	967	1 064	290	290	134	210	. .	6 499
Total Departures	26 947	17 281	22 059	6 807	8 705	3 164	5 146	5 277	95 386
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-3 753	864	1 808	-715	1 315	118	-859	1 222	. .
MARCH QUARTER 2011									
New South Wales	. .	4 898	8 687	1 241	1 818	545	758	2 487	20 434
Victoria	5 745	. .	4 486	1 775	2 144	765	733	725	16 373
Queensland	10 148	4 582	. .	1 490	1 920	808	1 332	909	21 189
South Australia	1 282	1 379	1 233	. .	557	177	978	149	5 755
Western Australia	2 402	2 194	2 472	816	. .	454	641	253	9 232
Tasmania	599	690	872	197	330	. .	123	88	2 899
Northern Territory	805	656	1 091	434	461	83	. .	126	3 656
Australian Capital Territory	2 745	591	770	202	178	66	169	. .	4 721
Total Departures	23 726	14 990	19 611	6 155	7 408	2 898	4 734	4 737	84 259
<i>Net gain/loss</i>	-3 292	1 383	1 578	-400	1 824	1	-1 078	-16	. .

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

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

5 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the component of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and the component of net overseas migration. For the states and territories, 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 SEPTEMBER 2011

	<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–Dec. 2009	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
Mar. 2010–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised to June 2010 — based on date of occurrence. Preliminary — based on date of registration thereafter	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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

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:

- 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 this quarter but appear to have 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).
- December 2010: The Queensland registry devoted significant time and resources to follow-up and finalise death registrations which were previously incomplete (i.e. 'retrospective death project'). This project is now largely complete.
- September 2010: Northern Territory recorded a lower than usual number of birth registrations in September quarter 2010 due to human resourcing issues which have resulted in a delay in processing registrations. This has been addressed.
- June 2010: The Queensland registry implemented a new registration process for birth registrations which resulted in a delay in processing registrations. This issue is being progressively addressed.

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, 2008–09* (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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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 AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

27 Estimates of the Australian 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 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Australian 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 Australian 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> 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:

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Household population	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>
Infant death	<p>An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.</p>
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	<p>The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.</p>
Intercensal discrepancy	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
Intercensal error	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Median age	<p>For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.</p>
Migration adjustment	<p>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'.</p>
Natural increase	<p>Excess of births over deaths.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	<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"> ■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more; ■ the difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ 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). <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>
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, 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>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, 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>
Net permanent and long-term movement	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.
Net undercount	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Passenger Card	Passenger cards are completed by nearly all passengers arriving in, or departing from, Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, main reason for journey, and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
Post enumeration survey (PES)	<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>
Population growth	<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>
Population growth rate	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
Population projections	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p>
Sex ratio	<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>
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1. 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*

Standardised death rate (SDR) <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory of usual residence	<p>State or territory of usual residence refer to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and■ the deceased (death collection). <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>
Statistical District (S Dist)	<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>
Statistical Division (SD)	<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>
Total fertility rate (TFR)	<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>
Under enumeration	<p>See net undercount.</p>

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PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

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