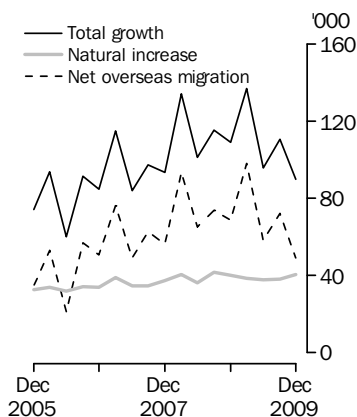


# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

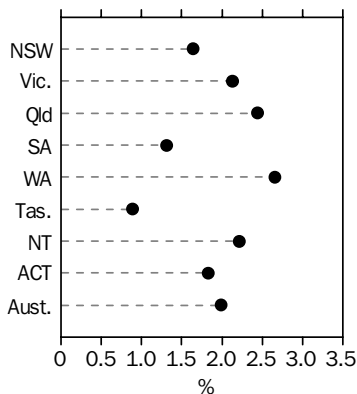
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## Population growth



## 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 Dec qtr 2009 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 191.5	115.8	1.6
Victoria	5 496.4	114.6	2.1
Queensland	4 473.0	106.6	2.4
South Australia	1 633.9	21.2	1.3
Western Australia	2 270.3	58.7	2.7
Tasmania	505.4	4.4	0.9
Northern Territory	227.7	4.9	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	354.9	6.4	1.8
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>22 155.4</b>	<b>432.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2009 was 22,155,000 persons. This was an increase of 432,600 persons (2.0%) since 31 December 2008 and 89,800 persons since 30 September 2009.
- Preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2009 (154,900) was 2.2% (or 3,500 persons) lower than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 December 2008 (158,400).
- Preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 December 2009 was 277,700 persons.

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 2.0% during the 12 months ended 31 December 2009 and the growth rate has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 36% and 64% respectively to total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2009. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (2.7%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.9%).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
March 2010	29 September 2010
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



## 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 and 2007–08 financial years have been revised and data from 30 September 2008 onwards are preliminary. 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 estimated resident population (ERP), particularly when making time series comparisons.

## POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

From March quarter 2010 (scheduled for release in September 2010), this publication will include estimated resident population (ERP) broken down 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 in 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 (scheduled for December 2010).

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Changes in this issue are as follows:

- Population estimates for major population regions in table 5 have been updated to 30 June 2009; and
- Projected number of households in table 21 have been updated to data based on the 2006 Census and includes estimates for 2006 to 2011, 2016, 2021 and 2031.

## UPCOMING RELEASES

An article titled 'Population growth: past, present and future' will be released in *Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0) on 30 June 2010.

*Migration, Australia, 2008-09* (cat. no. 3412.0) will be released on 29 July 2010.

*Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3235.0) will be released on 5 August 2010.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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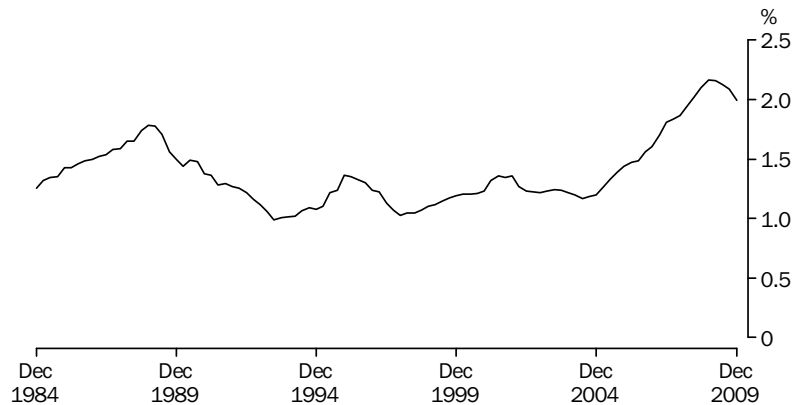
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
CD	collection district
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
LGA	local government 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 FEATURES

### POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 December 2009 was 22,155,000 persons, an increase of 432,600 since 31 December 2008 and 89,800 persons since 30 September 2009. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2009 was 2.0% and has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008.

