

AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 20 JUN 2013

2011 Census Edition — Final

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	<i>Population at end Dec qtr 2012</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	7 348.9	90.4	1.2
Victoria	5 679.6	99.5	1.8
Queensland	4 610.9	92.5	2.0
South Australia	1 662.2	15.6	0.9
Western Australia	2 472.7	83.0	3.5
Tasmania	512.4	0.4	0.1
Northern Territory	236.9	4.2	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	379.6	8.6	2.3
Australia (a)	22 906.4	394.2	1.8

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

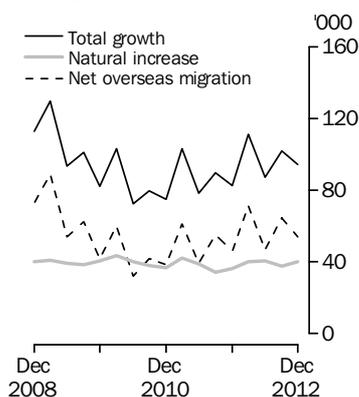
- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2012 was 22,906,400 people. This reflects an increase of 394,200 people since 31 December 2011 and 94,100 people since 30 September 2012.
- The preliminary estimates of natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2012 (158,300 people) was 4.2%, or 6,300 people, higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2011 (152,000 people).
- The preliminary estimates of net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2012 (235,900 people) was 17.0%, or 34,400 people, higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2011 (201,600 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.8% during the year ended 31 December 2012.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 40% and 60% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 December 2012.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2012. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.5%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.1%.

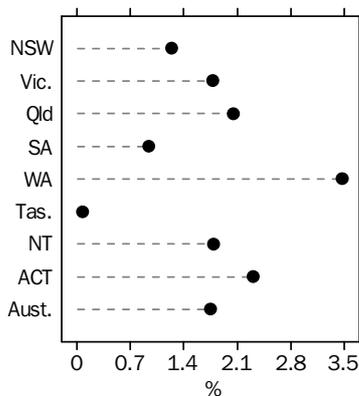
Population growth

Quarterly



Population Growth Rate

Year ended December 2012



INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2013	26 September 2013
June 2013	17 December 2013
September 2013	27 March 2014
December 2013	19 June 2014
March 2014	25 September 2014
June 2014	18 December 2014



FINAL REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

This issue contains final rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing for the September 2006 - June 2011 period. Data for September 2011 onwards is Preliminary. For more information on data statuses, see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

RECAST POPULATION ESTIMATES

In addition to final rebased ERP, this release contains revised historical ERP for September 1991 to June 2006. This process is known as 'recasting', and is a response to a methodological improvement in the Census Post Enumeration Survey. For more information on recasting, see *Feature Article: Recasting 20 Years of ERP*.

Spreadsheets containing recast estimates for the September 1991 - June 2006 period have also been released with this issue and are available for download from the *Australian Demographic Statistics - December 2012 quarter* (cat. no. 3101.0) page of the ABS website.

STANDARD POPULATION

The ABS and AIHW are jointly proposing that the standard population (30 June 2001) is not revised to 30 June 2011, but instead continues to be used until final 30 June 2026 estimates are available. Consultation on this topic will occur, ahead of an information paper being published in September 2013.

NOTICE OF CHANGE TO REVISION CYCLE

Starting with the March 2013 issue scheduled for release on 26 September 2013, NOM revisions will change from a biannual to a quarterly revision cycle.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Demography News will no longer be released as a stand-alone feature. All future news and information will be included in the notes or technical notes sections or in feature articles of this publication.

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

The release date for *Migration Australia, 2011-12* (cat. no. 3412.0) has changed to 18 December 2013. It will also incorporate another years data for 2012-13

Regional population estimates will be released on 30 August 2013.

For information on recent and upcoming Demography releases, see *Technical Note: Recent and Upcoming releases*.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADL	automated data linking
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
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
PREG	prediction regression
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
RTO	resident temporarily overseas
SA	South Australia
SDR	standardised death rate
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 30 DECEMBER 2012

INTRODUCTION

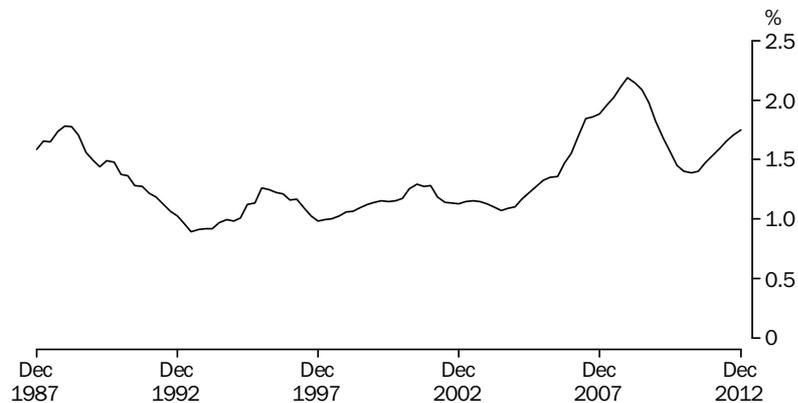
This article provides a summary of main features of the data for the December quarter 2012 and the annual growth for the year ending December 2012. In addition, this article highlights data related to final rebasing to the 2011 Census, as well as a process of recasting population estimates back to 1991.

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2012 was 22,906,400 people. This reflects an increase of 394,200 people since 31 December 2011 and 94,100 people since 30 September 2012.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2012 was 1.8%. This continues the trend of an increasing rate from a low of 1.4% for the year ending March 2011.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



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

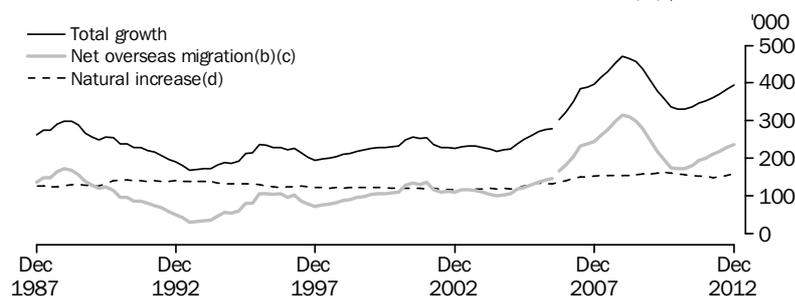
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 December 2012 was higher for net overseas migration (60%) than for natural increase (40%). The contribution of NOM to population growth for the year ending December 2012 increased from 57% for the year ending 31 December 2011 whilst the contribution of natural increase to population growth decreased from 43% over the same period.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE
continued

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.
 (b) Estimates for December quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary
 (c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September quarter 2006 – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.
 (d) Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2012 was 158,300 people, an increase of 4.2%, or 6,300 people, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2011 (152,000 people).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 December 2012 (305,400 births) was 2.2%, or 6,600 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2011 (298,800 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 December 2012 (147,100 deaths) was 0.2%, or 300 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2011 (146,800 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 December 2012, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration estimate was 235,900 people. This was 17.0% (34,400 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 December 2011 (201,600 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 10.0% (46,600 people) between the years ended 31 December 2011 (452,600 people) and 31 December 2012 (499,200 people).

NOM departures increased by 5.0% (12,200 people) between the years ended 31 December 2011 (251,000 people) and 31 December 2012 (263,300 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the December quarter 2012 (53,900 people) was 17.2% (7,900 people) higher than the estimate for the December quarter 2011 (46,000 people).

STATES AND
TERRITORIES:
POPULATION AND
GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 31 December 2012 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,348,900;
- Victoria 5,679,600;
- Queensland 4,610,900;
- South Australia 1,662,200;
- Western Australia 2,472,700;
- Tasmania 512,400;
- Northern Territory 236,900; and
- Australian Capital Territory 379,600.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2012. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.5%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.1%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 December 2012, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 December 2012, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. A net interstate migration loss was the highest contributor to population change in Tasmania. Net interstate migration losses were also recorded in New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Natural Increase

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the year ended 31 December 2012 increased in all states and territories except for New South Wales (which decreased 0.7%), Queensland (1.4%) and Tasmania (4.9%). The largest percentage increase of registered births were recorded in Victoria at 8.9% (an increase of 6,300 births). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (8.1%), the Northern Territory (4.8%) and Western Australia (3.7%). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 December 2012 increased for all states and territories, except for New South Wales (where it decreased 3.5%) and Victoria (0.5%), when compared with the previous year. The largest increase was in Queensland where there was an increase of 800 deaths between the year ended 30 December 2012 and the previous year (3.0%). For more information, see table 14.

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).

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded both positive and increased net overseas migration (NOM) when compared to the previous year ended 31 December 2011. Western Australia recorded the largest numerical increase of 10,300 people (24.5%) whilst Tasmania recorded the lowest at 200 people (14.3%). New South Wales recorded the smallest percentage increase at 9.5% (5,300 people) and the Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 70.6% (1,100 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 31 December 2011, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Northern Territory at 23.9% (1,300 people). New South Wales recorded the smallest percentage increase of 5.8% (8,400 people). For more information, see table 16.

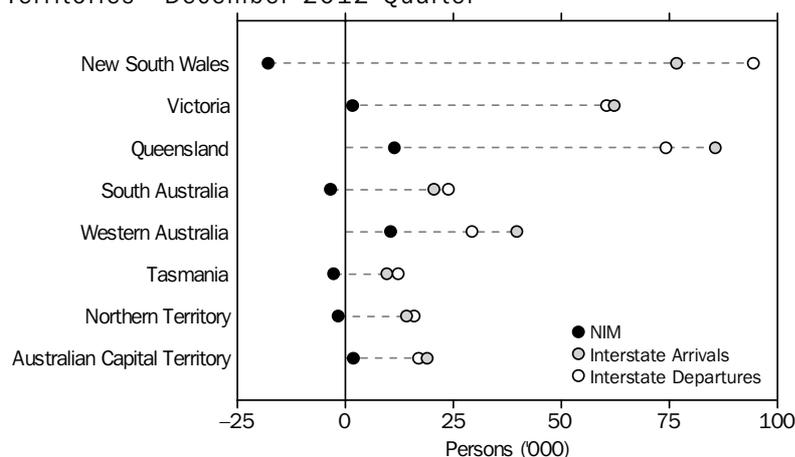
NOM DEPARTURES

When compared to the year ended 31 December 2011, increases in NOM departures were recorded for all states and territories. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage increase in departures, up 11.8% (3,500 people). For more information, see table 16.

Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 31 December 2012 (11,400 people), followed by Western Australia (10,400 people). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were the Australian Capital Territory (1,900 people) and Victoria (1,700 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (17,800 people), South Australia (3,300 people), Tasmania (2,700 people) and the Northern Territory (1,700 people). For more information, see table 19.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net - States and Territories—December 2012 Quarter



5 YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE — THE LAST INTERCENSAL PERIOD
(2006-2011)

FINAL 2011 CENSUS
REBASED AND RECAST
POPULATION ESTIMATES

After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information obtained to rebase the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its States and Territories. In this issue, the ABS has used the 2011 Census of Population and Housing (2011 Census) and other data to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population for the period 2006-11. For more information on the rebasing process, see the feature article Final rebasing of Australia's population estimates, September quarter 2006 – June quarter 2011.

Recent improvements to the methodology used in determining Census undercount in estimating Australia's population have enabled the ABS to produce more accurate ERP figures for the period 1991 – 2006. This process of revising historical ERP for September 1991 to June 2006 is referred to as 'Recasting'. For more information on this, see the feature article Recasting 20 Years of ERP.

POPULATION AND
GROWTH

The final rebased ERP of Australia at 30 June 2011 was 22,340,000 persons, an increase over the most recent intercensal period (2006–2011) of 1,889,100. During this five year period, the population grew by 9.2% compared with 6.1% for the previous intercensal period (2001–2006) where growth was 1,176,300.

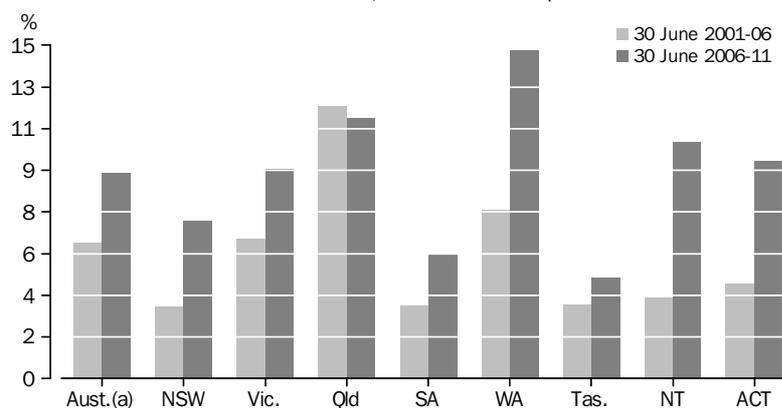
At 30 June 2011, the final rebased ERP for the states and territories were as follows:

- New South Wales 7,218,500;
- Victoria 5,537,800;
- Queensland 4,476,800;
- South Australia 1,639,600;
- Western Australia 2,353,400;
- Tasmania 511,500;
- Northern Territory 231,300; and
- Australian Capital Territory 368,000.

Over the last intercensal period (2006–2011), all states and territories experienced population growth. Western Australia experienced the fastest growth by far, increasing 14.8%. This was followed by Queensland (11.7%), the Northern Territory (10.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (9.8%), Victoria (9.4%), New South Wales (7.1%), South Australia (5.6%) and Tasmania, which recorded the smallest growth (4.5%).

POPULATION AND
GROWTH *continued*

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH, Intercensal periods—2001 to 2011



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

The national average annual growth rate for the five year period from June 2006 to June 2011 was 1.8%. This was higher than the 20 year (1991-2011) average (1.3%) and the previous five year (2001-2006) average (1.2%). At the start of the intercensal period (September 2006) Australia's annual growth rate was 1.5%. This peaked at 2.2% for the year ended December 2008 and then dropped to 1.4% in March 2011 and remained at 1.4% to the end of the intercensal period June 2011.

Over the recent intercensal period (2006–2011), the average annual growth rates for the states and territories were as follows:

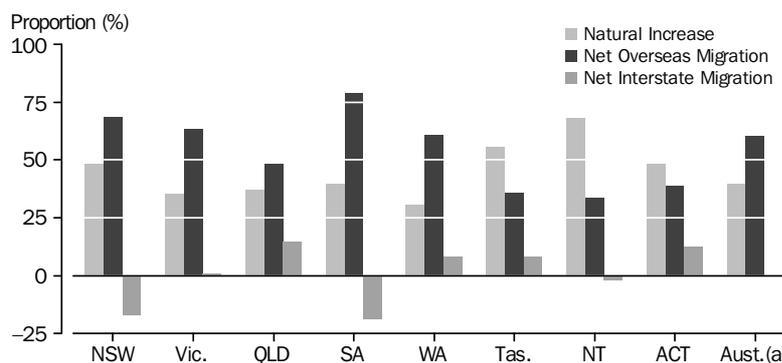
- New South Wales 1.4%;
- Victoria 1.8%;
- Queensland 2.2%;
- South Australia 1.1%;
- Western Australia 2.8%;
- Tasmania 0.9%;
- Northern Territory 2.0%; and
- Australian Capital Territory 1.9%.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the previous five year period, June 2006 to June 2011. Natural increase contributed 780,300 persons (39.7% of total growth) to Australia's total population growth, compared to 613,800 (50.7% of total growth) in the previous intercensal period (2001–2006). Net overseas migration, on the other hand, contributed 1,186,400 persons (60.3% of total growth), compared to 597,500 (49.3% of total growth) in the previous intercensal period. The proportion attributed to each component varied considerably between the states and territories.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE
continued

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth(a)(b)—5 years ended 30 June 2011



(a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
(b) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for 5 years ended 30 June 2011. Total growth includes intercensal error.

Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the five year period 2006 to 2011, natural increase was the main component of population growth for Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

BIRTHS

When comparing the number of births recorded between the 2006–2011 intercensal period (1,487,600) and the 2001–2006 intercensal period (1,274,900), there was a 16.7% increase at the national level.

All states and territories recorded an increase in births for this period, with the largest increase being recorded in Western Australia (23.2%). This was followed by Queensland (22.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (17.3%), Victoria (15.2%), New South Wales (13.9%), Tasmania (12.3%), South Australia (12.1%) and the Northern Territory (5.4%).

DEATHS

When comparing the number of deaths recorded between the 2006–2011 intercensal period (707,300) and the 2001–2006 intercensal period (661,100) there was a 7.0% increase at the national level.

All states and territories recorded an increase in deaths for this period, with the largest increase being recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (13.3%). This was followed by Western Australia (10.4%), Queensland (10.2%), the Northern Territory (8.4%), Victoria (7.7%), Tasmania (7.1%), South Australia (4.6%) and New South Wales (4.3%).

Net Overseas Migration

NOM made a significant contribution (60.3%) to population growth over the five year period 2006 to 2011 and was the driver of significant changes in growth rates over this period. It was the major component of population growth in the five most populous states of Australia, New South Wales (68.4%), Victoria (63.5%), Queensland (48.1%), South Australia (79.2%) and Western Australia (61.0%).

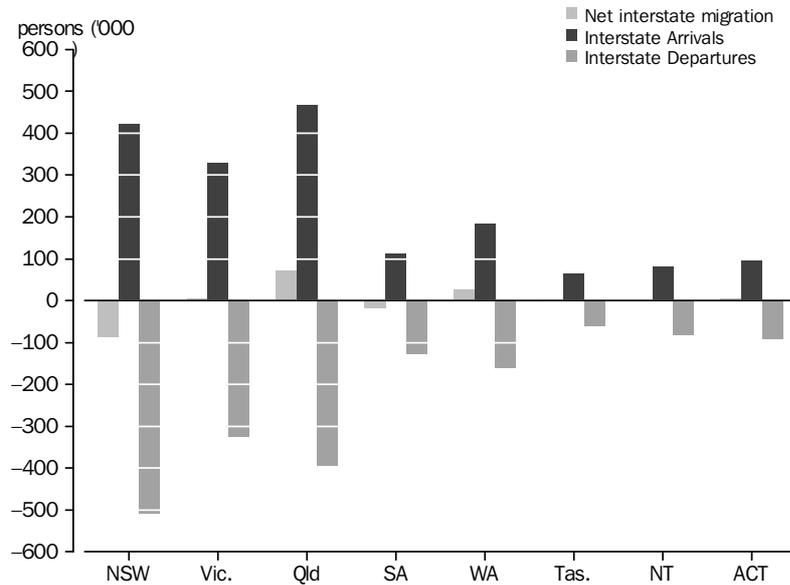
Net Interstate Migration

Within Australia during the last intercensal period (2006-2011), final estimates reveal there were 1.75 million interstate movements, which is 119,600 less than the previous intercensal period (2001-2006) (1.87 million).

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Interstate Migration *continued*

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—5 Years ended 30 June 2011



Queensland consistently recorded the highest yearly interstate migration gain, increasing its population by 70,500 persons in the process. This was followed by Western Australia (24,500), Victoria (4,800), the Australian Capital Territory (4,200) and Tasmania (1,900).

The remaining states and territories lost population through interstate migration over the same period with New South Wales losing the most (88,700) followed by South Australia (17,300) and the Northern Territory (400).

Over the five year period (2006–2011), the largest interstate movement was the 278,400 persons moving from New South Wales to Queensland. However, the second largest movement was the inverse of this, with 209,700 persons moving from Queensland to New South Wales. The next largest movement was the 139,900 persons moving from New South Wales to Victoria (*Please note the number of movements in this paragraph are based on preliminary data*).

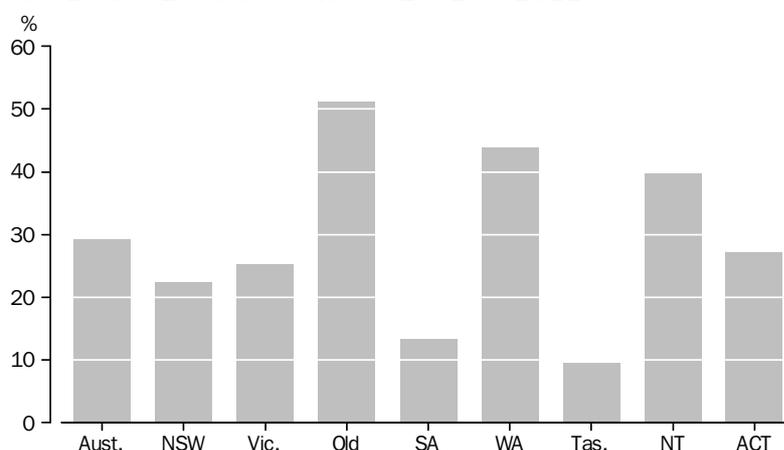
20 YEARS OF POPULATION CHANGE (1991-2011)

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Australia's population has grown by around 5,000,000 people over the 20 year period from 1991 to 2011, increasing from around 17,300,000 people in 1991 to around 22,300,000 in 2011. At the end of June 1991, Australia's annual growth rate was 1.3%. This annual growth rate decreased to a low of 0.9% in June 1993 and increased to a peak of 2.2% in December 2008. At the end of June 2011, the annual growth rate was 1.4%. The resulting 20 year average annual growth rate was 1.3%.

Over the past 20 years (1991–2011), all states and territories experienced population growth. Queensland experienced the fastest growth, increasing 51.2%. This was followed by Western Australia (43.8%), the Northern Territory (39.8%), Australian Capital Territory (27.2%), Victoria (25.3%), New South Wales (22.4%), South Australia (13.4%) and then Tasmania with the smallest growth (9.6%), as indicated in the graph below.

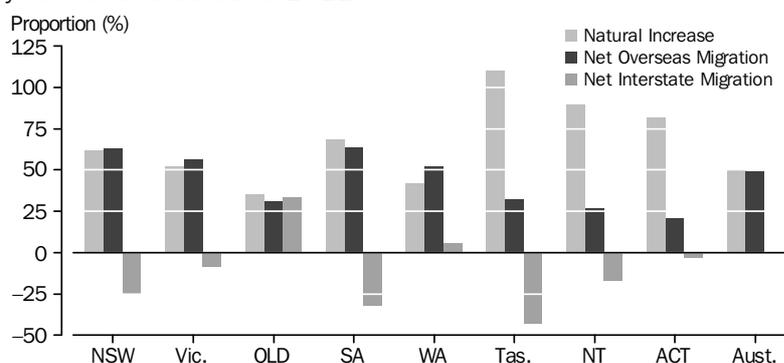
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH—1991 to 2011



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Natural increase contributed 2,676,600 persons to Australia's total population growth over the 20 year period (1991–2011). This equates to 51% of total growth for this period, with the remaining 49% due to net overseas migration, which contributed 2,619,100 persons. The proportion attributed to each component varied considerably between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth(a)(b)—20 years ended 30 June 2011



a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for 20 years ended 30 June 2011. Total growth includes intercensal error.
 (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the 20 year period 1991 to 2011, natural increase was the main component of population growth for Tasmania, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Queensland.

BIRTHS

When comparing the number of births recorded in 1991 with 2011, there was a 15.2% increase at the national level. All states and territories except for Tasmania recorded an increase in births for this period, with the largest increase being recorded in Queensland (40.9%). This was followed by Western Australia (22.9%), New South Wales (10.8%), the Northern Territory (7.9%), Victoria (7.2%), South Australia (3.7%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.4%). Tasmania recorded a decrease of 6.3% in births between 1991 and 2011.

DEATHS

When comparing the number of deaths recorded in 1991 with 2011, there was a 27.6% increase at the national level. All states and territories recorded an increase in deaths for this period, with the largest increase being recorded in Queensland (54.3%). This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory (41.4%), Western Australia (38.1%), Tasmania (32.5%), New South Wales (27.7%), the Northern Territory (20.4%), Victoria (14.6%) and South Australia (11.0%).

Net Overseas Migration

NOM accounted for just under half (49.5%) of population growth over the 20 year period 1991 to 2011. It was the primary component of population growth in New South Wales (63.6%), Victoria (56.5%) and Western Australia (52.1%).

Net Interstate Migration

For the 20 year period 1991 to 2011, Queensland consistently recorded the highest yearly gain in interstate migration, increasing its population by 524,200 persons in the process. The only other state to record a net increase in interstate migration was Western Australia, adding a total of 41,600 persons over the 20 year period.

