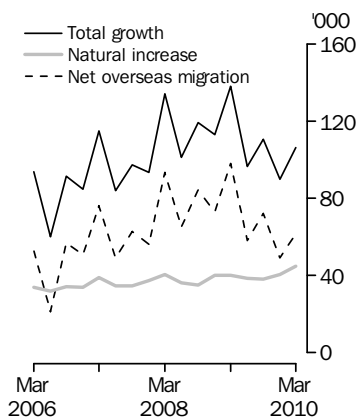


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

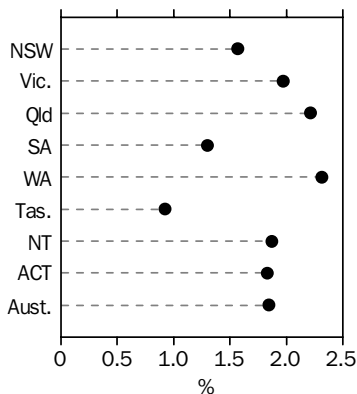
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Population growth



Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2010 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 221.0	111.3	1.6
Victoria	5 529.4	106.8	2.0
Queensland	4 498.9	97.1	2.2
South Australia	1 640.7	21.0	1.3
Western Australia	2 286.1	51.6	2.3
Tasmania	507.1	4.6	0.9
Northern Territory	228.5	4.2	1.9
Australian Capital Territory	357.7	6.4	1.8
Australia (a)	22 271.9	403.1	1.8

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2010 was 22,272,000 persons. This was an increase of 403,100 persons (1.8%) since 31 March 2009 and 106,400 persons since 31 December 2009.
- Preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2010 (161,700) was 7% (or 10,600 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2009 (151,100).
- Preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2010 (241,400) was 25% (or 79,000 persons) lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2009 (320,400).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.8% during the 12 months ended 31 March 2010. The growth rate has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 March 2009.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 40% and 60% respectively to total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 March 2010. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (2.3%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.9%).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
June 2010	21 December 2010
September 2010	29 March 2011
December 2010	23 June 2011
March 2011	29 September 2011
June 2011	19 December 2011
September 2011	29 March 2012

ERP STATUS

Data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data for 2006–07, 2007–08 and 2008–09 financial years have been revised and data from 30 September 2009 onwards are preliminary. Revisions to estimated resident population (ERP) will now occur six-monthly, using more up-to-date Net Overseas Migration (NOM) data. For further information see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Spreadsheets released with this publication now include population estimates by age and sex, and other associated data which have previously been published in *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0). The inclusion of age-sex data associated with this publication will ensure consistency between ERP totals and the relevant age-sex breakdowns at all times, particularly following revisions to ERP. The production of *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0) will cease following the release of June quarter 2010 data (released 21 December 2010).

UPCOMING RELEASES

Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0) – released 19 October 2010.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) – released 8 November 2010.

Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0) – released 10 November 2010.

Life Tables, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0.55.001); *New South Wales* (cat. no. 3302.1.55.001); *Victoria* (cat. no. 3302.2.55.001); *Queensland* (cat. no. 3302.3.55.001); *South Australia* (cat. no. 3302.4.55.001); *Western Australia* (cat. no. 3302.5.55.001); *Tasmania* (cat. no. 3302.6.55.001); *Northern Territory* (cat. no. 3302.7.55.001) and *Australian Capital Territory* (cat. no. 3302.8.55.001) – released 10 November 2010.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

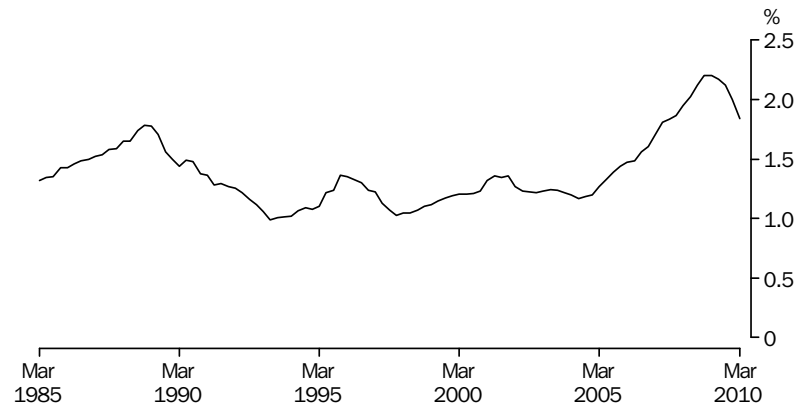
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
CD	collection district
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
LGA	local government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

MAIN FEATURE

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2010 was 22,272,000 persons, an increase of 403,100 since 31 March 2009 and 106,400 persons since 31 December 2009. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2010 was 1.8% and has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 March 2009.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



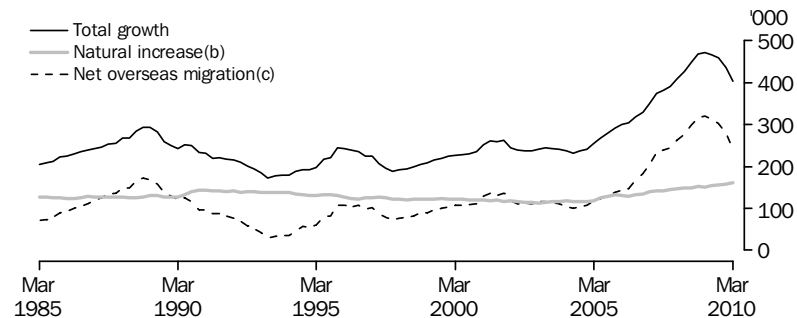
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2010 was higher for NOM (60%) than for natural increase (40%).

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series from September quarter 2006 onwards – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 31 March 2010 was 161,700 persons, an increase of 7.0% (or 10,600 persons) compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2009 (151,100 persons).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births during the year ended 31 March 2010 (303,500) was 3.1% (or 9,000 births) higher than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2009 (294,500).

MAIN FEATURE *continued*

Natural Increase continued

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths during the year ended 31 March 2010 (141,800) was 1.1% (or 1,600 deaths) lower than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2009 (143,300).

Net Overseas Migration

The preliminary estimate for NOM during the March quarter 2010 (61,800) was 36,400 persons (or 37.0%) lower than the estimate for the March quarter 2009 (98,100). The decrease in preliminary NOM between March quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010 was due to a 26,000 decline in NOM Arrivals and a 10,400 increase in NOM Departures. The states with the largest numerical decreases in NOM Arrivals over this period were NSW (down 7,200), Victoria (down 6,800), Queensland (down 6,100), Western Australia (down 5,100) and South Australia (down 500).

For the year ended 31 March 2010, Australia's preliminary NOM estimate was 241,400 persons. This was the difference between 482,100 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 240,700 overseas departures that were subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 31 March 2010 were as follows:

- New South Wales 7,221,000;
- Victoria 5,529,400;
- Queensland 4,498,900;
- South Australia 1,640,700;
- Western Australia 2,286,100;
- Tasmania 507,100;
- Northern Territory 228,500; and
- Australian Capital Territory 357,700.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 March 2010. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (2.3%), followed by Queensland (2.2%), Victoria (2.0%), the Northern Territory (1.9%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.8%), New South Wales (1.6%), South Australia (1.3%) and Tasmania (0.9%).

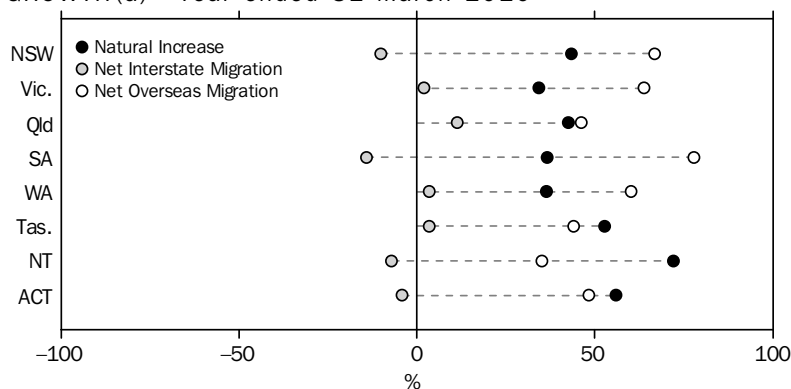
MAIN FEATURE *continued*

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2010, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROWTH (a)—Year ended 31 March 2010



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 March 2010.

Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the year ended 31 March 2010, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Northern Territory at 72% (3,000 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory at 56% (3,600 persons).

Estimates of births and deaths are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of birth and death registrations (for more information see paragraphs 10–11 of the Explanatory Notes).

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the 12 months ended 31 March 2010 increased in all states and territories, except for Tasmania. Compared with the previous year, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest proportional increase (9.1%), followed by Queensland (5.8%) and the Northern Territory (3.6%). The number of births registered in Tasmania decreased by 1.0%. For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the 12 months ended 31 March 2010 remained relatively stable in New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in Queensland (up 1.5%) and decreases in the Northern Territory (down 6.4%), the Australian Capital Territory (down 6.3%), South Australia (down 2.7%) and Victoria (down 2.3%). For more information, see table 14.