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



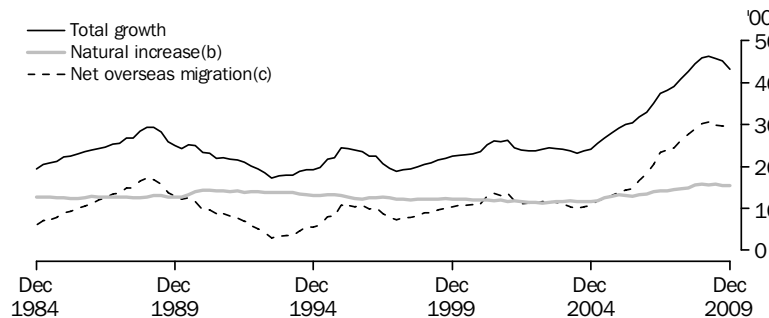
(a) Annual growth calculated at each end of quarter.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 December 2009 was higher for NOM (64%) than for natural increase (36%).

#### COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated at each quarter.

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2008 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 12–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

#### Natural Increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 31 December 2009 was 154,900 persons, a decline of 2.2% (or 3,500 persons) compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 December 2008 (158,400 persons).

#### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate for births during the year ended 31 December 2009 (295,700) was 1.5% (or 4,500 births) lower than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2008 (300,200).

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### *Natural Increase continued*

#### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate for deaths during the year ended 31 December 2009 (140,800) was 0.7% (or 1,000 deaths) lower than the figure for the year ended 31 December 2008 (141,800).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

The preliminary estimate for NOM during the December quarter 2009 (49,200) was 19,700 persons (or 28.6%) lower than the estimate for the December quarter 2008 (68,800).

For the year ended 31 December 2009, Australia's preliminary NOM estimate was 277,700 persons. This was the difference between 508,000 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 230,300 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 December 2009 were as follows:

- New South Wales 7,191,500;
- Victoria 5,496,400;
- Queensland 4,473,000;
- South Australia 1,633,900;
- Western Australia 2,270,300;
- Tasmania 505,400;
- Northern Territory 227,700; and
- Australian Capital Territory 354,900.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2009. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (2.7%), followed by Queensland (2.4%), the Northern Territory (2.2%), Victoria (2.1%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.8%), New South Wales (1.6%), South Australia (1.3%) and Tasmania (0.9%).

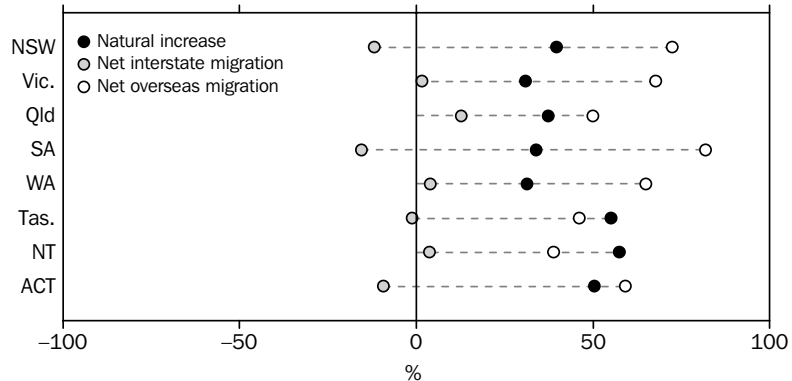
## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### 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 December 2009, 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 December 2009



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 December 2009.

### Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, for the year ended 31 December 2009, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Northern Territory at 58% (2,800 persons) and Tasmania at 55% (2,400 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 December 2009 increased in the Australian Capital Territory (2.8%), Queensland (1.4%) and Victoria (1.1%) compared with the previous year. Decreases in the number of births registered were recorded in New South Wales (down 6.2%), the Northern Territory (down 2.9%) and South Australia (down 1.0%). The number of births recorded in the remaining states were relatively stable compared with the previous year. For more information, see table 13.

### DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the 12 months ended 31 December 2009 increased in Tasmania (2.9%) and Victoria (1.0%) compared with the previous year. Decreases in the number of deaths registered were recorded in the Northern Territory (down 7.8%), New South Wales (down 2.6%) and South Australia (down 1.5%). The number of deaths recorded in the remaining states and territories were relatively stable compared with the previous year. For more information, see table 14.



## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

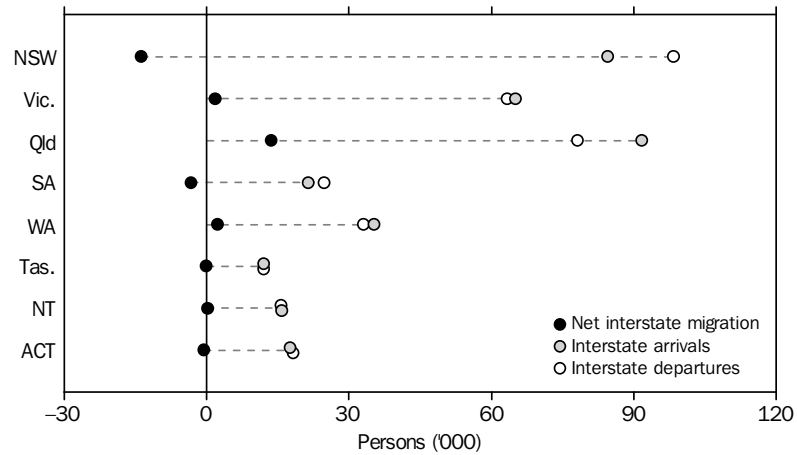
### *Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 31 December 2009. NOM was the major component of population growth for South Australia at 82% (17,300 persons), New South Wales at 72% (83,800 persons), Victoria at 68% (77,500 persons), Western Australia at 65% (38,100 persons), the Australian Capital Territory at 59% (3,800 persons) and Queensland at 50% (53,300 persons).

### *Net Interstate Migration*

Queensland recorded the highest net gains from interstate migration for the year ended 31 December 2009 (13,500 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Western Australia (2,300 persons), Victoria (1,800 persons) and the Northern Territory (190 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (13,800 persons) and South Australia (3,300 persons). Small net losses were estimated for the Australian Capital Territory (600 persons) and Tasmania (50 persons).

**INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 31 December 2009**



## 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) %
<b>2003–04</b>	249.1	133.2	115.9	100.0	20 127.4	231.9	1.17
<b>2004–05</b>	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
<b>2005–06</b>	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
<b>2006–07</b>	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
<b>2007–08</b>	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
<b>2008–09</b> (d)	300.9	143.1	157.8	298.9	21 955.3	456.7	2.12
<b>2005</b>	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
<b>2006</b>	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
<b>2007</b>	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
<b>2008</b> (d)	300.2	141.8	158.4	301.2	21 722.8	459.5	2.16
<b>2009</b> (d)	295.7	140.8	154.9	277.7	22 155.4	432.6	1.99
<b>2007</b>							
December	71.5	34.1	37.5	56.0	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
<b>2008</b>							
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(d)	81.4	40.0	41.4	73.8	21 613.8	444.0	2.10
December(d)	74.7	34.5	40.2	68.8	21 722.8	459.5	2.16
<b>2009</b>							
March(d)	72.8	34.2	38.5	98.1	21 859.5	462.2	2.16
June(d)	72.1	34.5	37.7	58.1	21 955.3	456.7	2.12
September(d)	76.7	38.6	38.1	72.3	22 065.7	451.9	2.09
December(d)	74.1	33.5	40.6	49.2	22 155.4	432.6	1.99