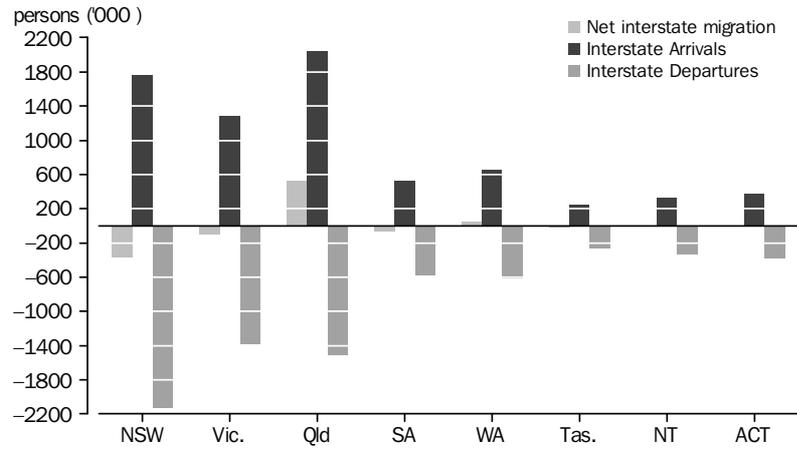
All remaining states and territories lost population through interstate migration over the same 20 year period, with New South Wales losing the most at 367,600 persons.

Over the 20 year period (1991–2011), the largest interstate movement was 1,100,000 persons moving from New South Wales to Queensland. However, the second largest movement was the inverse of this, with 748,600 persons moving from Queensland to New South Wales. The next largest movement was those persons moving from New South Wales to Victoria (490,600 persons) (*Please note the number of movements in this paragraph are based on preliminary data*).

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Net Interstate Migration
continued

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—20 years ended 30 June 2011



FEATURE ARTICLE 1

FINAL REBASING OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2006 – JUNE QUARTER 2011

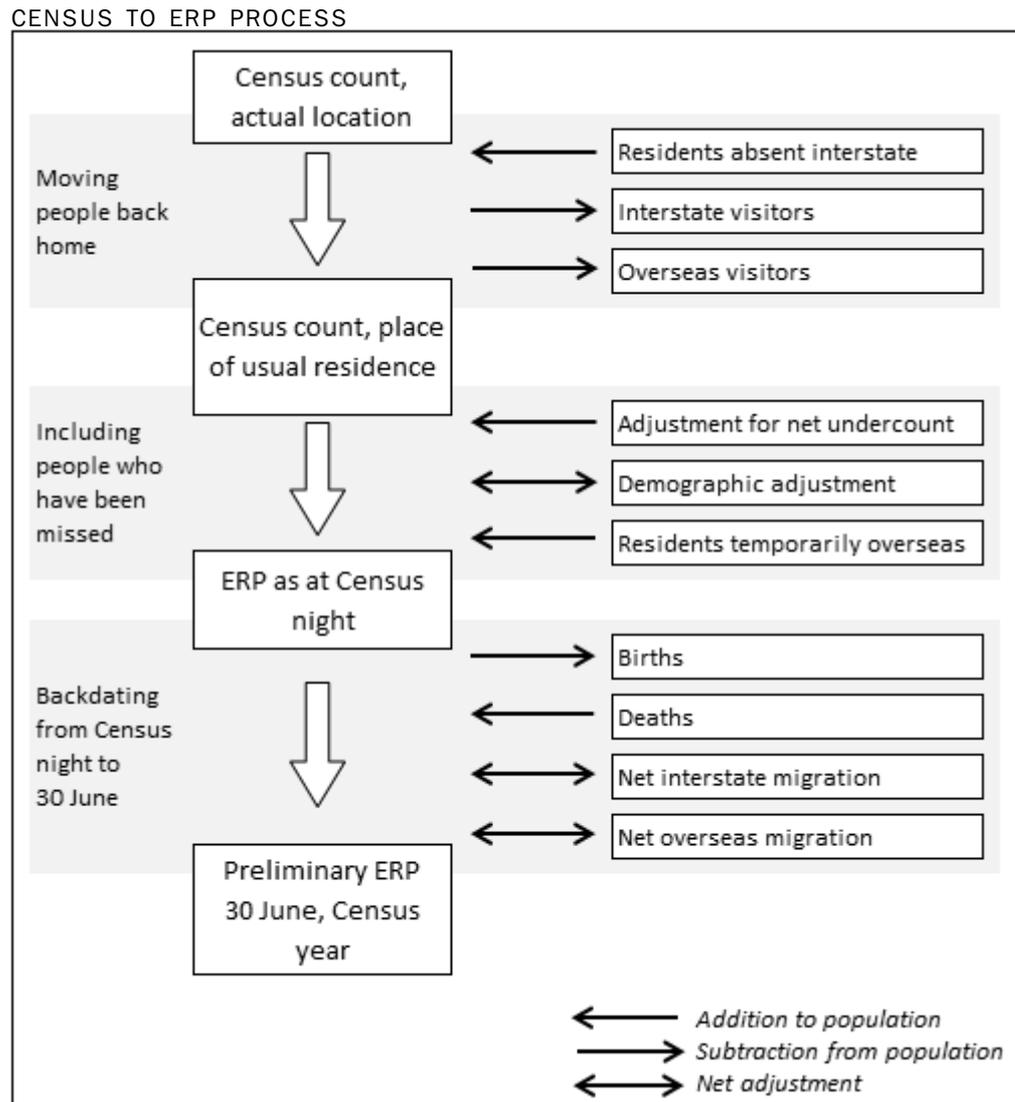
REBASING

After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) undertakes a 5 yearly exercise using the new information obtained from the Census to rebase the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its states and territories. For a detailed explanation of the rationale and methodology of the rebasing process please refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

The 2011 Census of Population and Housing has been used to construct a new base population figure for 30 June 2011. Since this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base for population estimates and projections, for subsequent reference periods.

Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base derived from the 2011 Census to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates from 30 September 2006 to 30 June 2011 (the previous intercensal period). This original series of estimates (based on the 2006 Census) are now superseded by new, more accurate estimates based on the 2011 Census.

In general, constructing the rebased ERP from the Census count involves three main steps. The first two relate to determining the ERP at Census night and the third backdates ERP to 30 June of the Census year as illustrated in the diagram on the following page. For a detailed outline of the process see the feature article: *Preliminary Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates using the 2011 Census of Population and Housing*, which appeared in the December 2011 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), released on 20 June 2012.



Preliminary Rebasing

In June 2012 (following the process illustrated in the diagram above) the ABS used the 2011 Census results to produce 'preliminary rebased' population estimates for all previous intercensal quarters (September 2006 to June 2011), and a 'preliminary base' ERP for 30 June 2011 as documented in *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Final Rebasing

In this release, the 'preliminary rebased' population estimates have been updated to produce 'final rebased' population estimates and a 'final base' ERP for 30 June 2011.

Final rebasing is primarily a process of revising preliminary rebased data to allow for the following three factors: the updating of data related to Residents Temporarily Overseas (RTO) at the time of the Census; the application of demographic adjustments designed to resolve any statistical anomalies in the age and sex composition of the derived population; and the accommodation of any further revisions to the components of population growth (births, deaths, net interstate migration and net overseas migration) used to backdate from the Census night to the 30 June 2011 (see diagram above).

Final Rebasing continued

The rebasing process also gives the ABS the opportunity to review any of the intercensal components of growth (births, deaths, net interstate migration and net overseas migration) and revise these where additional data is available.

The conclusion of the final rebasing process involves constructing an ERP series for the intercensal period which takes account of the difference between the newly established 30 June 2011 ERP based on 2011 Census, and the original 30 June 2011 estimates based on adding quarterly components of growth to the 30 June 2006 Census base. This difference is distributed evenly over the nineteen intervening quarters of the intercensal period as intercensal discrepancy (discussed further below).

On this occasion the final rebasing process also included an additional one-off 'recasting' of ERP back to September 1991 to accommodate the impact of a methodological improvement in the 2011 estimates of Census undercount.

Recasting

Due to the introduction of a new, more accurate method of calculating the Census base, the intercensal error for this intercensal period, as reflected in the preliminary rebased estimates, was high. This resulted in an implausible growth series, and inconsistencies in comparing population estimates between this intercensal period (September 2006 - June 2011) and other periods.

To incorporate the impact of the methodological improvement into the ERP series, and to therefore address the issue of implausible growth, the ABS has made a one-off revision to historical ERP data from September 1991 to June 2006. The process used to implement these revisions has been referenced as 'recasting'. For more information on the 'recasting' process, please refer to the feature article: *Recasting 20 Years of ERP in Australian Demographic Statistics*, Dec 2011 (cat. no. 3101.0).

The remainder of this article provides an explanation of the adjustments made using the 2011 Census results and related rebasing processes to produce a 'final base' ERP for 30 June 2011 and 'final rebased' population estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011.

FINAL REBASING

Constructing the final ERP figure for Census night

To construct the final rebased ERP for Census night, two primary adjustments have been made since preliminary rebasing. This has involved:

- a revision to the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas (RTOs) on Census night using data on international travellers obtained from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. This measure could only be obtained 21 months after Census night, when actual traveller behaviour, and each traveller's true residence status on Census night (according to the 12/16 month rule - see *Explanatory Notes* 13-20 for more details) could be observed. The availability of final data has resulted in a small revision, with a final estimate of 484,700 compared with the preliminary estimate of 475,300 (an additional 9,400 people); and
- applying a range of demographic adjustments designed to resolve any statistical anomalies in the age sex composition of the derived population estimates. To achieve a plausible age sex distribution, an additional 11,700 people were added into the population.

Backdating from Census night to 30 June 2011

A further step in arriving at the final base ERP figure for 30 June 2011, was to revise the components of population change required to backdate the resulting figure from Census night (9 August 2011) to 30 June 2011. This involved subtracting births, adding deaths, and either subtracting or adding as appropriate the net interstate migration and net overseas migration for the period between Census night and 30 June 2011. The adjustments due to backdating from Census night to 30 June 2011 in the final rebasing process (38,800 people) are relatively consistent with those of preliminary rebasing (35,500 people).

Adjustment Components

Table 1 shows figures that have been produced, following the final rebasing process, which include updated RTOs and demographic adjustments.

These calculations were undertaken to ensure that population estimates for the next intercensal period (i.e. 2011-2016) are as accurate as possible.

TABLE 1. ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, FINAL—30 JUNE 2011

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS									
Components as at 9 August 2011:									
Census count, actual location	6 958.8	5 351.2	4 457.9	1 593.6	2 278.2	489.0	234.4	360.6	21 727.2
plus – Residents absent interstate	80.5	87.9	45.9	29.3	22.5	14.2	5.3	11.3	297.0
less – Interstate visitors	59.6	41.0	105.2	15.8	36.5	5.7	21.6	11.0	297.0
less – Overseas visitors	62.1	44.2	65.8	10.4	24.9	2.2	6.2	3.7	219.4
equals - Census count, place of usual residence	6 917.7	5 354.0	4 332.7	1 596.6	2 239.2	495.4	211.9	357.2	21 507.7
plus – Allowance for under-enumeration(b)	136.6	56.9	77.2	17.2	57.9	10.3	15.7	2.6	374.7
plus – Demographic adjustment	3.4	2.8	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.7
plus – Residents temporarily overseas	169.9	134.0	73.3	26.6	62.6	5.8	4.0	8.5	484.7
equals – ERP as at 9 August 2011	7 227.6	5 547.8	4 485.8	1 641.3	2 361.1	511.7	231.8	368.5	22 378.8
Backdating components to 30 June 2011:									
less – Births(c)	10.4	8.1	6.7	2.2	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	32.5
plus – Deaths(c)	6.1	4.4	3.4	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	17.7
less – Net interstate migration(c)	-1.6	0.1	1.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	—	..
less – Net overseas migration(c)	6.5	6.2	4.5	1.2	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	24.0
equals – preliminary ERP 30 June 2011	7 218.5	5 537.8	4 476.8	1 639.6	2 353.4	511.5	231.3	368.0	22 340.0

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes Census net undercount from the 2011 PES and minor adjustments to address additional data coherence and quality matters.

(c) Component data calculated for the period 1 July to 9 August 2011

REVIEW OF INTERCENSAL COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

As noted above, the final rebasing process affords the ABS an additional opportunity to revise births, deaths, net interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM) estimates for the 5 year intercensal period with any updated data available to the ABS. In this final rebasing cycle, births, interstate migration and NOM were revised based on updated data.

Revisions to Births Data

The annual births and deaths revision cycle is designed to estimate all 'vital events' occurring in a reference year, including lagged events - that is births and deaths which have occurred but not yet been registered with the relevant state and territory Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. For this rebasing cycle, only births were revised (death figures did not change significantly enough to warrant a revision). In addition to revising births to accommodate lags as indicated above, the ABS has taken the opportunity to incorporate approximately 33,000 unprocessed NSW birth registrations as a result of an ABS systems processing error (see the technical note Effect of previously unprocessed New South Wales births, which appeared in *Births, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3301.0)). Around 10,300 of these relate to the intercensal period (2006-2010), while the remainder relate to earlier periods and will be accounted for in the recasting exercise. The magnitude of the revision is indicated in tables 2-5 below.

TABLE 2. BIRTHS BY FINANCIAL YEAR—AS PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
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
2010–11	94 161	71 960	63 774	19 720	31 492	6 643	3 839	5 149	296 760

(a) Estimates previously published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) with a status of revised based on date of occurrence for the period 2006–2010 and preliminary based on date of registration for the period 2010–2011.

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

TABLE 3. BIRTHS BY FINANCIAL YEAR OF OCCURRENCE—FINAL (a) (b)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2006–07	96 420	68 987	58 275	19 015	29 291	6 801	3 786	4 603	287 201
2007–08	97 303	70 515	61 710	19 773	30 588	6 745	3 895	4 608	295 168
2008–09	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	300 077
2009–10	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	304 016
2010–11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150

(a) Final estimates published in this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) after rebasing.

(b) Includes approximately 10,300 unprocessed New South Wales birth registrations for the period 2006–2010—see technical note in *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

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

TABLE 4. DIFFERENCES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
2006–07	7 423	88	1 377	122	391	42	14	20	9 477
2007–08	4 980	396	109	-33	135	92	-6	3	5 676
2008–09	5 137	-214	-1 917	-18	-48	71	7	-8	3 010
2009–10	6 725	3 404	1 479	104	671	305	80	75	12 843
2010–11	5 224	-367	-886	136	354	-98	83	-51	4 390

(a) Positive differences mean birth estimates as previously published (Table 2) are less than the final birth estimates (Table 3); negative differences mean estimates as previously published are greater than the final estimates.

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

TABLE 5. PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
2006–07	8.34	0.13	2.42	0.65	1.35	0.62	0.37	0.44	3.41
2007–08	5.39	0.56	0.18	-0.17	0.44	1.38	-0.15	0.07	1.96
2008–09	5.46	-0.30	-2.94	-0.09	-0.16	1.05	0.18	-0.16	1.01
2009–10	7.18	4.91	2.38	0.52	2.16	4.89	2.09	1.46	4.41
2010–11	5.55	-0.51	-1.39	0.69	1.12	-1.48	2.16	-0.99	1.48

Revisions to Births Data continued

These tables indicate that the 2009-10 financial year had the highest level of revision with the previous births figures being understated by 12,800 (4.4%) across Australia. The inclusion of the previously unprocessed births in NSW contributes significantly to the difference over the period. Over the whole 2006-2011 intercensal period, NSW births were understated by a total of 6.4%. Tasmania had the next highest change in births estimates as part of this final revision process, having been underestimated by 1.25% over the period.

Revisions to Interstate Migration Data

It is standard practice at final rebasing to revise the modelled interstate migration estimates during the intercensal period with data from Census questions related to an individual's place of usual residence one year ago, and five years ago and at Census night. For more information, see *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

Revisions to Net Overseas Migration Data

The ABS has completed work on the rebuilding of its Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) processing system with the aim of improving the quality of OAD data and the quality of the imputations used within the processing system. The primary result of this rebuild is improvements to the preliminary estimation of NOM, which is based on imputations of traveller behaviour. However, the rebuild has also resulted in an improvement to final NOM data and these improvements have been included as revisions in the final rebasing process. The table below indicates the impact. The improvements to preliminary NOM estimation will be released with *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2013* (cat. no. 3101.0) scheduled for release on 17 December 2013. More detail on the improvement to preliminary NOM estimation will be

Revisions to Net Overseas Migration Data continued

provided in the *Information Paper: Further Improvements to Net Overseas Migration Estimation* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.002) scheduled for release on 17 December 2013.

TABLE 6. REVISIONS TO NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION DATA(a)

	March Quarter	June Quarter	Sept Quarter	Dec Quarter
	no.	no.	no.	no.
2006	..	..	9	7
2007	-23	-21	3	4
2008	—	-1	-1	3
2009	—	—	-1	1
2010(b)	—	2	-700	3 902
2011(b)	3 136	3 755	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Positive differences mean the final NOM estimate are greater than those previously published. Negative differences mean the final NOM estimates are lower than those previously published.

(b) From September quarter 2010 the difference is between preliminary NOM and final NOM data.

UPDATING THE INTERCENSAL ERP FIGURES DURING THE 'FINAL REBASING' CYCLE

To construct a final ERP base figure for Australia and each of the states and territories at 30 June 2011, the nineteen intercensal quarters preceding June quarter 2011 (i.e. September quarter 2006 - March quarter 2011) were recalculated to produce 'final rebased' population estimates.

Inevitably there is a difference between the newly established 30 June 2011 ERP based on 2011 Census, and the original 30 June 2011 estimates obtained by adding quarterly components of growth to the 30 June 2006 Census base. This difference is known as the Intercensal Error and is distributed evenly over the nineteen intervening quarters of the five year intercensal period. The population at the end of the first quarter (September 2006) is adjusted up or down by 1/20 of the intercensal error, the second quarter is adjusted by 2/20, the third by 3/20, and so on to the 19th quarter, whilst the final quarter (the new base figure) does not require adjustment. Details of the intercensal error for the 2006-11 intercensal period are available in table 7 below.

The main reasons for updating these nineteen quarterly intercensal ERP figures are to provide a more accurate population estimate for each quarter, and also to ensure that the estimates from the 2006-2011 intercensal period will be comparable with all future estimates, thus creating a consistent time series of ERP data.

These adjustments complete the final rebasing process and, following this, it is not expected that any subsequent revisions will be made to these figures.

Intercensal Error and Intercensal Discrepancy

As noted above, the intercensal error refers to the difference between the preliminary rebased (2011 Census-based) ERP figures for 30 June 2011 and the unrebased figures which have been derived through the intercensal period using the components of growth - births, deaths and migration data.

There are two components that contribute to the intercensal error:

*Intercensal Error and
Intercensal Discrepancy
continued*

- errors in the Census based estimates of the population at the 2006 or 2011 Census point (30 June); and/or
- errors in the estimates of any of the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) during the intercensal period.

After the intercensal error is adjusted for all revisions to component data, the remaining unattributable portion is referred to as the intercensal discrepancy. The estimate of intercensal discrepancy for each state and territory, birth cohort and sex are spread evenly across the intercensal quarters. Thus the intercensal discrepancy acts as a balancing item, that when combined with births, deaths and migration equals the difference between the two 30 June Census year population estimates.

The table below indicates the Preliminary Rebased Intercensal Error published prior to recasting, followed by the Preliminary Rebased Intercensal Error that applies when the effect of the PES methodological changes that led to the recasting process has been removed, and thereafter the Final Intercensal Discrepancy for the 2006-2011 period.

TABLE 7. INTERCENSAL ERROR AND DISCREPANCY 2006–2011

	2006–2011 PRELIMINARY INTERCENSAL ERROR (PUBLISHED)		2006–2011 PRELIMINARY INTERCENSAL ERROR (IMPACT OF PES METHODOLOGICAL CHANGE EXCLUDED)		2006–2011 FINAL INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	90.7	1.3	17.3	0.2	45.4	0.6
Victoria	86.7	1.6	21.4	0.4	24.4	0.4
Queensland	106.2	2.4	23.3	0.5	9.1	0.2
South Australia	18.1	1.1	2.7	0.2	3.4	0.2
Western Australia	-2.9	-0.1	-11.7	-0.5	-4.4	-0.2
Tasmania	-0.7	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3	0.3	0.1
Northern Territory	-1.0	-0.4	-2.5	-1.1	-1.0	-0.4
Australian Capital Territory	-2.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.3	0.4	0.1
Australia (a)	294.4	-1.3	47.4	0.2	77.7	0.3

(a) Includes Other Territories - see paragraph 2 of Explanatory Notes

Table 8 shows 'final intercensal discrepancy' by five year age groups.

The age group with the highest level of discrepancy was the 0-4 year age group with a discrepancy of 41,100. This was followed by the 15-19 year age group with a discrepancy of 26,300. The smallest discrepancy occurred in the 60-64 year age group with a figure of negative 800.

Although 'final intercensal discrepancy' is reported as a quality indicator on the unrebased 30 June Census year population estimate, it is considered to have accumulated over the entire intercensal period.

Intercensal Error and
Intercensal Discrepancy
continued

TABLE 8. FINAL INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS (a) (b)

Age group (years)	2006–2011 FINAL INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY	
	Persons '000	Persons %
0–4	41.1	2.82
5–9	-7.9	-0.57
10–14	6.9	0.49
15–19	26.3	1.81
20–24	15.6	0.97
25–29	9.6	0.58
30–34	10.5	0.69
35–39	-3.9	-0.25
40–44	0.6	0.04
45–49	1.4	0.09
50–54	-8.7	-0.58
55–59	6.2	0.46
60–64	-0.8	-0.06
65–69	-10.7	-1.13
70–74	-3.5	-0.48
75–79	-3.8	-0.68
80–84	-3.2	-0.72
85 and over	1.9	0.48
All age groups	77.7	0.30

- (a) A positive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2011 was higher than rebased ERP. A negative number indicates it was lower than rebased ERP.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

NEW TERMINOLOGY FOR 2016 REBASING

Given the increasing prominence of ERP over time, the ABS is aware that the terms 'intercensal error' and 'intercensal discrepancy' are often misinterpreted. While there is considerable information available to explain what these demographic terms refer to, the word 'error' is too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. As a result, the ABS will use the terms 'preliminary intercensal difference' and 'final intercensal difference' in the 2016 rebasing cycle.

PLANS FOR FURTHER OUTPUT AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Following this issue which contains final population estimates for Australia, states and territories based on the 2011 Census, it is expected that no subsequent revisions to the 2006-2011 intercensal period will be made.

Final rebased sub-state estimates for 2006-2011 will be published on 30 August 2013 in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012* (cat. no. 3218.0), along with recast estimates for 1992-2006.

PLANS FOR FURTHER
OUTPUT AND RELATED
PRODUCTS *continued*

Final rebased estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2011 will be published in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0), on 30 August 2013.

Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2013 (cat. no. 3101.0) will be released on 26 September 2013 and will contain updated summary tables from the two above mentioned releases.

RECASTING 20 YEARS OF ERP

INTRODUCTION

This release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) contains revised historical estimated resident population (ERP) data for the September 1991 to June 2011 period. This revision process is referred to as ‘recasting’ the data, and the scale of this change is unprecedented in the history of Australia’s population estimates.

The decision to recast historical ERP data was made in response to the unusually high ‘intercensal error’ (i.e. the difference between unrebased estimates and the preliminary Census-based estimate), resulting from a change in the methodology used to estimate undercount in the 2011 Census. This decision has been well documented in the issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* released on 20 June 2012, 27 September 2012 and 18 December 2012.

The purpose of this article is to

- summarise the need for recasting and the decision process involved;
- outline the methods used in the recasting; and
- explain the impact of recasting on historical data and advise on the future use of ERP and related data

WHY RECASTING WAS NECESSARY

After each Census, the ABS rebases ERP to the latest Census count. As part of this process, the ABS adjusts ERP to take into account any intercensal error by distributing the error evenly across each quarter over the five year period since the previous Census.

Preliminary rebasing of ERP after the 2011 Census followed this standard methodology, with the estimates published on 20 June 2012. However, the standard rebasing treatment could not credibly account for the large intercensal error between 2006 and 2011, and the resulting ERP series showed implausible growth for this period. The large intercensal error identified was predominantly due to a change in methodology in the 2011 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

The PES is conducted after each Census in order to assess coverage of Census counts, as represented by the key measure of net undercount. The 2011 PES utilised the new methodology of Automated Data Linking (ADL), which resulted in better linking and matching of PES and Census records, and a better measure of net undercount.

A statistical impact study was conducted to determine the impact of using the new ADL method, and it was found that the 2011 net undercount was approximately 40% lower than it would have been if the previous methods had been used. The ABS estimates that the previous net undercount would have been substantially lower for all previous post enumeration surveys, had this methodology been available, and the large intercensal error in 2011 is therefore likely to have been accumulated over a period greater than the usual five years. It was decided that this large statistical impact (which accounts for around 84% of the 2006-2011 intercensal error) should be incorporated into ERP by distributing it over a period longer than the usual five years.