Net Overseas Migration

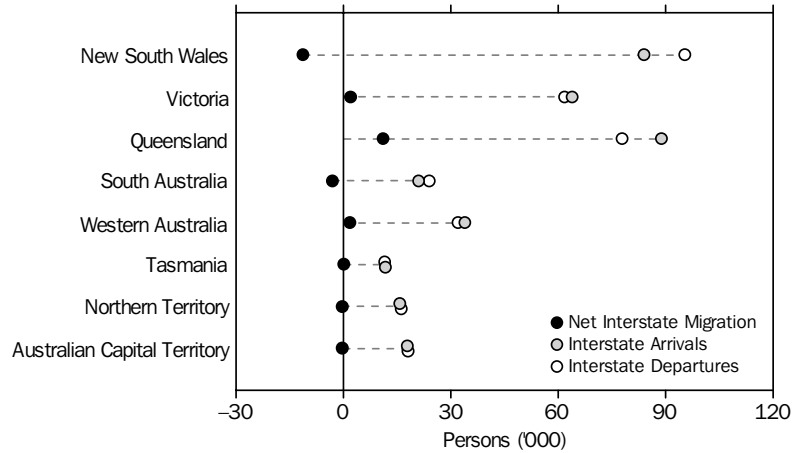
All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 March 2010. NOM was the major component of population growth for South Australia at 78% (16,400 persons), New South Wales at 67% (74,300 persons), Victoria at 64% (68,200 persons), Western Australia at 60% (31,100 persons) and Queensland at 46% (44,800 persons).

MAIN FEATURE *continued*

Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 31 March 2010 (11,000 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Victoria (2,000 persons), Western Australia (1,700 persons), and Tasmania (160 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (11,300 persons) and South Australia (3,000 persons). Small net losses were estimated for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (both 300 persons).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 31 March 2010



POPULATION CHANGE, Summary—Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a)				POPULATION		
	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000	Net Overseas Migration (b) '000	Estimated Resident Population '000	Growth on previous year (c) '000	Growth on previous year (c) %
2003–04	249.1	133.2	115.9	100.0	20 127.4	231.9	1.17
2004–05	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
2005–06	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
2006–07	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
2007–08	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
2008–09 (d)	297.1	143.7	153.3	313.4	21 965.3	466.7	2.17
2004	248.6	132.4	116.2	106.4	20 252.1	240.3	1.20
2005	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
2006	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
2007	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
2008	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
2009 (d)(e)	297.9	140.7	157.2	277.7	22 165.5	434.9	2.00
2008							
March	72.8	32.2	40.6	93.5	21 397.3	408.8	1.95
June	71.3	35.1	36.2	65.1	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
September	75.5	40.5	35.0	84.1	21 617.6	447.8	2.12
December	74.5	34.6	39.9	73.0	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
2009							
March(d)	73.2	33.1	40.1	98.1	21 868.8	471.5	2.20
June(d)	73.9	35.5	38.4	58.1	21 965.3	466.7	2.17
September(e)	76.7	38.6	38.1	72.3	22 075.7	458.1	2.12
December(e)	74.1	33.5	40.6	49.2	22 165.5	434.9	2.00
2010							
March(e)	78.8	34.2	44.6	61.8	22 271.9	403.1	1.84

- (a) For further information on each component of population change, see the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.
- (d) Estimates of NOM and ERP for March and June quarters 2009 are preliminary.
- (e) Estimates for all components of population change for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2003-04	36 526	28 349	25 278	5 408	13 114	1 729	2 755	2 674	115 851
2004-05	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	124 580
2005-06	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	129 499
2006-07	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	141 748
2007-08	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	148 756
2008-09	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	153 333
2004	36 062	28 739	25 077	5 311	13 868	1 816	2 645	2 694	116 226
2005	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	131 964
2006	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	134 001
2007	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	145 541
2008	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	151 628
2009	46 351	36 196	39 886	7 457	18 541	2 455	2 949	3 315	157 165
2008									
March	12 555	9 282	9 396	2 115	5 028	712	738	739	40 574
June	10 777	8 088	9 050	1 697	4 474	623	743	708	36 164
September	10 042	8 510	8 463	1 637	4 241	521	719	814	34 951
December	12 322	9 138	10 235	1 754	4 362	688	616	820	39 939
2009									
March	12 047	8 934	10 125	1 983	4 849	652	742	724	40 059
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	38 384
September	11 411	9 100	9 093	1 666	4 608	641	714	900	38 135
December	11 903	9 336	11 055	1 963	4 266	495	687	875	40 587
2010									
March	14 063	9 349	11 462	2 204	5 067	644	818	1 019	44 624
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)									
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
2005-06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008-09	92 941	85 123	61 884	18 044	47 262	2 153	2 039	3 962	313 414
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	106 425
2005	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	137 009
2006	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	182 180
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009	83 787	77 502	53 265	17 349	38 078	2 046	1 909	3 775	277 710
2008									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	93 462
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	65 069
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	84 124
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	73 031
2009									
March	28 280	27 160	19 308	5 589	14 677	713	574	1 837	98 138
June	16 456	16 531	12 080	3 802	7 591	329	659	672	58 121
September	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	72 280
December	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	49 171
2010									
March	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	61 780

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2003-04	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586	..
2004-05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
2005-06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
2006-07	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
2007-08	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
2008-09	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
2004	-27 928	-2 583	32 352	-3 519	2 312	1 011	-482	-1 131	..
2005	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
2006	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
2007	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
2008	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
2009	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	..
2008									
March	-5 626	-86	5 187	-1 422	1 710	96	-30	171	..
June	-5 766	-787	5 343	-1 090	1 469	-30	460	401	..
September	-5 582	-46	5 270	-1 189	1 640	269	256	-618	..
December	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	..
2009									
March	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	..
June	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	..
September	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	..
December	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	..
2010									
March	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)

2003-04	34 612	57 982	91 696	9 156	29 567	5 124	2 017	1 814	231 928
2004-05	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	267 428
2005-06	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	303 089
2006-07	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	374 572
2007-08	109 945	105 668	112 589	18 191	64 013	4 718	5 699	5 240	426 088
2008-09	118 511	121 229	118 708	20 587	70 357	5 353	5 668	6 314	466 747
2004	40 196	61 807	88 928	9 242	30 905	3 868	3 195	2 131	240 250
2005	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	291 932
2006	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	329 599
2007	96 406	98 142	107 358	17 252	56 324	3 726	5 138	5 240	389 608
2008	119 197	117 128	121 419	19 603	72 606	5 400	5 432	6 503	467 314
2009	116 324	115 499	106 670	21 489	58 893	4 451	5 044	6 491	434 875
2008									
March	36 225	34 087	32 657	5 913	20 186	1 559	1 188	2 211	134 036
June	23 701	24 131	28 870	4 329	15 737	854	1 842	1 766	101 233
September	29 454	31 213	29 651	5 180	19 637	1 386	1 457	1 094	119 075
December	29 817	27 697	30 241	4 181	17 046	1 601	945	1 432	112 970
2009									
March	35 502	36 763	33 370	6 357	20 836	1 529	1 427	2 410	138 197
June	23 738	25 556	25 446	4 869	12 838	837	1 839	1 378	96 505
September	31 027	30 038	25 315	5 895	14 465	1 149	1 087	1 437	110 415
December	26 057	23 142	22 539	4 368	10 754	936	691	1 266	89 758
2010									
March	30 509	28 054	23 768	5 910	13 501	1 724	578	2 362	106 404

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 27–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see status of quarterly ERP table in paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2003-04	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.36	1.38	0.82	0.58
2004-05	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	0.62
2005-06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2006-07	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	0.68
2007-08	0.65	0.67	0.84	0.46	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	0.71
2008-09	0.65	0.66	0.89	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.31	0.92	0.71
2004	0.54	0.58	0.65	0.35	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	0.58
2005	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	0.65
2006	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	0.65
2007	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	0.70
2008	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	0.71
2009	0.66	0.67	0.91	0.46	0.84	0.49	1.32	0.95	0.72
2008									
March	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.34	0.22	0.19
June	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.34	0.21	0.17
September	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.24	0.16
December	0.17	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.24	0.18
2009									
March	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	0.18
June	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	0.18
September	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.13	0.32	0.26	0.17
December	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.30	0.25	0.18
2010									
March	0.20	0.17	0.26	0.13	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.29	0.20
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)									
2003-04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.32	0.14	0.50
2004-05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	0.61
2005-06	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2006-07	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	1.12
2007-08	1.26	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	1.32
2008-09	1.32	1.60	1.44	1.12	2.17	0.43	0.92	1.14	1.46
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	0.53
2005	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	0.68
2006	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	0.89
2007	1.12	1.28	1.15	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	1.17
2008	1.38	1.58	1.48	1.10	2.25	0.43	0.89	1.00	1.48
2009	1.18	1.44	1.22	1.08	1.72	0.41	0.86	1.08	1.28
2008									
March	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.33	0.63	0.15	0.22	0.38	0.44
June	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.45	0.05	0.29	0.19	0.30
September	0.36	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.63	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.39
December	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.51	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.34
2009									
March	0.40	0.50	0.44	0.35	0.66	0.14	0.26	0.53	0.45
June	0.23	0.30	0.27	0.23	0.34	0.07	0.29	0.19	0.27
September	0.31	0.38	0.30	0.29	0.43	0.10	0.15	0.27	0.33
December	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.22
2010									
March	0.26	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.14	0.06	0.33	0.28

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

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

(c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) NOM estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
2003-04	-0.47	-0.06	0.93	-0.19	0.11	0.54	-0.74	-0.49	..
2004-05	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	..
2005-06	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
2006-07	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
2007-08	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
2008-09	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	-0.24	..
2004	-0.42	-0.05	0.84	-0.23	0.12	0.21	-0.24	-0.35	..
2005	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
2006	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	..
2007	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	..
2008	-0.33	-0.02	0.50	-0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
2009	-0.20	0.03	0.31	-0.21	0.10	-0.01	0.08	-0.17	..
2008									
March	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.09	0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.05	..
June	-0.08	-0.01	0.12	-0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.21	0.12	..
September	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.07	0.08	0.05	0.12	-0.18	..
December	-0.08	—	0.13	-0.09	0.07	0.08	—	0.02	..
2009									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.03	0.05	-0.04	..
June	-0.05	—	0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	..
September	-0.03	—	0.06	-0.03	0.01	—	0.01	-0.12	..
December	-0.04	0.01	0.07	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.15	0.02	..
2010									
March	-0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.07	-0.16	0.05	..

