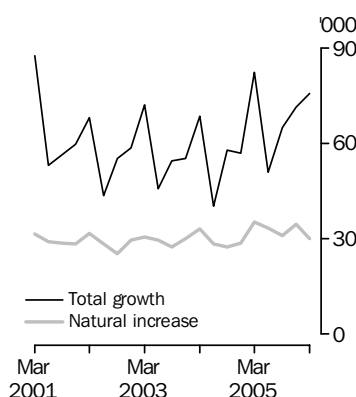


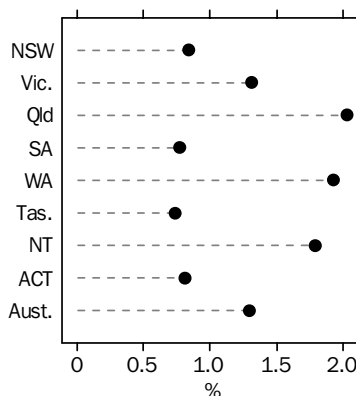
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 21 SEP 2006

Population growth
Quarterly



Population growth rate
Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2006	Change over previous year	Change over previous year
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6 817.1	56.9	0.8
Victoria	5 078.5	65.7	1.3
Queensland	4 035.7	80.2	2.0
South Australia	1 552.3	11.9	0.8
Western Australia	2 042.8	38.6	1.9
Tasmania	488.7	3.6	0.7
Northern Territory	205.9	3.6	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	328.1	2.6	0.8

Australia (a) **20 551.9** **263.2** **1.3**

(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 of Australia at 31 March 2006 was 20,551,900 persons, an increase of 263,200 persons (1.3%) since 31 March 2005 and 75,600 persons since 31 December 2005.
- The natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2006 (128,700) is an increase of 7.6% (or 9,100 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2005 (119,500).
- Preliminary net overseas migration during the March quarter 2006 was 45,700 persons, a decrease of 2.9% (or 1,400 persons) on the March quarter 2005.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew 0.4% during the March quarter 2006. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 40% and 60% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the March quarter 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (0.6% or 11,800 persons).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 2006	7 December 2006
September 2006	22 March 2007
December 2006	5 June 2007
March 2007	24 September 2007
June 2007	4 December 2007

.....

INTRODUCTION

Estimated resident population (ERP) data in this publication are based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Exceptions are tables 17, 18 and 19 (excluding 2001 estimates), which are based on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

ERP DATA STATUS

At any point in time this publication contains final, revised and preliminary ERP data. The status of the ERP data included in this issue is as follows:

- Final – All ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001
- Revised – ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2005, inclusive
- Preliminary – ERP data from September quarter 2005 to March quarter 2006, inclusive.

ANNUAL REVISIONS

MARCH QUARTER 2006

In this issue scheduled revisions are for September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005 and include:

- Natural increase using date of occurrence births and deaths data
- Net overseas migration using the migration adjustment based on actual traveller behaviour for permanent, long-term and short-term movements
- ERP figures using the revised natural increase and revised net overseas migration
- Total fertility rates in table 10 using revised births and revised ERP figures
- Standardised death rates in table 11 using revised deaths and revised ERP figures
- Infant mortality rates in table 12 using revised infant deaths and revised ERP figures.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

- Births and deaths data adjustment:– Adjustments applied to December quarter 2005 births and deaths registrations in the previous issue have now been updated into their correct quarters. For details see paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.
- Interstate migration:– Interstate migration has been updated for December quarter 2005. For details see paragraphs 18–19 of the Explanatory Notes.
- Net overseas migration:– Data used for the calculation of net overseas migration, including permanent, long-term and short-term movements, has been updated for December quarter 2005. For details see paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

Progress is continuing with the review of annual household estimates methodology. See Tables 17, 18 and 19. A new methodology has been proposed and is currently being assessed. Implementation details will be made available once this assessment is complete.

Susan Linacre

Acting Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

page

Notes	2
-------------	---

EDITORIAL

Main Features	5
---------------------	---

TABLES

POPULATION CHANGE

1 Population change, summary	9
2 Population change, components	10
3 Population change, growth rates	12

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

4 Estimated resident population, states and territories	14
5 Estimated resident population, major population regions, at 30 June	16
6 Estimated resident population, age groups, at 30 June 2005	17
7 Estimated resident population and proportion, states and territories	19

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

8 Projected resident population	20
9 Experimental estimated and projected resident Indigenous population	21

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

10 Births and total fertility rates	22
11 Deaths and standardised death rates	23
12 Infant deaths and infant mortality rates	24

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

13 Categories of net overseas migration	25
14 Categories of overseas arrivals	26
15 Categories of overseas departures	27

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

16 Interstate migration	28
--------------------------------------	----

CONTENTS *continued*

page

TABLES *continued*

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

17	Estimated resident households, household size, at 30 June	29
18	Estimated resident households, at 30 June	30
19	Population resident in households, at 30 June	31

FURTHER INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	32
Abbreviations	39
Technical Note – Measuring Net Overseas Migration	40
Glossary	48

MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2006 was 20,551,900 persons, an increase of 263,200 since 31 March 2005 and 75,600 persons since 31 December 2005. The population growth rate during the March 2006 quarter (0.4%) was consistent with levels recorded in previous quarters. For the year ended 31 March 2006, the population growth rate was 1.3%. This has varied between 1.1% and 1.3% over the last 6 years ending 31 March.

PRELIMINARY DATA

Due to the collection and estimation methods applied to produce preliminary statistics, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent annual and quarterly estimates for births, deaths and net overseas migration, particularly when making time series comparisons. For analysis of fertility trends over time the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recommends users refer to Births, Australia (cat.no.3301.0) – see paragraph 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. For an overview of the current method used for the measurement of net overseas migration see the Technical Note – Measuring Net Overseas Migration (page 40).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE —AUSTRALIA

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

Natural increase

Natural increase for the March quarter 2006 was 30,000 persons. This represents a decrease of 13.1% (or 4,500 persons) on the natural increase for the December quarter 2005. The natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2006 (128,700 persons) is 7.6% (or 9,100 persons) higher than the natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2005. There were 62,100 births registered in the March quarter 2006, a 7.0% decrease on the figure for December quarter 2005 (66,700). Deaths decreased by 0.5% over the same period, removing 32,100 people from the Australian population.

Net overseas migration

For the March quarter 2006, net overseas migration (NOM) was 45,700 persons, a decrease of 2.9% (or 1,400 persons) on the March quarter 2005. For the year ended 31 March 2006, 449,600 permanent and long-term arrivals and 254,300 permanent and long-term departures combined with migration adjustment resulted in a net overseas migration estimate of 134,500 persons. This was a 14.0% increase on the year ending 31 March 2005 (118,000).

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to the overseas arrivals and departures data used to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments'. For more information see the Technical Note – Measuring Net Overseas Migration (page 40).

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Population

Populations for the states and territories at 31 March 2006 were as follows: New South Wales 6,817,100, Victoria 5,078,500, Queensland 4,035,700, South Australia 1,552,300, Western Australia 2,042,800, Tasmania 488,700, the Northern Territory 205,900 and the Australian Capital Territory 328,100.

Growth rates

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the March 2006 quarter. Western Australia recorded the largest growth rate (0.6%), followed by Queensland (0.5%), Victoria and the Northern Territory (0.4%), South Australia (0.3%) and New South Wales, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (0.2%).

Similarly, all states and territories recorded positive growth rates for the 12 months ended 31 March 2006. Queensland recorded the largest growth rate (2.0%) and Tasmania recorded the lowest (0.7%).

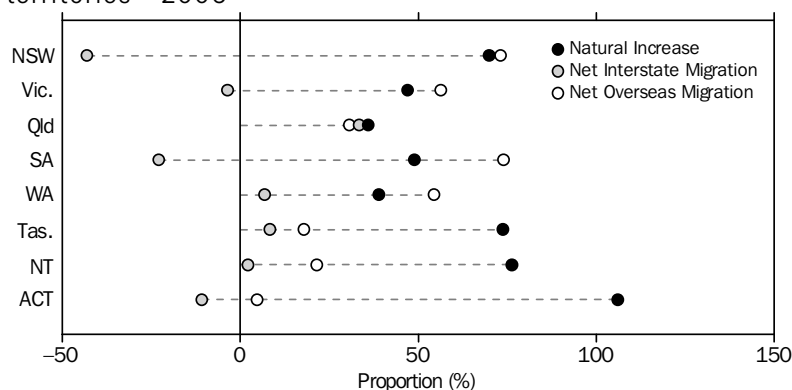
In the year ended 31 March 2006, the Victorian population grew by 1.3%, the largest percentage increase since the year ended 31 March 1989; Western Australia increased by 1.9%, the largest percentage growth since 1990; South Australia grew by 0.8%, the largest percentage increase since 1992; and the Northern Territory grew by 1.8%, the largest percentage increase since 1998.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE —STATES AND TERRITORIES

The growth of populations in the states and territories has three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2006, the impact and proportion of each component varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Year ended 31 March—States and territories—2006



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 March 2006.

Natural increase

For the year ended 31 March 2006, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Australian Capital Territory (2,800 persons), the Northern Territory (2,800 persons), Tasmania (2,600 persons) and Queensland (28,900 persons). In the Australian Capital Territory, natural increase made the greatest contribution to its growth.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Net overseas migration

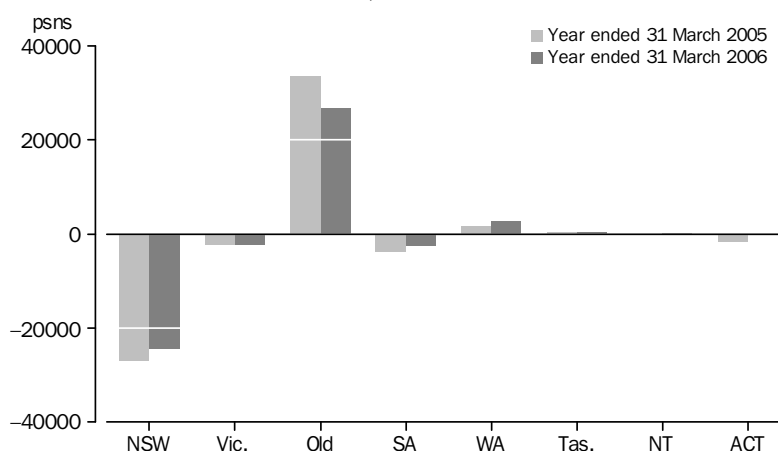
Net overseas migration for the year ended 31 March 2006 was the major component of population growth in New South Wales (41,600 persons), Victoria (37,100 persons), Western Australia (21,000 persons) and South Australia (8,800 persons). Positive net overseas migration was experienced by all other states and territories.

Net interstate migration

For the year ended 31 March 2006, Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with an increase of 26,800 persons. Other states and territories to experience positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (2,600 persons), Tasmania (300 persons) and the Northern Territory (80 persons). Negative net interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (-24,500 persons), South Australia (-2,700 persons), Victoria (-2,300 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (-290 persons).