WHY RECASTING WAS
NECESSARY *continued*

For more information, please refer to:

- 3101.0 – *Australian Demographic Statistics*, June 2012 issue, Feature Article 3: The 2006-2011 Intercensal Period and Revisions to Historical ERP
- 3101.0 – *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December 2011 issue, Technical Note: The Impact of Improvements to the 2011 PES on Measuring Population Growth (2006-2011)
- 2940.0 – *Census of Population and Housing*, Details of Undercount, 2011, Technical Note 5: Statistical impact of ADL
- 3101.0 – *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December 2012 issue, Feature Article 1: Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 – June Quarter 2011

THE DECISION MAKING
PROCESS

The ABS' intention to recast ERP data over a period longer than the usual 5 year rebasing period was first proposed in the 27 September 2012 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics*, along with an open invitation for comment. After an extensive consultation process, the ABS made the decision to recast ERP over a period of 20 years. This was announced in the 18 December 2012 release of the same publication.

The 20 year period (reflecting four intercensal periods) was decided on as the period of time that would result in an estimate of population growth that reflected the growth observed in the historical data for population components (that is, births, deaths and migration), which are the best data source for measuring population change over time.

Recasting over the standard 5 years or over a 10 year period were both options that were considered, but deemed sub optimal, as the resulting ERP series would have low growth rates that would be more reflective of the change in methodology, rather than reflect the best estimate of growth over the period. Recasting over a longer period (such as back to the beginning of ERP in 1971) was shown to achieve very little statistical gain.

METHODOLOGY USED IN
RECASTING

Guiding Principles

The processes and methods used to recast the data were developed and quality assured by a team of demographic and methodological specialists within the ABS. These methods were guided by a series of principles that were developed during the

Guiding Principles continued

consultation process, and published in the 18 December 2012 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics*. These principles established that:

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

Census Point Adjustments

The usual rebasing treatment of intercensal error distributes the error evenly over the five year period, as there is no further data to inform upon the distribution of the error within the period. Rather than distributing the impact of ADL back evenly over the 20 year period, the recasting process differentially adjusts each of the four intercensal periods, based on all information available for that period. This resulted in a greater impact on the data around the 2006 Census point, gradually decreasing to a minimal impact on the 1991-1996 data.

The recasting process involved calculating revised undercount adjustments at each Census rebasing point (ERP at 30 June of each Census year- 1996, 2001 and 2006), with these points then used as the base population for the rebasing of quarterly intercensal estimates between these recast base points. This recasting process therefore only involves change in the ERP series. No adjustment was made to the actual Census counts.

Adjustment calculations followed a top-down approach; the first step was to calculate the total adjustment to undercount at a national level for each Census point, referred to as the 'magnitude'. This was then apportioned to the states and territories, followed by lower levels of geography, with age profiles calculated and applied following the same top-down sequence.

MAGNITUDE

The magnitude of the 2006 adjustment was taken directly from the ADL Statistical Impact Study (SIS) results (i.e. 246,900).

For 2001, the reduction was based on the 2006 reduction and an offsetting impact of a change in PES methodology that was made between the 2001 and 2006 post enumeration surveys. The 2006 PES implemented an improved estimator, known as Prediction Regression (PREG). At the time of the 2006 PES, the impact of the change was 108,400, but this was not considered significant enough to warrant recasting of the historical ERP data. However, the information on the impact of PREG was incorporated

Census Point Adjustments
continued

MAGNITUDE continued

into the recasting revisions, in accordance with Guiding Principle 4. For more information on the 2006 change in PES estimation, see *Research Paper: An Estimating Equation Approach to Census Coverage Adjustment*, May 2007 (cat. no. 1351.0.55.019) and *Census of Population and Housing Details of Undercount*, Aug 2006 (cat. no. 2940.0).

For the 1996 adjustment, an adjustment was derived based on the need to minimise the change between the previously published estimates and recast estimates over the period 1991-2001, and which would maintain growth rates over the 1991-1996 and 1996-2001 periods as closely as possible.

MAGNITUDE OF CENSUS POINT ADJUSTMENTS

At 30 June	Before Recasting	After Recasting	Adjustment
PES UNDERCOUNT			
2006	549 486	302 572	-246 914
2001	346 119	207 580	-138 539
1996	285 800	199 853	-85 947
ERP			
2006	20 697 880	20 450 966	-246 914
2001	19 413 240	19 274 701	-138 539
1996	18 310 714	18 224 767	-85 947

APPORTIONING TO THE STATE AND TERRITORY LEVEL

The apportionment of the national adjustment to the state and territory level was calculated based on a combination of intercensal error and the 2006 PES adjustment. The use of these two sources reflects the strength of each source - the PES estimate directly links the adjustment to the original state or territory allocation of net undercount, while component growth and related error is considered to be a reliable indicator of changing state and territory distribution over time. This use of intercensal error also enabled the process to directly address an observable degree of implausible variability in state and territory level intercensal error over time.

To derive the state and territory level adjustments for the 2001 Census point, the 2006 state and territory split was offset by the state and territory specific impact of PREG. The differential impact of PREG on the various states and territories, together with addressing the relatively consistent pattern of positive intercensal error for Western Australia, Tasmania and the two territories in recent rebasing cycles, explain why there are positive value adjustments for some jurisdictions. The use of a composite factor method ensured that the most plausible adjustments were derived and applied to population estimates for each state and territory, according to the best available information.

The 2001 state and territory split was then multiplied by the ratio between the 1996 and 2001 magnitude adjustments to derive the 1996 state and territory split.

Census Point Adjustments
continued

APPORTIONING TO THE STATE AND TERRITORY LEVEL continued

STATE AND TERRITORY ADJUSTMENTS TO UNDERCOUNT

	2006 ADJUSTMENT TO UNDERCOUNT		2001 ADJUSTMENT TO UNDERCOUNT		1996 ADJUSTMENT TO UNDERCOUNT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NSW	-73 397	-1.08	-44 868	-0.68	-28 267	-0.46
Vic.	-65 274	-1.27	-41 111	-0.86	-25 171	-0.55
Qld	-82 916	-2.03	-57 477	-1.58	-35 498	-1.06
SA	-15 359	-0.98	-8 267	-0.55	-5 174	-0.35
WA	-8 800	-0.43	5 115	0.27	2 950	0.17
Tas.	-649	-0.13	1 873	0.40	1 162	0.24
NT	-1 570	-0.75	3 975	2.01	2 673	1.47
ACT	1 051	0.31	2 221	0.70	1 378	0.45
Australia	-246 914	-1.19	-138 539	-0.71	-85 947	-0.47

SUB-STATE APPORTIONMENT

While this publication only includes recast ERP at the Australia and state and territory levels, ERP is also available at lower levels of geography, and sub-state recasting is also being undertaken. These data will be available on 30 August 2013, when it is published in the next release of *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Adjustments for lower levels of geography involve apportioning the state level adjustments to the capital city and rest of state level, followed by further apportionment of the adjustment among the component sub-state regions. These adjustments also take into account the age and sex structure of each region.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

The age structure for each adjustment was adopted directly from the ADL statistical impact study results, grouped into the age groups of 0-14, 15-29, 30-49 and over 50. The use of the larger age groups partly mitigated the high standard errors associated with the estimates of impact, but also reflected the relative consistency of the impact across many of the 5 year age groups. The greatest adjustment was required for young adults (15 to 29 years), reflecting both the relatively high undercount in each PES, and the higher impact of ADL on this age group. This age group is traditionally the most difficult to enumerate in the Census, in part due to its mobility.

The existing sex ratio was maintained at the state and territory level for each five year age group.

Census Point Adjustments
continued

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION continued

AGE SPLIT FOR CENSUS POINT ADJUSTMENT

	2006 ADJUSTMENT TO UNDERCOUNT		2001 ADJUSTMENT TO UNDERCOUNT		1996 ADJUSTMENT TO UNDERCOUNT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 14	-48 058	-1.19	-26 965	-0.68	-16 729	-0.43
15 to 29	-68 288	-1.59	-38 315	-0.94	-23 770	-0.58
30 to 49	-63 496	-1.05	-35 627	-0.61	-22 102	-0.40
50 and over	-67 072	-1.06	-37 632	-0.68	-23 346	-0.49
Total	-246 914	-1.19	-138 539	-0.71	-85 947	-0.47

RECASTING QUARTERLY
ESTIMATES

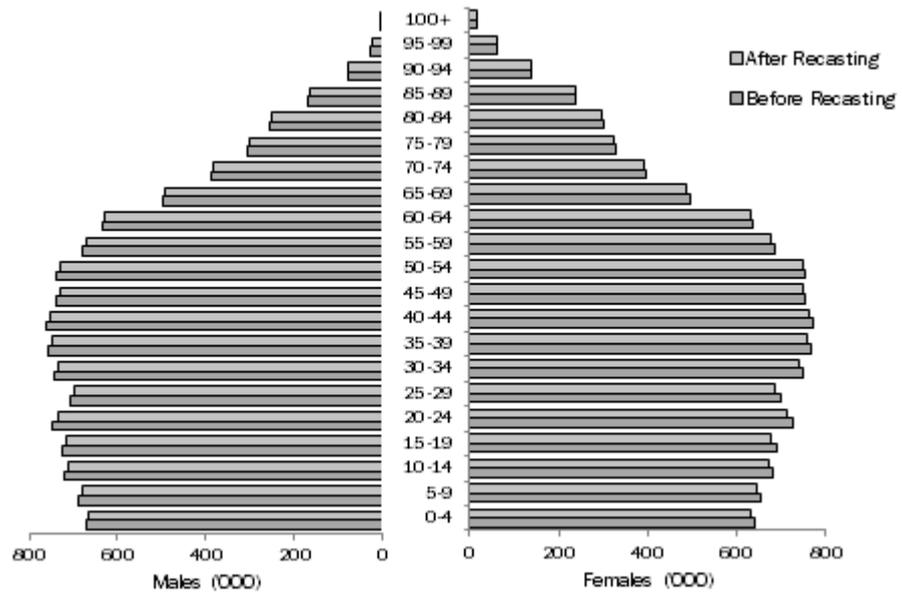
With the adjusted population levels set for each Census point, the quarterly intercensal estimates were then recast progressively from the 1991-1996 period to the 2006-2011 period, according to the standard rebasing method. This method assumes that the intercensal error has accumulated by an equal number each quarter over the five-year intercensal period. For example, the intercensal error at the adjusted 1996 Census point is allocated evenly across the 1991-1996 period, with the population at the end of the first quarter adjusted by 1/20 of the (revised) intercensal error, the second quarter adjusted by 2/20, the third by 3/20, and so on. For further information on the rebasing process, please refer to *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

IMPACT ON THE DATA
AND ITS USE

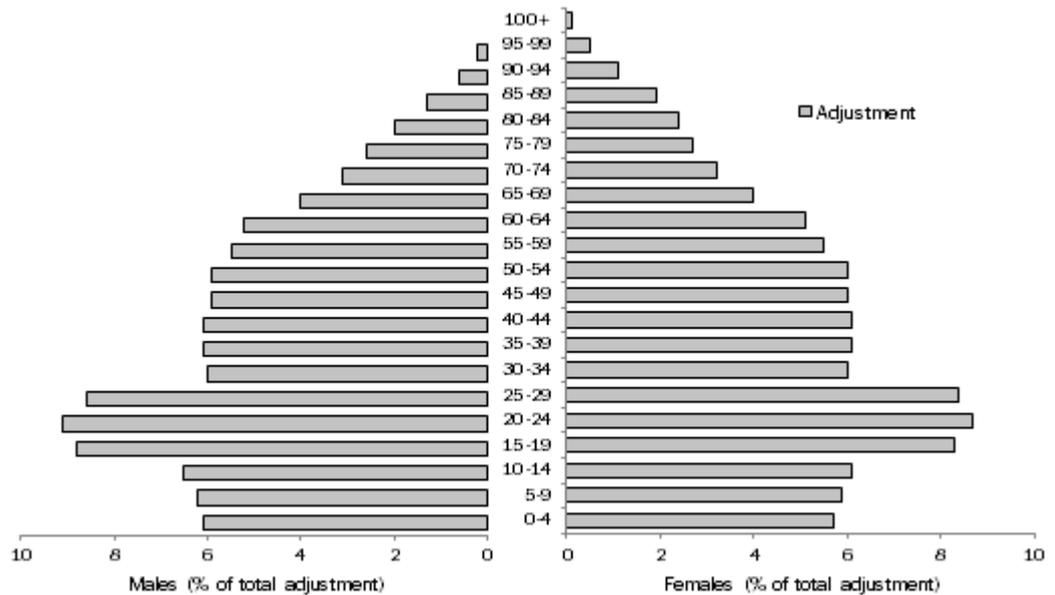
When comparing the original ERP series with the recast series, the proportionality of age groups, states and territories and sexes are not significantly changed.

The following population pyramids show the relative similarity in the population distribution by age before and after recasting, noting the largest changes were for the 15-29 year old age groups, given the higher undercount for this age group. These population pyramids are for 2006, which was the Census point most significantly affected by recasting.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000), 2006



RECASTING ADJUSTMENT (%), 2006



IMPACT ON THE DATA
AND ITS USE *continued*

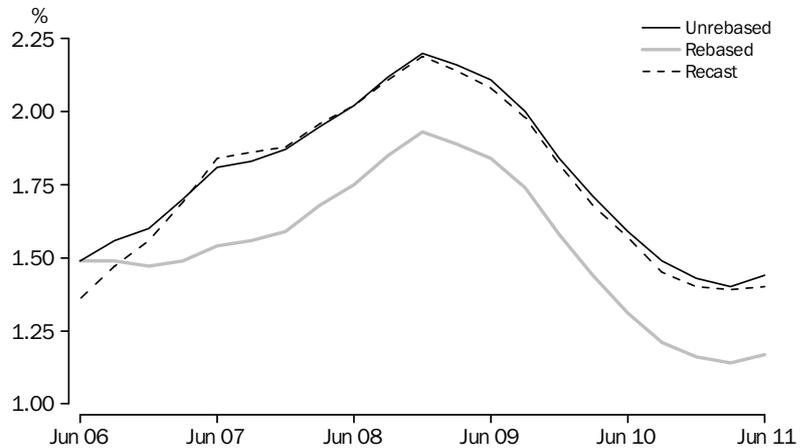
In addition, while previous ERP levels have been lowered, growth rates remain relatively consistent with those published before 2011 rebasing.

Due to the impact of ADL on the estimation of the 2011 intercensal error, the preliminary rebasing of ERP resulted in an implausible growth rate for the 2006-2011 intercensal period, compared to the rest of the series. For more information, see *Technical Note: The Impact of Improvements to the 2011 PES on Measuring Population Growth, Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2011*. By recasting the data, the 2011 intercensal error (84% of which reflected the PES methodological improvement) has been distributed across a longer time period. This means that recasting has rectified this implausibility, restoring the growth rate to a similar level to that observed prior to rebasing.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

Intercensal Period	PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED		
	Unrebased	Rebased	Recast
1991 – 1996	1.14	1.16	1.07
1996 – 2001	1.15	1.18	1.13
2001 – 2006	1.20	1.29	1.19
2006 – 2011	1.79	1.52	1.78

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, BY QUARTER JUNE 2006 TO JUNE 2011



It is expected that in the future, ERP will continue to be rebased on a five yearly basis after each Census. In contrast, recasting should be seen as an exceptional event made necessary by the significant methodological improvement in 2011; it is not anticipated that the recasting process will be repeated in relation to ERP in the foreseeable future. In addition, the experience gained from the recasting process and its impact on ERP will be used to inform plans for the 2016 rebasing and beyond.

Data that uses ERP as an input will generally be impacted by recasting in the same way that data would be impacted by the usual 5-yearly rebasing process. Demographic data will be revised to reflect the updated ERP figures, according to the timetable below.

IMPACT ON THE DATA
AND ITS USE *continued*

ABS survey data will not be updated, with the exception of the Labour Force Survey, which is rebenchmarked to be consistent with rebased ERP, as standard practice after each rebasing cycle. Revised Labour Force Survey estimates for 1991 onwards will become available with the release of January 2014 data in February 2014. National Accounts data will also be revised to incorporate the recast ERP. Revisions will be published with the release of June 2013 National Accounts data in September 2013.

REVISION TIMETABLE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

<i>Publication (catalogue number)</i>	<i>Release Date</i>	<i>Data Affected by Recasting</i>	<i>Period Revised / Recast</i>
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)	20 June 2013	ERP data for Australia, states and territories	Sept 1991 onwards (quarterly, as at 31 Dec and as at 30 June)
–	20 June 2013	ERP by single year of age and sex	June 1992 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	20 June 2013	Population growth numbers	Sept 1991 onwards (quarterly, calendar year and financial years)
–	20 June 2013	Growth rates	Sept 1991 onwards (quarterly, calendar year and financial years)
–	20 June 2013	Total fertility rates	June 1992 onwards (financial years)
–	20 June 2013	Standardised death rates	June 1992 onwards (financial years)
–	20 June 2013	Infant mortality rates	June 1992 onwards (financial years)
Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (3235.0)	30 August 2013	SA2 and SA2-based data	2001 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	30 August 2013	LGA level data	2001 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	30 August 2013	SLA and SLA-based data	2001 to 2011 (as at 30 June)
Regional Population, Australia (3218.0)	30 August 2013	SA2 and SA2-based data	1992 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	30 August 2013	SA1 and SA1-based data	2001 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	30 August 2013	LGA level data	2001 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	30 August 2013	SLA and SLA-based data	2001 to 2011 (as at 30 June)
Births, Australia (3301.0)	24 October 2013	Age-specific fertility rates	2002 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	24 October 2013	Total fertility rates	2002 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	24 October 2013	Crude birth rates	2002 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	24 October 2013	Net reproductive rates	2002 onwards (as at 30 June)
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)	7 November 2013	Death rates	2002 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	7 November 2013	Infant mortality rates	2002 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	7 November 2013	Note: Life expectancy (life tables) not affected	n.a.
Migration, Australia (3412.0)	18 December 2013	ERP by country of birth, Australia	1996 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	18 December 2013	ERP by country of birth, states and territories	1996, 2001, 2006 (as at 30 June)
Australian Historical Population Statistics (3105.0.65.001)	Mid 2014	Population size and growth	Dec 1991 onwards (as at 31 Dec and 30 June)
–	Mid 2014	Population distribution	1992 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	Mid 2014	Population age-sex structure	1992 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	Mid 2014	ERP by country of birth	1992 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	Mid 2014	Death rates	1992 onwards (as at 30 June)
–	Mid 2014	Fertility rates	1992 onwards (as at 30 June)
Births, Australia (3301.0)	October 2014	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fertility rates	2006 onwards (as at 30 June)
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)	November 2014	Age-specific death rates by Indigenous status	2005-09 to 2007-11 five-yearly rates

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information, please contact Phil Browning on (02) 6252 6639, or email demography@abs.gov.au.

COMPARISON OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND ESTIMATES FROM THE 2011 CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the change in net overseas migration (NOM), particularly that of temporary migration, has been the main contributor to variability in population growth over time. For the intercensal period 2006 to 2011, the ABS used an improved methodology for calculating the NOM component of population growth. The '12/16 month rule' method was introduced to better measure the changes in traveller behaviour and more accurately capture and measure temporary migration.

During consultation related to the rebasing cycle, the ABS identified some concern among some users about a perceived difference in the growth reflected in NOM and the growth reflected in the change between Census-based population estimates, particularly for the overseas-born population. In particular, there was concern over the contribution of any differences in the coverage of overseas-born population to intercensal error and intercensal discrepancy (for more information on these terms refer to the *Feature Article: Final Rebasing of Australia's Population Estimates, September Quarter 2006 — June Quarter 2011*, found earlier in this publication).

The purpose of this paper is to present the findings from three analyses that were undertaken by the ABS to determine whether there were any substantial differences between NOM estimates and Census-based estimates, including any contributions from changes in methodologies. These analyses each focus on the change in the overseas-born population, from 2006 to 2011, as reflected in NOM and the Census-based population estimates.

ANALYSIS 1 -
INTERCENSAL
DIFFERENCE FOR
OVERSEAS-BORN
PERSONS - FACTORING IN
THE STATISTICAL IMPACT
OF ADL

The first analysis focused on exploring whether there was a large intercensal discrepancy for the overseas-born population, compared to the Australian-born population. This analysis took the form of estimating the overseas-born and Australian-born populations at each point in the rebasing process for 2006 and 2011, and comparing the outcome over the intercensal period, as shown in Table 1.

The first section of Table 1 provides information on the components of population change for overseas-born and Australian-born persons. It shows that the ABS estimated that the overseas-born population changed by around 1,012,400 persons over the intercensal period - that is, 1,227,000 from net overseas migration, less the 214,600 deaths of overseas-born persons that occurred over the period.

The second section of the table provides ERP for the overseas-born and Australian-born persons as at 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2011. It includes an itemised account of the rebasing sources used to derive 30 June 2011 estimates, on a country of birth basis. This showed an increase of 934,000 overseas-born persons over the intercensal period, from 5,090,100 in 2006 to 6,024,000 in 2011.

The third section of the table provides a comparison of the increase for the overseas-born population observed in the components of population change (1,012,400) and the increase observed in the change between 30 June 2006 ERP and 30 June 2011 ERP (934,000). This revealed that the components had estimated 78,400 more overseas-born persons than was reflected in the change in ERP bases.

ANALYSIS 1 -
INTERCENSAL
DIFFERENCE FOR
OVERSEAS-BORN
PERSONS - FACTORING IN
THE STATISTICAL IMPACT
OF ADL *continued*

However, one major component of each rebasing process is an adjustment for undercount in the Census, based on the results of the Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES). For the 2011 PES, the ABS introduced a new linking and matching methodology known as Automated Data Linking (ADL). This improved methodology was estimated to have produced an undercount estimate that was around 247,000 persons less than what the previous methodology would have produced.

The ADL Statistical Impact Study also estimated that around 18% of this change related to the estimate of undercount for the overseas-born population, while most of the change (82%) related to the Australian-born population. When this impact is factored into the analysis, as was done in the recasting, where the previously published 30 June 2006 estimate was reduced by around 247,000 persons, the difference between the increase in the components and the change in the ERP bases is reduced by 45,100 (from 78,400 to 33,300 persons).

The ABS therefore, estimates that of the total 77,700 intercensal discrepancy (if there had been no improvement made in 2011 to measuring net undercount), only around 33,300 relates to overseas-born persons and around 44,300 to Australian-born persons. Neither of these estimates is large enough to suggest that there is a significant intercensal discrepancy that would warrant an additional rebasing adjustment. For instance, the intercensal discrepancy for overseas-born persons only represents around 3% of the increase reflected in the components and reflects a combination of error in the 2006 or 2011 Census-based population estimates and/or in the estimates of births, deaths and migration over the intercensal period. The 33,300 intercensal discrepancy also accounts for less than 0.6% of the estimate of overseas-born ERP at 30 June 2011.

TABLE 1. INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH—2006 to 2011

	Overseas born	Australia born	Total
	'000	'000	'000
Section 1: Components of Population Change 2006–2011			
Births	—	1 487.6	1 487.6
Deaths	214.6	492.7	707.3
Net overseas migration (12/16 month rule)	1 227.0	–40.6	1 186.4
Total increase in the components of population change 2006–2011	1 012.4	954.3	1 966.7
Section 2: ERP at 30 June 2006 and ERP at 30 June 2011			
ERP at 30 June 2006			
ERP at 30 June 2006 (prior to recasting)	5 090.1	15 607.8	20 697.9
ERP at 30 June 2011			
Census count, place of usual residence as at 9 August 2011(a)	5 294.1	15 017.8	20 312.0
PES net undercount including gain from ADL(b)	507.7	1 062.7	1 570.4
Demographic adjustment	3.1	8.6	11.7
Residents temporarily overseas	238.5	246.2	484.7
Backdating components to 30 June 2011			
less - Births	—	32.5	32.5
plus - Deaths	5.4	12.3	17.7
less - Net overseas migration (12/16 month rule)	24.8	–0.8	24.0
ERP at 30 June 2011	6 024.0	16 316.0	22 340.0
Section 3: Comparing Census-based estimates with component estimates - 2006 to 2011			
Increase between the 30 June 2006 ERP and 30 June 2011 ERP	934.0	708.2	1 642.1
Total increase in the components of population change 2006–2011	1 012.4	954.3	1 966.7
Intercensal discrepancy - with ADL gain included in undercount adjustment(c)	78.4	246.2	324.6
PES net undercount with gain from ADL removed(d)	552.8	1 264.5	1 817.3
Intercensal discrepancy - with ADL gain excluded from undercount adjustment(c)	33.3	44.3	77.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These Census counts exclude the 1,195,728 persons for which Country of birth was not stated.