(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 12–17 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 for all components of population change for September quarter 2008 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 (a)</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>	<i>no.</i>
<b>NATURAL INCREASE (b)</b>									
<b>2003-04</b>	36 526	28 349	25 278	5 408	13 114	1 729	2 755	2 674	<b>115 851</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	<b>124 580</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	<b>129 499</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	<b>141 748</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	<b>148 756</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	49 891	34 317	40 110	6 954	18 073	2 554	2 825	3 051	<b>157 792</b>
<b>2005</b>	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	<b>131 964</b>
<b>2006</b>	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	<b>134 001</b>
<b>2007</b>	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	<b>145 541</b>
<b>2008</b>	50 712	34 846	38 928	7 199	18 133	2 579	2 870	3 063	<b>158 353</b>
<b>2009</b>	45 825	35 277	39 776	7 196	18 316	2 446	2 837	3 210	<b>154 899</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	11 390	8 960	8 702	1 989	4 376	612	710	740	<b>37 484</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	12 555	9 282	9 396	2 115	5 028	712	738	739	<b>40 574</b>
June	10 777	8 088	9 050	1 697	4 474	623	743	708	<b>36 164</b>
September	16 774	8 603	8 086	1 544	4 241	650	720	800	<b>41 420</b>
December	10 606	8 873	12 396	1 843	4 390	594	669	816	<b>40 195</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	11 896	8 765	9 431	1 765	4 632	663	645	718	<b>38 519</b>
June	10 615	8 076	10 197	1 802	4 810	647	791	717	<b>37 658</b>
September	11 411	9 100	9 093	1 666	4 608	641	714	900	<b>38 135</b>
December	11 903	9 336	11 055	1 963	4 266	495	687	875	<b>40 587</b>
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)</b>									
<b>2003-04</b>	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	<b>99 966</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	<b>123 763</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	<b>146 753</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	89 474	81 235	58 035	17 327	45 179	2 144	1 864	3 666	<b>298 924</b>
<b>2005</b>	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	<b>137 009</b>
<b>2006</b>	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	<b>182 180</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	92 724	79 265	59 198	16 878	46 153	2 114	1 750	3 115	<b>301 196</b>
<b>2009</b>	83 787	77 502	53 265	17 349	38 078	2 046	1 909	3 775	<b>277 710</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	<b>55 991</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	<b>93 462</b>
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	<b>65 069</b>
September	22 406	19 874	13 289	4 289	12 332	579	427	639	<b>73 835</b>
December	22 332	17 670	13 358	3 647	10 579	523	204	518	<b>68 830</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	28 280	27 160	19 308	5 589	14 677	713	574	1 837	<b>98 138</b>
June	16 456	16 531	12 080	3 802	7 591	329	659	672	<b>58 121</b>
September	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	<b>72 280</b>
December	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	<b>49 171</b>

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2006 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 12–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2008 onwards have been updated as a result of estimation improvements – see paragraphs 14–15 of the Explanatory Notes. Estimates for September quarter 2008 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 (a)</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>	<i>no.</i>
<b>NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)</b>									
<b>2003-04</b>	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586	..
<b>2004-05</b>	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
<b>2005-06</b>	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
<b>2006-07</b>	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
<b>2007-08</b>	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
<b>2008-09</b>	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
<b>2005</b>	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
<b>2006</b>	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
<b>2007</b>	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
<b>2008</b>	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
<b>2009</b>	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	..
<b>2007</b>									
December	-5 385	-1 525	6 943	-1 035	740	118	385	-241	..
<b>2008</b>									
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	..
<b>2009</b>									
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	..
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)</b>									
<b>2003-04</b>	34 612	57 982	91 696	9 156	29 567	5 124	2 017	1 814	<b>231 928</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	<b>267 428</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	<b>303 089</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	<b>374 572</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	109 945	105 668	112 589	18 191	64 013	4 718	5 699	5 240	<b>426 088</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	119 534	116 250	116 533	19 605	68 077	5 370	5 435	5 895	<b>456 716</b>
<b>2005</b>	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	<b>291 932</b>
<b>2006</b>	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	<b>329 599</b>
<b>2007</b>	96 406	98 142	107 358	17 252	56 324	3 726	5 138	5 240	<b>389 608</b>
<b>2008</b>	120 746	113 068	119 354	18 882	70 551	5 426	5 311	6 189	<b>459 549</b>
<b>2009</b>	115 798	114 580	106 560	21 228	58 668	4 442	4 932	6 386	<b>432 609</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	24 355	21 701	26 419	4 012	13 811	1 155	1 333	684	<b>93 475</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	36 225	34 087	32 657	5 913	20 186	1 559	1 188	2 211	<b>134 036</b>
June	23 701	24 131	28 870	4 329	15 737	854	1 842	1 766	<b>101 233</b>
September	33 598	28 431	26 645	4 644	18 213	1 498	1 403	821	<b>115 255</b>
December	27 222	26 419	31 182	3 996	16 415	1 515	878	1 391	<b>109 025</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	35 351	36 594	32 676	6 139	20 619	1 540	1 330	2 404	<b>136 657</b>
June	23 363	24 806	26 030	4 826	12 830	817	1 824	1 279	<b>95 779</b>
September	31 027	30 038	25 315	5 895	14 465	1 149	1 087	1 437	<b>110 415</b>
December	26 057	23 142	22 539	4 368	10 754	936	691	1 266	<b>89 758</b>