When compared to the same period of the previous year ended 31 March 2005, there was a decrease of 16,800 persons moving interstate within Australia. Queensland experienced a decrease in gaining from net interstate migration, whereas New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Victoria all experienced a decrease in their losses from net interstate migration. Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Tasmania all produced an increase in gaining population from net interstate migration.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, States and territories



During the March Quarter 2006, population gains from net interstate migration were recorded for Queensland (5,300 persons), Western Australia (1,200 persons), Victoria (270 persons) and Tasmania (50 persons). Population losses from net interstate migration were recorded for New South Wales (-5,800 persons), the Australian Capital Territory (-460 persons), the Northern Territory (-250 persons) and South Australia (-240 persons).

POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	At end of period	Growth on previous year(b)	Growth on previous year(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1999–2000	249.3	128.4	120.9	107.3	19 153.4	227.5	1.20
2000–01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001–02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
2002–03	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
2003–04	252.1	133.2	118.9	100.0	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
2004–05	255.8	131.4	124.5	123.8	20 339.8	248.3	1.24
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	19 982.5	227.7	1.15
2004	249.9	132.4	117.5	106.4	20 206.4	223.9	1.12
2005(c)(d)(e)	265.0	131.1	133.9	135.9	20 476.2	269.8	1.34
2004							
March	63.5	30.3	33.1	35.5	20 051.1	224.2	1.13
June	61.4	33.0	28.3	12.1	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
September	64.2	36.8	27.4	30.4	20 149.3	222.1	1.11
December	60.8	32.3	28.6	28.5	20 206.4	223.9	1.12
2005							
March	64.7	29.5	35.2	47.1	20 288.7	237.6	1.18
June	66.1	32.8	33.3	17.8	20 339.8	248.3	1.24
September(c)(e)	67.5	36.5	31.0	34.2	20 404.9	255.5	1.27
December(c)(d)(e)	66.7	32.3	34.5	36.9	20 476.2	269.8	1.34
2006							
March(e)	62.1	32.1	30.0	45.7	20 551.9	263.2	1.30

(a) See Explanatory Notes for concepts used and the Glossary for definitions of terms used. Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(c) September and December quarters 2005 births and deaths data have been updated. See paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Estimates for births, deaths and natural increase from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NATURAL INCREASE (b)(c)									
1999–2000	40 752	27 741	24 645	6 306	13 829	2 089	2 722	2 795	120 918
2000–01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	118 587
2001–02	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	117 183
2002–03	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	115 169
2003–04	39 363	28 816	24 953	5 318	13 225	1 756	2 750	2 692	118 892
2004–05	38 640	30 256	27 926	5 832	14 259	2 208	2 561	2 796	124 492
2000	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	120 394
2001	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	117 751
2002	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	115 095
2003	38 891	28 131	25 135	5 437	12 543	1 835	2 879	2 692	117 564
2004	37 021	29 216	24 936	5 241	13 829	1 839	2 644	2 715	117 456
2005	43 719	31 468	29 700	5 989	15 217	2 416	2 715	2 660	133 907
2004									
March	11 256	7 920	6 796	1 465	3 767	481	736	704	33 130
June	9 030	6 777	6 043	1 326	3 549	297	689	604	28 322
September	7 714	7 349	6 220	1 079	3 180	546	641	714	27 444
December	9 021	7 170	5 877	1 371	3 333	515	578	693	28 560
2005									
March	11 459	8 016	7 889	1 860	4 009	580	662	725	35 208
June	10 446	7 721	7 940	1 522	3 737	567	680	664	33 280
September	9 623	8 076	6 320	1 265	3 639	618	767	643	30 955
December	12 191	7 655	7 551	1 342	3 832	651	606	628	34 464
2006									
March	7 456	7 507	7 102	1 695	3 802	802	705	875	29 951
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (d)									
1999–2000	43 689	26 982	17 514	3 829	13 993	435	942	–99	107 275
2000–01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001–02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002–03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
2003–04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966
2004–05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	–8	700	351	111 441
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	136 076
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	110 475
2003	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	110 104
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	106 425
2005	42 504	35 711	26 657	8 548	20 263	879	778	599	135 923
2004									
March	11 640	9 740	7 782	1 480	3 990	205	226	408	35 472
June	2 977	2 738	3 911	626	1 684	39	152	–59	12 068
September	9 151	8 892	6 152	1 483	3 876	243	464	131	30 393
December	7 901	6 438	7 909	1 482	4 424	440	80	–179	28 492
2005									
March	13 768	13 482	9 265	3 138	6 131	430	272	584	47 067
June	4 385	3 480	6 229	917	2 729	–68	188	–50	17 811
September	11 270	9 959	5 401	2 261	4 917	197	144	25	34 167
December	13 081	8 790	5 762	2 232	6 486	320	174	40	36 878
2006									
March	12 903	14 834	7 099	3 422	6 863	188	275	110	45 691

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

(b) September and December quarters 2005 births and deaths data have been updated. See paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Natural increase estimates from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
1999–2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91	..
2000–01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	..
2001–02	-24 430	4 368	31 201	-1 602	-4 385	-1 512	-2 596	-1 044	..
2002–03	-31 790	28	39 207	-1 497	-2 810	1 895	-3 389	-1 644	..
2003–04	-30 445	-2 291	36 686	-3 197	1 272	2 475	-2 108	-2 392	..
2004–05	-25 695	-2 354	31 494	-3 483	1 466	187	5	-1 620	..
2000	-14 708	4 920	20 367	-3 669	-2 501	-2 533	-1 621	-218	..
2001	-19 185	5 481	23 253	-1 696	-3 834	-1 886	-2 049	-72	..
2002	-30 392	1 922	38 656	-1 537	-4 231	-117	-3 069	-1 232	..
2003	-31 280	-1 453	37 556	-1 946	-373	3 035	-2 895	-2 644	..
2004	-27 294	-1 855	33 504	-3 789	1 515	924	-1 097	-1 908	..
2005	-25 360	-3 276	29 262	-3 569	1 996	337	520	90	..
2004									
March	-7 078	-178	7 971	-1 018	480	753	-582	-348	..
June	-7 346	-812	9 139	-1 110	454	124	-95	-354	..
September	-5 976	-515	7 570	-526	289	140	-148	-834	..
December	-6 894	-350	8 824	-1 135	292	-93	-272	-372	..
2005									
March	-6 671	-730	7 747	-1 082	542	86	192	-84	..
June	-6 154	-759	7 353	-740	343	54	233	-330	..
September	-5 203	-1 059	6 125	-758	797	27	56	15	..
December	-7 332	-728	8 037	-989	314	170	39	489	..
2006									
March	-5 788	268	5 258	-242	1 167	49	-252	-460	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)(b)(e)(f)									
1999–2000	74 843	54 937	60 116	7 219	24 726	-21	2 826	2 889	227 525
2000–01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	259 860
2001–02	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	227 739
2002–03	47 943	54 197	90 067	7 605	25 395	4 693	-121	1 851	231 667
2003–04	38 738	51 545	87 038	6 426	28 131	4 931	1 290	756	218 858
2004–05	48 150	60 194	88 975	9 369	32 885	3 440	3 570	1 662	248 255
2000	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	-214	1 931	3 310	234 306
2001	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	256 630
2002	49 174	53 030	89 836	6 700	21 993	2 419	190	2 186	225 570
2003	43 004	53 247	87 751	7 735	28 889	5 730	548	777	227 668
2004	41 396	55 169	84 194	6 523	29 318	3 690	2 469	1 108	223 881
2005	60 863	63 903	85 619	10 968	37 476	3 632	4 013	3 349	269 830
2004									
March	15 818	17 482	22 549	1 927	8 237	1 439	380	764	68 602
June	4 661	8 703	19 093	842	5 687	460	746	191	40 390
September	10 889	15 726	19 942	2 036	7 345	929	957	11	57 837
December	10 028	13 258	22 610	1 718	8 049	862	386	142	57 052
2005									
March	18 556	20 768	24 901	3 916	10 682	1 096	1 126	1 225	82 275
June	8 677	10 442	21 522	1 699	6 809	553	1 101	284	51 091
September	15 690	16 976	17 846	2 768	9 353	842	967	683	65 122
December	17 940	15 717	21 350	2 585	10 632	1 141	819	1 157	71 342
2006									
March	14 571	22 609	19 459	4 875	11 832	1 039	728	525	75 642

.. not applicable

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

(b) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net interstate migration has been updated. See paragraphs 18–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) September and December quarters 2005 births and deaths data have been updated. See paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(f) Natural increase estimates from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components of total population growth rate(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)(d)									
1999–2000	0.64	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.75	0.44	1.41	0.89	0.64
2000–01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	0.62
2001–02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	0.60
2002–03	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	0.59
2003–04	0.59	0.59	0.66	0.35	0.68	0.37	1.39	0.83	0.60
2004–05	0.57	0.61	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.46	1.28	0.86	0.62
2000	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	0.63
2001	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	0.61
2002	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.83	0.59
2003	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.36	0.65	0.39	1.45	0.84	0.60
2004	0.55	0.59	0.65	0.34	0.70	0.38	1.33	0.84	0.59
2005	0.65	0.63	0.76	0.39	0.76	0.50	1.35	0.82	0.66
2004									
March	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.22	0.17
June	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.06	0.35	0.19	0.14
September	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.32	0.22	0.14
December	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.29	0.21	0.14
2005									
March	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.33	0.22	0.17
June	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.34	0.20	0.16
September	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.18	0.13	0.38	0.20	0.15
December	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.30	0.19	0.17
2006									
March	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.16	0.34	0.27	0.15
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (e)									
1999–2000	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.09	0.49	–0.03	0.57
2000–01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	0.71
2001–02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	0.57
2002–03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.59
2003–04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.33	0.14	0.50
2004–05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	0.62
2000	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	0.00	0.36	0.11	0.59
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	0.71
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.57
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.23	0.56
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	0.53
2005	0.63	0.72	0.68	0.56	1.02	0.18	0.39	0.18	0.67
2004									
March	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.18
June	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	–0.02	0.06
September	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.23	0.04	0.15
December	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.04	–0.06	0.14
2005									
March	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.31	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.23
June	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.14	–0.01	0.09	–0.02	0.09
September	0.17	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.17
December	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.18
2006									
March	0.19	0.29	0.18	0.22	0.34	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.22