(b) Census net undercount from the 2011 Post Enumeration Survey (PES) which includes the improved method of automated data linking (ADL). The PES undercount adjustment includes an imputed value for 1,195,728 persons for which country of birth was not stated. An estimate of 419 persons for Other Territories is also included.

(c) Intercensal discrepancy equals the difference between Census-based ERP and component change ERP.

(d) Census net undercount from the 2011 Post Enumeration Survey (PES) with the the impact of automated data linking (ADL) removed. The PES undercount adjustment includes an imputed value for 1,195,728 persons for which country of birth was not stated. An estimate of 419 persons for Other Territories is also included.

ANALYSIS 2 -
CONSIDERING THE
IMPACT OF THE CHANGE
IN NOM METHODOLOGY

The second analysis explored the impact of the change in NOM methodology over the intercensal period, to consider what the intercensal discrepancy would have been, had the '12/12 month rule' continued to be used and not been replaced by the '12/16 month rule'.

In conceptual terms, NOM is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. With the introduction of the '12/16 month rule' method for estimating NOM, this 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period. That is, 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.

ANALYSIS 2 -
CONSIDERING THE
IMPACT OF THE CHANGE
IN NOM METHODOLOGY
continued

Prior to 1 July 2006, NOM estimation methods used a '12/12 month rule' to determine if a traveller contributed to ERP. This meant that in order for a person to contribute to NOM and therefore ERP they must stay in, or be absent from, Australia for a continuous period of 12 out of 12 months.

A statistical impact analysis undertaken by the ABS compared the two methods over a three year period (December quarter 2003 to September quarter 2006). It showed the current method estimate to be on average 25% higher than the previous estimate (or, conversely, the previous method to be on average 20% lower than the current method). For further information on the '12/16 month rule' methodology, see:

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

Using the results from the aforementioned statistical impact analysis it is possible to derive an illustrative estimate of what the previous method would have produced - a NOM estimate of 949,100. As shown in Table 2, had this alternative NOM estimate been used to estimate the change in the population over the 2006-2011 intercensal period, the intercensal discrepancy would have been much larger, in absolute terms (159,600, compared to 77,700 under the current '12/16 month rule'). That is, the intercensal discrepancy would have been considerably further from a zero value, which is the optimum outcome for any accounting framework.

The difference between the two methods is particularly noticeable in the intercensal discrepancy for the overseas-born population (212,100 and 33,300 in absolute terms). This demonstrates that the NOM estimates produced by the '12/16 month rule' align much closer with the increase in the Census-based ERP from 2006 and 2011 than the '12/12 month rule), further reinforcing the value in the methodological change.

ANALYSIS 2 -
CONSIDERING THE
IMPACT OF THE CHANGE
IN NOM METHODOLOGY
continued

TABLE 2. INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, Using assumptions for NOM 12/12 month rule—2006 to 2011

	Overseas born	Australia born	Total
	'000	'000	'000
Net Overseas Migration			
12/12 month rule(a)	981.6	-32.5	949.1
12/16 month rule	1 227.0	-40.6	1 186.4
Intercensal discrepancy(b)			
12/12 month rule(a)	-212.1	52.4	-159.6
12/16 month rule	33.3	44.3	77.7

- (a) Based on previous analysis, an assumption is being made to produce a synthetic estimate of the '12/12 month rule' method for NOM (i.e. 20% less than the current '12/16 month rule' method).
- (b) Intercensal discrepancy equals the difference between Census-based ERP and component change ERP. This measure excludes the ADL gain to net undercount adjustment, for comparability with Table 1.

ANALYSIS 3 -
COMPARISON OF RECENT
MIGRANTS IN NOM AND
CENSUS DATA

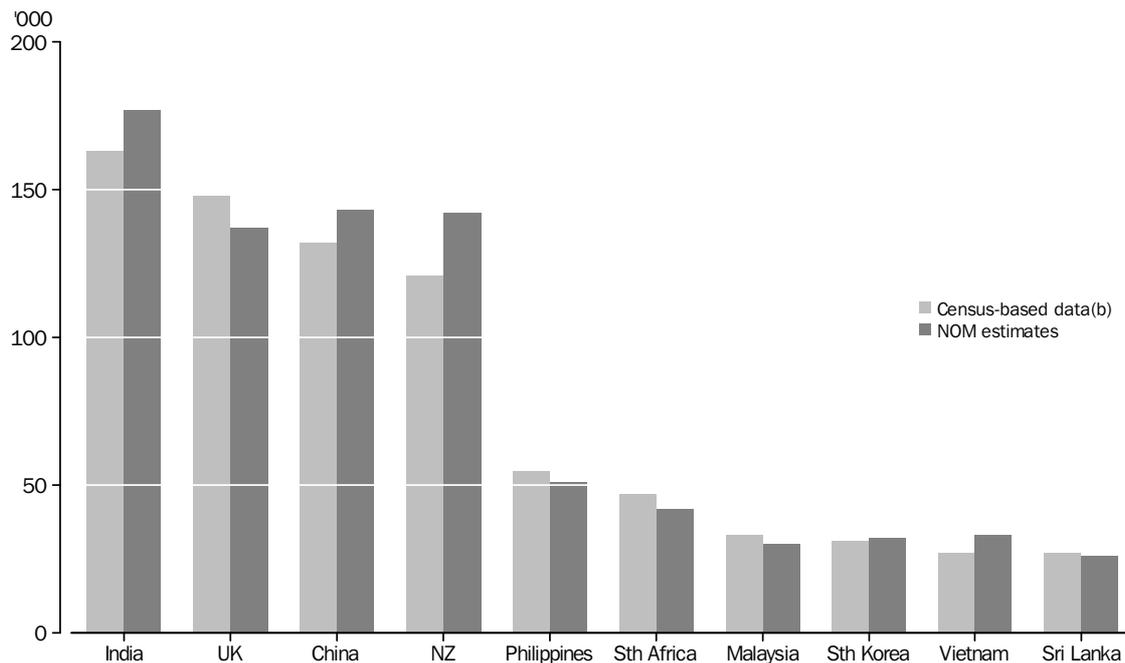
While the first and second analyses compared changes in the levels of overseas-born persons, the sub-population of most interest are recent migrants to Australia. It is difficult to make a direct comparison with how recent migration is captured by the Census-based estimates and how it is measured in NOM, since Census data does not collect the cross-border movement information required to establish whether a person satisfies the '12/16 month rule'.

However, while noting this particular limitation, the ABS undertook a comparison using Census year of arrival (where year of arrival information indicated that migration to Australia had occurred during the July 2006 to June 2011 period) and country of birth information.

Where year of arrival was not stated in the Census, a prorated adjustment was made, with a related prorated adjustment also made for Census counts with a not stated country of birth. In addition, the ABS was able to estimate recent migrants (i.e. persons arriving from 1 July 2006) who were temporarily overseas on Census night and include them in the data. No adjustment was made for Census undercount for recent migrants, given it would have been small and there was no direct estimate available.

The difference between the Census-based estimate of recent migrants and the equivalent NOM estimate was 19,300 persons. While there were more persons in the Census-based estimate than in NOM at the total level, this varied by country of birth, though not to any great extent, as is evident in Graph 1. This should also provide further reassurance that the population is being consistently measured in both data collections.

GRAPH 1. RECENT MIGRANTS, by country of birth(a)—2006-11



(a) Top 10 countries of birth based on Census data.

(b) Census-based data includes a prorated adjustment for not stated country of birth and not stated year of arrival for each country of birth. It also includes those overseas born residence who were temporarily overseas on Census night.

CONCLUSION

The results of the three analyses that are summarised in this article all suggest that there is a relatively close alignment between Census-based population estimates and NOM estimates under the '12/16 month rule', for both the total overseas-born population, as well as those who had recently migrated to Australia. As such, there was no identified requirement for any additional adjustment to be made during the rebasing of population for the 2006 to 2011 intercensal period.

The ABS will continue to monitor the quality of NOM estimation on a regular basis and identify further methodological improvements, particularly at the state and territory level. The analyses summarised in this article will be repeated during the 2016 rebasing cycle, together with investigations involving additional data sources, as they continue to become available.

ADVICE ON THE TRANSITION TO REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR NATIONAL AGREEMENT REPORTING

UNDERSTANDING THE FIVE-YEARLY ERP REBASING

The ABS produces official population estimates for Australia and each of the states and territories on a quarterly basis. These estimates are known as estimated resident population, or ERP. They are published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), together with a range of other important population information - most notably the population change components of births, deaths and migration.

ERP is calculated using the 'demographic balancing equation', which derives a population at the end of a period by starting with the population at the start of the period, adding births that occurred, subtracting deaths that occurred and factoring in the net migration outcome for the period.

Every five years the ABS uses information from the most recent Census, which is the best source of information about Australia's population, to 'rebase' (or 'recalibrate') ERP. To do this, the ABS uses data from the Census and makes an adjustment for net undercount or overcount (i.e. people missing from Census counts or counted multiple times) as determined by the Census Post Enumeration Survey - a short survey run in the period immediately following the Census. An adjustment is also made for Australians who were temporarily overseas on Census night. From this, the ABS produces the official estimate of the number of people who usually reside in Australia - in respect of 30 June of the Census year.

The difference between the estimates published before rebasing and the rebased estimates at 30 June of the Census year is referred to as the 'intercensal error' - that is, the accumulated difference between the change reflected in the population components over the intercensal period, and that reflected in the previous and new bases.

The intercensal error for the preliminary rebased population estimate for the 2006-2011 period was 294,000, around 247,000 (or 84%) of which can be directly attributed to a change in the ABS methodology used to calculate the undercount adjustment.

In determining how to calculate the final 2011 Census rebased ERP estimates, the ABS consulted key users of population estimates on whether the larger than normal intercensal error caused by the methodological change warranted a different treatment to the conventional one used in producing the preliminary estimates. As a result, on 18 December 2012 the ABS announced in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) that it intends to adjust historical ERP series to reflect the different undercount adjustments that would have been used had the 2011 undercount methodology been available in earlier years. For further information, please refer to '*The 2006-2011 Intercensal Period and Revisions to Historical ERP*' in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Historical population data from 1991 to 2011 has now been adjusted, to ensure population growth in the rebased series in recent years reflects that observed in the population components of births, deaths and migration. The revised data appear in this release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

REVISIONS TO OTHER
DEMOGRAPHY DATA
AFTER EVERY REBASING

Just as the rebasing process occurs on a five-yearly cycle, so does the process of revising other demography data which use ERP as a denominator. Using the final rebased estimates, all of these estimates will be re-derived, using the new denominator ERP values. For example, all fertility measures and mortality measures (with the exception of life expectancy, which is never re-estimated) will be re-derived, onto the new ERP base.

While revisions to demographic data would normally only involve revisions over a period back to the previous Census base (in this case 30 June 2006), the current rebasing process has delivered recast ERP back to 30 September 1991. Therefore fertility and mortality measures will also be revised back to 1991 and released per the schedule outlined in Table 1.

DEMAND FOR ABS ADVICE

While ERP and other demography data have been extensively used in long-standing reporting arrangements, such as the Report on Government Services (ROGS), this is the first rebasing cycle since the national agreement reporting arrangements began. This advice therefore provides a broad outline of what parties involved in reporting should consider, with the release of rebased population data in 2013 and 2014.

As with all advice the ABS provides, the advice given in this article should be considered in relation to the specific requirements of data users and the appropriateness of the advice for their needs.

ADVICE #1 - THE USE OF
ERP AS A DENOMINATOR

Where ERP has been used as a denominator, from 20 June 2013 it will be possible to use 2011-based estimates (from 30 August 2013 for sub-state ERP). The only exception to this is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Non-indigenous population estimates, for which 2011-based time series estimates will not be available until April 2014. 2006-based estimates and/or projections for these populations should continue to be used as denominators during the interim period.

While the ABS recommends revising historical series after each rebasing cycle is complete, it acknowledges that this may not be possible in all instances. Where revising indicators every five years presents a major challenge to stakeholders (whether due to resourcing or other constraints), and is not considered to be feasible, the ABS advises that users should be aware that this will result in a break in series at five-yearly intervals. This will directly affect the comparability of the data over time. A 'smoothing' option may be a feasible alternative for some indicators, but it should be noted that this is generally considered to be a sub-optimal solution with its own associated challenges.

ADVICE #2 - THE USE OF
OTHER ABS DEMOGRAPHY
DATA

From October 2013 and November 2013 (for fertility and mortality measures respectively) it will be possible to use the 2011-based measures. The timing of the release of these measures is outlined in Table 1.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Non-indigenous measures will continue to be released using 2006-based denominators until April 2014. These measures will be revised in 2014.

ADVICE #3 - STANDARD POPULATION Prior to the 2011 ERP rebasing cycle, it was generally accepted that the ABS produces a new 'standard population' every ten years, with the last standard population being 30 June 2001 and the next population expected to be 30 June 2011. However, the ABS and AIHW have recently reviewed whether changing the standard population every 10 years is necessary, given the resourcing required. After concluding that there is very little difference in age-standardised comparisons over longer periods of time, both organisations are proposing that the frequency be extended to every 25 years (i.e. 2001, 2026, 2051 etc.). The ABS and AIHW will undertake consultation on this change ahead of publishing an information paper by the end of September 2013.

ADVICE #4 - THE USE OF INDICATORS FROM ABS POPULATION AND SOCIAL SURVEYS ABS population and social surveys are not revised as a result of rebasing, with the exception of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Whereas the LFS is rebenchmarked to be consistent with revised ERP, the supplementary surveys such as the Survey of Education and Work are not revised. While previous estimates of the population are used in the benchmarks and weighting of ABS population and social surveys, these estimates are used in both the numerator and denominator. The compositional information available from these collections should therefore continue to be used.

The ABS recommends that no revisions to any indicators derived from ABS surveys be undertaken, except in instances where LFS data are specifically referenced in a time series capacity. LFS estimates, revised from 1991 onwards to be consistent with recast ERP, are expected to be released in February 2014 (see *Labour Force, Australia, December 2012* (cat. no. 6202.0)).

TABLE 1 – TIMETABLE OF RELEASE OF REBASED DEMOGRAPHY DATA (AND KEY RELATED RELEASES)

<i>Release Date</i>	<i>Publication</i>	<i>Deliverable</i>
20 June 2013	Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)	National and state/territory ERP (September 1991 and onwards revised)
30 August 2013	Regional Population Growth (cat. no. 3218.0) and Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (cat. no. 3235.0)	Annual sub-state ERP (1992 and onwards revised)
30 August 2013	Population Estimates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2011 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)	30 June 2011 estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Non-indigenous populations
24 October 2013	Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)	Revised 2002–2012 fertility measures (e.g. TFR)
7 November 2013	Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)	Revised 2002–2012 mortality measures (except for Indigenous and Non-indigenous, which will occur in late 2014)
7 November 2013	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010-2012 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001)	Life tables and life expectancy measures for 2010–2012. Historical life expectancy measures are not revised
15 November 2013	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010-2012 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003)	Life tables and life expectancy measures for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Non-indigenous populations, 2010–2012. Historical life expectancy measures are not revised
18 December 2013	Migration, Australia (cat.no. 3412.0)	Revised ERP by Country of birth
30 April 2014	Population Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026 (cat. no. 3238.0)	Backcast and projected estimates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population – 2001–2026
By June 2014	Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)	Revised 1992–2001 fertility measures. Revised 1992–2001 mortality measures

OTHER RELATED ADVICE -
RE MOTENESS
CLASSIFICATIONS AND
SEIFA INDEXES

While the Remoteness classifications and SEIFA indexes are primarily designed to measure the characteristics of the population at the time of the Census, they may also be used to compare indicators over time. A remoteness category used in one Census (e.g. Inner Regional Australia) would not refer to exactly the same areas as the corresponding category from the previous Census (although there is a high degree of overlap). At each Census, however, Inner Regional Australia would include areas categorised according to the same conceptual basis (i.e. accessibility to services).

Likewise for SEIFA, a quantile from one Census (e.g. lowest quintile in the Index of Relative Social Disadvantage) would not necessarily refer to the same areas as the corresponding quantile from a previous Census, but both would have been calculated by applying a common conceptual framework of relative socio-economic disadvantage.

RE MOTENESS

In most cases it is possible to make a valid comparison of indicators using the Remoteness Structure derived from different Censuses. When doing this users should keep the following in mind:

- the concept of accessibility/remoteness has remained constant between 2001 and 2011;
- the geographic unit on which remoteness areas are calculated changed from Collection District (CD) according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) in the 2006 Census to Statistical Area 1 (SA1) according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) in the 2011 Census.
- between 2006 and 2011 some localities moved from one remoteness category to an adjacent one - some to a more remote category, others to a less remote one; and
- the overall effect of the change from 2006 to 2011 was minimal, both in terms of the relative land area and population affected.

For further information see ASGS Remoteness Structure - Facts Sheet at <http://www.abs.gov.au/geography> or at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1270.0.55.005July%202011?OpenDocument>.

SEIFA

Information can be obtained by comparing indicators for individuals by SEIFA decile (and quintile) over time where the SEIFA measures are derived from different Censuses. When doing this users must keep the following in mind:

- the conceptual basis of the four SEIFA indexes has remained constant between 2006 and 2011 although the variables used in each index and the weights given to variables have changed;
- the relative socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage of an individual may be different from that of the area in which he or she lives;
- the relative socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage of some areas will have changed between Censuses;
- the SEIFA indexes may not be as relevant a measure of the relative socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage of the area at the end of the intercensal period as they were at the start;
- the Census years provide the best time points for comparison; and
- when making comparisons over time, quantiles (e.g. deciles, quintiles) should be used rather than ranks or index scores.

COMPARISONS USING
SEIFA AND INDIGENOUS
STATUS

Indicators of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population can be meaningfully compared by SEIFA category. In addition to the points noted in the previous section, users should keep the following in mind when undertaking such analysis:

- the SEIFA indexes assess the relative socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage of areas based on the characteristics of the whole population, they do not assess the relative socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage of individuals within subpopulations; and
- the 2011 SEIFA Index of Relative Social Disadvantage (IRSD) (unlike the corresponding 2006 index) does not include the proportion of Indigenous people living in an area as an input to the measure of relative socioeconomic disadvantage, therefore it is a more useful tool for comparing indicators by Indigenous status than it was in 2006.

For further information see the SEIFA entry under Data & analysis at www.abs.gov.au/census or at <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/2033.0.55.001>.

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 (c) '000	Growth on previous year (d) '000	Growth on previous year (d) %
2006–07	287.2	136.0	151.2	232.8	20 827.6	376.7	1.84
2007–08	295.2	140.7	154.4	277.3	21 249.2	421.6	2.02
2008–09	300.1	143.7	156.3	299.9	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
2009–10	304.0	141.5	162.6	196.1	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
2010–11	301.2	145.4	155.7	180.4	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
2011–12 (e)	297.8	146.5	151.3	219.0	22 710.4	370.3	1.66
2006	274.3	134.5	139.8	182.2	20 627.5	316.0	1.56
2007	293.1	139.8	153.3	244.0	21 016.1	388.6	1.88
2008	298.3	142.5	155.8	315.7	21 475.6	459.5	2.19
2009	300.8	141.6	159.2	246.9	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
2010	300.8	142.8	158.0	172.0	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
2011 (e)	298.8	146.8	152.0	201.6	22 512.1	339.7	1.53
2012 (e)	305.4	147.1	158.3	235.9	22 906.4	394.2	1.75
2006							
September	72.6	36.4	36.2	56.9	20 542.3	297.6	1.47
December	69.7	33.2	36.5	50.6	20 627.5	316.0	1.56
2007							
March	72.7	31.6	41.1	76.0	20 742.8	344.7	1.69
June	72.3	34.8	37.5	49.2	20 827.6	376.7	1.84
September	75.6	39.3	36.3	62.8	20 924.2	381.9	1.86
December	72.6	34.1	38.5	56.0	21 016.1	388.6	1.88
2008							
March	74.1	32.2	41.9	93.5	21 148.9	406.1	1.96
June	72.9	35.1	37.7	65.1	21 249.2	421.6	2.02
September	76.7	40.5	36.2	84.1	21 366.0	441.9	2.11
December	74.6	34.6	40.0	73.0	21 475.6	459.5	2.19
2009							
March	73.9	33.1	40.8	88.7	21 601.7	452.7	2.14
June	74.9	35.5	39.4	54.0	21 691.7	442.5	2.08
September	76.5	38.0	38.5	62.5	21 788.1	422.0	1.98
December	75.5	35.0	40.5	41.7	21 865.6	390.0	1.82
2010							
March	76.0	32.7	43.2	59.9	21 964.1	362.4	1.68
June	76.0	35.8	40.3	32.0	22 031.8	340.1	1.57
September	76.3	38.5	37.8	41.8	22 104.4	316.3	1.45
December	72.5	35.8	36.6	38.4	22 172.5	306.8	1.40
2011							
March	76.0	33.8	42.3	61.0	22 268.8	304.7	1.39
June	76.3	37.4	39.0	39.2	22 340.0	308.3	1.40
September(e)	74.9	40.6	34.4	55.4	22 429.8	325.4	1.47
December(e)	71.5	35.1	36.4	46.0	22 512.1	339.7	1.53
2012							
March(e)	74.8	34.7	40.1	71.0	22 623.3	354.5	1.59
June(e)	76.6	36.1	40.4	46.7	22 710.4	370.3	1.66
September(e)	80.7	43.1	37.5	64.3	22 812.2	382.5	1.71
December(e)	73.3	33.1	40.2	53.9	22 906.4	394.2	1.75

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

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

(c) ERP for the period March 2006 to June 2011 has a status of Final, thereafter it is Preliminary.