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 18–22 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2008 onwards are preliminary – see status of quarterly ERP table in paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
<b>2003-04</b>	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.36	1.38	0.82	<b>0.58</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	<b>0.62</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	0.65	0.67	0.84	0.46	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	0.71	0.64	0.93	0.43	0.83	0.51	1.28	0.88	<b>0.73</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.73	0.66	0.92	0.45	0.85	0.52	1.32	0.89	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.65	0.66	0.91	0.45	0.83	0.49	1.27	0.92	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.12	0.33	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.34	0.22	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.34	0.21	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.33	0.23	<b>0.19</b>
December	0.15	0.17	0.29	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.30	0.24	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.29	0.21	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.35	0.20	<b>0.17</b>
September	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.13	0.32	0.26	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.30	0.25	<b>0.18</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2003-04</b>	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.32	0.14	<b>0.50</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	<b>0.61</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	<b>1.12</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.26	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.28	1.52	1.35	1.08	2.08	0.43	0.85	1.06	<b>1.39</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	<b>0.89</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.12	1.28	1.15	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.33	1.50	1.39	1.06	2.16	0.43	0.80	0.91	<b>1.42</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.18	1.44	1.22	1.08	1.72	0.41	0.86	1.08	<b>1.28</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.19	0.41	0.09	0.11	0.05	<b>0.26</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.33	0.63	0.15	0.22	0.38	<b>0.44</b>
June	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.45	0.05	0.29	0.19	<b>0.30</b>
September	0.32	0.37	0.31	0.27	0.57	0.12	0.19	0.18	<b>0.34</b>
December	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.23	0.48	0.10	0.09	0.15	<b>0.32</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.40	0.50	0.44	0.35	0.66	0.14	0.26	0.53	<b>0.45</b>
June	0.23	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.34	0.07	0.29	0.19	<b>0.27</b>
September	0.31	0.38	0.30	0.29	0.43	0.10	0.15	0.27	<b>0.33</b>
December	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.10	0.15	0.09	<b>0.22</b>

(a) Total population growth rate broken down into its three components.  
 (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.  
 (c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2008 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 12–17 of the Explanatory Notes.  
 (e) NOM estimates for September quarter 2008 onwards have been updated as a result of estimation improvements – see paragraphs 14–15 of the Explanatory Notes. Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2008 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)									
<b>2003-04</b>	-0.47	-0.06	0.93	-0.19	0.11	0.54	-0.74	-0.49	—
<b>2004-05</b>	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	—
<b>2005-06</b>	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	—
<b>2006-07</b>	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	—
<b>2007-08</b>	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	—
<b>2008-09</b>	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	-0.24	—
<b>2005</b>	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	—
<b>2006</b>	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	—
<b>2007</b>	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	—
<b>2008</b>	-0.33	-0.02	0.50	-0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	—
<b>2009</b>	-0.20	0.03	0.31	-0.21	0.10	-0.01	0.08	-0.17	—
<b>2007</b>									
December	-0.08	-0.03	0.16	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.18	-0.07	—
<b>2008</b>									
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	—
<b>2009</b>									
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	—
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2003-04</b>	0.52	1.18	2.41	0.60	1.51	1.07	1.01	0.56	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	<b>1.33</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	<b>1.81</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	1.59	2.02	2.68	1.15	3.03	0.96	2.65	1.54	<b>2.02</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	1.70	2.18	2.70	1.22	3.13	1.08	2.46	1.70	<b>2.12</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2006</b>	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.41	1.90	2.59	1.09	2.70	0.76	2.42	1.55	<b>1.87</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.74	2.15	2.81	1.18	3.30	1.10	2.44	1.81	<b>2.16</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.64	2.13	2.44	1.32	2.65	0.89	2.21	1.83	<b>1.99</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	0.35	0.41	0.63	0.25	0.65	0.23	0.62	0.20	<b>0.44</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	0.52	0.65	0.77	0.37	0.94	0.31	0.55	0.65	<b>0.63</b>
June	0.34	0.46	0.67	0.27	0.73	0.17	0.84	0.51	<b>0.47</b>
September	0.48	0.53	0.62	0.29	0.84	0.30	0.64	0.24	<b>0.54</b>
December	0.39	0.49	0.72	0.25	0.75	0.30	0.40	0.40	<b>0.50</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March	0.50	0.68	0.75	0.38	0.93	0.31	0.60	0.69	<b>0.63</b>
June	0.33	0.46	0.59	0.30	0.57	0.16	0.81	0.36	<b>0.44</b>
September	0.43	0.55	0.57	0.36	0.64	0.23	0.48	0.41	<b>0.50</b>
December	0.36	0.42	0.51	0.27	0.48	0.19	0.30	0.36	<b>0.41</b>