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)

2003-04	0.52	1.18	2.41	0.60	1.51	1.07	1.01	0.56	1.17
2004-05	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	1.33
2005-06	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	1.49
2006-07	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	1.81
2007-08	1.59	2.02	2.68	1.15	3.03	0.96	2.65	1.54	2.02
2008-09	1.69	2.28	2.76	1.28	3.23	1.08	2.57	1.82	2.17
2004	0.60	1.25	2.31	0.60	1.57	0.80	1.59	0.65	1.20
2005	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	1.44
2006	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	1.60
2007	1.41	1.90	2.59	1.09	2.70	0.76	2.42	1.55	1.87
2008	1.71	2.22	2.86	1.23	3.39	1.09	2.50	1.90	2.20
2009	1.64	2.14	2.44	1.33	2.66	0.89	2.26	1.86	2.00
2008									
March	0.52	0.65	0.77	0.37	0.94	0.31	0.55	0.65	0.63
June	0.34	0.46	0.67	0.27	0.73	0.17	0.84	0.51	0.47
September	0.42	0.59	0.69	0.32	0.90	0.28	0.66	0.32	0.55
December	0.42	0.52	0.70	0.26	0.78	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.52
2009									
March	0.50	0.68	0.76	0.39	0.94	0.31	0.64	0.69	0.64
June	0.33	0.47	0.58	0.30	0.57	0.17	0.82	0.39	0.44
September	0.43	0.55	0.57	0.36	0.64	0.23	0.48	0.41	0.50
December	0.36	0.42	0.51	0.27	0.48	0.19	0.30	0.36	0.41
2010									
March	0.42	0.51	0.53	0.36	0.59	0.34	0.25	0.66	0.48

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 27–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see status of quarterly ERP table in paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2003-04	3 325 371	2 458 862	1 944 603	760 968	996 707	237 963	105 182	161 770	9 992 728
2004-05	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	10 128 064
2005-06	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	10 282 433
2006-07	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	10 475 527
2007-08	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	10 696 123
2008-09 (b)	3 537 074	2 702 772	2 213 621	802 409	1 139 398	248 248	117 340	175 317	10 937 513
2004	3 334 903	2 475 705	1 967 195	763 456	1 005 578	238 948	105 976	162 108	10 055 192
2005	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	10 203 169
2006	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	10 371 462
2007	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	10 572 793
2008	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	10 816 686
2009 (b)	3 565 327	2 729 299	2 236 887	807 652	1 152 170	249 282	118 159	176 647	11 036 762
2008									
March	3 464 918	2 627 648	2 137 162	789 381	1 093 101	245 205	113 320	170 761	10 642 814
June	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	10 696 123
September	3 492 212	2 656 663	2 168 046	794 466	1 112 294	246 263	115 123	172 354	10 758 747
December	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	10 816 686
2009									
March(b)	3 525 393	2 689 352	2 200 777	799 835	1 132 342	247 777	116 328	174 453	10 887 590
June(b)	3 537 074	2 702 772	2 213 621	802 409	1 139 398	248 248	117 340	175 317	10 937 513
September(b)	3 552 582	2 718 003	2 226 085	805 506	1 146 747	248 866	117 770	176 052	10 992 946
December(b)	3 565 327	2 729 299	2 236 887	807 652	1 152 170	249 282	118 159	176 647	11 036 762
2010									
March(b)	3 580 207	2 743 010	2 248 573	810 619	1 159 038	250 149	118 434	177 848	11 089 218
FEMALES									
2003-04	3 381 818	2 522 605	1 956 307	779 466	985 930	244 807	96 881	165 705	10 134 635
2004-05	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	10 266 727
2005-06	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	10 415 447
2006-07	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	10 596 925
2007-08	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	10 802 417
2008-09 (b)	3 596 324	2 745 435	2 213 657	822 163	1 107 939	255 027	108 831	177 291	11 027 774
2004	3 393 987	2 538 262	1 978 795	782 072	993 178	245 692	97 808	166 047	10 196 940
2005	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	10 340 895
2006	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	10 502 201
2007	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	10 690 478
2008	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	10 913 899
2009 (b)	3 625 155	2 772 088	2 238 245	827 183	1 120 386	256 078	109 790	178 664	11 128 698
2008									
March	3 526 268	2 675 199	2 142 538	810 275	1 068 142	251 863	105 341	173 767	10 754 493
June	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	10 802 417
September	3 552 129	2 701 528	2 170 175	814 699	1 084 323	253 045	106 837	175 034	10 858 868
December	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	10 913 899
2009									
March(b)	3 584 267	2 733 299	2 201 055	819 868	1 102 157	254 661	108 004	176 777	10 981 192
June(b)	3 596 324	2 745 435	2 213 657	822 163	1 107 939	255 027	108 831	177 291	11 027 774
September(b)	3 611 843	2 760 242	2 226 508	824 961	1 115 055	255 558	109 488	177 993	11 082 756
December(b)	3 625 155	2 772 088	2 238 245	827 183	1 120 386	256 078	109 790	178 664	11 128 698
2010									
March(b)	3 640 784	2 786 431	2 250 327	830 126	1 127 019	256 935	110 093	179 825	11 182 646

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS									
2003-04	6 707 189	4 981 467	3 900 910	1 540 434	1 982 637	482 770	202 063	327 475	20 127 363
2004-05	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	20 394 791
2005-06	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	20 697 880
2006-07	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	21 072 452
2007-08	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	21 498 540
2008-09 (b)	7 133 398	5 448 207	4 427 278	1 624 572	2 247 337	503 275	226 171	352 608	21 965 287
2004	6 728 890	5 013 967	3 945 990	1 545 528	1 998 756	484 640	203 784	328 155	20 252 132
2005	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	20 544 064
2006	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	20 873 663
2007	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	21 263 271
2008	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	21 730 585
2009 (b)	7 190 482	5 501 387	4 475 132	1 634 835	2 272 556	505 360	227 949	355 311	22 165 460
2008									
March	6 991 186	5 302 847	4 279 700	1 599 656	2 161 243	497 068	218 661	344 528	21 397 307
June	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	21 498 540
September	7 044 341	5 358 191	4 338 221	1 609 165	2 196 617	499 308	221 960	347 388	21 617 615
December	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	21 730 585
2009									
March(b)	7 109 660	5 422 651	4 401 832	1 619 703	2 234 499	502 438	224 332	351 230	21 868 782
June(b)	7 133 398	5 448 207	4 427 278	1 624 572	2 247 337	503 275	226 171	352 608	21 965 287
September(b)	7 164 425	5 478 245	4 452 593	1 630 467	2 261 802	504 424	227 258	354 045	22 075 702
December(b)	7 190 482	5 501 387	4 475 132	1 634 835	2 272 556	505 360	227 949	355 311	22 165 460
2010									
March(b)	7 220 991	5 529 441	4 498 900	1 640 745	2 286 057	507 084	228 527	357 673	22 271 864

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

ASGC	Population region	CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2004(c)	2008(d)	2009(e)	2004-2009	2008-2009	2004-2009	2008-2009
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 214 248	4 419 075	4 504 469	290 221	85 394	1.34	1.93
205	Melbourne	3 626 003	3 902 059	3 995 537	369 534	93 478	1.96	2.40
305	Brisbane	1 784 931	1 952 158	2 004 262	219 331	52 104	2.34	2.67
405	Adelaide	1 127 198	1 172 559	1 187 466	60 268	14 907	1.05	1.27
505	Perth	1 460 329	1 606 827	1 658 992	198 663	52 165	2.58	3.25
605	Hobart	202 089	209 451	212 019	9 930	2 568	0.96	1.23
705	Darwin	108 606	121 027	124 760	16 154	3 733	2.81	3.08
805	Canberra	327 156	345 999	351 868	24 712	5 869	1.47	1.70
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	491 745	560 827	577 977	86 232	17 150	3.28	3.06
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	507 384	533 526	540 796	33 412	7 270	1.28	1.36
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	372 325	396 087	403 118	30 793	7 031	1.60	1.78
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	274 697	285 419	288 984	14 287	3 565	1.02	1.25
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	210 703	238 357	245 309	34 606	6 952	3.09	2.92
2024	Geelong (VIC)	164 031	172 728	175 803	11 772	3 075	1.40	1.78
3057	Townsville (QLD)	143 839	163 282	168 402	24 563	5 120	3.20	3.14
3061	Cairns (QLD)	121 916	142 476	147 118	25 202	4 642	3.83	3.26
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	116 133	125 758	128 600	12 467	2 842	2.06	2.26
6090	Launceston (TAS)	101 751	104 731	105 445	3 694	714	0.72	0.68
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	98 723	103 251	104 609	5 886	1 358	1.16	1.32
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	85 834	92 015	94 088	8 254	2 073	1.85	2.25
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	82 371	88 248	89 995	7 624	1 747	1.79	1.98
3054	Mackay (QLD)	70 976	81 420	83 680	12 704	2 260	3.35	2.78
5071	Mandurah (WA)	66 810	78 822	83 032	16 222	4 210	4.44	5.34
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 063	81 208	82 102	3 039	894	0.76	1.10
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 963	78 725	79 964	5 001	1 239	1.30	1.57
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	70 281	75 749	77 017	6 736	1 268	1.85	1.67
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	60 027	66 398	67 840	7 813	1 442	2.48	2.17
5074	Bunbury (WA)	53 236	63 370	66 117	12 881	2 747	4.43	4.33
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	45 808	56 353	58 902	13 094	2 549	5.16	4.52
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	53 322	57 161	58 046	4 724	885	1.71	1.55
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	48 623	51 765	52 517	3 894	752	1.55	1.45
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	43 124	48 960	50 538	7 414	1 578	3.22	3.22
2042	Mildura (VIC)	46 286	49 402	50 042	3 756	640	1.57	1.30
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 678	47 828	48 926	3 248	1 098	1.38	2.30
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	43 351	45 816	46 695	3 344	879	1.50	1.92
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	40 532	43 089	43 561	3 029	472	1.45	1.10
1039	Orange (NSW)	36 956	38 158	38 685	1 729	527	0.92	1.38
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 446	36 814	37 491	2 045	677	1.13	1.84
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 931	35 455	36 343	4 412	888	2.62	2.50
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	31 378	33 358	33 985	2 607	627	1.61	1.88
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	31 399	33 087	33 793	2 394	706	1.48	2.13
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	30 655	32 793	33 374	2 719	581	1.71	1.77
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 793	32 066	32 291	1 498	225	0.95	0.70
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 864	31 593	32 150	2 286	557	1.49	1.76