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

(e) Estimates of births, deaths and natural increase for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary. Estimates of net overseas migration for December quarter 2011 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)
.....									
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2006-07	50 214	34 793	33 143	7 048	17 335	2 788	2 822	3 067	151 225
2007-08	49 636	35 318	35 558	7 333	18 156	2 595	2 850	2 963	154 432
2008-09	50 538	35 194	36 519	7 201	18 222	2 599	2 890	3 166	156 343
2009-10	53 036	37 664	36 598	7 456	18 934	2 309	2 964	3 593	162 566
2010-11	49 998	35 172	35 804	7 070	19 128	2 202	2 945	3 382	155 714
2011-12	43 526	38 067	33 693	7 629	19 805	2 126	2 993	3 439	151 304
2006	44 731	32 758	30 915	6 450	16 447	2 685	2 770	3 024	139 793
2007	50 199	35 395	34 528	7 337	17 492	2 453	2 870	3 035	153 327
2008	50 655	35 212	36 033	7 179	18 165	2 629	2 819	3 081	155 794
2009	51 500	36 413	36 528	7 286	18 707	2 526	2 983	3 281	159 237
2010	51 258	36 168	36 282	7 143	18 636	2 157	2 903	3 422	157 978
2011	45 612	35 109	35 581	7 330	19 718	2 300	2 962	3 362	151 995
2012	46 718	41 624	33 848	7 257	20 308	1 717	3 063	3 749	158 319
2006									
September	11 589	8 554	7 836	1 652	4 325	753	650	845	36 206
December	12 346	8 539	7 731	1 592	4 097	802	673	699	36 484
2007									
March	13 709	9 463	8 927	2 176	4 626	651	762	747	41 063
June	12 570	8 237	8 649	1 628	4 287	582	737	776	37 472
September	11 319	8 672	8 511	1 558	4 192	582	665	772	36 276
December	12 601	9 023	8 441	1 975	4 387	638	706	740	38 516
2008									
March	13 675	9 457	9 382	2 131	5 026	735	736	740	41 891
June	12 041	8 166	9 224	1 669	4 551	640	743	711	37 749
September	11 312	8 463	8 487	1 621	4 203	548	720	806	36 164
December	13 627	9 126	8 940	1 758	4 385	706	620	824	39 990
2009									
March	13 333	8 827	9 695	1 987	4 806	672	744	723	40 790
June	12 266	8 778	9 397	1 835	4 828	673	806	813	39 399
September	12 466	8 904	8 739	1 707	4 538	593	714	885	38 549
December	13 435	9 904	8 697	1 757	4 535	588	719	860	40 499
2010									
March	13 881	10 006	9 767	2 169	5 078	618	762	962	43 244
June	13 254	8 850	9 395	1 823	4 783	510	769	886	40 274
September	12 247	8 666	8 880	1 535	4 503	494	704	797	37 829
December	11 876	8 646	8 240	1 616	4 272	535	668	777	36 631
2011									
March	13 703	9 312	9 503	2 083	5 296	671	745	953	42 269
June	12 172	8 548	9 181	1 836	5 057	502	828	855	38 985
September	9 064	8 529	8 207	1 770	4 748	584	730	718	34 355
December	10 673	8 720	8 690	1 641	4 617	543	659	836	36 386
2012									
March	11 992	10 478	8 040	2 152	5 232	585	700	938	40 122
June	11 797	10 340	8 756	2 066	5 208	414	904	947	40 441
September	10 587	10 007	8 437	1 465	4 933	404	749	948	37 542
December	12 342	10 799	8 615	1 574	4 935	314	710	916	40 214

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

(b) Natural increase estimates prior to September quarter 2011 are final, thereafter they are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(a)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)(c)									
2006-07	73 570	62 539	46 145	14 633	31 381	1 437	1 153	1 936	232 796
2007-08	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	277 338
2008-09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	299 866
2009-10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010-11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011-12	57 457	52 035	43 262	11 413	48 407	1 276	2 389	2 793	219 024
2006	55 011	48 578	36 253	12 311	26 203	1 284	1 520	1 031	182 196
2007	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	244 030
2008	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	315 687
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011	56 144	49 366	39 170	9 750	42 012	1 157	1 625	2 324	201 555
2012	61 484	56 191	47 251	11 696	52 306	1 323	2 772	2 893	235 914
2006									
September	18 905	14 853	10 814	3 703	7 687	392	231	363	56 949
December	17 010	13 011	9 170	3 475	7 221	406	25	307	50 625
2007									
March	23 022	22 045	14 047	4 820	10 277	447	477	913	76 048
June	14 633	12 630	12 114	2 635	6 196	192	420	353	49 174
September	20 903	17 509	10 750	3 345	9 211	422	266	407	62 813
December	18 339	14 288	10 770	3 029	8 743	408	214	204	55 995
2008									
March	29 416	24 930	17 953	5 236	13 449	734	483	1 260	93 462
June	18 731	16 835	14 434	3 717	9 773	271	660	647	65 068
September	25 036	22 776	15 873	4 709	13 744	597	505	883	84 123
December	23 244	18 684	14 580	3 955	11 223	487	322	535	73 034
2009									
March	23 899	25 867	17 643	5 563	12 971	733	447	1 572	88 696
June	14 564	16 289	11 223	3 778	6 390	310	825	618	54 013
September	17 707	18 998	11 200	4 605	8 179	473	374	980	62 516
December	13 994	10 933	7 259	3 227	5 301	410	44	498	41 675
2010									
March	17 556	16 227	10 638	4 355	8 769	694	339	1 282	59 859
June	7 895	7 521	6 723	2 350	6 617	102	474	325	32 008
September	11 970	10 269	7 541	2 512	8 678	222	247	336	41 776
December	12 623	9 197	6 768	1 677	7 833	212	27	58	38 395
2011									
March	17 961	15 683	11 386	2 932	11 206	486	271	1 033	60 970
June	9 121	9 482	8 934	2 047	8 708	73	555	311	39 231
September	15 048	13 240	11 020	2 565	12 046	252	638	574	55 383
December	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	45 971
2012									
March	18 144	17 672	13 519	4 165	14 794	509	783	1 436	71 020
June	10 251	10 162	10 893	2 477	11 515	169	807	377	46 650
September	17 023	15 201	13 120	2 752	14 252	316	938	746	64 349
December	16 066	13 156	9 719	2 302	11 745	329	244	334	53 895

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

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

(c) NOM estimates for December quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)(c)									
2006-07	-26 271	-1 617	23 381	-3 371	5 362	-537	443	2 465	..
2007-08	-20 780	-1 924	19 409	-4 221	4 991	730	1 389	260	..
2008-09	-18 667	1 523	14 702	-4 402	5 012	1 063	934	-309	..
2009-10	-9 458	3 314	6 172	-2 709	2 119	664	-661	427	..
2010-11	-13 496	3 534	6 795	-2 614	7 033	-47	-2 549	1 354	..
2011-12	-18 378	1 203	11 796	-2 357	11 085	-2 552	-1 492	695	..
2006	-25 545	-613	24 153	-2 593	4 613	-485	-331	751	..
2007	-22 914	-2 558	21 953	-3 664	4 855	212	1 077	892	..
2008	-21 527	-225	17 516	-4 920	6 453	1 126	881	548	..
2009	-12 691	2 592	9 991	-3 051	2 445	312	367	-101	..
2010	-10 849	3 131	5 384	-3 038	4 457	714	-1 599	1 740	..
2011	-16 242	3 217	9 432	-2 326	8 893	-1 390	-2 171	592	..
2012	-17 761	1 733	11 354	-3 345	10 417	-2 650	-1 677	1 929	..
2006									
September	-5 523	-203	4 853	-500	1 076	-159	267	158	..
December	-7 796	-306	7 284	-1 053	1 152	-118	-35	832	..
2007									
March	-6 051	-556	5 619	-1 033	1 490	-55	43	506	..
June	-6 901	-552	5 625	-785	1 644	-205	168	969	..
September	-4 892	-148	4 775	-888	932	247	426	-485	..
December	-5 070	-1 302	5 934	-958	789	225	440	-98	..
2008									
March	-5 330	118	4 248	-1 351	1 757	193	19	309	..
June	-5 488	-592	4 452	-1 024	1 513	65	504	534	..
September	-5 323	138	4 447	-1 127	1 684	355	299	-506	..
December	-5 386	111	4 369	-1 418	1 499	513	59	211	..
2009									
March	-4 537	872	3 031	-1 147	1 356	261	156	-27	..
June	-3 421	402	2 855	-710	473	-66	420	13	..
September	-2 197	419	2 082	-406	218	87	75	-308	..
December	-2 536	899	2 023	-788	398	30	-284	221	..
2010									
March	-2 065	1 057	589	-848	810	456	-329	297	..
June	-2 660	939	1 478	-667	693	91	-123	217	..
September	-2 293	334	1 608	-808	1 397	49	-288	4	..
December	-3 831	801	1 709	-715	1 557	118	-859	1 222	..
2011									
March	-3 360	1 327	1 490	-400	2 038	1	-1 077	-16	..
June	-4 012	1 072	1 988	-691	2 041	-215	-325	144	..
September	-3 786	259	2 665	-663	2 002	-368	-157	48	..
December	-5 084	559	3 289	-572	2 812	-808	-612	416	..
2012									
March	-4 958	472	3 153	-754	3 296	-663	-565	19	..
June	-4 550	-87	2 689	-368	2 975	-713	-158	212	..
September	-3 856	352	2 973	-847	2 008	-564	-174	108	..
December	-4 397	996	2 539	-1 376	2 138	-710	-780	1 590	..

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration up to and including the June quarter 2011 are final and rebased to the 2011 Census, unless otherwise noted

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary and are based on 2006 Census expansion factors – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>(a)
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)(c)									
2006-07	91 466	92 256	103 026	18 090	55 558	3 960	4 691	7 474	376 656
2007-08	109 305	102 853	108 487	18 046	65 561	5 306	6 126	5 724	421 577
2008-09	110 294	115 559	109 266	20 237	68 550	5 785	6 153	6 417	442 454
2009-10	90 537	89 167	75 973	18 420	50 595	4 494	3 751	6 981	340 097
2010-11	74 237	76 716	72 034	12 292	62 564	2 636	1 514	6 219	308 274
2011-12	82 605	91 305	88 751	16 685	79 297	850	3 890	6 927	370 328
2006	68 137	80 762	91 670	16 448	46 931	3 417	3 644	4 876	316 004
2007	97 692	95 538	104 145	17 189	58 139	4 343	5 589	5 795	388 574
2008	117 930	113 782	115 561	19 391	73 922	5 916	5 908	6 925	459 504
2009	99 722	105 964	91 903	20 698	54 819	4 687	5 257	6 758	389 998
2010	78 387	76 462	69 428	13 904	55 316	3 758	2 516	6 974	306 846
2011	78 567	84 374	81 597	14 079	70 623	1 813	2 412	6 150	339 650
2012	90 441	99 548	92 453	15 608	83 031	390	4 158	8 571	394 233
2006									
September	23 443	22 327	23 588	4 803	13 451	1 052	1 227	1 377	91 316
December	20 027	20 372	24 265	3 968	12 835	1 161	745	1 834	85 265
2007									
March	29 199	30 109	28 686	5 906	16 766	1 110	1 343	2 163	115 270
June	18 797	19 448	26 487	3 413	12 506	637	1 376	2 100	84 805
September	25 580	24 993	23 940	3 918	14 637	1 285	1 432	697	96 538
December	24 116	20 988	25 032	3 952	14 230	1 311	1 438	835	91 961
2008									
March	36 055	33 497	31 489	5 919	20 546	1 694	1 294	2 301	132 807
June	23 554	23 375	28 026	4 257	16 148	1 016	1 962	1 891	100 271
September	28 934	30 174	28 486	5 060	19 882	1 494	1 590	1 175	116 850
December	29 387	26 736	27 560	4 155	17 346	1 712	1 062	1 558	109 576
2009									
March	30 641	34 387	30 054	6 262	19 389	1 657	1 396	2 250	126 051
June	21 332	24 262	23 166	4 760	11 933	922	2 105	1 434	89 977
September	25 420	26 940	21 364	5 691	13 105	1 115	1 228	1 525	96 435
December	22 329	20 375	17 319	3 985	10 392	993	528	1 549	77 535
2010									
March	26 852	25 923	20 347	5 455	14 842	1 721	817	2 502	98 474
June	15 936	15 929	16 943	3 289	12 256	665	1 178	1 405	67 653
September	18 434	17 609	16 726	2 908	14 570	634	682	1 072	72 652
December	17 165	17 001	15 412	2 252	13 648	738	-161	1 995	68 067
2011									
March	24 846	24 667	21 089	4 277	18 548	1 029	-75	1 904	96 289
June	13 792	17 439	18 807	2 855	15 798	235	1 068	1 248	71 266
September	20 326	22 028	21 892	3 672	18 796	468	1 211	1 340	89 738
December	19 603	20 240	19 809	3 275	17 481	81	208	1 658	82 357
2012									
March	25 178	28 622	24 712	5 563	23 322	431	918	2 393	111 142
June	17 498	20 415	22 338	4 175	19 698	-130	1 553	1 536	87 091
September	23 754	25 560	24 530	3 370	21 193	156	1 513	1 802	101 891
December	24 011	24 951	20 873	2 500	18 818	-67	174	2 840	94 109

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

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

(c) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 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)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2006-07	0.74	0.69	0.83	0.45	0.85	0.57	1.35	0.92	0.74
2007-08	0.73	0.69	0.86	0.47	0.86	0.53	1.33	0.86	0.74
2008-09	0.73	0.67	0.87	0.45	0.84	0.52	1.31	0.91	0.74
2009-10	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.46	1.31	1.01	0.75
2010-11	0.70	0.64	0.81	0.43	0.83	0.43	1.28	0.93	0.71
2011-12	0.60	0.69	0.75	0.47	0.84	0.42	1.29	0.93	0.68
2006	0.67	0.65	0.78	0.42	0.81	0.55	1.34	0.91	0.69
2007	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.47	0.84	0.50	1.36	0.90	0.74
2008	0.74	0.68	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.53	1.30	0.90	0.74
2009	0.74	0.69	0.85	0.46	0.85	0.50	1.34	0.93	0.74
2010	0.72	0.67	0.83	0.44	0.82	0.43	1.27	0.96	0.72
2011	0.64	0.64	0.80	0.45	0.85	0.45	1.29	0.92	0.69
2012	0.64	0.75	0.75	0.44	0.85	0.34	1.32	1.01	0.70
2006									
September	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.21	0.15	0.31	0.25	0.18
December	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.32	0.21	0.18
2007									
March	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.22	0.20
June	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.35	0.23	0.18
September	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.23	0.17
December	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.33	0.22	0.18
2008									
March	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.14	0.24	0.15	0.34	0.22	0.20
June	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.34	0.21	0.18
September	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.33	0.23	0.17
December	0.20	0.17	0.21	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.24	0.19
2009									
March	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	0.19
June	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	0.18
September	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.25	0.18
December	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.24	0.19
2010									
March	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.22	0.12	0.33	0.27	0.20
June	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.10	0.34	0.25	0.18
September	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.31	0.22	0.17
December	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.29	0.21	0.17
2011									
March	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.13	0.32	0.26	0.19
June	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.22	0.10	0.36	0.23	0.18
September	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.20	0.15
December	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.28	0.23	0.16
2012									
March	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.22	0.11	0.30	0.25	0.18
June	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.08	0.39	0.25	0.18
September	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.32	0.25	0.17
December	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.06	0.30	0.24	0.18

(a) Total population growth rate broken down into its three components.
 (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Natural increase estimates prior to September quarter 2011 are final, thereafter they are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d)									
2006-07	1.09	1.24	1.15	0.94	1.53	0.29	0.55	0.58	1.14
2007-08	1.28	1.43	1.31	0.98	1.96	0.37	0.76	0.73	1.33
2008-09	1.25	1.59	1.41	1.13	2.04	0.43	0.95	1.04	1.41
2009-10	0.81	1.00	0.83	0.90	1.29	0.33	0.54	0.87	0.90
2010-11	0.72	0.82	0.79	0.56	1.59	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.82
2011-12	0.80	0.94	0.97	0.70	2.06	0.25	1.03	0.76	0.98
2006	0.82	0.97	0.91	0.80	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.31	0.90
2007	1.13	1.30	1.18	0.89	1.66	0.30	0.65	0.55	1.18
2008	1.40	1.60	1.51	1.12	2.26	0.42	0.91	0.97	1.50
2009	1.00	1.36	1.11	1.07	1.49	0.38	0.76	1.04	1.15
2010	0.70	0.80	0.73	0.67	1.41	0.24	0.48	0.56	0.79
2011	0.78	0.90	0.88	0.60	1.81	0.23	0.71	0.64	0.91
2012	0.85	1.01	1.05	0.71	2.19	0.26	1.19	0.78	1.05
2006									
September	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.37	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.28
December	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.35	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.25
2007									
March	0.34	0.43	0.35	0.31	0.49	0.09	0.23	0.27	0.37
June	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.17	0.30	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.24
September	0.31	0.34	0.26	0.21	0.44	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.30
December	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.41	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.27
2008									
March	0.43	0.48	0.43	0.33	0.63	0.15	0.22	0.37	0.44
June	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.45	0.05	0.30	0.19	0.31
September	0.36	0.43	0.38	0.30	0.63	0.12	0.23	0.25	0.40
December	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.51	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.34
2009									
March	0.34	0.49	0.41	0.35	0.59	0.15	0.20	0.45	0.41
June	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.06	0.37	0.17	0.25
September	0.25	0.35	0.26	0.29	0.37	0.09	0.17	0.28	0.29
December	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.19
2010									
March	0.25	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.39	0.14	0.15	0.36	0.27
June	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.02	0.21	0.09	0.15
September	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.38	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.19
December	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.10	0.34	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.17
2011									
March	0.25	0.29	0.26	0.18	0.48	0.10	0.12	0.28	0.27
June	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.37	0.01	0.24	0.08	0.18
September	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.51	0.05	0.28	0.16	0.25
December	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.42	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.20
2012									
March	0.25	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.62	0.10	0.34	0.39	0.32
June	0.14	0.18	0.24	0.15	0.48	0.03	0.35	0.10	0.21
September	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.17	0.59	0.06	0.40	0.20	0.28
December	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.14	0.48	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.24

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

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

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

(d) NOM estimates for December quarter 2011 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)(d)									
2006-07	-0.39	-0.03	0.58	-0.22	0.26	-0.11	0.21	0.74	..
2007-08	-0.30	-0.04	0.47	-0.27	0.24	0.15	0.65	0.08	..
2008-09	-0.27	0.03	0.35	-0.28	0.23	0.21	0.42	-0.09	..
2009-10	-0.13	0.06	0.14	-0.17	0.09	0.13	-0.29	0.12	..
2010-11	-0.19	0.06	0.15	-0.16	0.31	-0.01	-1.11	0.37	..
2011-12	-0.25	0.02	0.26	-0.14	0.47	-0.50	-0.65	0.19	..
2006									
September	-0.38	-0.01	0.61	-0.17	0.23	-0.10	-0.16	0.23	..
December	-0.34	-0.05	0.54	-0.23	0.23	0.04	0.51	0.26	..
2007									
March	-0.31	—	0.42	-0.31	0.30	0.23	0.41	—	..
June	-0.18	0.05	0.23	-0.19	0.11	0.06	0.16	-0.03	..
September	-0.15	0.06	0.12	-0.19	0.20	0.14	-0.70	0.49	..
December	-0.23	0.06	0.21	-0.14	0.38	-0.27	-0.94	0.16	..
2008									
March	-0.24	0.03	0.25	-0.20	0.44	-0.52	-0.72	0.52	..
June	-0.08	—	0.10	-0.09	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.09	..
September	-0.08	-0.01	0.11	-0.06	0.07	0.01	0.23	0.15	..
December	-0.08	—	0.11	-0.07	0.08	0.07	0.14	-0.15	..
2009									
March	-0.08	—	0.10	-0.09	0.07	0.10	—	0.06	..
June	-0.06	0.02	0.07	-0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	-0.01	..
September	-0.05	—	0.07	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.19	—	..
December	-0.03	0.01	0.05	-0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	-0.09	..
2010									
March	-0.04	0.02	0.05	-0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.12	0.06	..
June	-0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.05	0.04	0.09	-0.14	0.08	..
September	-0.04	0.02	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.05	0.06	..
December	-0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.06	0.01	-0.13	—	..
2011									
March	-0.05	0.01	0.04	-0.04	0.07	0.02	-0.37	0.34	..
June	-0.05	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.09	—	-0.47	—	..
September	-0.06	0.02	0.04	-0.04	0.09	-0.04	-0.14	0.04	..
December	-0.05	—	0.06	-0.04	0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.01	..
2012									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.03	0.12	-0.16	-0.26	0.11	..
June	-0.07	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.14	-0.13	-0.24	0.01	..
September	-0.06	—	0.06	-0.02	0.12	-0.14	-0.07	0.06	..
December	-0.05	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.08	-0.11	-0.07	0.03	..
December	-0.06	0.02	0.06	-0.08	0.09	-0.14	-0.33	0.42	..

.. 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 2011 onwards are preliminary and are based on 2006 Census expansion factors – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates of net interstate migration up to and including the June quarter 2011 are final, and are rebased to the 2011 Census unless otherwise noted

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)									
2006-07	1.36	1.82	2.57	1.17	2.71	0.81	2.24	2.23	1.84
2007-08	1.60	2.00	2.64	1.15	3.11	1.08	2.87	1.67	2.02
2008-09	1.59	2.20	2.59	1.27	3.16	1.16	2.80	1.84	2.08
2009-10	1.28	1.66	1.76	1.14	2.26	0.89	1.66	1.97	1.57
2010-11	1.04	1.40	1.64	0.76	2.73	0.52	0.66	1.72	1.40
2011-12	1.14	1.65	1.98	1.02	3.37	0.17	1.68	1.88	1.66
2006	1.01	1.61	2.31	1.06	2.31	0.70	1.76	1.46	1.56
2007	1.44	1.87	2.57	1.10	2.80	0.88	2.65	1.71	1.88
2008	1.71	2.19	2.78	1.23	3.46	1.19	2.73	2.01	2.19
2009	1.42	1.99	2.15	1.30	2.48	0.93	2.36	1.92	1.82
2010	1.10	1.41	1.59	0.86	2.44	0.74	1.10	1.95	1.40
2011	1.09	1.54	1.84	0.86	3.05	0.36	1.05	1.69	1.53
2012	1.25	1.78	2.05	0.95	3.47	0.08	1.79	2.31	1.75
2006									
September	0.35	0.44	0.59	0.31	0.66	0.22	0.59	0.41	0.45
December	0.30	0.40	0.60	0.25	0.62	0.24	0.35	0.54	0.42
2007									
March	0.43	0.59	0.71	0.38	0.81	0.23	0.64	0.64	0.56
June	0.28	0.38	0.65	0.22	0.60	0.13	0.65	0.62	0.41
September	0.37	0.48	0.58	0.25	0.69	0.26	0.67	0.20	0.46
December	0.35	0.41	0.61	0.25	0.67	0.27	0.67	0.24	0.44
2008									
March	0.52	0.64	0.76	0.37	0.96	0.34	0.60	0.67	0.63
June	0.34	0.45	0.67	0.27	0.75	0.20	0.90	0.55	0.47
September	0.42	0.57	0.68	0.32	0.92	0.30	0.72	0.34	0.55
December	0.42	0.51	0.65	0.26	0.79	0.34	0.48	0.45	0.51
2009									
March	0.44	0.65	0.70	0.39	0.88	0.33	0.63	0.64	0.59
June	0.30	0.45	0.54	0.30	0.54	0.18	0.94	0.41	0.42
September	0.36	0.50	0.49	0.35	0.58	0.22	0.54	0.43	0.44
December	0.32	0.38	0.40	0.25	0.46	0.20	0.23	0.43	0.36
2010									
March	0.38	0.48	0.47	0.34	0.66	0.34	0.36	0.70	0.45
June	0.22	0.29	0.39	0.20	0.54	0.13	0.52	0.39	0.31
September	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.18	0.64	0.12	0.30	0.30	0.33
December	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.14	0.59	0.14	-0.07	0.55	0.31
2011									
March	0.35	0.45	0.48	0.26	0.80	0.20	-0.03	0.52	0.43
June	0.19	0.32	0.42	0.17	0.68	0.05	0.46	0.34	0.32
September	0.28	0.40	0.49	0.22	0.80	0.09	0.52	0.36	0.40
December	0.27	0.36	0.44	0.20	0.74	0.02	0.09	0.45	0.37
2012									
March	0.35	0.51	0.55	0.34	0.98	0.08	0.39	0.65	0.49
June	0.24	0.36	0.49	0.25	0.82	-0.03	0.66	0.41	0.38
September	0.33	0.45	0.54	0.20	0.87	0.03	0.64	0.48	0.45
December	0.33	0.44	0.45	0.15	0.77	-0.01	0.07	0.75	0.41

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 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.
MALE									
2006-07	3 387 138	2 551 093	2 052 323	775 561	1 061 703	243 659	111 063	169 640	10 353 636
2007-08	3 445 097	2 603 921	2 107 284	784 833	1 094 894	246 919	114 771	172 707	10 572 045
2008-09	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	10 800 797
2009-10	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	10 967 831
2010-11	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	11 118 234
2011-12(b)	3 624 791	2 785 448	2 278 280	820 358	1 227 524	255 419	123 542	186 598	11 304 018
2006	3 361 292	2 524 859	2 023 921	770 847	1 047 061	242 549	109 586	167 405	10 248 923
2007	3 413 653	2 574 619	2 076 128	779 355	1 075 987	245 319	112 777	170 383	10 449 776
2008	3 476 199	2 633 317	2 135 996	789 696	1 113 633	248 714	116 223	174 242	10 689 738
2009	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	10 886 022
2010	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	11 034 979
2011(b)	3 604 234	2 761 005	2 254 600	815 331	1 204 172	255 089	122 203	184 529	11 203 214
2012(b)	3 648 468	2 810 520	2 300 472	823 384	1 248 296	255 502	124 538	188 929	11 402 180
2006									
September	3 351 254	2 514 544	2 011 909	768 884	1 040 869	241 864	109 220	166 549	10 206 440
December	3 361 292	2 524 859	2 023 921	770 847	1 047 061	242 549	109 586	167 405	10 248 923
2007									
March	3 376 796	2 540 885	2 038 366	773 855	1 055 527	243 232	110 277	168 533	10 308 891
June	3 387 138	2 551 093	2 052 323	775 561	1 061 703	243 659	111 063	169 640	10 353 636
September	3 401 126	2 564 179	2 063 672	777 528	1 069 018	244 495	111 870	170 029	10 403 419
December	3 413 653	2 574 619	2 076 128	779 355	1 075 987	245 319	112 777	170 383	10 449 776
2008									
March	3 432 731	2 592 080	2 092 307	782 440	1 086 540	246 319	113 502	171 722	10 519 220
June	3 445 097	2 603 921	2 107 284	784 833	1 094 894	246 919	114 771	172 707	10 572 045
September	3 460 648	2 619 884	2 121 849	787 629	1 105 053	247 761	115 630	173 406	10 633 527
December	3 476 199	2 633 317	2 135 996	789 696	1 113 633	248 714	116 223	174 242	10 689 738
2009									
March	3 492 115	2 650 782	2 151 248	793 076	1 123 379	249 633	117 033	175 491	10 754 502
June	3 502 936	2 663 347	2 162 727	795 656	1 129 438	250 255	118 321	176 325	10 800 797
September	3 515 766	2 676 690	2 173 057	798 776	1 135 694	250 929	119 000	177 083	10 848 831
December	3 526 643	2 686 022	2 181 500	800 926	1 140 480	251 434	119 297	177 822	10 886 022
2010									
March	3 540 212	2 698 331	2 191 170	803 566	1 147 794	252 462	119 772	179 028	10 934 255
June	3 548 107	2 705 597	2 199 403	805 365	1 154 064	252 953	120 516	179 860	10 967 831
September	3 557 269	2 713 247	2 207 276	806 976	1 161 154	253 362	120 926	180 419	11 002 611
December	3 565 558	2 720 959	2 214 429	808 037	1 167 862	253 833	120 979	181 314	11 034 979
2011									
March	3 577 883	2 732 846	2 224 704	810 216	1 177 289	254 499	120 802	182 399	11 082 660
June	3 585 109	2 740 959	2 233 959	811 845	1 185 050	254 790	121 483	182 996	11 118 234
September(b)	3 594 539	2 751 460	2 245 154	813 754	1 195 095	254 985	122 126	183 668	11 162 829
December(b)	3 604 234	2 761 005	2 254 600	815 331	1 204 172	255 089	122 203	184 529	11 203 214
2012									
March(b)	3 616 276	2 775 274	2 267 118	818 112	1 216 922	255 361	122 622	185 717	11 259 455
June(b)	3 624 791	2 785 448	2 278 280	820 358	1 227 524	255 419	123 542	186 598	11 304 018
September(b)	3 636 714	2 798 345	2 290 506	822 202	1 238 794	255 524	124 369	187 577	11 356 098
December(b)	3 648 468	2 810 520	2 300 472	823 384	1 248 296	255 502	124 538	188 929	11 402 180