- (a) Rates for the components Natural Increase, Net Overseas Migration and Net Interstate Migration are added to derive the total population growth rate. For financial and calendar years growth is on previous year. For quarters growth is on previous quarter.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) September and December quarters 2005 births and deaths data have been updated. See paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Natural increase estimates from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components of total population growth rate(a) *continued*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE (c)									
1999–2000	–0.22	0.11	0.53	–0.24	–0.12	–0.56	–0.47	–0.03	..
2000–01	–0.25	0.11	0.56	–0.16	–0.17	–0.45	–0.81	0.13	..
2001–02	–0.37	0.09	0.86	–0.11	–0.23	–0.32	–1.31	–0.33	..
2002–03	–0.48	0.00	1.06	–0.10	–0.15	0.40	–1.71	–0.51	..
2003–04	–0.46	–0.05	0.97	–0.21	0.07	0.52	–1.06	–0.74	..
2004–05	–0.38	–0.05	0.81	–0.23	0.07	0.04	0.00	–0.50	..
2000	–0.23	0.10	0.58	–0.24	–0.13	–0.54	–0.83	–0.07	..
2001	–0.29	0.11	0.65	–0.11	–0.20	–0.40	–1.04	–0.02	..
2002	–0.46	0.04	1.05	–0.10	–0.22	–0.02	–1.55	–0.38	..
2003	–0.47	–0.03	1.00	–0.13	–0.02	0.64	–1.46	–0.82	..
2004	–0.41	–0.04	0.87	–0.25	0.08	0.19	–0.55	–0.59	..
2005	–0.38	–0.07	0.74	–0.23	0.10	0.07	0.26	0.03	..
2004									
March	–0.11	0.00	0.21	–0.07	0.02	0.16	–0.29	–0.11	..
June	–0.11	–0.02	0.24	–0.07	0.02	0.03	–0.05	–0.11	..
September	–0.09	–0.01	0.19	–0.03	0.01	0.03	–0.07	–0.26	..
December	–0.10	–0.01	0.23	–0.07	0.01	–0.02	–0.14	–0.11	..
2005									
March	–0.10	–0.01	0.20	–0.07	0.03	0.02	0.10	–0.03	..
June	–0.09	–0.02	0.19	–0.05	0.02	0.01	0.12	–0.10	..
September	–0.08	–0.02	0.15	–0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	..
December	–0.11	–0.01	0.20	–0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.15	..
2006									
March	–0.09	0.01	0.13	–0.02	0.06	0.01	–0.12	–0.14	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)(c)(f)(g)									
1999–2000	1.17	1.17	1.72	0.48	1.34	0.00	1.47	0.92	1.20
2000–01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	1.36
2001–02	0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	1.17
2002–03	0.72	1.12	2.43	0.50	1.32	0.99	–0.06	0.58	1.18
2003–04	0.58	1.05	2.29	0.42	1.44	1.03	0.65	0.23	1.10
2004–05	0.72	1.21	2.29	0.61	1.66	0.71	1.79	0.51	1.24
2000	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	–0.05	0.99	1.06	1.23
2001	1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	1.33
2002	0.74	1.10	2.45	0.44	1.15	0.51	0.10	0.68	1.16
2003	0.65	1.09	2.33	0.51	1.49	1.21	0.28	0.24	1.15
2004	0.62	1.12	2.19	0.43	1.49	0.77	1.24	0.34	1.12
2005	0.90	1.28	2.18	0.71	1.88	0.75	1.99	1.03	1.34
2004									
March	0.24	0.35	0.59	0.13	0.42	0.30	0.19	0.24	0.34
June	0.07	0.18	0.49	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.37	0.06	0.20
September	0.16	0.32	0.51	0.13	0.37	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.29
December	0.15	0.27	0.58	0.11	0.41	0.18	0.19	0.04	0.28
2005									
March	0.28	0.42	0.63	0.25	0.54	0.23	0.56	0.38	0.41
June	0.13	0.21	0.54	0.11	0.34	0.11	0.54	0.09	0.25
September	0.23	0.34	0.45	0.18	0.47	0.17	0.48	0.21	0.32
December	0.26	0.31	0.53	0.17	0.53	0.23	0.40	0.35	0.35
2006									
March	0.21	0.45	0.48	0.32	0.58	0.21	0.35	0.16	0.37

.. not applicable

(a) Rates for the components Natural Increase, Net Overseas Migration and Net Interstate Migration are added to derive the total population growth rate. For financial and calendar years growth is on previous year. For quarters growth is on previous quarter.

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

(c) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net interstate migration has been updated. See paragraphs 18–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) September and December quarters 2005 births and deaths data have been updated. See paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

(f) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(g) Natural increase estimates from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)(b)
MALES									
1999–2000	3 219 101	2 335 506	1 775 520	743 753	939 216	232 380	102 596	155 840	9 505 331
2000–01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 652
2001–02	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	9 753 133
2002–03	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	9 873 447
2003–04	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	9 990 513
2004–05	3 368 665	2 480 343	1 989 911	764 326	1 008 471	239 745	107 205	161 394	10 121 438
2000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	9 562 299
2001	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	9 691 946
2002	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	9 811 250
2003	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	9 932 250
2004	3 354 073	2 463 880	1 965 203	761 412	999 222	238 916	106 022	160 483	10 050 590
2005	3 384 911	2 496 408	2 010 090	767 105	1 018 936	240 681	108 425	162 278	10 190 209
2004									
March	3 340 231	2 444 414	1 933 319	758 657	988 343	237 701	104 808	160 230	9 969 083
June	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	9 990 513
September	3 349 135	2 457 341	1 953 524	760 497	995 019	238 428	105 834	160 432	10 021 592
December	3 354 073	2 463 880	1 965 203	761 412	999 222	238 916	106 022	160 483	10 050 590
2005									
March	3 364 156	2 474 863	1 978 232	763 507	1 004 752	239 476	106 600	161 083	10 094 049
June	3 368 665	2 480 343	1 989 911	764 326	1 008 471	239 745	107 205	161 394	10 121 438
September	3 376 374	2 488 877	1 999 139	765 802	1 013 389	240 128	107 896	161 713	10 154 692
December	3 384 911	2 496 408	2 010 090	767 105	1 018 936	240 681	108 425	162 278	10 190 209
2006									
March	3 392 323	2 508 369	2 020 148	769 540	1 025 372	241 275	108 763	162 630	10 229 797
FEMALES									
1999–2000	3 267 112	2 405 833	1 786 017	761 285	935 243	239 029	92 965	159 375	9 648 049
2000–01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 588
2001–02	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	9 887 846
2002–03	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	9 999 199
2003–04	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	10 100 991
2004–05	3 400 276	2 542 821	1 987 141	777 770	1 002 493	245 931	96 199	164 387	10 218 321
2000	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	9 710 345
2001	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	9 837 328
2002	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	9 943 594
2003	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	10 050 262
2004	3 387 635	2 528 074	1 965 426	775 069	994 251	245 111	95 155	163 789	10 155 803
2005	3 417 660	2 559 449	2 006 158	780 344	1 012 013	246 978	96 765	165 343	10 286 014
2004									
March	3 375 899	2 509 853	1 935 665	773 228	984 049	244 075	94 280	163 698	10 082 031
June	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	10 100 991
September	3 382 545	2 521 355	1 954 495	774 266	990 405	244 737	94 957	163 698	10 127 749
December	3 387 635	2 528 074	1 965 426	775 069	994 251	245 111	95 155	163 789	10 155 803
2005									
March	3 396 108	2 537 859	1 977 298	776 890	999 403	245 647	95 703	164 414	10 194 619
June	3 400 276	2 542 821	1 987 141	777 770	1 002 493	245 931	96 199	164 387	10 218 321
September	3 408 257	2 551 263	1 995 759	779 062	1 006 928	246 390	96 475	164 751	10 250 189
December	3 417 660	2 559 449	2 006 158	780 344	1 012 013	246 978	96 765	165 343	10 286 014
2006									
March	3 424 819	2 570 097	2 015 559	782 784	1 017 409	247 423	97 155	165 516	10 322 068

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see table 7.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)(b)
PERSONS									
1999–2000	6 486 213	4 741 339	3 561 537	1 505 038	1 874 459	471 409	195 561	315 215	19 153 380
2000–01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240
2001–02	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	19 640 979
2002–03	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	19 872 646
2003–04	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	20 091 504
2004–05	6 768 941	5 023 164	3 977 052	1 542 096	2 010 964	485 676	203 404	325 781	20 339 759
2000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	19 272 644
2001	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	19 529 274
2002	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	19 754 844
2003	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	19 982 512
2004	6 741 708	4 991 954	3 930 629	1 536 481	1 993 473	484 027	201 177	324 272	20 206 393
2005	6 802 571	5 055 857	4 016 248	1 547 449	2 030 949	487 659	205 190	327 621	20 476 223
2004									
March	6 716 130	4 954 267	3 868 984	1 531 885	1 972 392	481 776	199 088	323 928	20 051 114
June	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	20 091 504
September	6 731 680	4 978 696	3 908 019	1 534 763	1 985 424	483 165	200 791	324 130	20 149 341
December	6 741 708	4 991 954	3 930 629	1 536 481	1 993 473	484 027	201 177	324 272	20 206 393
2005									
March	6 760 264	5 012 722	3 955 530	1 540 397	2 004 155	485 123	202 303	325 497	20 288 668
June	6 768 941	5 023 164	3 977 052	1 542 096	2 010 964	485 676	203 404	325 781	20 339 759
September	6 784 631	5 040 140	3 994 898	1 544 864	2 020 317	486 518	204 371	326 464	20 404 881
December	6 802 571	5 055 857	4 016 248	1 547 449	2 030 949	487 659	205 190	327 621	20 476 223
2006									
March	6 817 142	5 078 466	4 035 707	1 552 324	2 042 781	488 698	205 918	328 146	20 551 865

(a) See paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see table 7.

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

		CHANGE(b)					
		2000	2004	2005(b)	2000–2005(c)	2000–2005(c)	2004–2005
ASGC	Population region	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
105	Sydney	4 069 093	4 225 088	4 254 894	37 160	0.90	29 806
205	Melbourne	3 422 722	3 592 975	3 634 233	42 302	1.21	41 258
305	Brisbane	1 619 280	1 777 667	1 810 943	38 333	2.26	33 276
405	Adelaide	1 102 445	1 123 199	1 129 269	5 365	0.48	6 070
505	Perth	1 372 947	1 454 606	1 477 815	20 974	1.48	23 209
605	Hobart	196 468	202 182	203 638	1 434	0.72	1 456
705	Darwin	105 113	109 432	111 300	1 237	1.15	1 868
805	Canberra	314 848	323 743	324 786	1 988	0.62	1 043
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS							
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	486 048	504 656	510 885	4 967	1.00	6 229
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	409 767	470 408	482 037	14 454	3.30	11 629
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	355 762	369 392	371 441	3 136	0.87	2 049
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	266 171	273 870	275 883	1 942	0.72	2 013
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	179 576	207 553	212 864	6 658	3.46	5 311
2024	Geelong (VIC)	157 497	164 134	165 761	1 653	1.03	1 627
3057	Townsville (QLD)	131 100	144 417	148 767	3 533	2.56	4 350
3061	Cairns (QLD)	112 335	120 483	123 408	2 215	1.90	2 925
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	107 488	116 266	119 133	2 329	2.08	2 867
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 375	102 007	103 200	965	0.96	1 193
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	94 232	99 262	100 278	1 209	1.25	1 016
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	82 585	86 977	88 777	1 238	1.46	1 800
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	78 295	83 059	84 355	1 212	1.50	1 296
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 736	79 077	79 254	304	0.39	177
1012	Bathurst-Orange (NSW)	74 708	77 407	78 223	703	0.92	816
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 976	74 548	74 924	-10	-0.01	376
5071	Mandurah (WA)	57 639	70 271	74 010	3 274	5.13	3 739
3054	Mackay (QLD)	63 785	68 488	70 686	1 380	2.08	2 198
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 359	68 580	69 126	353	0.52	546
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	56 165	59 611	60 936	954	1.64	1 325
5074	Bunbury (WA)	48 319	53 503	56 180	1 572	3.06	2 677
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 043	52 925	53 488	289	0.55	563
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	45 401	48 941	49 678	855	1.82	737
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	38 742	45 577	47 806	1 813	4.29	2 229
2042	Mildura (VIC)	44 392	46 987	47 605	643	1.41	618
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	43 999	46 684	47 218	644	1.42	534
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	42 194	43 008	43 261	213	0.50	253
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	38 588	41 968	42 489	780	1.94	521
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	37 224	40 621	41 141	783	2.02	520
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	34 762	35 504	35 753	198	0.56	249
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	29 862	32 008	32 887	605	1.95	879
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 907	30 906	31 311	81	0.26	405
5083	Geraldton (WA)	30 785	30 740	31 199	83	0.27	459
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	29 163	30 647	31 083	384	1.28	436
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 741	29 136	28 850	-178	-0.61	-286

(a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2005 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2005 are preliminary.