(a) Estimates are based on the 2009 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008-09* (cat. no. 3218.0).

(c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2004 are final and based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2008 have been revised.

(e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2009 are preliminary.

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0–4	232 420	177 129	156 609	48 961	76 723	17 064	9 483	11 973	730 430
5–9	226 028	167 038	146 968	48 155	72 662	15 847	9 024	10 531	696 327
10–14	230 678	173 004	151 895	51 603	76 878	17 254	8 817	10 747	720 993
15–19	248 585	188 432	159 790	55 410	80 867	17 923	8 730	12 411	772 228
20–24	263 852	215 220	165 216	58 505	88 707	16 040	9 801	16 054	833 469
25–29	263 707	206 251	163 956	54 873	87 650	14 220	10 271	15 504	816 533
30–34	245 283	191 094	148 786	50 678	79 325	13 863	9 559	13 901	752 562
35–39	258 036	201 157	163 555	55 827	85 442	16 170	9 627	13 630	803 546
40–44	240 203	190 180	152 947	56 475	82 540	16 443	8 521	12 218	759 627
45–49	251 942	189 915	156 482	58 716	82 626	18 408	8 434	12 341	778 982
50–54	230 316	174 222	141 649	55 026	75 045	17 728	7 362	11 101	712 542
55–59	208 847	155 772	131 074	50 627	67 704	16 776	6 551	10 145	647 631
60–64	190 337	140 345	119 758	46 087	58 934	15 416	4 829	8 641	584 423
65–69	142 120	104 845	87 064	33 834	41 979	11 731	3 067	5 641	430 352
70–74	111 050	82 501	64 245	27 070	31 614	8 770	1 650	4 007	330 936
75–79	87 048	65 415	47 427	21 932	23 460	6 761	882	2 939	255 877
80–84	62 972	47 380	32 942	16 808	16 173	4 688	490	2 072	183 527
85–89	32 176	24 096	16 872	8 615	8 078	2 317	174	1 100	93 432
90–94	9 389	7 043	5 214	2 632	2 400	671	55	289	27 696
95–99	1 861	1 566	1 047	503	533	133	12	65	5 721
100 and over	224	167	125	72	58	25	np	np	679
All ages	3 537 074	2 702 772	2 213 621	802 409	1 139 398	248 248	117 340	175 317	10 937 513

FEMALES

0–4	220 826	168 142	147 114	47 169	72 678	16 139	8 968	11 089	692 194
5–9	214 844	158 916	139 495	46 009	68 362	15 037	8 667	10 171	661 592
10–14	220 416	163 381	145 020	49 184	71 522	16 340	8 016	10 516	684 485
15–19	233 462	177 697	150 891	52 709	75 493	16 833	8 146	11 845	727 168
20–24	249 839	199 246	158 659	55 593	80 525	15 374	8 642	14 651	782 583
25–29	260 099	200 993	158 269	52 897	79 212	14 520	10 205	15 425	791 698
30–34	248 125	190 620	149 788	49 797	76 164	14 574	9 169	13 261	751 566
35–39	263 908	206 849	165 255	56 004	82 620	17 232	9 152	13 859	814 971
40–44	244 997	194 620	155 264	56 495	80 120	17 146	8 038	12 549	769 345
45–49	257 925	195 096	160 194	59 664	81 212	19 198	7 777	12 755	793 905
50–54	236 034	178 641	144 599	56 343	74 445	18 139	6 958	11 996	727 248
55–59	213 355	161 706	131 233	52 901	66 458	17 143	5 672	10 729	659 266
60–64	191 215	144 479	117 151	48 156	56 188	15 660	3 882	8 861	585 637
65–69	146 275	108 960	86 006	35 936	41 353	11 741	2 360	5 962	438 626
70–74	120 601	90 609	65 538	30 225	32 982	9 422	1 362	4 475	355 227
75–79	101 833	76 958	52 654	26 140	26 437	7 866	830	3 430	296 159
80–84	86 198	64 584	43 439	23 294	21 153	6 340	541	2 919	248 473
85–89	56 586	42 164	27 957	15 472	13 615	4 136	301	1 936	162 168
90–94	22 717	16 497	11 522	6 105	5 495	1 716	116	666	64 837
95–99	6 239	4 669	3 143	1 814	1 661	408	28	175	18 137
100 and over	830	608	466	256	244	63	np	np	2 489
All ages	3 596 324	2 745 435	2 213 657	822 163	1 107 939	255 027	108 831	177 291	11 027 774

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	453 246	345 271	303 723	96 130	149 401	33 203	18 451	23 062	1 422 624
5–9	440 872	325 954	286 463	94 164	141 024	30 884	17 691	20 702	1 357 919
10–14	451 094	336 385	296 915	100 787	148 400	33 594	16 833	21 263	1 405 478
15–19	482 047	366 129	310 681	108 119	156 360	34 756	16 876	24 256	1 499 396
20–24	513 691	414 466	323 875	114 098	169 232	31 414	18 443	30 705	1 616 052
25–29	523 806	407 244	322 225	107 770	166 862	28 740	20 476	30 929	1 608 231
30–34	493 408	381 714	298 574	100 475	155 489	28 437	18 728	27 162	1 504 128
35–39	521 944	408 006	328 810	111 831	168 062	33 402	18 779	27 489	1 618 517
40–44	485 200	384 800	308 211	112 970	162 660	33 589	16 559	24 767	1 528 972
45–49	509 867	385 011	316 676	118 380	163 838	37 606	16 211	25 096	1 572 887
50–54	466 350	352 863	286 248	111 369	149 490	35 867	14 320	23 097	1 439 790
55–59	422 202	317 478	262 307	103 528	134 162	33 919	12 223	20 874	1 306 897
60–64	381 552	284 824	236 909	94 243	115 122	31 076	8 711	17 502	1 170 060
65–69	288 395	213 805	173 070	69 770	83 332	23 472	5 427	11 603	868 978
70–74	231 651	173 110	129 783	57 295	64 596	18 192	3 012	8 482	686 163
75–79	188 881	142 373	100 081	48 072	49 897	14 627	1 712	6 369	552 036
80–84	149 170	111 964	76 381	40 102	37 326	11 028	1 031	4 991	432 000
85–89	88 762	66 260	44 829	24 087	21 693	6 453	475	3 036	255 600
90–94	32 106	23 540	16 736	8 737	7 895	2 387	171	955	92 533
95–99	8 100	6 235	4 190	2 317	2 194	541	40	240	23 858
100 and over	1 054	775	591	328	302	88	np	np	3 168
All ages	7 133 398	5 448 207	4 427 278	1 624 572	2 247 337	503 275	226 171	352 608	21 965 287