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

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
FEMALE									
2006-07	3 447 018	2 602 429	2 058 695	795 058	1 044 436	249 603	102 685	173 004	10 473 986
2007-08	3 498 364	2 652 454	2 112 221	803 832	1 076 806	251 649	105 103	175 661	10 677 154
2008-09	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	10 890 856
2009-10	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	11 063 919
2010-11	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	11 221 790
2011-12(b)	3 676 343	2 843 674	2 287 249	835 941	1 205 182	256 914	111 640	188 314	11 406 334
2006	3 424 868	2 579 106	2 031 924	790 453	1 029 806	248 966	101 443	170 976	10 378 624
2007	3 470 199	2 624 884	2 083 862	799 134	1 059 019	250 539	103 841	173 793	10 566 345
2008	3 525 583	2 679 968	2 139 555	808 184	1 095 295	253 060	106 303	176 859	10 785 887
2009	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	10 979 601
2010	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	11 137 490
2011(b)	3 654 224	2 819 080	2 263 879	831 230	1 185 514	256 943	110 508	186 454	11 308 905
2012(b)	3 700 431	2 869 113	2 310 460	838 785	1 224 421	256 920	112 331	190 625	11 504 172
2006									
September	3 414 879	2 569 049	2 019 671	788 448	1 023 163	248 490	101 064	169 998	10 335 842
December	3 424 868	2 579 106	2 031 924	790 453	1 029 806	248 966	101 443	170 976	10 378 624
2007									
March	3 438 563	2 593 189	2 046 165	793 351	1 038 106	249 393	102 095	172 011	10 433 926
June	3 447 018	2 602 429	2 058 695	795 058	1 044 436	249 603	102 685	173 004	10 473 986
September	3 458 610	2 614 336	2 071 286	797 009	1 051 758	250 052	103 310	173 312	10 520 741
December	3 470 199	2 624 884	2 083 862	799 134	1 059 019	250 539	103 841	173 793	10 566 345
2008									
March	3 487 176	2 640 920	2 099 172	801 968	1 069 012	251 233	104 410	174 755	10 629 708
June	3 498 364	2 652 454	2 112 221	803 832	1 076 806	251 649	105 103	175 661	10 677 154
September	3 511 747	2 666 665	2 126 142	806 096	1 086 529	252 301	105 834	176 137	10 732 522
December	3 525 583	2 679 968	2 139 555	808 184	1 095 295	253 060	106 303	176 859	10 785 887
2009									
March	3 540 308	2 696 890	2 154 357	811 066	1 104 938	253 798	106 889	177 860	10 847 174
June	3 550 819	2 708 587	2 166 044	813 246	1 110 812	254 098	107 706	178 460	10 890 856
September	3 563 409	2 722 184	2 177 078	815 817	1 117 661	254 539	108 255	179 227	10 939 257
December	3 574 861	2 733 227	2 185 954	817 652	1 123 267	255 027	108 486	180 037	10 979 601
2010									
March	3 588 144	2 746 841	2 196 631	820 467	1 130 795	255 720	108 828	181 333	11 029 842
June	3 596 185	2 755 504	2 205 341	821 957	1 136 781	255 894	109 262	181 906	11 063 919
September	3 605 457	2 765 463	2 214 194	823 254	1 144 261	256 119	109 534	182 419	11 101 791
December	3 614 333	2 774 752	2 222 453	824 445	1 151 201	256 386	109 320	183 519	11 137 490
2011									
March	3 626 854	2 787 532	2 233 267	826 543	1 160 322	256 749	109 422	184 338	11 186 098
June	3 633 420	2 796 858	2 242 819	827 769	1 168 359	256 693	109 809	184 989	11 221 790
September(b)	3 644 316	2 808 385	2 253 516	829 532	1 177 110	256 966	110 377	185 657	11 266 933
December(b)	3 654 224	2 819 080	2 263 879	831 230	1 185 514	256 943	110 508	186 454	11 308 905
2012									
March(b)	3 667 360	2 833 433	2 276 073	834 012	1 196 086	257 102	111 007	187 659	11 363 806
June(b)	3 676 343	2 843 674	2 287 249	835 941	1 205 182	256 914	111 640	188 314	11 406 334
September(b)	3 688 174	2 856 337	2 299 553	837 467	1 215 105	256 965	112 326	189 137	11 456 145
December(b)	3 700 431	2 869 113	2 310 460	838 785	1 224 421	256 920	112 331	190 625	11 504 172

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

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2006-07	6 834 156	5 153 522	4 111 018	1 570 619	2 106 139	493 262	213 748	342 644	20 827 622
2007-08	6 943 461	5 256 375	4 219 505	1 588 665	2 171 700	498 568	219 874	348 368	21 249 199
2008-09	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	21 691 653
2009-10	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	22 031 750
2010-11	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	22 340 024
2011-12(b)	7 301 134	5 629 122	4 565 529	1 656 299	2 432 706	512 333	235 182	374 912	22 710 352
2006	6 786 160	5 103 965	4 055 845	1 561 300	2 076 867	491 515	211 029	338 381	20 627 547
2007	6 883 852	5 199 503	4 159 990	1 578 489	2 135 006	495 858	216 618	344 176	21 016 121
2008	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	1 597 880	2 208 928	501 774	222 526	351 101	21 475 625
2009	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	21 865 623
2010	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	22 172 469
2011(b)	7 258 458	5 580 085	4 518 479	1 646 561	2 389 686	512 032	232 711	370 983	22 512 119
2012(b)	7 348 899	5 679 633	4 610 932	1 662 169	2 472 717	512 422	236 869	379 554	22 906 352
2006									
September	6 766 133	5 083 593	4 031 580	1 557 332	2 064 032	490 354	210 284	336 547	20 542 282
December	6 786 160	5 103 965	4 055 845	1 561 300	2 076 867	491 515	211 029	338 381	20 627 547
2007									
March	6 815 359	5 134 074	4 084 531	1 567 206	2 093 633	492 625	212 372	340 544	20 742 817
June	6 834 156	5 153 522	4 111 018	1 570 619	2 106 139	493 262	213 748	342 644	20 827 622
September	6 859 736	5 178 515	4 134 958	1 574 537	2 120 776	494 547	215 180	343 341	20 924 160
December	6 883 852	5 199 503	4 159 990	1 578 489	2 135 006	495 858	216 618	344 176	21 016 121
2008									
March	6 919 907	5 233 000	4 191 479	1 584 408	2 155 552	497 552	217 912	346 477	21 148 928
June	6 943 461	5 256 375	4 219 505	1 588 665	2 171 700	498 568	219 874	348 368	21 249 199
September	6 972 395	5 286 549	4 247 991	1 593 725	2 191 582	500 062	221 464	349 543	21 366 049
December	7 001 782	5 313 285	4 275 551	1 597 880	2 208 928	501 774	222 526	351 101	21 475 625
2009									
March	7 032 423	5 347 672	4 305 605	1 604 142	2 228 317	503 431	223 922	353 351	21 601 676
June	7 053 755	5 371 934	4 328 771	1 608 902	2 240 250	504 353	226 027	354 785	21 691 653
September	7 079 175	5 398 874	4 350 135	1 614 593	2 253 355	505 468	227 255	356 310	21 788 088
December	7 101 504	5 419 249	4 367 454	1 618 578	2 263 747	506 461	227 783	357 859	21 865 623
2010									
March	7 128 356	5 445 172	4 387 801	1 624 033	2 278 589	508 182	228 600	360 361	21 964 097
June	7 144 292	5 461 101	4 404 744	1 627 322	2 290 845	508 847	229 778	361 766	22 031 750
September	7 162 726	5 478 710	4 421 470	1 630 230	2 305 415	509 481	230 460	362 838	22 104 402
December	7 179 891	5 495 711	4 436 882	1 632 482	2 319 063	510 219	230 299	364 833	22 172 469
2011									
March	7 204 737	5 520 378	4 457 971	1 636 759	2 337 611	511 248	230 224	366 737	22 268 758
June	7 218 529	5 537 817	4 476 778	1 639 614	2 353 409	511 483	231 292	367 985	22 340 024
September(b)	7 238 855	5 559 845	4 498 670	1 643 286	2 372 205	511 951	232 503	369 325	22 429 762
December(b)	7 258 458	5 580 085	4 518 479	1 646 561	2 389 686	512 032	232 711	370 983	22 512 119
2012									
March(b)	7 283 636	5 608 707	4 543 191	1 652 124	2 413 008	512 463	233 629	373 376	22 623 261
June(b)	7 301 134	5 629 122	4 565 529	1 656 299	2 432 706	512 333	235 182	374 912	22 710 352
September(b)	7 324 888	5 654 682	4 590 059	1 659 669	2 453 899	512 489	236 695	376 714	22 812 243
December(b)	7 348 899	5 679 633	4 610 932	1 662 169	2 472 717	512 422	236 869	379 554	22 906 352

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

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ASGS	Population Region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2007	2011	2012	2007–2012	2011–2012	2007–2012	2011–2012
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
GREATER CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL AREAS								
1GSYD	Greater Sydney	4 340 302	4 605 992	4 667 283	326 981	61 291	1.46	1.33
2GMEL	Greater Melbourne	3 870 000	4 169 103	4 246 345	376 345	77 242	1.87	1.85
3GBRI	Greater Brisbane	1 964 430	2 146 577	2 189 878	225 448	43 301	2.20	2.02
4GADE	Greater Adelaide	1 212 845	1 262 940	1 277 174	64 329	14 234	1.04	1.13
5GPER	Greater Perth	1 634 590	1 832 114	1 897 548	262 958	65 434	3.03	3.57
6GHOB	Greater Hobart	208 273	216 276	216 959	8 686	683	0.82	0.32
7GDAR	Greater Darwin	117 498	129 062	131 678	14 180	2 616	2.30	2.03
8ACTE	Australian Capital Territory	341 567	367 752	374 658	33 091	6 906	1.87	1.88
SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREAS								
3006	Gold Coast - Tweed Heads (QLD/NSW)	541 557	579 909	590 889	49 332	10 980	1.76	1.89
1023	Newcastle - Maitland (NSW)	402 318	413 962	418 958	16 640	4 996	0.81	1.21
8001	Canberra - Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	377 078	404 559	411 609	34 531	7 050	1.77	1.74
3014	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	265 187	279 870	285 169	19 982	5 299	1.46	1.89
1035	Wollongong (NSW)	272 556	280 705	282 099	9 543	1 394	0.69	0.50
2008	Geelong (VIC)	171 650	177 023	179 042	7 392	2 019	0.85	1.14
3016	Townsville (QLD)	155 928	167 847	171 971	16 043	4 124	1.98	2.46
3003	Cairns (QLD)	128 959	139 693	142 528	13 569	2 835	2.02	2.03
3015	Toowoomba (QLD)	108 316	108 933	110 472	2 156	1 539	0.39	1.41
2003	Ballarat (VIC)	87 623	93 293	95 021	7 398	1 728	1.63	1.85
2004	Bendigo (VIC)	83 597	87 219	88 668	5 071	1 449	1.18	1.66
6004	Launceston (TAS)	82 777	86 008	86 109	3 332	101	0.79	0.12
1001	Albury - Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	82 097	84 233	84 982	2 885	749	0.69	0.89
3010	Mackay (QLD)	75 064	79 434	81 594	6 530	2 160	1.68	2.72
3013	Rockhampton (QLD)	73 909	75 866	77 704	3 795	1 838	1.01	2.42
3002	Bundaberg (QLD)	67 122	69 016	69 805	2 683	789	0.79	1.14
5003	Bunbury (WA)	60 371	67 421	69 637	9 266	2 216	2.90	3.29
1011	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	64 135	66 615	66 610	2 475	-5	0.76	-0.01
1034	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 695	53 905	53 832	1 137	-73	0.43	-0.14
3008	Hervey Bay (QLD)	45 894	49 710	50 431	4 537	721	1.90	1.45
2013	Mildura - Wentworth (VIC)	48 140	48 466	48 783	643	317	0.27	0.65
2017	Shepparton - Mooroopna (VIC)	45 501	47 549	48 114	2 613	565	1.12	1.19
3005	Gladstone - Tannum Sands (QLD)	40 874	43 117	44 355	3 481	1 238	1.65	2.87
1027	Port Macquarie (NSW)	41 178	43 153	43 587	2 409	434	1.14	1.01
1031	Tamworth (NSW)	38 956	40 263	40 832	1 876	569	0.95	1.41
2019	Traralgon - Morwell (VIC)	38 983	40 415	40 602	1 619	187	0.82	0.46
1025	Orange (NSW)	35 862	37 849	38 516	2 654	667	1.44	1.76
5006	Geraldton (WA)	34 766	37 114	38 030	3 264	916	1.81	2.47
1006	Bowral - Mittagong (NSW)	35 318	36 183	36 402	1 084	219	0.61	0.61
1012	Dubbo (NSW)	34 442	35 519	35 898	1 456	379	0.83	1.07
1024	Nowra - Bomaderry (NSW)	32 874	34 605	34 798	1 924	193	1.14	0.56
1005	Bathurst (NSW)	31 917	33 737	34 124	2 207	387	1.35	1.15
2022	Warrnambool (VIC)	32 266	32 947	33 204	938	257	0.57	0.78
5007	Kalgoorlie - Boulder (WA)	30 554	31 880	32 787	2 233	907	1.42	2.85
5004	Busselton (WA)	27 601	31 164	32 471	4 870	1 307	3.30	4.19

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

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	243 480	184 330	158 839	50 761	83 004	16 465	9 721	12 952	759 633
5–9	234 758	174 771	154 867	49 268	78 492	16 107	9 109	11 573	729 030
10–14	228 611	169 324	151 943	50 010	76 862	16 780	8 678	10 688	712 989
15–19	238 073	181 923	156 216	53 816	80 457	17 628	8 644	12 432	749 299
20–24	255 301	209 789	165 763	58 985	94 037	16 411	10 522	17 178	828 175
25–29	263 521	218 506	168 439	58 284	103 728	15 248	11 720	17 112	856 944
30–34	254 925	203 042	155 255	52 578	91 528	14 210	10 278	15 192	797 266
35–39	247 753	193 994	155 660	52 207	86 052	14 925	9 341	13 814	773 887
40–44	253 586	202 367	164 136	58 373	92 065	17 352	9 332	13 573	810 931
45–49	241 500	185 911	152 448	56 553	84 831	17 022	8 299	12 073	758 763
50–54	244 155	182 828	150 426	57 112	81 282	18 759	7 983	11 915	754 574
55–59	219 646	163 531	134 005	51 916	71 927	17 498	6 816	10 238	675 681
60–64	197 859	145 362	123 207	47 692	63 107	16 650	5 528	8 985	608 506
65–69	168 620	122 352	103 231	40 326	49 718	14 137	3 552	6 958	508 941
70–74	123 738	91 613	73 512	29 467	35 654	10 363	2 133	4 719	371 237
75–79	91 114	67 632	49 813	22 344	24 724	7 080	1 031	3 175	266 923
80–84	66 449	49 431	34 362	16 866	17 185	5 001	599	2 252	192 153
85–89	36 826	27 528	18 432	9 801	9 196	2 702	197	1 272	105 955
90–94	12 471	9 350	6 440	3 347	3 021	905	50	420	36 006
95–99	2 188	1 685	1 184	582	577	159	np	np	6 455
100 and over	217	179	102	70	77	17	np	np	670
All ages	3 624 791	2 785 448	2 278 280	820 358	1 227 524	255 419	123 542	186 598	11 304 018

FEMALES									
0–4	231 073	174 767	150 703	48 451	79 239	15 254	9 043	12 052	720 650
5–9	221 143	165 732	146 133	47 111	75 594	14 964	8 559	10 870	690 185
10–14	216 330	161 124	144 550	47 840	74 077	15 726	8 079	10 416	678 233
15–19	224 430	173 194	148 649	51 239	76 173	16 176	7 543	11 692	709 154
20–24	246 204	202 220	162 707	56 050	87 617	15 448	8 687	16 343	795 349
25–29	262 136	215 027	165 405	56 064	94 132	14 957	10 653	16 598	835 045
30–34	255 756	203 242	155 239	51 702	86 370	14 710	9 598	15 131	791 820
35–39	251 771	197 185	157 806	52 013	83 629	15 411	8 778	13 777	780 450
40–44	260 473	209 300	167 131	58 138	89 135	17 877	8 754	13 768	824 676
45–49	246 460	192 101	155 831	56 872	82 925	17 650	7 655	12 531	772 109
50–54	249 277	188 505	153 949	58 377	80 834	19 100	7 334	12 442	769 911
55–59	223 938	169 629	135 589	53 718	72 294	17 836	6 166	10 751	690 004
60–64	199 886	151 622	122 001	49 552	62 425	16 318	4 404	9 514	615 776
65–69	170 553	127 478	102 256	42 403	49 032	13 871	2 765	7 319	515 707
70–74	128 994	96 918	73 133	31 803	36 778	10 286	1 670	5 018	384 616
75–79	104 417	78 717	54 932	25 956	28 490	8 075	910	3 794	305 304
80–84	87 381	65 559	44 300	22 503	22 672	6 422	605	2 980	252 429
85–89	60 930	45 508	29 668	16 510	14 970	4 351	298	2 206	174 442
90–94	27 236	20 013	13 369	7 482	6 773	1 928	116	869	77 788
95–99	6 999	5 055	3 409	1 901	1 782	483	np	np	19 871
100 and over	956	778	489	256	241	71	np	np	2 815
All ages	3 676 343	2 843 674	2 287 249	835 941	1 205 182	256 914	111 640	188 314	11 406 334

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	474 553	359 097	309 542	99 212	162 243	31 719	18 764	25 004	1 480 283
5–9	455 901	340 503	301 000	96 379	154 086	31 071	17 668	22 443	1 419 215
10–14	444 941	330 448	296 493	97 850	150 939	32 506	16 757	21 104	1 391 222
15–19	462 503	355 117	304 865	105 055	156 630	33 804	16 187	24 124	1 458 453
20–24	501 505	412 009	328 470	115 035	181 654	31 859	19 209	33 521	1 623 524
25–29	525 657	433 533	333 844	114 348	197 860	30 205	22 373	33 710	1 691 989
30–34	510 681	406 284	310 494	104 280	177 898	28 920	19 876	30 323	1 589 086
35–39	499 524	391 179	313 466	104 220	169 681	30 336	18 119	27 591	1 554 337
40–44	514 059	411 667	331 267	116 511	181 200	35 229	18 086	27 341	1 635 607
45–49	487 960	378 012	308 279	113 425	167 756	34 672	15 954	24 604	1 530 872
50–54	493 432	371 333	304 375	115 489	162 116	37 859	15 317	24 357	1 524 485
55–59	443 584	333 160	269 594	105 634	144 221	35 334	12 982	20 989	1 365 685
60–64	397 745	296 984	245 208	97 244	125 532	32 968	9 932	18 499	1 224 282
65–69	339 173	249 830	205 487	82 729	98 750	28 008	6 317	14 277	1 024 648
70–74	252 732	188 531	146 645	61 270	72 432	20 649	3 803	9 737	755 853
75–79	195 531	146 349	104 745	48 300	53 214	15 155	1 941	6 969	572 227
80–84	153 830	114 990	78 662	39 369	39 857	11 423	1 204	5 232	444 582
85–89	97 756	73 036	48 100	26 311	24 166	7 053	495	3 478	280 397
90–94	39 707	29 363	19 809	10 829	9 794	2 833	166	1 289	113 794
95–99	9 187	6 740	4 593	2 483	2 359	642	np	np	26 326
100 and over	1 173	957	591	326	318	88	np	np	3 485
All ages	7 301 134	5 629 122	4 565 529	1 656 299	2 432 706	512 333	235 182	374 912	22 710 352

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	2008					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(b)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	710 252	731 969	746 322	748 527	759 633	3.34	3.37	3.39	3.35	3.34
5–9	683 671	689 986	697 910	712 205	729 030	3.22	3.18	3.17	3.19	3.21
10–14	710 306	711 605	710 019	711 543	712 989	3.34	3.28	3.22	3.19	3.14
15–19	743 757	751 442	749 321	746 599	749 299	3.50	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.30
20–24	782 937	813 622	824 068	823 470	828 175	3.68	3.75	3.74	3.69	3.65
25–29	759 647	801 314	826 369	841 084	856 944	3.57	3.69	3.75	3.76	3.77
30–34	728 006	738 309	749 576	769 211	797 266	3.43	3.40	3.40	3.44	3.51
35–39	788 745	796 271	794 307	782 204	773 887	3.71	3.67	3.61	3.50	3.41
40–44	744 638	750 450	762 854	786 748	810 931	3.50	3.46	3.46	3.52	3.57
45–49	762 004	770 435	770 567	764 147	758 763	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.42	3.34
50–54	693 355	709 117	723 754	739 627	754 574	3.26	3.27	3.29	3.31	3.32
55–59	631 294	639 246	648 777	662 069	675 681	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.96	2.98
60–64	559 927	579 498	597 038	611 198	608 506	2.64	2.67	2.71	2.74	2.68
65–69	410 907	430 379	451 241	474 253	508 941	1.93	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.24
70–74	317 663	329 642	344 030	357 296	371 237	1.49	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.63
75–79	251 539	252 539	253 763	258 411	266 923	1.18	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.18
80–84	176 055	180 966	186 331	190 572	192 153	0.83	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.85
85–89	86 026	91 483	96 198	100 938	105 955	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.47
90–94	25 880	26 757	29 269	31 721	36 006	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16
95–99	4 920	5 248	5 592	5 859	6 455	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	516	519	525	552	670	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 572 045	10 800 797	10 967 831	11 118 234	11 304 018	49.75	49.79	49.78	49.77	49.77
FEMALES										
0–4	672 841	693 715	707 690	709 587	720 650	3.17	3.20	3.21	3.18	3.17
5–9	651 012	656 114	662 272	675 429	690 185	3.06	3.02	3.01	3.02	3.04
10–14	672 814	674 651	674 485	676 322	678 233	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.03	2.99
15–19	703 855	710 996	710 727	706 860	709 154	3.31	3.28	3.23	3.16	3.12
20–24	743 425	767 754	780 986	788 193	795 349	3.50	3.54	3.54	3.53	3.50
25–29	740 361	775 995	800 887	817 086	835 045	3.48	3.58	3.64	3.66	3.68
30–34	730 338	738 068	748 621	766 950	791 820	3.44	3.40	3.40	3.43	3.49
35–39	800 808	808 009	806 239	791 706	780 450	3.77	3.72	3.66	3.54	3.44
40–44	754 771	761 613	774 248	800 496	824 676	3.55	3.51	3.51	3.58	3.63
45–49	775 819	783 995	784 237	777 690	772 109	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.48	3.40
50–54	704 460	720 965	736 829	754 436	769 911	3.32	3.32	3.34	3.38	3.39
55–59	637 301	647 926	659 626	673 924	690 004	3.00	2.99	2.99	3.02	3.04
60–64	557 688	578 022	597 346	614 802	615 776	2.62	2.66	2.71	2.75	2.71
65–69	416 253	435 484	457 154	480 007	515 707	1.96	2.01	2.07	2.15	2.27
70–74	340 214	350 656	360 864	370 375	384 616	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.69
75–79	295 393	295 026	296 045	299 930	305 304	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.34
80–84	244 587	247 645	250 653	253 460	252 429	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.11
85–89	153 047	160 730	166 945	171 335	174 442	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77
90–94	63 333	63 764	67 118	71 772	77 788	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34
95–99	16 626	17 493	18 529	18 930	19 871	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	2 208	2 235	2 418	2 500	2 815	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 677 154	10 890 856	11 063 919	11 221 790	11 406 334	50.25	50.21	50.22	50.23	50.23