(c) Average annual growth.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2005

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
MALES									
0–4	216 278	157 231	130 885	45 056	63 998	15 530	8 955	10 375	648 408
5–9	224 830	163 116	138 385	48 524	68 546	16 315	8 534	10 381	678 755
10–14	235 013	171 719	146 427	51 920	72 556	17 763	8 556	11 274	715 346
15–19	232 227	169 643	142 560	52 664	73 965	17 431	7 787	11 907	708 305
20–24	236 305	179 790	146 917	53 670	73 519	15 967	8 982	14 561	729 792
25–29	230 964	173 880	134 412	48 906	68 452	13 364	8 797	12 870	691 706
30–34	254 392	187 787	147 217	52 521	74 636	14 590	9 425	12 855	753 521
35–39	241 150	185 424	141 842	54 421	74 871	15 720	8 858	11 954	734 334
40–44	256 300	187 849	148 796	58 052	77 934	17 826	8 764	12 128	767 768
45–49	240 555	177 827	140 933	56 101	74 565	18 010	7 374	11 477	726 942
50–54	219 460	160 371	129 647	51 843	68 242	16 797	6 783	10 978	664 252
55–59	206 869	150 143	124 391	49 847	62 817	16 084	5 558	10 109	625 911
60–64	160 205	114 803	95 300	37 690	46 234	12 719	3 714	6 580	477 301
65–69	129 902	93 968	74 248	30 788	36 366	10 335	2 336	4 820	382 806
70–74	104 101	75 745	55 861	25 307	27 507	8 061	1 224	3 479	301 304
75–79	87 879	64 174	45 035	22 779	21 980	6 584	879	2 766	252 083
80–84	56 950	41 210	28 757	14 897	13 715	4 166	398	1 862	161 957
85–89	24 904	17 712	12 976	6 597	5 862	1 752	149	760	70 720
90–94	8 187	6 181	4 245	2 165	2 038	593	77	205	23 694
95–99	1 613	1 299	821	449	500	100	31	42	4 855
100 and over	581	471	256	129	168	38	24	11	1 678
All ages	3 368 665	2 480 343	1 989 911	764 326	1 008 471	239 745	107 205	161 394	10 121 438
FEMALES									
0–4	203 319	149 987	124 112	43 126	60 636	14 632	8 558	9 858	614 367
5–9	213 268	154 788	131 259	46 318	65 028	15 629	8 007	10 158	644 571
10–14	222 725	163 286	138 779	49 230	69 178	16 803	7 941	10 597	678 685
15–19	220 179	162 445	135 020	49 799	70 124	16 557	6 990	11 538	672 774
20–24	224 204	173 377	138 065	50 197	69 053	14 905	7 418	13 524	690 799
25–29	226 552	171 640	130 985	45 418	66 223	13 406	8 184	12 720	675 196
30–34	256 599	193 472	147 898	51 325	73 133	15 842	8 986	12 830	760 169
35–39	241 592	190 296	144 742	53 740	74 290	16 575	8 073	12 294	741 694
40–44	255 156	191 125	151 817	58 037	77 424	18 533	7 545	12 554	772 316
45–49	242 042	181 375	142 387	57 212	74 713	18 297	6 826	12 415	735 378
50–54	220 960	165 568	130 030	53 245	68 522	17 183	5 984	11 606	673 196
55–59	204 349	153 012	121 563	50 728	60 212	16 247	4 524	10 274	620 956
60–64	157 612	114 825	91 661	38 111	44 308	12 518	2 835	6 757	468 669
65–69	133 051	98 300	72 228	32 633	36 428	10 500	1 654	5 032	389 856
70–74	113 968	84 269	58 106	28 239	29 627	8 673	1 063	3 879	327 840
75–79	106 075	78 399	52 113	27 685	25 789	7 749	719	3 409	301 944
80–84	84 093	61 689	40 501	22 558	19 635	6 290	484	2 704	237 955
85–89	47 055	34 025	22 791	12 482	11 064	3 618	268	1 445	132 752
90–94	20 872	15 872	10 085	5 862	5 348	1 532	89	596	60 256
95–99	5 432	4 177	2 463	1 487	1 441	380	32	165	15 577
100 and over	1 173	894	536	338	317	62	19	32	3 371
All ages	3 400 276	2 542 821	1 987 141	777 770	1 002 493	245 931	96 199	164 387	10 218 321

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2005 *continued*

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
PERSONS									
0–4	419 597	307 218	254 997	88 182	124 634	30 162	17 513	20 233	1 262 775
5–9	438 098	317 904	269 644	94 842	133 574	31 944	16 541	20 539	1 323 326
10–14	457 738	335 005	285 206	101 150	141 734	34 566	16 497	21 871	1 394 031
15–19	452 406	332 088	277 580	102 463	144 089	33 988	14 777	23 445	1 381 079
20–24	460 509	353 167	284 982	103 867	142 572	30 872	16 400	28 085	1 420 591
25–29	457 516	345 520	265 397	94 324	134 675	26 770	16 981	25 590	1 366 902
30–34	510 991	381 259	295 115	103 846	147 769	30 432	18 411	25 685	1 513 690
35–39	482 742	375 720	286 584	108 161	149 161	32 295	16 931	24 248	1 476 028
40–44	511 456	378 974	300 613	116 089	155 358	36 359	16 309	24 682	1 540 084
45–49	482 597	359 202	283 320	113 313	149 278	36 307	14 200	23 892	1 462 320
50–54	440 420	325 939	259 677	105 088	136 764	33 980	12 767	22 584	1 337 448
55–59	411 218	303 155	245 954	100 575	123 029	32 331	10 082	20 383	1 246 867
60–64	317 817	229 628	186 961	75 801	90 542	25 237	6 549	13 337	945 970
65–69	262 953	192 268	146 476	63 421	72 794	20 835	3 990	9 852	772 662
70–74	218 069	160 014	113 967	53 546	57 134	16 734	2 287	7 358	629 144
75–79	193 954	142 573	97 148	50 464	47 769	14 333	1 598	6 175	554 027
80–84	141 043	102 899	69 258	37 455	33 350	10 456	882	4 566	399 912
85–89	71 959	51 737	35 767	19 079	16 926	5 370	417	2 205	203 472
90–94	29 059	22 053	14 330	8 027	7 386	2 125	166	801	83 950
95–99	7 045	5 476	3 284	1 936	1 941	480	63	207	20 432
100 and over	1 754	1 365	792	467	485	100	43	43	5 049
All ages	6 768 941	5 023 164	3 977 052	1 542 096	2 010 964	485 676	203 404	325 781	20 339 759

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PROPORTION, States and territories

	Population	Proportion(a)
	no.	%
Australia at 31 March 2006		
New South Wales	6 817 142	33.2
Victoria	5 078 466	24.7
Queensland	4 035 707	19.6
South Australia	1 552 324	7.6
Western Australia	2 042 781	9.9
Tasmania	488 698	2.4
Northern Territory	205 918	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	328 146	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	561	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 525	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	597	0.0
<i>Total Other Territories</i>	2 683	0.0
Total Australia	20 551 865	100.0
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2005(b)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory	49	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
<i>Total Australian External Territories</i>	49	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of Australia's total population.

(b) Population numbers for Australian External Territories are updated once a year and do not have revision processes applied. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)

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)

2006	4 307.7	3 682.6	1 864.0	1 133.2	1 512.2	206.3	114.7	na	..
2011	4 521.6	3 917.1	2 098.8	1 158.7	1 667.0	215.6	130.1	na	..
2021	4 970.9	4 411.2	2 597.4	1 212.5	1 994.2	235.7	164.8	na	..
2031	5 432.3	4 920.4	3 124.5	1 264.6	2 333.2	255.3	203.9	na	..
2041	5 873.8	5 411.7	3 657.8	1 301.2	2 666.6	271.9	247.0	na	..
2051	6 311.6	5 894.6	4 202.0	1 326.8	2 999.2	286.9	295.5	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

2006	6 848.8	5 077.7	4 064.2	1 545.2	2 050.9	490.5	207.2	330.3	20 617.5
2011	7 200.0	5 339.6	4 534.0	1 574.9	2 245.8	507.6	229.3	353.6	21 987.7
2021	7 944.6	5 886.8	5 526.9	1 635.8	2 655.9	543.7	279.2	402.1	24 878.4
2031	8 703.4	6 439.3	6 556.9	1 690.4	3 076.5	576.1	335.8	451.6	27 833.7
2041	9 413.9	6 948.2	7 571.6	1 721.7	3 485.6	600.4	398.6	499.1	30 643.2
2051	10 107.9	7 428.7	8 584.8	1 736.1	3 890.2	620.1	470.5	547.1	33 389.8

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

2006	4 300.8	3 671.9	1 853.5	1 132.6	1 504.3	205.0	113.4	na	..
2011	4 500.8	3 872.9	2 037.7	1 157.8	1 629.5	210.6	125.0	na	..
2021	4 871.5	4 253.4	2 403.6	1 201.3	1 875.3	220.2	149.7	na	..
2031	5 194.7	4 591.8	2 757.9	1 229.0	2 104.2	225.7	176.1	na	..
2041	5 434.9	4 850.9	3 074.5	1 226.9	2 295.0	224.7	203.5	na	..
2051	5 608.8	5 041.1	3 354.7	1 203.9	2 453.6	219.6	232.3	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

2006	6 834.3	5 068.1	4 043.4	1 545.6	2 040.3	488.4	205.1	327.3	20 555.3
2011	7 141.7	5 310.1	4 416.0	1 576.1	2 196.3	495.4	219.9	340.7	21 699.2
2021	7 714.4	5 761.7	5 149.2	1 625.2	2 498.4	504.0	250.9	364.5	23 871.4
2031	8 198.4	6 146.7	5 835.7	1 649.0	2 772.2	500.6	283.2	383.4	25 772.9
2041	8 527.8	6 410.1	6 414.4	1 629.7	2 991.2	481.4	315.9	394.9	27 169.3
2051	8 742.7	6 574.1	6 899.0	1 580.7	3 164.5	453.0	350.0	401.6	28 169.7