— 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 18–22 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 September quarter 2008 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									
<b>2003-04</b>	3 325 371	2 458 862	1 944 603	760 968	996 707	237 963	105 182	161 770	<b>9 992 728</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	<b>10 128 064</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	<b>10 282 433</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	<b>10 475 527</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	<b>10 696 123</b>
<b>2008-09</b> (b)	3 537 399	2 700 233	2 212 224	801 907	1 138 121	248 281	117 195	174 999	<b>10 931 694</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	<b>10 203 169</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	<b>10 371 462</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	<b>10 572 793</b>
<b>2008</b> (b)	3 507 958	2 668 424	2 182 262	796 178	1 120 186	247 093	115 505	172 942	<b>10 811 876</b>
<b>2009</b> (b)	3 565 652	2 726 760	2 235 490	807 150	1 150 893	249 315	118 014	176 329	<b>11 030 943</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	<b>10 572 793</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	3 464 918	2 627 648	2 137 162	789 381	1 093 101	245 205	113 320	170 761	<b>10 642 814</b>
June	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	<b>10 696 123</b>
September(b)	3 494 112	2 655 045	2 166 430	794 145	1 111 507	246 352	115 068	172 186	<b>10 756 168</b>
December(b)	3 507 958	2 668 424	2 182 262	796 178	1 120 186	247 093	115 505	172 942	<b>10 811 876</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(b)	3 525 782	2 687 123	2 199 051	799 359	1 131 191	247 857	116 220	174 224	<b>10 882 138</b>
June(b)	3 537 399	2 700 233	2 212 224	801 907	1 138 121	248 281	117 195	174 999	<b>10 931 694</b>
September(b)	3 552 907	2 715 464	2 224 688	805 004	1 145 470	248 899	117 625	175 734	<b>10 987 127</b>
December(b)	3 565 652	2 726 760	2 235 490	807 150	1 150 893	249 315	118 014	176 329	<b>11 030 943</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2003-04</b>	3 381 818	2 522 605	1 956 307	779 466	985 930	244 807	96 881	165 705	<b>10 134 635</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	<b>10 266 727</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	<b>10 415 447</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	<b>10 596 925</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	<b>10 802 417</b>
<b>2008-09</b> (b)	3 597 022	2 742 995	2 212 879	821 683	1 106 936	255 011	108 743	177 190	<b>11 023 562</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	<b>10 340 895</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	<b>10 502 201</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	<b>10 690 478</b>
<b>2008</b> (b)	3 567 749	2 713 404	2 184 135	816 447	1 091 422	253 842	107 279	175 564	<b>10 910 944</b>
<b>2009</b> (b)	3 625 853	2 769 648	2 237 467	826 703	1 119 383	256 062	109 702	178 563	<b>11 124 486</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	<b>10 690 478</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	3 526 268	2 675 199	2 142 538	810 275	1 068 142	251 863	105 341	173 767	<b>10 754 493</b>
June	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	<b>10 802 417</b>
September(b)	3 554 373	2 700 364	2 168 785	814 484	1 083 686	253 068	106 838	174 929	<b>10 857 627</b>
December(b)	3 567 749	2 713 404	2 184 135	816 447	1 091 422	253 842	107 279	175 564	<b>10 910 944</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(b)	3 585 276	2 731 299	2 200 022	819 405	1 101 036	254 618	107 894	176 686	<b>10 977 339</b>
June(b)	3 597 022	2 742 995	2 212 879	821 683	1 106 936	255 011	108 743	177 190	<b>11 023 562</b>
September(b)	3 612 541	2 757 802	2 225 730	824 481	1 114 052	255 542	109 400	177 892	<b>11 078 544</b>
December(b)	3 625 853	2 769 648	2 237 467	826 703	1 119 383	256 062	109 702	178 563	<b>11 124 486</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September quarter 2008 onwards is 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)