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(b)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 383 093	1 425 684	1 454 012	1 458 114	1 480 283	6.51	6.57	6.60	6.53	6.52
5–9	1 334 683	1 346 100	1 360 182	1 387 634	1 419 215	6.28	6.21	6.17	6.21	6.25
10–14	1 383 120	1 386 256	1 384 504	1 387 865	1 391 222	6.51	6.39	6.28	6.21	6.13
15–19	1 447 612	1 462 438	1 460 048	1 453 459	1 458 453	6.81	6.74	6.63	6.51	6.42
20–24	1 526 362	1 581 376	1 605 054	1 611 663	1 623 524	7.18	7.29	7.29	7.21	7.15
25–29	1 500 008	1 577 309	1 627 256	1 658 170	1 691 989	7.06	7.27	7.39	7.42	7.45
30–34	1 458 344	1 476 377	1 498 197	1 536 161	1 589 086	6.86	6.81	6.80	6.88	7.00
35–39	1 589 553	1 604 280	1 600 546	1 573 910	1 554 337	7.48	7.40	7.26	7.05	6.84
40–44	1 499 409	1 512 063	1 537 102	1 587 244	1 635 607	7.06	6.97	6.98	7.10	7.20
45–49	1 537 823	1 554 430	1 554 804	1 541 837	1 530 872	7.24	7.17	7.06	6.90	6.74
50–54	1 397 815	1 430 082	1 460 583	1 494 063	1 524 485	6.58	6.59	6.63	6.69	6.71
55–59	1 268 595	1 287 172	1 308 403	1 335 993	1 365 685	5.97	5.93	5.94	5.98	6.01
60–64	1 117 615	1 157 520	1 194 384	1 226 000	1 224 282	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.49	5.39
65–69	827 160	865 863	908 395	954 260	1 024 648	3.89	3.99	4.12	4.27	4.51
70–74	657 877	680 298	704 894	727 671	755 853	3.10	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.33
75–79	546 932	547 565	549 808	558 341	572 227	2.57	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.52
80–84	420 642	428 611	436 984	444 032	444 582	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.96
85–89	239 073	252 213	263 143	272 273	280 397	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.23
90–94	89 213	90 521	96 387	103 493	113 794	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.50
95–99	21 546	22 741	24 121	24 789	26 326	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 724	2 754	2 943	3 052	3 485	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	21 249 199	21 691 653	22 031 750	22 340 024	22 710 352	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for 30 June 2012 onwards are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia—at 31 December 2012(b)		
New South Wales	7 348 899	32.1
Victoria	5 679 633	24.8
Queensland	4 610 932	20.1
South Australia	1 662 169	7.3
Western Australia	2 472 717	10.8
Tasmania	512 422	2.2
Northern Territory	236 869	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	379 554	1.7
Other territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	401	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 188	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	568	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 157	0.0
Total Australia	22 906 352	100.0
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2012(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	55	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	59	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 31 December 2012 is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), States and territories

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	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 37–42 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
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ESTIMATES – MALES

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

ESTIMATES – FEMALES

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

ESTIMATES – PERSONS

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

PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (d)

2007	155 665	34 284	148 648	28 613	72 228	18 809	65 144	4 386	528 014
2008	158 738	35 078	152 502	29 186	73 528	19 217	66 290	4 491	539 271
2009	161 910	35 894	156 454	29 775	74 859	19 641	67 441	4 599	550 818
2010	165 190	36 734	160 514	30 382	76 218	20 086	68 599	4 709	562 681
2011	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 (e)

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 30 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

(b) These estimates and projections have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census. Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population based on the 2011 census are scheduled for release in 2014.

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
MALES									
0–4	13 217	3 013	12 723	2 282	5 238	1 511	3 926	388	42 311
5–9	12 615	2 757	11 735	2 209	5 035	1 401	4 075	319	40 162
10–14	12 729	2 747	11 361	2 158	5 084	1 513	3 804	310	39 721
15–19	12 113	2 713	10 649	2 073	4 738	1 378	3 624	446	37 744
20–24	9 356	2 273	8 406	1 833	4 308	1 091	3 478	388	31 136
25–29	7 194	1 725	6 911	1 511	3 619	871	3 224	318	25 381
30–34	5 598	1 323	5 738	1 077	2 886	600	2 622	192	20 050
35–39	5 818	1 398	5 695	1 093	2 888	603	2 468	195	20 168
40–44	5 756	1 396	5 314	1 064	2 626	693	2 141	164	19 161
45–49	5 093	1 204	4 652	952	2 209	591	1 763	154	16 623
50–54	4 648	945	3 684	721	1 833	547	1 435	121	13 944
55–59	3 443	756	2 752	584	1 286	456	1 041	101	10 426
60–64	2 556	512	1 865	380	852	337	668	48	7 223
65–69	1 641	320	1 159	249	523	208	404	26	4 531
70–74	972	200	637	142	267	115	231	13	2 582
75 and over	965	236	666	190	318	139	263	8	2 785
75–79	572	115	369	92	171	np	132	np	1 529
80–84	257	74	188	52	93	np	83	np	795
85 and over	136	47	109	46	54	np	48	np	461
All ages	103 714	23 518	93 947	18 518	43 710	12 054	35 167	3 191	333 948

FEMALES

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

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

(a) Final Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ERP based on the 2011 Census will be available in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) on 30 August 2013.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(a) Final Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ERP based on the 2011 Census will be available in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2011* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) on 30 August 2013.

(b) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 30 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	447 201	345 799	279 376	92 938	145 873	28 841	10 983	23 392	1 374 517
5-9	418 493	323 694	267 467	89 668	135 827	28 082	9 651	20 814	1 293 844
10-14	419 356	323 381	270 175	93 519	138 460	29 970	9 278	20 330	1 304 624
15-19	437 555	350 241	283 032	101 948	145 694	31 239	9 309	24 251	1 383 417
20-24	480 926	407 773	305 165	111 342	168 569	30 167	12 654	32 789	1 549 667
25-29	507 788	421 348	312 905	109 543	177 637	28 635	15 700	32 295	1 606 301
30-34	486 669	388 788	289 248	99 633	160 318	27 211	14 134	28 380	1 494 660
35-39	496 072	392 376	305 635	104 132	163 092	30 582	13 471	27 166	1 532 738
40-44	485 555	396 279	308 107	111 993	167 537	33 177	13 128	25 993	1 541 976
45-49	487 511	379 311	301 722	113 458	162 753	34 798	12 595	24 714	1 517 079
50-54	475 813	361 886	288 389	112 549	154 181	36 455	12 012	23 614	1 465 078
55-59	425 641	323 138	257 822	102 504	137 298	34 048	10 493	20 604	1 311 731
60-64	398 050	300 022	244 144	98 409	124 103	32 742	8 364	18 675	1 224 646
65-69	313 076	231 830	188 365	75 893	90 128	25 638	4 866	12 896	942 755
70-74	240 064	179 357	136 295	58 548	67 716	19 338	2 902	9 066	713 331
75 and over	483 334	361 976	247 359	124 763	124 752	36 117	2 890	16 606	1 397 833
75-79	189 919	142 774	100 369	47 065	51 215	14 615	1 471	6 689	554 136
80-84	153 053	115 027	77 449	39 772	39 105	11 244	935	5 126	441 721
85 and over	140 362	104 175	69 541	37 926	34 432	10 258	484	4 791	401 976
All ages	7 003 104	5 487 199	4 285 206	1 600 840	2 263 938	487 040	162 430	361 585	21 654 197

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2006-07	96 420	68 987	58 275	19 015	29 291	6 801	3 786	4 603	287 201
2007-08	97 303	70 515	61 710	19 773	30 588	6 745	3 895	4 608	295 168
2008-09	99 233	71 227	63 288	19 923	30 806	6 824	3 905	4 849	300 077
2009-10	100 355	72 722	63 553	20 033	31 689	6 545	3 901	5 197	304 016
2010-11	99 385	71 593	62 888	19 856	31 846	6 545	3 922	5 098	301 150
2011-12(d)	93 565	74 042	61 524	20 385	32 775	6 351	4 007	5 128	297 811
2006	90 860	66 424	55 545	18 418	28 081	6 638	3 718	4 558	274 264
2007	97 521	70 232	60 628	19 583	29 930	6 677	3 866	4 638	293 099
2008	99 008	70 726	62 492	19 869	30 724	6 791	3 874	4 754	298 264
2009	99 034	71 906	63 108	19 830	31 330	6 727	3 937	4 950	300 844
2010	99 134	71 951	63 006	19 934	31 387	6 402	3 877	5 078	300 787
2011(d)	96 711	71 058	63 058	19 999	32 450	6 495	3 914	5 045	298 757
2012(d)	96 025	77 384	62 145	20 434	33 646	6 175	4 101	5 454	305 403
2006									
September	24 332	17 614	14 474	4 843	7 407	1 820	889	1 207	72 592
December	23 504	17 066	13 755	4 553	7 007	1 738	923	1 102	69 656
2007									
March	24 162	17 344	15 018	4 887	7 488	1 652	995	1 139	72 688
June	24 422	16 963	15 028	4 732	7 389	1 591	979	1 155	72 265
September	24 994	18 188	15 876	5 039	7 567	1 770	938	1 189	75 568
December	23 943	17 737	14 706	4 925	7 486	1 664	954	1 155	72 578
2008									
March	24 369	17 589	15 575	4 947	7 856	1 669	1 003	1 117	74 135
June	23 997	17 001	15 553	4 862	7 679	1 642	1 000	1 147	72 887
September	25 509	18 298	15 993	5 125	7 763	1 730	984	1 268	76 675
December	25 133	17 838	15 371	4 935	7 426	1 750	887	1 222	74 567
2009									
March	24 186	17 419	15 825	4 963	7 743	1 655	979	1 135	73 911
June	24 405	17 672	16 099	4 900	7 874	1 689	1 055	1 224	74 924
September	25 482	18 331	15 847	5 010	7 905	1 676	926	1 327	76 507
December	24 961	18 484	15 337	4 957	7 808	1 707	977	1 264	75 502
2010									
March	24 757	17 968	16 236	5 056	8 047	1 591	1 007	1 307	75 972
June	25 155	17 939	16 133	5 010	7 929	1 571	991	1 299	76 035
September	25 331	18 370	15 900	4 954	7 875	1 622	965	1 284	76 306
December	23 891	17 674	14 737	4 914	7 536	1 618	914	1 188	72 474
2011									
March	24 967	17 804	16 065	4 950	8 201	1 698	991	1 351	76 031
June	25 196	17 745	16 186	5 038	8 234	1 607	1 052	1 275	76 339
September(d)	23 937	17 855	15 867	5 198	8 238	1 651	973	1 187	74 914
December(d)	22 611	17 654	14 940	4 813	7 777	1 539	898	1 232	71 473
2012									
March(d)	23 255	19 222	14 938	5 138	8 283	1 653	986	1 353	74 835
June(d)	23 762	19 311	15 779	5 236	8 477	1 508	1 150	1 356	76 589
September(d)	26 636	19 726	16 432	5 178	8 671	1 554	1 009	1 449	80 668
December(d)	22 372	19 125	14 996	4 882	8 215	1 460	956	1 296	73 311

- (a) For information about unprocessed NSW birth data, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data, see paragraph 8-10 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Birth estimates for September quarter 2011 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.

<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>(c)
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)									
2006-07 (e)	1.849	1.862	2.000	1.866	2.003	2.205	2.232	1.709	1.908
2007-08 (e)	1.902	1.869	2.114	1.943	2.045	2.192	2.233	1.688	1.959
2008-09 (e)	1.906	1.862	2.172	1.930	1.980	2.207	2.181	1.744	1.963
2009-10 (e)	1.873	1.767	2.022	1.895	1.935	2.028	2.088	1.796	1.888
2010-11 (e)	1.972	1.798	2.022	1.872	1.934	2.116	2.121	1.741	1.927
2011-12 (f)	1.846	1.829	1.945	1.903	1.910	2.075	2.180	1.716	1.878

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

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

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

(d) Births per woman.

(e) These figures are subject to further revision. They are calculated using unrebased births on occurrence basis and rebased ERP based on the 2011 Census. Please note that the unrebased births do not include the unprocessed NSW birth registrations (see Explanatory Note 12).

(f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
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
2010-11(c)	49 387	36 421	27 084	12 786	12 718	4 343	977	1 716	145 436
2011-12(c)	50 039	35 975	27 831	12 756	12 970	4 225	1 014	1 689	146 507
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	47 876	35 783	26 724	12 791	12 751	4 245	974	1 656	142 809
2011(c)	51 099	35 949	27 477	12 669	12 732	4 195	952	1 683	146 762
2012(c)	49 307	35 760	28 297	13 177	13 338	4 458	1 038	1 705	147 084
2006									
September	12 743	9 060	6 638	3 191	3 082	1 067	239	362	36 386
December	11 158	8 527	6 024	2 961	2 910	936	250	403	33 172
2007									
March	10 453	7 881	6 091	2 711	2 862	1 001	233	392	31 625
June	11 852	8 726	6 379	3 104	3 102	1 009	242	379	34 793
September	13 675	9 516	7 365	3 481	3 375	1 188	273	417	39 292
December	11 342	8 714	6 265	2 950	3 099	1 026	248	415	34 062
2008									
March	10 694	8 132	6 193	2 816	2 830	934	267	377	32 244
June	11 956	8 835	6 329	3 193	3 128	1 002	257	436	35 138
September	14 197	9 835	7 506	3 504	3 560	1 182	264	462	40 511
December	11 506	8 712	6 431	3 177	3 041	1 044	267	398	34 577
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	13 084	9 704	7 020	3 419	3 372	1 128	261	487	38 477
December	12 015	9 028	6 497	3 298	3 264	1 083	246	411	35 843
2011									
March	11 264	8 492	6 562	2 867	2 905	1 027	246	398	33 762
June	13 024	9 197	7 005	3 202	3 177	1 105	224	420	37 354
September(c)	14 873	9 326	7 660	3 428	3 490	1 067	243	469	40 559
December(c)	11 938	8 934	6 250	3 172	3 160	996	239	396	35 087
2012									
March(c)	11 263	8 744	6 898	2 986	3 051	1 068	286	415	34 713
June(c)	11 965	8 971	7 023	3 170	3 269	1 094	246	409	36 148
September(c)	16 049	9 719	7 995	3 713	3 738	1 150	260	501	43 126
December(c)	10 030	8 326	6 381	3 308	3 280	1 146	246	380	33 097

(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 2011 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.

<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)
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (c)									
2006-07 (d)	5.99	5.90	6.05	5.95	5.84	6.81	8.84	5.57	6.00
2007-08 (d)	6.00	5.91	6.12	6.02	5.88	6.88	9.66	5.77	6.03
2008-09 (d)	5.98	5.90	6.09	6.04	5.78	6.84	9.20	5.71	6.00
2009-10 (d)	5.65	5.58	5.96	5.84	5.65	6.71	7.92	5.22	5.75
2010-11 (d)	5.72	5.61	5.82	5.79	5.44	6.68	8.12	5.35	5.73
2011-12 (e)	5.62	5.37	5.80	5.63	5.32	6.30	7.89	5.02	5.59

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

(d) Calculated using final deaths on occurrence basis and final ERP based on the 2011 Census.

(e) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2011 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
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
2010-11	376	241	300	72	99	28	35	17	1 168
2011-12(d)	370	248	283	62	86	28	36	18	1 131
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	388	251	316	74	106	28	28	18	1 209
2011(d)	379	225	294	53	87	26	34	16	1 114
2012(d)	316	221	277	70	84	22	32	17	1 039
2006									
September	115	65	72	17	27	np	np	np	320
December	100	83	90	18	20	np	np	np	329
2007									
March	90	70	81	18	25	np	np	np	305
June	112	76	67	19	11	np	np	np	303
September	100	59	67	26	20	np	np	np	293
December	96	78	72	16	28	np	np	np	306
2008									
March	84	57	62	14	28	np	np	np	264
June	90	66	76	17	31	np	np	np	297
September	113	79	78	13	21	np	np	np	321
December	113	64	83	27	15	np	np	np	332
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	106	68	76	26	26	np	np	np	324
December	98	66	82	16	27	np	np	np	307
2011									
March	65	50	77	6	19	np	np	np	231
June	107	57	65	24	27	np	np	np	306
September(d)	108	52	83	11	21	np	np	np	288
December(d)	99	66	69	12	20	np	np	np	289
2012									
March(d)	76	63	87	21	20	np	np	np	292
June(d)	87	67	44	18	25	np	np	np	262
September(d)	88	55	77	19	20	np	np	np	270
December(d)	65	36	69	12	19	np	np	np	215

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

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

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

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

(d) Death estimates from September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania(b)</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory(b)</i>	<i>Australia(c)</i>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (d)									
2006-07 (e)	4.33	4.26	5.32	3.79	2.83	3.68	9.51	4.35	4.38
2007-08 (e)	3.80	3.69	4.49	3.69	3.50	4.30	6.42	3.91	3.93
2008-09 (e)	4.25	4.07	5.25	4.02	2.69	3.96	8.20	4.95	4.30
2009-10 (e)	3.59	3.04	5.35	3.15	3.38	3.51	6.67	2.69	3.80
2010-11 (e)	3.78	3.37	4.77	3.63	3.11	4.28	8.92	3.34	3.88
2011-12 (f)	3.95	3.35	4.60	3.04	2.62	4.41	8.98	3.51	3.80

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
2006-07	150 601	108 597	86 492	23 491	53 834	3 442	4 555	6 424	437 438
2007-08	170 959	123 445	99 666	25 158	66 148	3 896	4 711	7 352	501 336
2008-09	169 020	132 643	103 114	27 257	69 712	4 294	5 537	8 187	519 785
2009-10	144 206	109 133	84 885	24 817	57 924	4 009	4 670	8 273	437 927
2010-11	141 979	104 896	84 253	20 158	64 929	3 470	4 809	7 274	431 781
2011-12(d)	148 834	113 807	94 587	22 609	79 613	3 669	6 046	8 423	477 589
2007	157 743	114 621	91 948	23 485	58 166	3 531	4 503	6 579	460 577
2008	178 555	132 997	106 898	27 161	72 852	4 269	5 193	8 035	535 965
2009	155 060	123 839	94 201	26 806	60 961	4 109	5 234	8 556	478 792
2010	141 228	102 814	82 308	21 905	60 978	3 738	4 593	7 553	425 119
2011(d)	145 730	109 207	89 059	20 745	71 210	3 523	5 324	7 768	452 579
2012(d)	154 127	118 369	99 489	23 084	84 957	3 783	6 598	8 756	499 166
2006									
September	38 102	26 512	20 984	6 079	13 020	868	1 334	1 532	108 432
December	36 915	25 161	20 251	5 739	13 405	880	998	1 633	104 982
2007									
March	41 889	33 363	23 424	6 901	15 561	1 012	1 112	1 961	125 223
June	33 695	23 561	21 833	4 772	11 848	682	1 111	1 298	98 801
September	41 559	30 198	22 957	6 088	15 444	929	1 270	1 673	120 118
December	40 600	27 499	23 734	5 724	15 313	908	1 010	1 647	116 435
2008									
March	49 618	36 925	28 304	7 460	19 537	1 273	1 071	2 396	146 585
June	39 182	28 823	24 671	5 886	15 854	786	1 360	1 636	118 198
September	45 377	35 142	26 915	7 252	19 531	1 128	1 516	2 168	139 029
December	44 378	32 107	27 008	6 563	17 930	1 082	1 246	1 835	132 153
2009									
March	45 897	37 658	27 830	7 685	18 968	1 341	1 183	2 669	143 232
June	33 368	27 736	21 361	5 757	13 283	743	1 592	1 515	105 371
September	39 021	32 644	23 401	7 249	15 294	1 010	1 559	2 410	122 588
December	36 774	25 801	21 609	6 115	13 416	1 015	900	1 962	107 601
2010									
March	39 583	30 119	22 198	6 818	15 615	1 327	1 030	2 549	119 239
June	28 828	20 569	17 677	4 635	13 599	657	1 181	1 352	88 499
September	36 230	26 472	21 034	5 561	16 031	896	1 392	1 963	109 580
December	36 587	25 654	21 399	4 891	15 733	858	990	1 689	107 801
2011									
March	39 506	30 182	22 791	5 536	17 871	1 089	1 173	2 278	120 438
June	29 656	22 588	19 029	4 170	15 294	627	1 254	1 344	93 962
September	37 855	28 836	24 455	5 610	19 284	862	1 727	2 111	120 740
December (d)	38 713	27 601	22 784	5 429	18 761	945	1 170	2 035	117 439
2012									
March(d)	40 746	33 361	25 602	6 794	22 719	1 154	1 558	2 749	134 683
June (d)	31 520	24 009	21 746	4 776	18 849	708	1 591	1 528	104 727
September (d)	40 172	30 972	26 605	5 910	22 155	973	2 038	2 381	131 208
December(d)	41 689	30 027	25 536	5 604	21 234	948	1 411	2 098	128 548

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

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

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

(d) Estimates for December quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
2006-07	77 031	46 058	40 347	8 858	22 453	2 005	3 402	4 488	204 642
2007-08	83 570	49 883	45 759	9 831	24 972	2 061	3 088	4 834	223 998
2008-09	82 277	49 027	43 795	9 252	25 384	2 167	3 438	4 579	219 919
2009-10	87 054	55 454	49 065	10 280	29 058	2 330	3 439	5 188	241 869
2010-11	90 304	60 265	49 624	10 990	28 504	2 477	3 709	5 536	251 409
2011-12(d)	91 377	61 772	51 325	11 196	31 206	2 393	3 657	5 630	258 565
2007	80 846	48 149	44 267	9 656	23 739	2 062	3 126	4 702	216 547
2008	82 128	49 772	44 058	9 544	24 663	2 180	3 223	4 710	220 278
2009	84 896	51 752	46 876	9 633	28 120	2 183	3 544	4 888	231 892
2010	91 184	59 600	50 638	11 011	29 081	2 508	3 506	5 552	253 081
2011(d)	89 586	59 841	49 889	10 995	29 198	2 366	3 699	5 444	251 024
2012(d)	92 643	62 178	52 238	11 388	32 651	2 460	3 826	5 863	263 252
2006									
September	19 197	11 659	10 170	2 376	5 333	476	1 103	1 169	51 483
December	19 905	12 150	11 081	2 264	6 184	474	973	1 326	54 357
2007									
March	18 867	11 318	9 377	2 081	5 284	565	635	1 048	49 175
June	19 062	10 931	9 719	2 137	5 652	490	691	945	49 627
September	20 656	12 689	12 207	2 743	6 233	507	1 004	1 266	57 305
December	22 261	13 211	12 964	2 695	6 570	500	796	1 443	60 440
2008									
March	20 202	11 995	10 351	2 224	6 088	539	588	1 136	53 123
June	20 451	11 988	10 237	2 169	6 081	515	700	989	53 130
September	20 341	12 366	11 042	2 543	5 787	531	1 011	1 285	54 906
December	21 134	13 423	12 428	2 608	6 707	595	924	1 300	59 119
2009									
March	21 998	11 791	10 187	2 122	5 997	608	736	1 097	54 536
June	18 804	11 447	10 138	1 979	6 893	433	767	897	51 358
September	21 314	13 646	12 201	2 644	7 115	537	1 185	1 430	60 072
December	22 780	14 868	14 350	2 888	8 115	605	856	1 464	65 926
2010									
March	22 027	13 892	11 560	2 463	6 846	633	691	1 267	59 380
June	20 933	13 048	10 954	2 285	6 982	555	707	1 027	56 491
September	24 260	16 203	13 493	3 049	7 353	674	1 145	1 627	67 804
December	23 964	16 457	14 631	3 214	7 900	646	963	1 631	69 406
2011									
March	21 545	14 499	11 405	2 604	6 665	603	902	1 245	59 468
June	20 535	13 106	10 095	2 123	6 586	554	699	1 033	54 731
September	22 807	15 596	13 435	3 045	7 238	610	1 089	1 537	65 357
December (d)	24 699	16 640	14 954	3 223	8 709	599	1 009	1 629	71 468
2012									
March (d)	22 602	15 689	12 083	2 629	7 925	645	775	1 313	63 663
June (d)	21 269	13 847	10 853	2 299	7 334	539	784	1 151	58 077
September (d)	23 149	15 771	13 485	3 158	7 903	657	1 100	1 635	66 859
December(d)	25 623	16 871	15 817	3 302	9 489	619	1 167	1 764	74 653