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

2006	4 300.4	3 666.9	1 844.1	1 132.6	1 498.9	204.1	112.6	na	..
2011	4 494.0	3 841.5	1 983.9	1 155.4	1 590.2	206.4	117.9	na	..
2021	4 813.8	4 135.3	2 238.3	1 186.9	1 749.4	207.4	127.5	na	..
2031	5 070.1	4 370.8	2 467.2	1 200.2	1 882.5	203.7	136.8	na	..
2041	5 229.5	4 515.0	2 648.5	1 182.1	1 971.3	193.4	145.3	na	..
2051	5 292.1	4 566.8	2 778.1	1 138.5	2 017.6	178.2	153.0	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

2006	6 827.5	5 064.9	4 026.6	1 546.4	2 031.6	486.0	203.1	325.5	20 514.2
2011	7 094.5	5 294.4	4 309.3	1 578.0	2 141.8	482.9	208.1	329.3	21 441.2
2021	7 525.4	5 681.8	4 816.3	1 620.7	2 328.9	466.8	215.3	330.1	22 988.4
2031	7 840.6	5 986.0	5 250.1	1 635.4	2 474.2	436.9	220.7	324.1	24 171.6
2041	7 979.6	6 154.2	5 558.1	1 604.6	2 555.5	391.0	223.6	309.8	24 780.0
2051	7 960.4	6 191.2	5 744.1	1 537.5	2 578.6	335.4	224.3	289.5	24 864.5

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses revised ERP at 30 June 2004 as the base population. See paragraphs 27–28 of the Explanatory Notes for the levels assumed under all three series.

(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, overseas migration and interstate migration flows and a medium level of life expectancy.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a)(b)

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – MALES									
1991	53 616	11 014	48 624	10 313	26 613	6 990	23 418	1 427	182 106
1996	60 774	12 525	55 396	11 558	29 885	7 887	26 125	1 719	205 967
1997	62 110	12 797	56 671	11 768	30 472	8 048	26 619	1 766	210 350
1998	63 454	13 069	57 889	11 981	31 101	8 212	27 014	1 814	214 635
1999	64 779	13 339	59 078	12 198	31 734	8 377	27 459	1 871	218 940
2000	66 105	13 582	60 318	12 417	32 308	8 543	27 959	1 920	223 260
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	227 526
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – FEMALES									
1991	53 713	11 269	51 595	10 245	26 274	6 917	23 289	1 443	184 837
1996	60 759	12 671	58 156	11 625	29 726	7 840	25 853	1 686	208 423
1997	62 174	12 956	59 488	11 878	30 365	8 008	26 360	1 733	213 074
1998	63 568	13 248	60 716	12 143	31 016	8 169	26 806	1 792	217 572
1999	64 901	13 553	61 961	12 427	31 707	8 349	27 293	1 844	222 152
2000	66 199	13 798	63 175	12 688	32 396	8 520	27 825	1 887	226 608
2001	67 456	14 047	64 384	12 940	33 050	8 666	28 383	1 946	230 994
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – PERSONS									
1991	107 329	22 283	100 219	20 558	52 887	13 907	46 707	2 870	366 943
1996	121 533	25 196	113 552	23 183	59 611	15 727	51 978	3 405	414 390
1997	124 284	25 753	116 159	23 646	60 837	16 056	52 979	3 499	423 424
1998	127 022	26 317	118 605	24 124	62 117	16 381	53 820	3 606	432 207
1999	129 680	26 892	121 039	24 625	63 441	16 726	54 752	3 715	441 092
2000	132 304	27 380	123 493	25 105	64 704	17 063	55 784	3 807	449 868
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	458 520
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, HIGH SERIES – PERSONS (d)									
2002	140 108	29 152	130 823	26 313	68 051	17 689	57 888	4 133	474 392
2003	145 539	30 529	135 855	27 095	70 224	17 999	58 895	4 366	490 739
2004	151 182	31 969	141 023	27 893	72 457	18 317	59 899	4 607	507 586
2005	157 046	33 469	146 344	28 710	74 753	18 644	60 896	4 856	524 959
2006	163 141	35 031	151 825	29 550	77 113	18 982	61 886	5 115	542 886
2007	169 479	36 660	157 467	30 410	79 541	19 329	62 870	5 385	561 387
2008	176 072	38 360	163 282	31 290	82 039	19 683	63 848	5 664	580 486
2009	182 932	40 134	169 277	32 189	84 602	20 045	64 820	5 953	600 201
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, LOW SERIES – PERSONS (e)									
2002	137 061	28 435	128 606	26 046	67 162	17 614	57 758	4 008	466 925
2003	139 280	29 050	131 302	26 551	68 403	17 848	58 634	4 107	475 412
2004	141 533	29 683	134 013	27 060	69 665	18 087	59 508	4 204	483 992
2005	143 824	30 329	136 754	27 578	70 945	18 333	60 373	4 300	492 677
2006	146 159	30 988	139 527	28 105	72 243	18 586	61 232	4 396	501 479
2007	148 542	31 660	142 333	28 641	73 563	18 846	62 085	4 490	510 405
2008	150 971	32 345	145 174	29 185	74 903	19 115	62 932	4 586	519 459
2009	153 454	33 045	148 055	29 736	76 264	19 387	63 775	4 680	528 645

(a) All data are 2001 census based.

(b) See paragraphs 22–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) The high projections series assumes a component of increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase.

(e) The low projections series assumes changes in the Indigenous population as a result of natural increase and interstate migration only.

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
1999–2000	85 825	59 733	47 323	17 896	24 910	5 804	3 635	4 139	249 310
2000–01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	247 500
2001–02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	247 436
2002–03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	247 408
2003–04	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	252 123
2004–05	84 233	62 658	52 092	17 608	25 439	6 047	3 517	4 226	255 846
2000	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	249 242
2001	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	246 576
2002	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	248 132
2003	85 093	60 797	48 350	17 568	23 862	5 778	3 730	4 135	249 342
2004	83 158	61 859	49 593	16 865	24 968	5 733	3 526	4 147	249 875
2005^{(c)(d)}	88 741	64 837	52 765	17 945	26 616	6 262	3 721	4 115	265 031
2004									
March	21 407	15 603	12 595	4 129	6 354	1 401	944	1 027	63 466
June	20 678	14 953	12 180	4 127	6 240	1 295	910	976	61 368
September	21 039	16 009	12 929	4 323	6 370	1 581	865	1 107	64 228
December	20 034	15 294	11 889	4 286	6 004	1 456	807	1 037	60 813
2005									
March	21 439	15 472	13 340	4 499	6 524	1 451	886	1 069	64 688
June	21 721	15 883	13 934	4 500	6 541	1 559	959	1 013	66 117
September ^{(c)(d)}	22 589	16 589	12 987	4 667	6 928	1 686	1 002	1 040	67 493
December ^{(c)(d)}	22 992	16 893	12 504	4 279	6 623	1 566	874	993	66 733
2006									
March ^(d)	18 478	14 460	14 022	4 530	6 674	1 738	914	1 229	62 052
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (e)(f)									
1999–2000	1.795	1.650	1.796	1.698	1.792	1.820	2.177	1.607	1.754
2000–01	1.781	1.615	1.810	1.675	1.756	1.879	2.243	1.568	1.739
2001–02	1.745	1.656	1.785	1.709	1.720	1.912	2.272	1.530	1.732
2002–03	1.762	1.649	1.748	1.697	1.707	1.895	2.378	1.554	1.727
2003–04	1.783	1.685	1.792	1.708	1.751	1.885	2.274	1.628	1.756
2004–05	1.757	1.704	1.872	1.765	1.808	2.007	2.221	1.664	1.780

(a) See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) September and December quarters 2005 births data has been updated. See paragraphs 10–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Birth estimates from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Births per woman.

(f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
1999–2000	45 073	31 992	22 678	11 590	11 081	3 715	913	1 344	128 392
2000–01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	128 913
2001–02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	130 253
2002–03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	132 239
2003–04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	133 231
2004–05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	131 354
2000	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	128 848
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	128 825
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	133 037
2003	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	131 778
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	132 419
2005 (c) (d)	45 022	33 369	23 065	11 956	11 399	3 846	1 006	1 455	131 124
2004									
March	10 151	7 683	5 799	2 664	2 587	920	208	323	30 336
June	11 648	8 176	6 137	2 801	2 691	998	221	372	33 046
September	13 325	8 660	6 709	3 244	3 190	1 035	224	393	36 784
December	11 013	8 124	6 012	2 915	2 671	941	229	344	32 253
2005									
March	9 980	7 456	5 451	2 639	2 515	871	224	344	29 480
June	11 275	8 162	5 994	2 978	2 804	992	279	349	32 837
September (c) (d)	12 966	8 513	6 667	3 402	3 289	1 068	235	397	36 538
December (c) (d)	10 801	9 238	4 953	2 937	2 791	915	268	365	32 269
2006									
March (d)	11 022	6 953	6 920	2 835	2 872	936	209	354	32 101
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (e) (f)									
1999–2000	7.01	6.76	7.11	6.91	6.92	7.62	10.39	6.55	6.98
2000–01	6.87	6.59	6.80	6.90	6.27	7.63	9.76	6.26	6.77
2001–02	6.57	6.45	6.75	6.65	6.44	7.46	9.52	6.25	6.61
2002–03	6.51	6.37	6.57	6.64	6.23	7.52	9.26	5.93	6.51
2003–04	6.38	6.19	6.49	6.39	6.11	7.33	8.23	5.94	6.36
2004–05	6.10	5.87	6.24	6.15	5.80	6.90	8.66	5.55	6.08

- (a) See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) September and December quarters 2005 deaths data have been updated. See paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Death estimates from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
1999–2000	488	308	262	70	117	40	48	17	1 350
2000–01	465	257	290	78	108	43	32	13	1 286
2001–02	401	308	270	85	119	35	42	12	1 272
2002–03	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	1 171
2003–04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	1 199
2004–05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	1 231
2000	449	286	287	76	107	38	35	19	1 297
2001	429	271	282	86	123	35	39	11	1 276
2002	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	1 226
2003	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	1 191
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	1 187
2005 (c) (d)	431	359	246	85	123	22	40	21	1 328
2004									
March	103	70	74	11	26	7	7	4	302
June	98	70	63	18	14	3	10	10	286
September	83	74	69	19	31	5	9	8	298
December	93	67	73	20	31	3	7	7	301
2005									
March	112	73	66	17	28	4	11	6	317
June	113	71	72	18	20	6	11	4	315
September (c) (d)	108	67	62	28	34	3	8	4	315
December (c) (d)	98	148	46	22	41	9	10	7	381
2006									
March (d)	122	44	71	16	38	6	6	3	306
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e) (f)									
1999–2000	5.69	5.16	5.54	3.91	4.70	6.89	13.21	4.11	5.42
2000–01	5.45	4.38	6.05	4.48	4.42	7.32	8.58	3.22	5.20
2001–02	4.77	5.09	5.67	4.84	4.97	5.96	11.23	3.03	5.14
2002–03	4.39	5.18	5.07	4.40	3.66	5.04	7.34	5.98	4.73
2003–04	4.96	4.46	5.29	3.25	3.38	6.63	10.51	5.53	4.76
2004–05	4.76	4.55	5.38	4.20	4.32	2.98	10.81	5.92	4.81

(a) See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) September and December quarters 2005 deaths data has been updated. See paragraphs 10–13 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Infant death estimates from September 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Per 1,000 live births.