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(b)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	660 134	672 434	687 069	707 613	730 430	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.29	3.33
5–9	684 908	687 052	688 481	691 453	696 327	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.17
10–14	719 278	718 915	719 701	720 197	720 993	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.35	3.28
15–19	716 200	726 172	744 803	762 469	772 228	3.51	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.52
20–24	730 666	748 327	770 721	798 505	833 469	3.58	3.62	3.66	3.71	3.79
25–29	690 248	707 470	735 015	772 812	816 533	3.38	3.42	3.49	3.59	3.72
30–34	752 694	741 714	735 416	739 221	752 562	3.69	3.58	3.49	3.44	3.43
35–39	737 019	757 919	779 478	795 205	803 546	3.61	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.66
40–44	765 647	760 964	755 897	753 725	759 627	3.75	3.68	3.59	3.51	3.46
45–49	726 499	739 364	754 136	768 551	778 982	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.55
50–54	665 406	677 356	688 466	698 280	712 542	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.25	3.24
55–59	621 700	635 643	632 707	638 916	647 631	3.05	3.07	3.00	2.97	2.95
60–64	474 157	496 176	533 180	564 129	584 423	2.32	2.40	2.53	2.62	2.66
65–69	376 621	386 135	399 786	412 004	430 352	1.85	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.96
70–74	299 961	303 566	311 487	320 112	330 936	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.51
75–79	249 632	252 678	254 123	254 521	255 877	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.16
80–84	159 831	166 173	172 309	178 432	183 527	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84
85–89	69 895	75 438	81 898	87 719	93 432	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43
90–94	22 958	24 171	25 585	26 452	27 696	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
95–99	4 133	4 306	4 725	5 200	5 721	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
100 and over	477	460	544	607	679	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 128 064	10 282 433	10 475 527	10 696 123	10 937 513	49.66	49.68	49.71	49.75	49.79
FEMALES										
0–4	625 411	637 648	650 953	670 615	692 194	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.12	3.15
5–9	650 685	653 157	655 049	657 940	661 592	3.19	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.01
10–14	681 695	681 239	682 335	682 686	684 485	3.34	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.12
15–19	683 383	689 033	702 714	717 205	727 168	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.31
20–24	705 232	723 531	737 705	755 900	782 583	3.46	3.50	3.50	3.52	3.56
25–29	681 316	696 460	720 776	753 862	791 698	3.34	3.36	3.42	3.51	3.60
30–34	763 254	748 090	739 976	741 106	751 566	3.74	3.61	3.51	3.45	3.42
35–39	745 725	766 937	790 388	807 452	814 971	3.66	3.71	3.75	3.76	3.71
40–44	776 908	771 590	766 341	763 653	769 345	3.81	3.73	3.64	3.55	3.50
45–49	738 749	754 066	769 819	784 112	793 905	3.62	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.61
50–54	673 077	684 947	698 700	711 392	727 248	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.31
55–59	616 906	635 851	636 847	647 258	659 266	3.02	3.07	3.02	3.01	3.00
60–64	470 390	493 166	531 517	563 429	585 637	2.31	2.38	2.52	2.62	2.67
65–69	385 699	395 284	407 954	420 262	438 626	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.95	2.00
70–74	325 237	327 264	335 160	343 803	355 227	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.62
75–79	299 535	299 871	298 830	297 189	296 159	1.47	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35
80–84	235 867	239 575	242 781	246 065	248 473	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13
85–89	131 749	139 004	147 194	154 884	162 168	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74
90–94	59 596	61 664	63 477	64 170	64 837	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
95–99	14 356	15 090	16 269	17 100	18 137	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
100 and over	1 957	1 980	2 140	2 334	2 489	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 266 727	10 415 447	10 596 925	10 802 417	11 027 774	50.34	50.32	50.29	50.25	50.21

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2005 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	2009(b) no.	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009(b) %
0-4	1 285 545	1 310 082	1 338 022	1 378 228	1 422 624	6.30	6.33	6.35	6.41	6.48
5-9	1 335 593	1 340 209	1 343 530	1 349 393	1 357 919	6.55	6.48	6.38	6.28	6.18
10-14	1 400 973	1 400 154	1 402 036	1 402 883	1 405 478	6.87	6.76	6.65	6.53	6.40
15-19	1 399 583	1 415 205	1 447 517	1 479 674	1 499 396	6.86	6.84	6.87	6.88	6.83
20-24	1 435 898	1 471 858	1 508 426	1 554 405	1 616 052	7.04	7.11	7.16	7.23	7.36
25-29	1 371 564	1 403 930	1 455 791	1 526 674	1 608 231	6.73	6.78	6.91	7.10	7.32
30-34	1 515 948	1 489 804	1 475 392	1 480 327	1 504 128	7.43	7.20	7.00	6.89	6.85
35-39	1 482 744	1 524 856	1 569 866	1 602 657	1 618 517	7.27	7.37	7.45	7.45	7.37
40-44	1 542 555	1 532 554	1 522 238	1 517 378	1 528 972	7.56	7.40	7.22	7.06	6.96
45-49	1 465 248	1 493 430	1 523 955	1 552 663	1 572 887	7.18	7.22	7.23	7.22	7.16
50-54	1 338 483	1 362 303	1 387 166	1 409 672	1 439 790	6.56	6.58	6.58	6.56	6.55
55-59	1 238 606	1 271 494	1 269 554	1 286 174	1 306 897	6.07	6.14	6.02	5.98	5.95
60-64	944 547	989 342	1 064 697	1 127 558	1 170 060	4.63	4.78	5.05	5.24	5.33
65-69	762 320	781 419	807 740	832 266	868 978	3.74	3.78	3.83	3.87	3.96
70-74	625 198	630 830	646 647	663 915	686 163	3.07	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.12
75-79	549 167	552 549	552 953	551 710	552 036	2.69	2.67	2.62	2.57	2.51
80-84	395 698	405 748	415 090	424 497	432 000	1.94	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.97
85-89	201 644	214 442	229 092	242 603	255 600	0.99	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.16
90-94	82 554	85 835	89 062	90 622	92 533	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42
95-99	18 489	19 396	20 994	22 300	23 858	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11
100 and over	2 434	2 440	2 684	2 941	3 168	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	20 394 791	20 697 880	21 072 452	21 498 540	21 965 287	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia – at 31 March 2010(b)		
New South Wales	7 220 991	32.4
Victoria	5 529 441	24.8
Queensland	4 498 900	20.2
South Australia	1 640 745	7.4
Western Australia	2 286 057	10.3
Tasmania	507 084	2.3
Northern Territory	228 527	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	357 673	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	393	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 449	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	604	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 446	0.0
Total Australia	22 271 864	100.0
Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2009(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	53	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Total Australian External Territories	57	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 31 March 2010 is preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Population estimates for the Australian External Territories are updated once a year and are not subject to a revision process – see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), States and territories

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	21 015.0
2011	7 215.4	5 529.0	4 618.2	1 651.9	2 317.7	514.7	236.3	361.8	22 447.4
2021	8 163.2	6 419.9	5 878.6	1 841.0	2 925.7	574.3	296.3	427.5	26 529.2
2031	9 193.6	7 380.9	7 242.2	2 043.2	3 584.9	635.2	364.0	497.8	30 944.7
2041	10 209.9	8 341.7	8 652.5	2 239.4	4 268.5	691.9	439.1	568.5	35 414.4
2051	11 251.3	9 336.7	10 145.1	2 438.3	4 994.1	749.1	525.4	643.6	40 086.6

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

2007	4 334.0	3 805.8	1 857.0	1 158.0	1 554.1	207.4	117.4	na	..
2011	4 553.1	4 062.3	2 023.2	1 206.1	1 698.4	216.1	128.4	na	..
2021	5 133.0	4 712.5	2 459.1	1 326.2	2 075.9	236.3	152.8	na	..
2031	5 710.9	5 355.2	2 902.0	1 438.8	2 456.7	253.2	177.7	na	..
2041	6 237.1	5 950.9	3 333.8	1 531.4	2 822.6	265.4	202.7	na	..
2051	6 733.8	6 515.9	3 764.4	1 612.7	3 181.3	275.2	229.2	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	21 015.0
2011	7 201.6	5 515.8	4 562.2	1 649.4	2 292.0	508.7	230.7	356.2	22 319.1
2021	8 004.7	6 285.4	5 546.5	1 808.9	2 764.6	540.0	266.7	397.2	25 616.5
2031	8 760.8	7 020.8	6 519.1	1 953.1	3 230.7	561.3	303.4	434.5	28 786.5
2041	9 394.2	7 667.0	7 434.2	2 066.1	3 668.5	569.6	340.8	466.0	31 609.3
2051	9 947.2	8 256.6	8 311.1	2 160.3	4 088.4	571.2	380.6	495.0	34 213.2

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

2007	4 334.0	3 805.8	1 857.0	1 158.0	1 554.1	207.4	117.4	na	..
2011	4 559.0	4 047.8	1 997.5	1 210.9	1 681.8	214.1	125.1	na	..
2021	5 100.9	4 601.3	2 315.0	1 334.9	1 973.1	224.8	137.2	na	..
2031	5 603.0	5 109.4	2 611.3	1 444.1	2 245.9	230.3	147.4	na	..
2041	6 035.4	5 553.1	2 881.4	1 529.7	2 492.8	230.3	156.5	na	..
2051	6 402.5	5 933.7	3 125.1	1 595.5	2 714.3	226.7	165.0	na	..