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

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

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

(d) Estimates for December quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2006-07	73 570	62 539	46 145	14 633	31 381	1 437	1 153	1 936	232 796
2007-08	87 389	73 562	53 907	15 327	41 176	1 835	1 623	2 518	277 338
2008-09	86 743	83 616	59 319	18 005	44 328	2 127	2 099	3 608	299 866
2009-10	57 152	53 679	35 820	14 537	28 866	1 679	1 231	3 085	196 058
2010-11	51 675	44 631	34 629	9 168	36 425	993	1 100	1 738	180 372
2011-12(c)	57 457	52 035	43 262	11 413	48 407	1 276	2 389	2 793	219 024
2007	76 897	66 472	47 681	13 829	34 427	1 469	1 377	1 877	244 030
2008	96 427	83 225	62 840	17 617	48 189	2 089	1 970	3 325	315 687
2009	70 164	72 087	47 325	17 173	32 841	1 926	1 690	3 668	246 900
2010	50 044	43 214	31 670	10 894	31 897	1 230	1 087	2 001	172 038
2011(c)	56 144	49 366	39 170	9 750	42 012	1 157	1 625	2 324	201 555
2012(c)	61 484	56 191	47 251	11 696	52 306	1 323	2 772	2 893	235 914
2006									
September	18 905	14 853	10 814	3 703	7 687	392	231	363	56 949
December	17 010	13 011	9 170	3 475	7 221	406	25	307	50 625
2007									
March	23 022	22 045	14 047	4 820	10 277	447	477	913	76 048
June	14 633	12 630	12 114	2 635	6 196	192	420	353	49 174
September	20 903	17 509	10 750	3 345	9 211	422	266	407	62 813
December	18 339	14 288	10 770	3 029	8 743	408	214	204	55 995
2008									
March	29 416	24 930	17 953	5 236	13 449	734	483	1 260	93 462
June	18 731	16 835	14 434	3 717	9 773	271	660	647	65 068
September	25 036	22 776	15 873	4 709	13 744	597	505	883	84 123
December Quarter 2008	23 244	18 684	14 580	3 955	11 223	487	322	535	73 034
2009									
March	23 899	25 867	17 643	5 563	12 971	733	447	1 572	88 696
June	14 564	16 289	11 223	3 778	6 390	310	825	618	54 013
September	17 707	18 998	11 200	4 605	8 179	473	374	980	62 516
December	13 994	10 933	7 259	3 227	5 301	410	44	498	41 675
2010									
March	17 556	16 227	10 638	4 355	8 769	694	339	1 282	59 859
June	7 895	7 521	6 723	2 350	6 617	102	474	325	32 008
September	11 970	10 269	7 541	2 512	8 678	222	247	336	41 776
December	12 623	9 197	6 768	1 677	7 833	212	27	58	38 395
2011									
March	17 961	15 683	11 386	2 932	11 206	486	271	1 033	60 970
June	9 121	9 482	8 934	2 047	8 708	73	555	311	39 231
September	15 048	13 240	11 020	2 565	12 046	252	638	574	55 383
December(c)	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	45 971
2012									
March (c)	18 144	17 672	13 519	4 165	14 794	509	783	1 436	71 020
June (c)	10 251	10 162	10 893	2 477	11 515	169	807	377	46 650
September (c)	17 023	15 201	13 120	2 752	14 252	316	938	746	64 349
December (c)	16 066	13 156	9 719	2 302	11 745	329	244	334	53 895

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

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

(c) Estimates for December quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	LONG-TERM			SHORT-TERM(c)		Total(d)
	Settlers(b)	Residents	Visitors(b)	Residents	Visitors(b)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
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
2010-11	127 458	115 056	347 843	7 400 502	5 906 892	13 897 751
2011-12	158 943	115 672	377 602	7 962 971	5 981 883	14 597 072
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
2011	142 715	115 516	361 954	7 726 538	5 875 068	14 221 792
2012	156 639	118 574	394 396	8 142 559	6 145 600	14 957 767
2006						
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	2 790 703
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	2 936 947
2007						
March	35 761	26 795	100 987	1 349 782	1 497 075	3 010 400
June	36 287	22 169	50 413	1 213 766	1 208 649	2 531 284
September	34 211	24 766	79 825	1 462 382	1 358 881	2 960 065
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	3 081 869
2008						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	3 223 464
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	2 638 536
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	3 062 141
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	3 107 080
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
June	33 894	25 215	64 611	1 756 520	1 238 969	3 119 209
September	37 050	27 222	94 057	2 124 899	1 406 915	3 690 143
December	39 137	36 053	70 471	1 909 128	1 691 671	3 746 461
2012						
March	43 318	28 308	138 843	2 066 976	1 601 059	3 878 505
June	39 438	24 089	74 231	1 861 967	1 282 238	3 281 963
September	37 446	28 664	105 234	2 203 732	1 471 803	3 846 879
December	36 437	37 513	76 088	2 009 882	1 790 500	3 950 420

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraph 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Stated intention on arrival.

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

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

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
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
2010-11	88 461	78 025	213 835	7 442 959	5 987 902	13 811 182
2011-12	87 493	68 665	212 713	8 040 374	6 049 108	14 458 353
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
2011	87 998	69 363	214 290	7 795 270	5 956 830	14 123 751
2012	89 216	68 606	214 414	8 219 849	6 201 490	14 793 574
2006						
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	2 646 224
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	2 875 700
2007						
March	21 351	31 511	24 567	1 106 868	1 607 051	2 791 348
June	17 289	23 998	24 682	1 385 362	1 291 764	2 743 094
September	18 562	25 255	24 802	1 471 801	1 331 310	2 871 730
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	3 049 942
2008						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	2 923 830
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	2 826 950
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	2 929 505
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	3 059 848
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
June	20 342	16 538	46 178	2 039 562	1 337 536	3 460 156
September	20 978	17 158	45 963	2 124 219	1 378 516	3 586 834
December	20 987	14 895	66 009	2 089 601	1 579 590	3 771 082
2012						
March	25 230	20 769	54 928	1 706 805	1 702 066	3 509 798
June	20 298	15 843	45 813	2 119 748	1 388 936	3 590 638
September	21 813	17 210	45 998	2 200 943	1 443 051	3 729 015
December	21 875	14 784	67 675	2 192 351	1 667 437	3 964 123

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

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

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

(d) Stated intention on departure.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2010-11									
New South Wales	..	20 156	34 900	5 105	7 387	2 166	2 882	9 791	82 387
Victoria	23 171	..	18 170	6 823	8 406	3 146	2 649	2 713	65 078
Queensland	40 999	18 560	..	5 908	8 153	3 140	5 417	3 341	85 518
South Australia	5 042	5 635	4 747	..	2 375	713	2 887	603	22 002
Western Australia	9 739	8 722	9 720	3 300	..	1 675	2 772	887	36 815
Tasmania	2 295	2 850	3 332	753	1 515	..	458	303	11 506
Northern Territory	3 200	2 800	4 418	1 896	2 012	369	..	434	15 129
Australian Capital Territory	11 159	2 596	3 081	830	804	344	613	..	19 427
Total Departures	95 605	61 319	78 368	24 615	30 652	11 553	17 678	18 072	337 862
Net gain/loss	-13 218	3 759	7 150	-2 613	6 163	-47	-2 549	1 355	..

2011-12

New South Wales	..	19 708	33 560	4 794	7 175	2 287	2 830	9 618	79 972
Victoria	22 704	..	17 736	6 826	8 178	3 544	2 536	2 566	64 090
Queensland	43 308	19 410	..	5 717	8 397	3 537	5 321	3 176	88 866
South Australia	5 144	5 594	4 602	..	2 466	735	2 374	688	21 603
Western Australia	11 048	10 218	10 906	3 411	..	1 979	2 732	943	41 237
Tasmania	2 108	2 574	2 818	662	1 390	..	408	226	10 186
Northern Territory	3 243	2 995	4 613	1 756	1 823	340	..	437	15 207
Australian Capital Territory	10 795	2 388	2 835	794	723	316	498	..	18 349
Total Departures	98 350	62 887	77 070	23 960	30 152	12 738	16 699	17 654	339 510
Net gain/loss	-18 378	1 203	11 796	-2 357	11 085	-2 552	-1 492	695	..

2011

New South Wales	..	20 121	34 267	4 903	7 261	2 282	2 870	9 680	81 384
Victoria	23 330	..	18 130	6 909	8 491	3 393	2 732	2 718	65 703
Queensland	42 331	19 197	..	5 956	8 384	3 410	5 247	3 267	87 792
South Australia	5 303	5 610	4 748	..	2 477	759	2 850	602	22 349
Western Australia	10 385	9 397	10 412	3 453	..	1 894	2 677	925	39 143
Tasmania	2 239	2 740	3 166	715	1 416	..	432	260	10 968
Northern Territory	3 154	2 870	4 516	1 955	1 896	340	..	422	15 153
Australian Capital Territory	10 746	2 439	2 945	783	758	280	516	..	18 467
Total Departures	97 488	62 374	78 184	24 674	30 683	12 358	17 324	17 874	340 959
Net gain/loss	-16 104	3 329	9 608	-2 325	8 460	-1 390	-2 171	593	..

2012

New South Wales	..	18 754	32 187	4 802	6 846	2 088	2 627	9 246	76 550
Victoria	21 964	..	17 385	6 744	7 819	3 539	2 378	2 417	62 246
Queensland	41 064	18 635	..	5 894	8 220	3 406	5 247	3 127	85 593
South Australia	4 853	5 452	4 385	..	2 403	645	2 145	691	20 574
Western Australia	10 457	9 980	10 388	3 393	..	1 906	2 616	930	39 670
Tasmania	2 000	2 403	2 634	638	1 372	..	374	237	9 658
Northern Territory	2 998	2 773	4 296	1 623	1 803	368	..	397	14 258
Australian Capital Territory	10 975	2 516	2 964	825	790	356	548	..	18 974
Total Departures	94 311	60 513	74 239	23 919	29 253	12 308	15 935	17 045	327 523
Net gain/loss	-17 761	1 733	11 354	-3 345	10 417	-2 650	-1 677	1 929	..

.. not applicable

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

(b) The data in these tables has not been updated to reflect the final net interstate migration data based to the 2011 Census, it remains based to the 2006 Census.

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
DECEMBER QUARTER 2011									
New South Wales	. .	5 699	9 657	1 364	2 017	651	861	2 741	22 990
Victoria	6 674	. .	5 041	1 840	2 462	1 071	821	778	18 687
Queensland	12 316	5 647	. .	1 686	2 431	994	1 524	859	25 457
South Australia	1 505	1 619	1 336	. .	651	232	692	194	6 229
Western Australia	3 105	2 798	3 095	942	. .	532	745	240	11 457
Tasmania	589	763	791	189	372	. .	101	67	2 872
Northern Territory	858	828	1 310	528	524	106	. .	112	4 266
Australian Capital Territory	3 027	774	938	252	188	94	134	. .	5 407
Total Departures	28 074	18 128	22 168	6 801	8 645	3 680	4 878	4 991	97 365
Net gain/loss	-5 084	559	3 289	-572	2 812	-808	-612	416	. .

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2012

New South Wales	. .	4 125	7 084	1 141	1 536	445	614	2 053	16 998
Victoria	4 981	. .	3 866	1 504	1 780	776	529	530	13 966
Queensland	9 139	4 359	. .	1 395	1 923	766	1 078	702	19 362
South Australia	1 072	1 251	1 013	. .	595	139	452	143	4 665
Western Australia	2 307	2 260	2 270	784	. .	422	534	168	8 745
Tasmania	457	525	572	146	322	. .	56	65	2 143
Northern Territory	660	609	954	367	440	97	. .	70	3 197
Australian Capital Territory	2 238	485	630	175	141	62	108	. .	3 839
Total Departures	20 854	13 614	16 389	5 512	6 737	2 707	3 371	3 731	72 915
Net gain/loss	-3 856	352	2 973	-847	2 008	-564	-174	108	. .

DECEMBER QUARTER 2012

New South Wales	. .	5 153	8 782	1 312	1 794	548	669	2 438	20 696
Victoria	6 053	. .	4 828	1 866	2 191	1 016	679	665	17 298
Queensland	10 592	4 926	. .	1 781	2 299	913	1 506	852	22 869
South Australia	1 293	1 468	1 153	. .	612	149	602	179	5 456
Western Australia	2 565	2 485	2 747	943	. .	498	679	278	10 195
Tasmania	517	654	747	177	381	. .	112	52	2 640
Northern Territory	697	699	1 061	491	488	105	. .	106	3 647
Australian Capital Territory	3 376	917	1 012	262	292	121	180	. .	6 160
Total Departures	25 093	16 302	20 330	6 832	8 057	3 350	4 427	4 570	88 961
Net gain/loss	-4 397	996	2 539	-1 376	2 138	-710	-780	1 590	. .

. . not applicable

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

(b) The data in these tables has not been updated to reflect the final net interstate migration data based to the 2011 Census, it remains based to the 2006 Census.

	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 43–44 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2011 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2011 (with various adjustments described in paragraphs 5 and 6, and the addition of quarterly components of population growth). The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraphs 5 and 6 for the series from September 1991 to June 2011). This publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

7 The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final as new component data becomes available. The first of the two tables below shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration. The second table contains the status of ERP that will be reflected in the next release of Australian Demographic Statistics.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 20 JUNE 2013

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 1996	1996 Census	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 1996–Jun. 2001	2001 Census	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	2006 Census	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final (Rebased)	Final (Rebased)	Final (Rebased)	FINAL (REBASED)
Sep. 2011	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Revised	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY
Dec. 2011–Dec. 2012	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

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

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep.1991–Jun. 2006	Based to 1996, 2001 & 2006 Censuses as applicable	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	Final (Recast)	FINAL (RECAST)
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Final (Rebased)	Final (Rebased)	Final (Rebased)	FINAL (REBASED)
Sep. 2011–Dec. 2011	2011 Census	Revised	Revised	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Mar. 2012–Jun. 2012	2011 Census	Revised	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep. 2012–Mar. 2013	2011 Census	Preliminary – based on date of registration	Preliminary – based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary – modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

Natural increase: births and deaths

8 Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2011, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates, 1998* (cat. no. 3114.0).

9 The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates depend in part on the timeliness and accuracy of estimates of births and deaths which are based on registrations. To be able to provide timely estimates, the ABS produces preliminary estimates using births and deaths by quarter of registration as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. The major difficulty in this area stems from the fact that while the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. Lags or accumulations in births and deaths registrations can be caused by:

- late notification of a birth or death event to a state or territory registry;
- delays arising from incomplete information supplied for a registration;

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- procedural changes affecting the processing cycles in any of the state and territory registries; or
- resolution of issues that may arise within the ABS or registry processing systems.

10 Preliminary birth and death estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period.

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

- December 2012: The New South Wales registry has indicated that a decrease in death registration numbers may be due to a concentration on birth registrations processing this quarter.
- September 2012: The New South Wales registry has indicated that the increase in both birth and death registrations follows a general pattern of increases in the September quarter. They also indicated that birth registration increases could be associated with initiatives to assist the population of outlying areas to register births as well as general initiatives to increase awareness of the importance of birth and death registrations in outlying areas.
- September 2012: The Victorian, Western Australian, South Australian and ACT registries have advised that there were no significant changes in processing, backlog processing or staffing which could have influenced an increased level of birth and death registrations. The Victorian and Western Australian registries highlighted state initiatives to provide registration assistance as well as registration awareness raising initiatives. The ACT registry observed that a small increase in the number of coroner certified deaths as well as a perceived increasing use of ACT health services by residents from the surrounding rural areas of NSW may have contributed to the increase in birth and death registrations.
- June 2012: The WA registry has indicated that the increase in both birth and death registrations in the June quarter is as a result of a registration initiative in remote communities based on collaboration with other government departments.
- June 2012: The Tasmanian registry has indicated that the drop in birth registrations in the June quarter is due to processing lags from the previous quarter as a result of staffing issues.
- June 2012: The Northern Territory registry has indicated that increased registrations, particularly in the case of births in the June quarter can be attributed to initiatives to progress registrations before the end of the financial year.
- March 2012: The Northern Territory registry has noted a lag in death registrations as a result of incomplete records which delayed processing. The increase in birth registrations in the March 2012 quarter can also be attributed to more timely notifications of births from hospitals.
- March 2012: The comparatively high numbers of births and deaths in the Northern Territory for the March 2012 quarter are attributed to more staffing fluctuations over the December 2011 period.
- September 2011: Fluctuations in the September 2011 quarter in the number of birth registrations in the Australian Capital Territory and the high number of death registrations in New South Wales were queried with the respective Registries. Information provided by the Registries indicate that these fluctuations may be the result of changes in processing rates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths *continued*

■ September 2011: The ABS identified a systems processing error with the New South Wales birth registration data for the September 2011 and earlier quarters. The data for the September 2011 quarter have been corrected. Data for earlier quarters had been corrected through the final rebasing process. For further details, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes (below).

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

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

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

.. not applicable

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

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

.. not applicable

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration

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

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

15 The ABS developed and introduced an improved method, called the '12/16 month rule' methodology, for estimating NOM. It has been used in calculating Australia's official ERP since September quarter 2006. The '12/16 month rule' methodology is a result of reviewing the treatment of temporary migrants (both long-term and short-term) who are away from or resident in Australia for a period of 12 months or more.

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

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

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

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

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

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

Net interstate migration

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

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

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

- Medicare data lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);
- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (ie: Census, Medicare & multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors (in contrast to the 2001-06 method);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration continued

- expansion factors applied to males aged 17 to 30 years and females aged 17 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2001-06 method); and
- no smoothing applied to the expansion factors.

25 The previously modelled data for the period September 2006 to June 2011 has been finalised based on data from the 2011 Census. However, all data from September 2011 is still modelled on 2006 Census expansion factors. The ABS plans to update these expansion factors and revise post September 2011 data in the 17 December release of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

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

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

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

Defence force adjustment

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

Intercensal Discrepancy

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

30 The standard approach to population estimation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is not possible because satisfactory annual data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population that cannot be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are based on the 2006 Census. Series A of the projections assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth. Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

31 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications (apart from people travelling as Australian or New Zealand (NZ) citizens). These and other information available to the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

32 In July 1998, DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status are now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and are therefore not available for Australian or NZ citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and NZ citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

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

Scope

34 Overseas arrivals and departures statistics relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia. Similarly, these statistics exclude unauthorised arrivals.

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

NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

36 The ABS has improved the measure of net overseas migration by expanding the Australian residence criteria from a 12/12 months rule to a 12/16 months rule. This has implications for the measurement of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) due to the change in residence criteria mentioned above. A final measure of RTOs can only be obtained 21 months after Census night, when actual traveller behaviour, and each traveller's true residence status on Census night (according to 12/16 month rule) can be observed. For further information on the improved measure of net overseas migration see:

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

37 Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change – births, deaths and migration – were to hold for the next 50–100 years.

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

43 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population (see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population.

44 Data presented in table 20 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

CONFIDENTIALITY

45 The *Census and Statistics Act, 1905* provides the authority for the ABS to collect statistical information, and requires that statistical output shall not be published or disseminated in a manner that is likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. This requirement means that the ABS must take care and make assurances that any statistical information about individual respondents cannot be derived from published data.

46 Some techniques used to guard against identification or disclosure of confidential information in statistical tables are suppression of sensitive cells, and random adjustments to cells with very small values. To protect confidentiality within this publication, some cell values may have been suppressed and are not available for publication (np) but included in totals where applicable. In these cases, data may not sum to totals due to the confidentialisation of individual cells.

ROUNDING

47 In this publication, population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Rounded figures and unrounded figures should not be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

USE OF POPULATION ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS

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

50 Population estimates are used extensively within the Australian community, including in a range of agreements. Although the ABS acknowledges that the official population estimates and changes in these estimates are specifically referenced in various agreements, it neither endorses nor disapproves of the terms of the agreements and decisions made by parties in relation to those agreements. In addition, the ABS does

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

USE OF POPULATION
ESTIMATES IN AGREEMENTS
continued

not provide a position on disputes arising from the interpretation of terms of an agreement that reference official population estimates.

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

52 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

53 ABS products and publications are available free of charge from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Click on Statistics to gain access to the full range of ABS statistical and reference information.

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

TECHNICAL NOTE RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

RECENT AND UPCOMING RELEASES

1 Below is a table of publications related to *Australian Demographic Statistics* that have recently been released or are about to be released in the near future.

<i>Release date</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>	<i>Publication title</i>	<i>Contents</i>
RECENT RELEASES			
30/04/2013	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia 2011–12	Preliminary sub-state ERP for 2012 (total estimates)
04/06/2013	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, April 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data
20/06/2013	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec qtr. 2012	Final rebased ERP for 30 June 2011 and revised historical ERP series recast back to 1991. Also includes final Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population data at 30 June 2011 (Australia, states and territories) and final rates for the 2006–2011 period.
UPCOMING RELEASES			
08/07/2013	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, May 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data
30/08/2013	cat. no. 3218.0	Regional Population Growth, Australia	Final rebased ERP from 2001 to 2011 and revised for 2012 – sub–state level (total estimates)
30/08/2013	cat. no. 3235.0	Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012	Final rebased ERP from 2001 to 2011 and revised for 2012 – sub–state level (age/sex estimates)
30/08/2013	cat. no. 3238.0.55.001	Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011	Final estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia at 30 June 2011 (for various geographies)
04/09/2013	cat. no. 3401.0	Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2013	Monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures data. Includes new ROADS data.
26/09/2013	cat. no. 3101.0	Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar qtr. 2013	Quarterly estimates of total population for states, territories and Australia. Includes births, deaths, infant deaths, and interstate and overseas movement data
24/10/2013	cat. no. 3301.0	Births, Australia, 2012	Births data for Australia, states and territories for 2002 to 2012. Sub-state births data for 2007 to 2012
07/11/2013	cat. no. 3302.0	Deaths, Australia, 2012	Deaths data for Australia, states and territories for 2002 to 2012. Sub-state death data for 2007 to 2012
07/11/2013	cat. no. 3302.0.55.001	Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2010-2012	State, Territory and Australian life tables for the period 2010-2012
15/11/2013	cat. no. 3302.0.55.003	Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2010-2012	Life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia by selected states/territories and remoteness areas of Australia
18/12/2013	cat. no. 3412.0	Migration, Australia, 2011-12	International migration into and out of Australia, internal migration within Australia (including interstate and intrastate) and information on overseas-born residents of Australia
Early 2014	cat. no. 3222.0	Population Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2106	ERP projections based on the 2011 Census
Mid 2014	cat. no. 3105.0.65.001	Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008	Historical updates of ERP, Births, Deaths, NOM and rates based on the 2011 Census

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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> <p>The ABS is aware that the term 'intercensal error' is often misinterpreted, with the word 'error' being too commonly considered to be a synonym for 'mistake'. As a result, the ABS will use the terms 'preliminary intercensal difference' and 'final intercensal difference' in the 2016 rebasing cycle.</p>
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise of long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA) and long-term resident returns (LTRR).</p>
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise of long-term resident departures (LTRD) and long-term visitor departures (LTVD).</p>
Long-term resident departures (LTRD)	<p>Australian residents who state that they intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently).</p>
Long-term resident returns (LTRR)	<p>Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</p>
Long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA)	<p>Overseas visitors who state that they intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently).</p>
Long-term visitor departures (LTVD)	<p>Overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Median age	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Migration adjustment	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'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	<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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Passenger Card	Passenger cards are completed by nearly all passengers arriving in, or departing from, Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, main reason for journey, and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<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	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Post enumeration survey (PES)	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Population growth rate	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Population projections	The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and 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.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	<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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Short-term departures
continued ■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

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

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

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

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

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

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

Statistical District (S Dist) Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

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

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

Under enumeration See net undercount.

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EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

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