(f) Calculated using revised infant deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)

Period	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		Net overseas migration
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	
1999–2000	92 272	41 078	212 849	156 768	107 275
2000–01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	135 673
2001–02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	110 556
2002–03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	116 498
2003–04	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	99 966
2004–05	116 090	59 185	314 980	248 122	123 763
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	111 441
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	136 076
2002	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	110 475
2003	98 261	51 512	292 237	228 882	110 104
2004	110 103	58 562	300 075	245 191	106 425
2005(b)	124 971	62 483	329 191	255 756	135 923
2004					
March	25 939	16 702	90 058	63 823	35 472
June	27 231	13 241	56 056	57 978	12 068
September	29 356	14 153	72 334	57 144	30 393
December	27 577	14 466	81 627	66 246	28 492
2005					
March	30 419	16 868	99 523	66 007	47 067
June	28 738	13 698	61 496	58 725	17 811
September	32 607	15 943	79 886	62 383	34 167
December(b)	33 207	15 974	88 286	68 641	36 878
2006					
March	33 339	19 926	92 725	60 447	45 691

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments – see paragraphs 14–15 of the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary entry for Migration Adjustment.

(b) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent (settler) (a)	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total
		Residents	Visitors(a)	Residents	Visitors(a)	
1999-00	92 272	79 651	133 198	3 299 914	4 651 785	8 256 820
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	8 922 908
2001-02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
2002-03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	8 339 446
2003-04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	9 271 768
2004-05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	10 376 829
2000	97 178	80 306	140 076	3 422 992	4 931 369	8 671 921
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	8 662 087
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	8 598 054
2003	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	8 465 137
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	9 906 417
2005(c)	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	10 666 010
2004						
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	2 499 349
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	2 147 494
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	2 550 215
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	2 709 359
2005						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	2 835 574
June	30 577	19 917	34 099	1 053 877	1 143 210	2 281 680
September	32 607	24 191	57 348	1 309 761	1 348 629	2 772 536
December(c)	33 207	33 749	37 906	1 132 884	1 538 474	2 776 219
2006						
March	33 339	24 761	87 941	1 253 850	1 431 240	2 831 132

(a) Stated intention on arrival.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

(c) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	Permanent(a)	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total
		Residents(a)	Visitors	Residents(a)	Visitors	
1999–2000	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	8 165 306
2000–01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	8 846 080
2001–02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
2002–03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	8 227 540
2003–04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	9 282 787
2004–05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	10 298 017
2000	43 824	88 087	74 208	3 498 239	4 911 462	8 615 819
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	8 402 626
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	9 870 885
2005(c)	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	10 539 792
2004						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 576	1 408 773	2 372 336
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	2 353 308
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	2 476 120
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	2 669 121
2005						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	2 629 429
June	14 558	22 117	20 850	1 216 945	1 248 877	2 523 347
September	15 943	22 474	20 567	1 288 374	1 305 278	2 652 635
December(c)	15 974	20 529	28 917	1 240 867	1 428 094	2 734 381
2006						
March	19 926	31 377	21 060	1 003 371	1 535 156	2 610 890

(a) Stated intention on departure.

(b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

(c) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to net overseas migration has been updated. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

<i>State or territory of arrival</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>Total arrivals</i>
2004–2005									
New South Wales	. .	22 545	34 288	5 742	6 983	2 519	2 351	10 475	84 903
Victoria	24 878	. .	17 378	7 886	7 176	3 782	2 230	2 469	65 799
Queensland	54 669	23 013	. .	7 064	7 736	3 677	5 552	3 920	105 631
South Australia	5 960	7 014	4 763	. .	2 763	848	2 559	771	24 678
Western Australia	8 428	7 534	6 980	3 125	. .	1 380	2 538	914	30 899
Tasmania	3 361	3 352	3 401	867	1 326	. .	369	389	13 065
Northern Territory	2 945	2 511	4 658	2 711	2 592	343	. .	377	16 137
Australian Capital Territory	10 357	2 184	2 669	766	857	329	533	. .	17 695
Total departures	110 598	68 153	74 137	28 161	29 433	12 878	16 132	19 315	358 807
Net gain/loss	-25 695	-2 354	31 494	-3 483	1 466	187	5	-1 620	. .

2005 (a)

New South Wales	. .	22 348	33 421	5 566	6 589	2 449	2 308	10 153	82 834
Victoria	24 076	. .	17 045	7 489	6 967	3 662	2 117	2 353	63 709
Queensland	53 160	22 191	. .	6 642	7 537	3 607	5 637	3 645	102 419
South Australia	5 552	6 753	4 684	. .	2 706	786	2 439	696	23 616
Western Australia	8 443	7 459	7 050	3 111	. .	1 281	2 409	893	30 646
Tasmania	3 213	3 236	3 476	910	1 288	. .	351	330	12 804
Northern Territory	2 917	2 693	4 676	2 665	2 641	311	. .	430	16 333
Australian Capital Territory	10 833	2 305	2 805	802	922	371	552	. .	18 590
Total departures	108 194	66 985	73 157	27 185	28 650	12 467	15 813	18 500	350 951
Net gain/loss	-25 360	-3 276	29 262	-3 569	1 996	337	520	90	. .

DECEMBER QUARTER 2005 (a)

New South Wales	. .	5 976	9 342	1 525	1 793	659	790	2 719	22 804
Victoria	6 476	. .	4 771	1 980	1 980	927	665	664	17 463
Queensland	14 870	5 988	. .	1 799	2 184	953	1 730	1 027	28 551
South Australia	1 531	1 689	1 331	. .	676	223	732	198	6 380
Western Australia	2 304	2 066	1 886	797	. .	320	632	247	8 252
Tasmania	851	896	925	274	331	. .	104	83	3 464
Northern Territory	937	853	1 383	733	716	85	. .	163	4 870
Australian Capital Territory	3 167	723	876	261	258	127	178	. .	5 590
Total departures	30 136	18 191	20 514	7 369	7 938	3 294	4 831	5 101	97 374
Net gain/loss	-7 332	-728	8 037	-989	314	170	39	489	. .

MARCH QUARTER 2006

New South Wales	. .	5 121	8 370	1 253	1 696	507	700	2 693	20 340
Victoria	5 998	. .	4 330	1 724	1 757	935	640	653	16 037
Queensland	12 242	5 114	. .	1 460	1 632	866	1 379	949	23 642
South Australia	1 572	1 539	1 151	. .	607	195	591	231	5 886
Western Australia	2 262	1 932	1 743	733	. .	390	659	272	7 991
Tasmania	756	772	863	218	314	. .	83	90	3 096
Northern Territory	743	696	1 213	556	572	73	. .	120	3 973
Australian Capital Territory	2 555	595	714	184	246	81	173	. .	4 548
Total departures	26 128	15 769	18 384	6 128	6 824	3 047	4 225	5 008	85 513
Net gain/loss	-5 788	268	5 258	-242	1 167	49	-252	-460	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data for December quarter 2005 contributing to interstate migration has been updated. See paragraphs 18–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS(a), Household size—at 30 June(b)

Persons aged 15 years and older in household	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0-14 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD			
	None	One	Two or more	Total
1997 (c)				
One	1 628 507	129 471	144 314	1 902 292
Two	2 124 941	443 706	917 263	3 485 910
Three or more	1 010 069	310 621	201 251	1 521 941
Total	4 763 517	883 798	1 262 828	6 910 143
1998 (c)				
One	1 665 809	142 470	151 956	1 960 235
Two	2 175 006	442 732	903 470	3 521 208
Three or more	1 014 285	304 934	214 551	1 533 770
Total	4 855 100	890 136	1 269 977	7 015 213
1999 (c)				
One	1 714 631	143 774	147 223	2 005 628
Two	2 200 019	442 437	915 140	3 557 596
Three or more	1 047 936	303 527	211 842	1 563 305
Total	4 962 586	889 738	1 274 205	7 126 529
2000 (c)				
One	1 780 859	141 667	140 563	2 063 089
Two	2 245 312	447 184	930 978	3 623 474
Three or more	1 051 000	317 755	194 593	1 563 348
Total	5 077 171	906 606	1 266 134	7 249 911
2001 (d)				
One	1 805 107	147 714	159 943	2 112 764
Two	2 280 946	469 332	870 519	3 620 797
Three or more	1 084 478	325 973	222 680	1 633 131
Total	5 170 531	943 019	1 253 142	7 366 692

(a) Excludes Other Territories.

(b) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(c) Based on 1996 census data.

(d) Based on 2001 census data.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June(a)

	1997(b)	1998(b)	1999(b)	2000(b)	2001(c)
CAPITAL CITIES					
Sydney	1 423 522	1 433 382	1 461 193	1 484 163	1 499 065
Melbourne	1 217 703	1 236 170	1 247 677	1 274 784	1 298 999
Brisbane	575 533	601 983	611 634	621 696	625 614
Adelaide	438 184	445 314	449 453	455 437	451 746
Perth	500 578	510 280	526 541	530 855	533 958
Hobart	77 116	77 896	77 581	77 805	79 726
BALANCE OF STATE					
New South Wales	894 280	896 950	915 579	929 835	955 611
Victoria	481 661	482 998	487 698	496 308	518 241
Queensland	690 238	710 792	722 775	736 053	757 160
South Australia	153 477	156 500	155 900	157 709	161 273
Western Australia	172 792	176 007	181 033	186 899	190 252
Tasmania	108 851	107 553	109 115	111 008	111 910
TOTAL					
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 454 676
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 817 240
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 382 774
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 019
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	724 210
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	191 636
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	62 838
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	120 299
Australia(d)	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 366 692

(a) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(b) Based on 1996 census data.

(c) Based on 2001 census data.

(d) Excludes Other Territories.