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

2007	6 888.0	5 204.8	4 181.4	1 584.2	2 106.1	493.4	214.9	339.8	21 015.0
2011	7 181.4	5 506.0	4 510.0	1 647.3	2 265.2	502.6	225.1	349.6	22 189.6
2021	7 844.1	6 186.1	5 250.0	1 783.9	2 612.1	508.3	238.2	367.1	24 792.4
2031	8 403.3	6 787.5	5 923.6	1 894.3	2 924.0	499.5	247.8	377.0	27 059.9
2041	8 816.2	7 280.5	6 511.2	1 968.8	3 192.1	476.5	255.3	379.4	28 882.8
2051	9 100.8	7 676.0	7 012.3	2 014.2	3 418.0	444.2	261.5	376.7	30 306.6

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population. See *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a),
States and territories

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – FEMALES

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – PERSONS

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

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (c)

2007	155 665	34 284	148 648	28 613	72 228	18 809	65 144	4 386	528 014
2008	158 738	35 078	152 502	29 186	73 528	19 217	66 290	4 491	539 271
2009	161 910	35 894	156 454	29 775	74 859	19 641	67 441	4 599	550 818
2010	165 190	36 734	160 514	30 382	76 218	20 086	68 599	4 709	562 681
2011	168 583	37 603	164 694	31 005	77 607	20 551	69 756	4 822	574 874
2016	187 258	42 367	187 449	34 342	84 910	23 150	75 545	5 428	640 727
2021	208 341	47 721	212 908	37 987	92 587	26 063	81 298	6 101	713 306

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, SERIES B – PERSONS (d)

2007	155 670	34 285	148 653	28 613	72 229	18 810	65 147	4 386	528 030
2008	158 764	35 084	152 528	29 189	73 537	19 222	66 304	4 491	539 361
2009	161 972	35 909	156 517	29 785	74 885	19 653	67 475	4 600	551 042
2010	165 306	36 761	160 632	30 403	76 271	20 106	68 661	4 711	563 101
2011	168 773	37 647	164 883	31 040	77 694	20 580	69 855	4 825	575 552
2016	188 143	42 570	188 302	34 517	85 321	23 263	75 965	5 446	643 807
2021	210 582	48 233	215 082	38 413	93 612	26 353	82 339	6 148	721 064

- (a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	9 853	2 023	9 577	1 703	4 261	1 117	3 982	224	32 753
5–9	9 965	2 074	9 535	1 777	4 680	1 154	3 874	265	33 335
10–14	10 173	2 137	9 621	1 716	4 431	1 199	3 673	294	33 254
15–19	8 589	1 753	7 786	1 563	3 828	1 184	3 374	241	28 329
20–24	6 500	1 513	6 184	1 269	3 170	786	2 994	235	22 657
25–29	4 872	1 170	5 163	947	2 791	574	2 546	170	18 246
30–34	4 810	1 092	5 027	988	2 669	500	2 478	166	17 737
35–39	4 674	1 079	4 661	894	2 382	564	2 223	140	16 624
40–44	4 190	959	4 002	806	2 086	491	1 854	124	14 517
45–49	3 652	779	3 195	641	1 745	463	1 491	85	12 062
50–54	2 969	667	2 516	535	1 322	398	1 104	98	9 616
55–59	2 215	489	1 847	341	906	304	711	51	6 869
60–64	1 545	312	1 156	235	578	206	508	28	4 574
65–69	991	227	691	152	403	106	311	15	2 901
70–74	659	123	481	93	235	85	178	6	1 861
75 and over	572	184	508	130	288	73	213	5	1 974
75–79	330	92	275	67	144	np	107	np	1 059
80–84	149	42	140	34	77	np	60	np	523
85 and over	93	50	93	29	67	np	46	np	392
All ages	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	257 309

FEMALES

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0-4	417 076	312 491	249 445	86 549	121 846	27 997	9 915	20 200	1 245 656
5-9	422 006	317 203	257 243	92 064	127 010	29 825	9 543	19 997	1 275 073
10-14	435 760	332 201	271 598	98 426	134 820	31 882	9 636	20 971	1 335 467
15-19	441 275	344 641	268 376	101 663	139 453	31 734	8 951	24 064	1 360 262
20-24	459 525	365 706	282 777	105 906	143 244	29 497	10 985	29 288	1 427 079
25-29	456 841	353 574	263 710	94 800	132 527	26 120	12 420	26 939	1 367 064
30-34	487 248	374 110	282 886	100 354	140 860	29 057	12 971	25 897	1 453 521
35-39	483 615	386 572	290 215	109 304	149 938	32 223	12 976	25 061	1 490 096
40-44	493 599	377 671	293 762	113 570	152 203	34 201	12 624	24 458	1 502 303
45-49	481 611	364 772	286 365	114 385	148 862	35 846	12 180	24 160	1 468 357
50-54	436 952	331 551	262 756	106 233	137 670	33 775	11 049	22 323	1 342 491
55-59	408 305	308 074	250 183	101 575	126 216	32 539	9 499	20 529	1 257 071
60-64	324 040	240 164	196 325	79 373	93 530	25 983	5 993	14 152	979 653
65-69	259 728	193 829	149 692	63 741	73 445	20 820	3 611	10 013	774 942
70-74	214 161	160 342	115 129	53 498	57 349	16 629	1 842	7 558	626 539
75 and over	441 660	330 122	225 561	118 392	109 442	33 408	2 427	14 227	1 275 263
75-79	190 056	142 225	97 916	49 760	48 215	14 250	1 349	6 133	549 915
80-84	140 621	104 801	70 788	38 086	33 940	10 714	675	4 725	404 354
85 and over	110 983	83 096	56 857	30 546	27 287	8 444	403	3 369	320 994
All ages	6 663 402	5 093 023	3 946 023	1 539 833	1 988 415	471 536	146 622	329 837	20 180 837

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2003-04	82 877	61 440	49 514	17 339	24 419	5 707	3 620	4 142	249 082
2004-05	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	255 934
2005-06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540
2006-07	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	277 724
2007-08	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	289 492
2008-09	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	297 067
2004	82 199	61 382	49 734	16 935	25 007	5 710	3 527	4 126	248 645
2005	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	263 409
2006	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	268 472
2007	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	285 313
2008	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	294 098
2009(c)	93 833	71 784	65 818	19 917	31 075	6 569	3 898	4 937	297 853
2008									
March	23 249	17 414	15 589	4 931	7 858	1 646	1 005	1 116	72 818
June	22 733	16 923	15 379	4 890	7 602	1 625	1 000	1 144	71 302
September	24 239	18 345	15 969	5 141	7 801	1 703	983	1 276	75 462
December	23 828	17 850	16 666	4 931	7 403	1 732	883	1 218	74 516
2009									
March	22 900	17 526	16 255	4 959	7 786	1 635	977	1 136	73 180
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	73 909
September(c)	24 924	18 584	16 331	5 038	7 866	1 675	934	1 352	76 706
December(c)	22 880	17 954	16 917	5 010	7 559	1 576	932	1 222	74 058
2010									
March(c)	25 355	17 471	18 455	5 217	8 145	1 696	1 062	1 409	78 812
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)									
2003-04	1.716	1.667	1.796	1.699	1.745	1.862	2.208	1.591	1.727
2004-05	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	1.768
2005-06	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	1.807
2006-07(e)	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	1.883
2007-08(e)	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	1.931
2008-09(e)	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	1.933

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Births per woman.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
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
2005-06	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2006-07	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	135 976
2007-08	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	140 736
2008-09	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	143 734
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	132 419
2005	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	131 445
2006	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	134 471
2007	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	139 772
2008	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	142 470
2009(c)	47 482	35 588	25 932	12 460	12 534	4 114	949	1 622	140 688
2008									
March	10 694	8 132	6 193	2 816	2 830	934	267	377	32 244
June	11 956	8 835	6 329	3 193	3 128	1 002	257	436	35 138
September	14 197	9 835	7 506	3 504	3 560	1 182	264	462	40 511
December	11 506	8 712	6 431	3 177	3 041	1 044	267	398	34 577
2009									
March	10 853	8 592	6 130	2 976	2 937	983	235	412	33 121
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	35 525
September(c)	13 513	9 484	7 238	3 372	3 258	1 034	220	452	38 571
December(c)	10 977	8 618	5 862	3 047	3 293	1 081	245	347	33 471
2010									
March(c)	11 292	8 122	6 993	3 013	3 078	1 052	244	390	34 188

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)

2003-04	6.48	6.25	6.52	6.43	6.17	7.35	8.67	6.00	6.43
2004-05	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	6.17
2005-06	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	6.09
2006-07(e)	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	5.98
2007-08(e)	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	6.00
2008-09(e)	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	5.96

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Death estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
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NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

2003-04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	1 199
2004-05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	1 231
2005-06	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2006-07	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	1 257
2007-08	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	1 160
2008-09	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	1 290
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	1 187
2005	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	1 290
2006	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	1 270
2007	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	1 207
2008	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	1 214
2009(d)	380	292	324	78	96	24	26	15	1 235
2008									
March	84	57	62	14	28	6	np	np	264
June	90	66	76	17	31	6	np	np	297
September	113	79	78	13	21	7	np	np	321
December	113	64	83	27	15	7	np	np	332
2009									
March	102	78	91	20	25	4	np	np	330
June	94	69	80	20	22	9	np	np	307
September(d)	92	87	89	24	26	4	np	np	331
December(d)	92	58	64	14	23	7	np	np	267
2010									
March(d)	83	54	85	18	31	5	np	np	284

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)(f)

2003-04	5.13	4.49	5.25	3.23	3.40	6.66	10.50	5.55	4.81
2004-05	4.74	4.57	5.36	4.19	4.32	3.01	10.81	5.95	4.81
2005-06	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	4.85
2006-07	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	4.53
2007-08	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	4.01
2008-09	4.49	4.06	5.09	4.01	2.69	4.00	8.21	4.94	4.34