POPULATION RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June(a)

	1997(b)	1998(b)	1999(b)	2000(b)	2001(c)
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS					
New South Wales	6 160 490	6 218 718	6 278 609	6 340 923	6 465 742
Victoria	4 532 739	4 580 126	4 629 907	4 686 017	4 731 717
Queensland	3 327 481	3 382 113	3 433 599	3 491 340	3 557 704
South Australia	1 454 207	1 460 116	1 465 196	1 469 213	1 483 959
Western Australia	1 763 356	1 793 974	1 821 679	1 847 103	1 865 635
Tasmania	465 866	463 827	462 585	461 694	464 777
Northern Territory	180 665	183 625	186 358	189 016	190 784
Australian Capital Territory	300 744	300 765	301 865	303 252	311 991
Australia(d)	18 185 548	18 383 264	18 579 798	18 788 558	19 072 310
ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS					
New South Wales	2 317 802	2 330 332	2 376 772	2 413 998	2 454 676
Victoria	1 699 364	1 719 168	1 735 375	1 771 092	1 817 240
Queensland	1 265 771	1 312 775	1 334 409	1 357 749	1 382 774
South Australia	591 661	601 814	605 353	613 146	613 019
Western Australia	673 370	686 287	707 574	717 754	724 210
Tasmania	185 967	185 449	186 696	188 813	191 636
Northern Territory	61 017	61 104	62 148	66 402	62 838
Australian Capital Territory	115 191	118 284	118 202	120 957	120 299
Australia(d)	6 910 143	7 015 213	7 126 529	7 249 911	7 366 692
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
New South Wales	2.658	2.669	2.642	2.627	2.634
Victoria	2.667	2.664	2.668	2.646	2.604
Queensland	2.629	2.576	2.573	2.571	2.573
South Australia	2.458	2.426	2.420	2.396	2.421
Western Australia	2.619	2.614	2.575	2.573	2.576
Tasmania	2.505	2.501	2.478	2.445	2.425
Northern Territory	2.961	3.005	2.999	2.847	3.036
Australian Capital Territory	2.611	2.543	2.554	2.507	2.593
Australia(d)	2.632	2.620	2.607	2.592	2.589

(a) Estimates from 2002 onwards are not yet available – see page 2.

(b) Based on 1996 census data.

(c) Based on 2001 census data.

(d) Excludes Other Territories.

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 Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 4). The publication also contains estimates of the number of households by household size as well as the latest available statistics of births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age and region, population projections for Australia and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

2 Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included with the Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 7.

3 Estimates for Australian External Territories will be updated annually as at 30 June unless a more recent estimate is required for a determination 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 *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat.no. 3228.0), Statistical Concepts Library, ABS web site, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Method of estimation

5 The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the component of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and the component of net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and 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 (at 30 June of the census year), 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths

7 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 2001, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates* (cat.no. 3114.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

8 The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates depends 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 either:

- late notification of a birth or death event to a state or territory registry,
- delays arising from incomplete information supplied for a registration,
- procedural changes affecting the processing cycles in any of the state and territory registries, and
- resolution of issues that may arise within the ABS or registry processing systems.

9 Preliminary births and deaths 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. Note that estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary.

Births and deaths data adjustment

10 Adjustments were applied to December quarter 2005 births and deaths registrations in the previous issue of this publication to produce an accurate estimated resident population at 31 December 2005. These adjustments included the numbers of births and deaths registered over the three previous 2005 quarters (March, June and September) and data for deaths registered in September and December quarters 2004. Adjustments applied to December quarter 2005 births and deaths registrations have now been updated into their correct quarters.

11 Further, in this issue the scheduled annual revisions for the 2004–05 financial year were undertaken revising all births and deaths for this time period. Births and deaths for September and December quarters 2005, the time period after the scheduled revision, have also been updated.

Deaths data adjustment

12 One of the deaths data adjustments applied in the last issue was lagged death registrations from September quarter 2004 and December quarter 2004 being carried forward by one year. As these deaths are now accounted for in the scheduled annual revision for 2004–05, those deaths that were carried forward by one year have now been subtracted from September and December quarters 2005.

13 The table below shows a state breakdown of the adjustments which have been applied to the current death registration data available for September and December quarters 2005.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Deaths data adjustment *continued*

DEATHS, Sep and Dec qtrs 2005 with adjustments

	DEATHS REGISTERED (a)		ADJUSTMENTS (b)		DEATHS ADJUSTED (c)	
	Sep-05	Dec-05	Sep-05	Dec-05	Sep-05	Dec-05
NSW	12969	10802	-3	-1	12966	10801
Vic.	8513	9238	0	0	8513	9238
Qld	6667	4953	0	0	6667	4953
SA	3406	2956	-4	-19	3402	2937
WA	3289	2791	0	0	3289	2791
Tas.	1068	915	0	0	1068	915
NT	235	268	0	0	235	268
ACT	402	369	-5	-4	397	365
Aust. (d)	36550	32293	-12	-24	36538	32269

(a) Includes lagged death registrations for Sep and Dec qtrs 2004.

(b) Lagged death registrations from Sep and Dec qtrs 2004.

(c) Death registrations with lagged deaths from Sep and Dec qtrs 2004 removed.

(d) Included Other Territories.

Net overseas migration

14 Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM. The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required.

15 The adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

16 In June 2006 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) advised that some passenger cards, predominantly from Adelaide airport, were not processed in time for the October 2005 overseas arrivals and departures data cut off date. The October 2005 data has been reprocessed to include the missing records (approximately 7,800). Due to this lag in processing, data used for the calculation of net overseas migration, including permanent, long-term and short-term movements, has been updated for December quarter 2005.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration

17 Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from the latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to Medicare Australia in the process of administering Medicare. Medicare Australia came into operation on 1 October 2005, and now performs all the functions and provides all the services that were previously administered by the Health Insurance Commission. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat.no. 3106.0.55.001) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

18 Interstate migration has been updated for December quarter 2005. This was due in part to incorrect defence force adjustments being applied in the calculation of interstate migration for December quarter 2005. It was also due to a more accurate estimation of defence force adjustments arising from improvements in the quality of data used for the counts of defence force personnel by age and sex.

Defence force adjustment

19 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 such group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the working paper *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (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.

CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

20 For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, most prison data was received for processing via electronic data files. During the post-processing evaluation cycle, it was established that the male and female counts for Queensland prisons (only) were incorrectly captured. This resulted in the publication of incorrect census counts for males and females for various Queensland geographical areas and, as a consequence the incorrect numbers for males and females for Queensland and Australia. Revised population estimates for the 2001–02 financial year phased in a correction for this error. Information on the geographical areas affected are available in the *2001 Census Working Paper–Fact Sheet: Correction of Prison Data for Queensland* on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

21 The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula

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

where P_o 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_n and P_o in years.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

22 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not 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. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

23 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 2001 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2009. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series assumes a change to the Indigenous population is a result of natural increase and, for states and territories, a result of interstate migration. The high series assumes an increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991–2009* (cat. no. 3238.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

24 Estimates of households are based on the estimated resident population series, to which propensities to form households are applied. These propensities were estimated from the Census of Population and Housing, and updated using the monthly Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the method used to produce household estimates is contained in *Household Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (cat. no. 3229.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

25 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated and processed. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

26 From July 1998 DIMA has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival or departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

27 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.

28 The ERP at June 2004 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

- Series A (high series) — assumes the TFR will reach 1.9 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2050–51 (reaching 92.7 years for males and 95.1 years for females), NOM will reach 140,000 by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and high flows of interstate migration.
- Series B (medium series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.7 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will be held constant at 110,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium flows of interstate migration.
- Series C (low series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.5 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will reach 80,000 per year by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population Projections, Australia, 2004–2101* (cat. no. 3222.0) <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ROUNDING

29 In this publication population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.

30 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Australian Demographic Trends* (cat. no. 3102.0).
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat.no. 3303.0)
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat.no. 3228.0), <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- *Household Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3229.0).
- *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics* (cat.no. 3107.0.55.002)
- *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS

continued

- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0)
- For sub state population data at SLA or LGA geographic levels, refer to the following suite of electronic publications:
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Victoria* (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Queensland* (cat. no. 3235.3.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia* (cat. no. 3235.4.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia* (cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania* (cat. no. 3235.6.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory* (cat. no. 3235.7.55.001)
 - *Population by Age and Sex, Australian Capital Territory* (cat. no. 3235.8.55.001)
- *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

AVAILABLE

32 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.

33 AusStats is a web based information service which provides ABS full standard product range online. It also includes companion data in multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, and time series spreadsheets.

34 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIMA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
LGA	local government area
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
Qld	Queensland
S Dist	statistical district
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TFR	total fertility rate
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

BACKGROUND

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

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

$P_{(t)}$ = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

2 For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and $t+1$.

3 Net overseas migration accounts for around half of population growth at the national level. This note outlines how the ABS calculates NOM estimates by state and territory, including adjustments made to overcome some limitations of existing migration data.

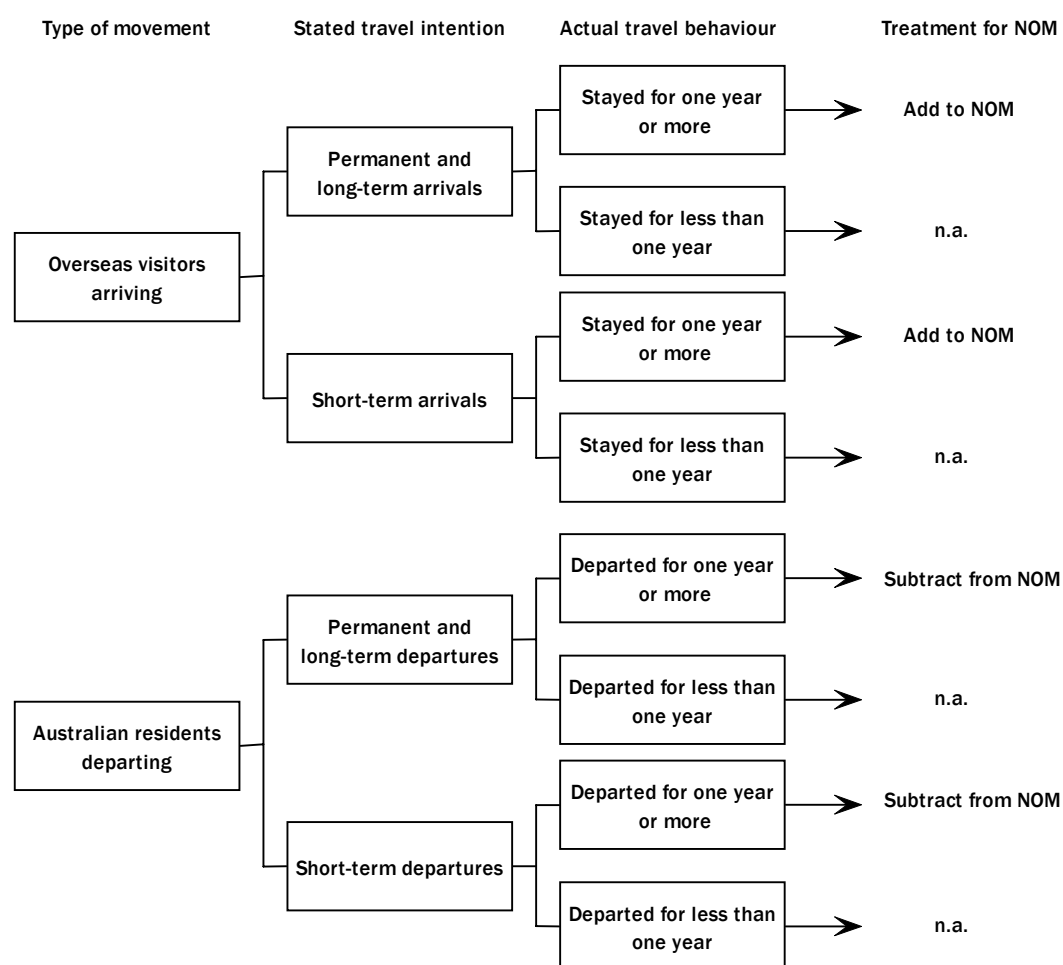
4 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia or overseas:

- permanent movement
- long-term (one year or more) movement
- short-term (less than one year) movement.

5 Conceptually, NOM is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. However, at the time a person crosses the Australian border, it is not empirically known how long they will actually spend in Australia or overseas. For example, overseas visitors might change their travel plans and extend their stay in Australia (perhaps utilising on-shore visa grants), or depart earlier than they first intended. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas may change their plans while abroad (e.g. some might state that they are departing the country permanently, but return less than a year later, while others might stay overseas longer than they initially intended).

6 Some of these differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour may also reflect short interruptions to longer periods of stay or absence. For example, overseas students arriving in Australia might state that they intend to stay for three years, but return home for brief periods during this time. Similarly, Australians working or studying overseas might state that they intend to be away for more than a year but return for brief holidays.

7 The following diagram summarises the contributions of different types of overseas movements to NOM. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the DIMA. Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM.



Migration adjustments

8 The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have also been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.

9 The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat.no. 3137.0) (<<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, select Themes > Demography > ABS Demography Working Papers). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series.

10 Table 1 describes the impact that various types of migration adjustments have on NOM estimates. The adjustments applied to preliminary and revised NOM estimates are described in more detail elsewhere in this document.

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

<i>Migration Adjustment</i>	<i>Treatment in adjusted estimates</i>
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from assumed travel behavior(a)	
Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)	
Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
Multiple movements of travellers	Subtract from NOM(c)
(a) Based on trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. (b) Based on matched passenger records comparing stated travel intentions with actual behaviour. (c) Numbers of movements are converted into numbers of persons by matching passport numbers and other identifying personal details.	

State and territory distribution of NOM

11 The state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. Incoming passenger cards provide information on the state or territory of a traveller's intended address within Australia, while outgoing passenger cards provide information on the state or territory in which a traveller lives or spent most time. However, the way in which this distribution is calculated differs between preliminary and revised estimates of NOM due to the amount of data available.

12 The following sections of this document describe how preliminary and revised estimates of NOM are created and distributed between states and territories. Estimates of NOM are finalised after the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

13 The ABS produces quarterly estimates of Australia's resident population (known as the ERP) five to six months after the end of the reference quarter, and is required under legislation to provide population estimates as at 31 December by early June of the following year. Since estimates of NOM (adjusted for actual travel behaviour) require 15 months of data, preliminary estimates of NOM are calculated to meet more immediate ERP requirements.

Migration adjustments

14 There are four main groups of travellers who provide an intended duration of stay on their passenger cards who have the potential to change their duration of stay or absence:

- long-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for less than 12 months (i.e. long-term visitors who stayed in Australia short-term)
- short-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for 12 months or more (i.e. short-term visitors who stayed in Australia long-term)
- Australian residents departing long-term who stayed overseas for less than 12 months (long-term departures who stayed overseas short-term)
- Australian residents departing short-term who stayed overseas for 12 months or more (short-term departures who stayed overseas long-term).

15 Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2004–05 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures and short-term resident departures).

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005

Period	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
	%	%	%	%
2004				
September	67.5	49.8	2.5	2.2
December	65.4	48.7	2.5	2.2
2005				
March	69.9	53.8	3.4	2.9
June	66.4	51.0	2.6	2.2
Average	67.3	50.8	2.7	2.4

(a) Proportion of travellers whose actual duration of stay or absence differed from their stated intentions.

(b) Based on stated intentions.

16 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the March quarter 2006 assumed that, based on the 2004–05 evidence, 67.3% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 50.8% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months.

17 Table 3 shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the March quarter 2005 was calculated.

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

Migration adjustments
continued

3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—March quarter 2006

	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
<i>Initial category of movement</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	33 339	..	..	33 339
Permanent departures	-19 926	..	..	-19 926
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	87 941	-59 179	67.3	28 762
Resident arrivals	24 761	..	..	24 761
Visitor departures	-21 060	..	..	-21 060
Resident departures	-31 377	15 950	50.8	-15 427
Short-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	1 431 240	39 202	2.7	39 202
Resident arrivals	1 253 850	..	..	..
Visitor departures	1 535 156	..	..	..
Resident departures	1 003 371	-23 960	2.4	-23 960
Net overseas migration	73 678	-27 987	..	45 691

.. not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

18 As noted in paragraph 11, the state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long-term.

19 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 26.9% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the March quarter 2006 intended to live in Victoria, 26.9% of the total migration adjustment (-7,001) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for March quarter 2006 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—March quarter 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Category of movement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	51 709	39 255	23 948	8 634	17 443	1 279	870	2 901	146 041
Permanent and long-term departures	28 897	16 898	12 260	3 557	7 237	846	428	2 235	72 363
Migration adjustment	-9 909	-7 523	-4 589	-1 655	-3 343	-245	-167	-556	-27 987
Net overseas migration	12 903	14 834	7 099	3 422	6 863	188	275	110	45 691

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

State and territory distribution *continued*

20 The current method of distributing the preliminary migration adjustment across states and territories is the same as that which has been previously used for preliminary category jumping estimates (see paragraph A3.24 of *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0), available from the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

21 However, the ABS plans to review this method, with the prospect of applying a distribution method which allows for positive as well as negative adjustments for individual states and territories. In the interim, the preliminary estimates of NOM are subject to revision when more complete data are available.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

22 Preliminary estimates of NOM for a financial year are usually revised in the following March issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). These revised NOM estimates use matched passenger records to calculate the actual duration of stay relating to overseas movements. Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates are based on these matched data and include, in addition to the four major movement categories previously identified, a subset of movements relating to permanent arrivals and permanent departures:

- permanent (settler) arrivals who arrived in and left Australia in the same quarter, and did not return at any point during the 12 months following this arrival
- permanent departures who left and returned to Australia in the same quarter, and did not depart at any point during the 12 months following this departure.

23 Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates also adjust for multiple movements of travellers (i.e. converting numbers of movements into numbers of persons).

24 The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2004–05.

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES
continued

5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2004–2005

<i>Initial category of movement</i>	<i>Original estimate</i>	<i>Migration adjustment(a)</i>	<i>Adjusted estimate for revised NOM</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	123 424	–7 334	116 090
Permanent departures	–62 605	3 420	–59 185
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	202 195	–137 287	64 908
Resident arrivals	101 301	. .	101 301
Visitors departures	–94 707	. .	–94 707
Residents departures	–91 635	46 850	–44 785
Short-term movement			
Visitors arrivals	5 408 339	148 771	148 771
Residents arrivals	4 541 569	. .	. .
Visitors departures	5 457 870	. .	. .
Residents departures	4 591 198	–108 630	–108 630
Net overseas migration	177 972	–54 210	123 763

. . not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

25 As is the case for preliminary NOM estimates, the state and territory distribution of revised NOM estimates is determined based on information reported on incoming and outgoing passenger cards (i.e. state or territory of intended address for arrivals and state or territory of residence/spent most time for departures).

26 The state and territory distributions of the migration adjustment are calculated based on the initial passenger card that identifies the movement of the traveller. For example, a long-term resident departure who returned to Australia within twelve months is added back to the state of residence they reported on departure (as identified on their outgoing passenger card). A long-term visitor arrival who actually stayed in Australia for less than twelve months is taken away from the state or territory they intended to live in (as identified on their incoming passenger card).

27 This method may be considered to be reasonable for people who, on arrival, intend to settle or stay in Australia for more than twelve months. However, there is less certainty about the reliability of the state or territory of intended stay for those persons who originally stated that they intended to stay for less than twelve months, but actually stayed longer, and this component of the migration adjustment is treated differently.

28 In the absence of direct information from outgoing passenger cards for this group, the ABS has applied the state and territory distribution for short-term visitors departing Australia who were in Australia for between six and twelve months. The state and territory distributions used for revised NOM estimates (shown in table 6) are still subject to revision. The ABS expects that these estimates will improve as investigations proceed, and as actual data on state or territory of stay becomes available for this segment of the overseas visitor population (i.e. as outgoing passenger cards become available).

TECHNICAL NOTE MEASURING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION *continued*

6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—2004–05

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	165 216	106 093	71 501	20 876	48 592	3 707	2 661	8 265	426 920
Permanent and long-term departures	102 567	56 546	43 131	10 757	24 440	2 457	1 847	7 190	248 947
Migration adjustment	-27 444	-17 255	1 185	-3 099	-6 992	-205	190	-589	-54 210
Net overseas migration	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763

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

CHANGES TO MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS

29 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. Table 7 describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates since September quarter 1996 (i.e. since the last intercensal period). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia*, 2002–03 (cat. no. 3412.0).

7. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS—September quarter 1996 to March quarter 2006

Period	Adjustment method
September 1996 – June 1997	Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2005	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2005 – March 2006	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)

(a) For further information, refer to Appendix 3 in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

30 For further information on the measurement of net overseas migration, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639, email <phil.browning@abs.gov.au>.

GLOSSARY

Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. 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	<p>The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where 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.</p>
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
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.
Category of movement	<p>Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movements; ■ long-term movements (one year or more); and ■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
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)	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, 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.</p> <p>Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:</p> $P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p>$P(t)$ = the estimated resident population at time point t</p> <p>$P(t+1)$ = the estimated resident population at time point $t+1$</p> <p>B = the number of births occurring between t and $t+1$</p> <p>D = the number of deaths occurring between t and $t+1$</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Estimated resident population (ERP) <i>continued</i>	<p>NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and t+1.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and t+1, represented by the following equation:</p> $P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + NOM + NIM.$
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 estimate	Household estimate is a measure of the number of households of the population usually resident in Australia. It is based on the census count of households which is adjusted for missed households, households of overseas visitors, households of Australian residents where all members were temporarily overseas at the time of the census and households of Australian residents where all members were not home on census night and spent census night in a non-private dwelling in Australia.
Household population	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.
Household size	Household size refers to the number of persons per household.
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	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.
Intercensal discrepancy	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.
Intercensal error	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.
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Migration adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' 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	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.
Net permanent and long-term movement	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.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming and outgoing passenger cards. 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).
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 Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). 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 DIMA.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
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 projections	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p> <p>Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months ■ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
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 ■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. They are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. ■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population) ■ the mother (birth collection) ■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical District (S Dist)	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Division (SD)	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions 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. Further information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	<p>Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

<i>INTERNET</i>	www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications are available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our web site, or purchase a hard copy publication. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

<i>PHONE</i>	1300 135 070
<i>EMAIL</i>	client.services@abs.gov.au
<i>FAX</i>	1300 135 211
<i>POST</i>	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS web site.

<i>WEB ADDRESS</i>	www.abs.gov.au
--------------------	-----------------------



2310100003060

ISSN 1031 055X

RRP \$28.00