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

(a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Infant death estimates for September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by registry processing times – see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(f) Calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births both on occurrence basis.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
2006-07	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	437 510
2007-08	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	501 339
2008-09(d)	174 826	134 737	105 608	27 434	72 020	4 297	5 351	8 475	532 755
2007	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	460 645
2008	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	535 966
2009(d)	167 963	129 950	99 376	27 353	65 082	4 165	5 505	8 648	508 044
2008									
March	49 521	36 863	28 414	7 438	19 561	1 294	1 076	2 417	146 585
June	39 160	28 803	24 716	5 891	15 857	786	1 339	1 647	118 199
September	45 343	35 143	26 944	7 265	19 548	1 128	1 496	2 163	139 030
December	44 372	32 095	26 997	6 526	17 932	1 116	1 262	1 846	132 152
2009									
March(d)	49 298	38 935	29 331	7 738	20 488	1 274	1 176	2 812	151 052
June(d)	35 813	28 564	22 336	5 905	14 052	779	1 417	1 654	110 521
September(d)	43 118	34 434	25 155	7 464	16 481	1 037	1 625	2 343	131 657
December(d)	39 734	28 017	22 554	6 246	14 061	1 075	1 287	1 839	114 814
2010									
March(d)	42 060	32 127	23 184	7 244	15 416	1 376	1 093	2 568	125 068
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
2006-07	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	204 686
2007-08	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	224 007
2008-09(d)	81 885	49 614	43 724	9 390	24 758	2 144	3 312	4 513	219 341
2007	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	216 578
2008	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	220 280
2009(d)	84 176	52 448	46 111	10 004	27 004	2 119	3 596	4 873	230 334
2008									
March	20 225	11 972	10 340	2 218	6 113	543	596	1 116	53 123
June	20 470	11 973	10 239	2 169	6 063	525	700	990	53 130
September	20 349	12 394	11 026	2 533	5 792	532	1 014	1 265	54 906
December	21 161	13 412	12 419	2 605	6 694	601	938	1 291	59 121
2009									
March(d)	21 018	11 775	10 023	2 149	5 811	561	602	975	52 914
June(d)	19 357	12 033	10 256	2 103	6 461	450	758	982	52 400
September(d)	21 053	13 740	11 798	2 770	6 805	538	1 285	1 388	59 377
December(d)	22 748	14 900	14 034	2 982	7 927	570	951	1 528	65 643
2010									
March(d)	23 281	14 294	12 308	2 628	7 754	667	958	1 398	63 288

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2 – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008-09 (c)	92 941	85 123	61 884	18 044	47 262	2 153	2 039	3 962	313 414
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009 (c)	83 787	77 502	53 265	17 349	38 078	2 046	1 909	3 775	277 710
2008									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	93 462
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	65 069
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	84 124
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	73 031
2009									
March(c)	28 280	27 160	19 308	5 589	14 677	713	574	1 837	98 138
June(c)	16 456	16 531	12 080	3 802	7 591	329	659	672	58 121
September(c)	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	72 280
December(c)	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	49 171
2010									
March(c)	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	61 780

(a) This time series commences at September quarter 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2 – see paragraphs 12–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Estimates for March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a), Movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Settlers(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	10 376 829
2005–06	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	10 731 566
2006–07	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	11 269 334
2007–08	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	11 903 935
2008–09	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	12 030 973
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	9 906 417
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	10 666 010
2006	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	10 910 461
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	11 583 619
2008	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	12 031 221
2009	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	12 430 460
2008						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	3 223 464
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	2 638 536
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	3 062 141
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	3 107 080
2009						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	3 175 669
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	2 686 083
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	3 197 304
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	3 371 404
2010						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	3 495 771

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 34–38 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Stated intention on arrival.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a), Movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
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
2005-06	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	10 609 274
2006-07	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	11 056 367
2007-08	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	11 672 452
2008-09	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	11 770 621
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	9 870 885
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	10 539 792
2006	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	10 744 182
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	11 456 115
2008	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	11 740 132
2009	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	12 271 180
2008						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	2 923 830
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	2 826 950
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	2 929 505
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	3 059 848
2009						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	2 838 118
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	2 943 150
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	3 080 703
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	3 409 209
2010						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	3 224 415

- (a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 34–38 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further information see Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0).
- (c) Due to rounding, the total may not equal to the sum of categories of overseas departures.
- (d) Stated intention on departure.

DEPARTURES FROM:

Arrivals to:	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2007-08									
New South Wales	. .	21 402	35 505	5 363	7 239	2 493	2 840	10 379	85 221
Victoria	23 515	. .	17 679	7 057	8 678	3 500	2 241	2 797	65 467
Queensland	50 439	22 048	. .	6 533	9 196	3 461	5 281	3 596	100 554
South Australia	5 279	6 056	4 575	. .	2 810	658	2 251	722	22 351
Western Australia	10 693	10 003	8 952	3 633	. .	1 693	2 502	812	38 288
Tasmania	2 759	3 114	3 560	796	2 044	. .	354	285	12 912
Northern Territory	3 565	3 118	4 441	2 551	2 579	433	. .	510	17 197
Australian Capital Territory	10 908	2 462	2 754	917	934	330	531	. .	18 836
Total Departures	107 158	68 203	77 466	26 850	33 480	12 568	16 000	19 101	360 826
Net gain/loss	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	. .
2008-09									
New South Wales	. .	20 774	36 645	5 361	7 893	2 283	2 579	10 369	85 904
Victoria	23 930	. .	18 618	7 066	9 088	3 616	2 434	2 672	67 424
Queensland	49 132	20 978	. .	6 557	9 011	3 618	5 305	3 581	98 182
South Australia	5 102	5 908	4 411	. .	2 780	652	2 155	640	21 648
Western Australia	10 772	10 280	9 081	3 502	. .	1 634	2 579	888	38 736
Tasmania	2 703	3 216	3 654	899	2 016	. .	420	310	13 218
Northern Territory	3 417	3 189	4 639	2 206	2 414	403	. .	444	16 712
Australian Capital Territory	10 679	2 381	2 746	733	709	340	494	. .	18 082
Total Departures	105 735	66 726	79 794	26 324	33 911	12 546	15 966	18 904	359 906
Net gain/loss	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	. .
2008									
New South Wales	. .	21 015	35 795	5 506	7 618	2 390	2 697	10 501	85 522
Victoria	23 867	. .	18 348	7 111	8 701	3 504	2 370	2 759	66 660
Queensland	50 213	21 629	. .	6 678	9 093	3 532	5 416	3 699	100 260
South Australia	5 236	5 904	4 383	. .	2 808	650	2 223	707	21 911
Western Australia	11 295	10 327	9 292	3 715	. .	1 732	2 625	896	39 882
Tasmania	2 801	3 200	3 650	848	2 102	. .	405	340	13 346
Northern Territory	3 573	3 118	4 596	2 353	2 454	445	. .	467	17 006
Australian Capital Territory	11 227	2 510	2 968	895	841	360	579	. .	19 380
Total Departures	108 212	67 703	79 032	27 106	33 617	12 613	16 315	19 369	363 967
Net gain/loss	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	. .
2009									
New South Wales	. .	20 267	36 365	5 019	7 716	2 250	2 657	10 233	84 507
Victoria	23 098	. .	17 873	6 778	8 900	3 472	2 400	2 550	65 071
Queensland	45 217	19 788	. .	6 176	8 739	3 415	5 069	3 271	91 675
South Australia	4 793	5 796	4 671	. .	2 663	660	2 201	609	21 393
Western Australia	9 250	9 384	8 638	3 178	. .	1 527	2 433	873	35 283
Tasmania	2 475	2 811	3 379	792	1 850	. .	384	261	11 952
Northern Territory	3 181	2 856	4 591	2 095	2 362	342	. .	435	15 862
Australian Capital Territory	10 307	2 368	2 639	672	779	336	532	. .	17 633
Total Departures	98 321	63 270	78 156	24 710	33 009	12 002	15 676	18 232	343 376
Net gain/loss	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	. .

. . not applicable

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated
- see paragraphs 27-31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
MARCH QUARTER 2009									
New South Wales	. .	5 132	9 249	1 374	1 898	548	605	2 581	21 387
Victoria	6 038	. .	4 560	1 784	2 312	934	593	652	16 873
Queensland	12 082	4 920	. .	1 663	2 176	872	1 251	804	23 768
South Australia	1 284	1 429	1 069	. .	690	192	578	151	5 393
Western Australia	2 719	2 549	2 286	870	. .	395	629	190	9 638
Tasmania	679	785	932	248	486	. .	105	43	3 278
Northern Territory	789	774	1 129	520	559	85	. .	120	3 976
Australian Capital Territory	2 621	615	606	149	207	88	104	. .	4 390
Total Departures	26 212	16 204	19 831	6 608	8 328	3 114	3 865	4 541	88 703
Net gain/loss	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	. .
DECEMBER QUARTER 2009									
New South Wales	. .	5 509	9 657	1 274	2 028	593	813	2 806	22 680
Victoria	6 244	. .	4 635	1 830	2 471	926	663	704	17 473
Queensland	11 622	5 234	. .	1 758	2 244	884	1 417	895	24 054
South Australia	1 178	1 542	1 339	. .	760	170	621	180	5 790
Western Australia	2 231	2 412	2 405	833	. .	396	643	257	9 177
Tasmania	622	648	949	190	486	. .	124	66	3 085
Northern Territory	840	742	1 263	564	558	82	. .	117	4 166
Australian Capital Territory	2 775	697	842	200	276	98	217	. .	5 105
Total Departures	25 512	16 784	21 090	6 649	8 823	3 149	4 498	5 025	91 530
Net gain/loss	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	. .
MARCH QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	. .	4 966	8 936	1 331	1 819	496	866	2 388	20 802
Victoria	5 530	. .	4 471	1 631	1 874	752	672	638	15 568
Queensland	10 287	4 280	. .	1 378	1 966	752	1 352	798	20 813
South Australia	1 158	1 324	1 108	. .	560	166	515	166	4 997
Western Australia	2 076	2 052	2 196	705	. .	324	629	188	8 170
Tasmania	578	785	846	172	417	. .	130	68	2 996
Northern Territory	903	702	1 140	464	513	67	. .	151	3 940
Australian Capital Territory	2 603	587	686	226	249	68	151	. .	4 570
Total Departures	23 135	14 696	19 383	5 907	7 398	2 625	4 315	4 397	81 856
Net gain/loss	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 27–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	2021	2031
CAPITAL CITIES									
Sydney	1 572 117	1 595 497	1 620 020	1 645 358	1 671 802	1 698 814	1 834 442	1 971 275	2 233 112
Melbourne	1 391 929	1 418 965	1 447 065	1 475 207	1 504 024	1 533 138	1 678 657	1 825 412	2 111 636
Brisbane	671 557	687 728	704 162	721 080	738 867	757 049	848 217	942 159	1 131 039
Adelaide	459 456	465 747	471 779	478 120	484 620	491 103	521 790	551 838	606 098
Perth	578 252	593 222	608 457	624 059	640 092	656 371	738 167	821 712	988 018
Hobart	82 185	83 230	84 434	85 523	86 617	87 707	92 805	97 649	106 185
Darwin	40 133	41 272	42 590	43 794	44 817	45 852	50 896	55 857	65 532
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY									
New South Wales	975 940	990 089	1 004 994	1 020 090	1 035 643	1 051 331	1 123 672	1 190 075	1 294 367
Victoria	536 688	545 728	554 598	563 169	571 573	579 976	618 614	653 527	707 058
Queensland	841 464	864 786	888 084	912 222	937 197	962 525	1 087 860	1 212 958	1 450 930
South Australia	167 091	169 718	172 548	175 383	178 165	180 924	193 523	204 659	222 240
Western Australia	198 014	203 430	209 150	214 716	219 976	225 229	250 045	273 219	314 302
Tasmania	113 867	115 045	116 403	117 830	119 060	120 295	125 625	129 801	134 483
Northern Territory	24 241	24 754	25 224	25 649	26 071	26 507	28 500	30 377	33 864
TOTAL									
New South Wales	2 548 057	2 585 586	2 625 014	2 665 448	2 707 445	2 750 145	2 958 114	3 161 350	3 527 479
Victoria	1 928 617	1 964 693	2 001 663	2 038 376	2 075 597	2 113 114	2 297 271	2 478 939	2 818 694
Queensland	1 513 021	1 552 514	1 592 246	1 633 302	1 676 064	1 719 574	1 936 077	2 155 117	2 581 969
South Australia	626 547	635 465	644 327	653 503	662 785	672 027	715 313	756 497	828 338
Western Australia	776 266	796 652	817 607	838 775	860 068	881 600	988 212	1 094 931	1 302 320
Tasmania	196 052	198 275	200 837	203 353	205 677	208 002	218 430	227 450	240 668
Northern Territory	64 374	66 026	67 814	69 443	70 888	72 359	79 396	86 234	99 396
Australian Capital Territory	126 500	129 243	131 370	133 494	135 682	137 885	148 450	158 548	176 815
Australia(b)	7 780 193	7 929 225	8 081 656	8 236 473	8 394 980	8 555 475	9 342 028	10 119 860	11 576 516

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0) and paragraphs 46–48 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* held on 8 August 2006 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2006 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). This publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

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

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

7 The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final as new component data becomes available. The following table shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, as at 29 September 2010

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased — based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Dec. 2008.	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Final NOM estimates are based on actual traveller behaviour.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Mar. 2009–Jun. 2009.	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Preliminary — based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter one year earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY
Sep. 2009–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter one year earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

8 Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2006, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates, 1998* (cat. no. 3114.0).

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

10 Preliminary birth and death estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary.

11 Selected birth estimates which were higher or lower than usual have been explained by the state registrars as follows:

- December 2009: The Queensland registry devoted significant time and resources to follow up and finalise birth registrations which were previously incomplete (i.e. retrospective birth registrations). Approximately 1,800 births registered in December quarter 2009 occurred in 2008 and earlier. This project is now complete.
- December 2009: Tasmania recorded a lower than usual number of registrations in December quarter 2009 due to a delay in the receipt of electronic birth notifications from a major maternity hospital.
- September 2008: New South Wales recorded a higher than usual number of registrations in September quarter 2008 due to additional staff being employed to clear processing backlogs in March and June quarters in 2008.

Net overseas migration

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

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

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

15 Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the '12/16 month rule' methodology are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'.

Estimating NOM with the '12/16 month rule'

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Estimating NOM with the
'12/16 month rule' continued*

17 To measure a traveller's actual duration of stay the ABS uses a unique personal identifier provided with the administrative data supplied by DIAC. To be able to apply the '12/16 month rule', the personal identifier is used to match a traveller's movements over time and construct a movement history for each arrival and departure record.

TRAVELLERS VS MOVEMENTS

18 Conceptually, NOM estimates should be based on counts of travellers, rather than counts of overseas movements, since travellers may have more than one movement in a particular reference period. Under the previous system of NOM estimation, a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures were required. These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. However, adjustments were also required to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers.

19 One of the central changes with the '12/16 month rule' methodology is that all estimation is based on actual individual travellers and their travel histories (using de-identified data), rather than in the previous methodology when an aggregation of movements represented travellers.

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

22 Preliminary estimates using the improved method for estimating NOM using a 'two year ago' propensity model were implemented in official ABS population estimates for September quarter 2006 with the release of the December quarter 2006 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat.no.3101.0)*.

23 In 2009, changes to the *Federal Financial Relations Act 2009*, enabled the use of an additional quarter of travellers' movement data allowing for the methodology used in preliminary NOM estimates to be improved. Using the additional one quarter of movement data (the quarter after the reference period) has enabled two key changes to the methodology for estimating preliminary NOM:

- changing from a 'two year ago' to a 'one year' ago propensity model; and
- reducing the pool of travellers using the propensity model.

24 Preliminary estimates using the '12/16 month rule' methodology for estimating NOM using the 'one year ago' propensity model were implemented in the ABS' official NOM and population estimates for September quarter 2008 with the release of the September quarter 2009 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat.no.3101.0)*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Estimating NOM with the
'12/16 month rule' continued*

25 For further information on the improvements to preliminary NOM estimation and changes to the revision schedule for NOM, see the *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010 (cat.no.3412.0.55.001)*. For further information on the '12/16 month rule' methodology see the *Technical Note: '12/16 month rule' Methodology for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards* in this publication. For more detailed information see *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005)*, and the *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)*.

Diplomatic personnel

26 Australia's ERP and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and were removed from NOM estimates from 1 July 2006. The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families. However, with the improved NOM methodology, refinements to the NOM processing system have enabled this to occur through the use of visa information.

Net interstate migration

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

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

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

- Medicare data lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (ie: Census, Medicare & multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors (in contrast to the 2001-06 method);
- expansion factors applied to males aged 17 to 30 years and females aged 17 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2001-06 method); and
- no smoothing applied to the expansion factors.

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

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

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

Defence force adjustment

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

33 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory annual data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the 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. Experimental projections of the Indigenous population are based on the 2006 Census. Series A of the projections assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and constant life expectancy at birth. Series B assumes declining fertility, increasing paternity, constant net interstate migration, zero net overseas migration and increasing life expectancy at birth. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

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

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

Scope

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

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

NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

40 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.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

46 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and persons in different living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (proportions) from the Census of Population and Housing for people to belong to different living arrangement types. Trends observed in the propensities over the last four censuses are assumed to continue into the future, and applied to a projected population (see Series B, *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)). Numbers of households and families are then derived from the projected living arrangements of the population. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

47 Household estimates in Table 20 are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census). Information obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is used to account for dwelling undercount and dwelling misclassification in the compilation of these estimates. New projections based on the 2006 Census are now available.

48 Data presented in Table 21 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households and average household size which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (cat. no. 3102.0);
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Census of Population and Housing - Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2007* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

53 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.

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

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

GLOSSARY

12/12 month rule	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12 month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
12/16 month rule	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that <i>does not have to be continuous</i>, as opposed to the <i>continuous</i> approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who <i>are not</i> currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who <i>are</i> currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.</p> <p>The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.</p>
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	<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.
Balance of state or territory	The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its capital city SD (see Major Statistical Region in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Capital city	Refers to the capital city Statistical Divisions of state and territories as defined in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Category of movement	<p>Category of movement is of particular relevance to the overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) collection. OAD are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards or derived with reference to previous border crossings. There are three main categories of movement and 10 sub-categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent arrival (PA); ■ permanent departure (PD); ■ long-term movement - has a duration of stay (or absence) of one year or more: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ long-term resident returning (LTRR);

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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

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

Collection District (CD) The smallest geographic area defined in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

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

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

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Household population	<p>The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.</p>
Infant death	<p>An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.</p>
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	<p>The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.</p>
Intercensal discrepancy	<p>Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
Intercensal error	<p>Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).</p>
Local Government Area (LGA)	<p>LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Median age	<p>For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Migration adjustment	Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;■ the difference between:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population (NOM arrivals); and■ the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long-term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population (NOM departures). <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier</p>
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are not</i> currently counted within the population, and are then added to the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, who <i>are</i> currently counted within the population, and are then subtracted from the population.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a traveller's <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the '12/16 month rule'.</p>
Net permanent and long-term movement	Under the previous NOM method, the difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.
Net undercount	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the result of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Post enumeration survey (PES)	The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Population projections	The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refer 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); and■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical District (S Dist)	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Division (SD)	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
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>
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	<p>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).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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.
Under enumeration	See net undercount.

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