<i>At end of period</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>2003-04</b>	6 707 189	4 981 467	3 900 910	1 540 434	1 982 637	482 770	202 063	327 475	<b>20 127 363</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	<b>20 394 791</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	<b>20 697 880</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	<b>21 072 452</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	<b>21 498 540</b>
<b>2008-09</b> (b)	7 134 421	5 443 228	4 425 103	1 623 590	2 245 057	503 292	225 938	352 189	<b>21 955 256</b>
<b>2005</b>	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	<b>20 544 064</b>
<b>2006</b>	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	<b>20 873 663</b>
<b>2007</b>	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	<b>21 263 271</b>
<b>2008</b> (b)	7 075 707	5 381 828	4 366 397	1 612 625	2 211 608	500 935	222 784	348 506	<b>21 722 820</b>
<b>2009</b> (b)	7 191 505	5 496 408	4 472 957	1 633 853	2 270 276	505 377	227 716	354 892	<b>22 155 429</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	<b>21 263 271</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	6 991 186	5 302 847	4 279 700	1 599 656	2 161 243	497 068	218 661	344 528	<b>21 397 307</b>
June	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	<b>21 498 540</b>
September(b)	7 048 485	5 355 409	4 335 215	1 608 629	2 195 193	499 420	221 906	347 115	<b>21 613 795</b>
December(b)	7 075 707	5 381 828	4 366 397	1 612 625	2 211 608	500 935	222 784	348 506	<b>21 722 820</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(b)	7 111 058	5 418 422	4 399 073	1 618 764	2 232 227	502 475	224 114	350 910	<b>21 859 477</b>
June(b)	7 134 421	5 443 228	4 425 103	1 623 590	2 245 057	503 292	225 938	352 189	<b>21 955 256</b>
September(b)	7 165 448	5 473 266	4 450 418	1 629 485	2 259 522	504 441	227 025	353 626	<b>22 065 671</b>
December(b)	7 191 505	5 496 408	4 472 957	1 633 853	2 270 276	505 377	227 716	354 892	<b>22 155 429</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September quarter 2008 onwards is 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)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	234 545	176 276	157 522	48 773	76 509	17 070	9 473	11 807	<b>732 046</b>
5–9	226 055	167 062	146 985	48 158	72 629	15 850	9 013	10 527	<b>696 353</b>
10–14	230 637	172 945	151 892	51 590	76 854	17 252	8 810	10 739	<b>720 836</b>
15–19	248 757	188 430	159 499	55 401	80 834	17 924	8 727	12 419	<b>772 070</b>
20–24	262 956	214 627	164 012	58 336	88 239	16 034	9 777	15 993	<b>830 048</b>
25–29	263 025	205 189	163 262	54 782	87 430	14 197	10 238	15 477	<b>813 699</b>
30–34	245 135	191 025	148 450	50 672	79 141	13 846	9 510	13 837	<b>751 688</b>
35–39	257 972	201 087	163 371	55 816	85 454	16 145	9 625	13 620	<b>803 190</b>
40–44	240 313	190 236	152 997	56 467	82 618	16 460	8 505	12 231	<b>759 929</b>
45–49	251 817	189 745	156 419	58 705	82 513	18 408	8 424	12 341	<b>778 491</b>
50–54	230 367	174 231	141 852	55 074	75 089	17 728	7 367	11 086	<b>712 887</b>
55–59	208 730	155 731	131 051	50 616	67 618	16 768	6 539	10 156	<b>647 343</b>
60–64	190 188	140 398	119 824	46 135	58 906	15 440	4 837	8 633	<b>584 439</b>
65–69	141 943	104 852	87 056	33 804	41 997	11 723	3 076	5 647	<b>430 169</b>
70–74	110 927	82 483	64 234	26 986	31 672	8 778	1 657	3 998	<b>330 764</b>
75–79	86 647	65 065	47 187	21 773	23 326	6 739	869	2 933	<b>254 552</b>
80–84	62 974	47 433	32 996	16 785	16 103	4 694	500	2 061	<b>183 548</b>
85–89	32 610	24 447	17 117	8 801	8 229	2 349	172	1 109	<b>94 838</b>
90–94	9 590	7 143	5 230	2 638	2 337	692	67	308	<b>28 008</b>
95–99	1 988	1 653	1 135	518	550	153	8	72	<b>6 078</b>
100 and over	223	175	133	77	73	31	np	np	<b>718</b>
All ages	3 537 399	2 700 233	2 212 224	801 907	1 138 121	248 281	117 195	174 999	<b>10 931 694</b>

## FEMALES

0–4	222 489	167 503	147 958	47 084	72 760	16 145	8 970	11 110	<b>694 089</b>
5–9	214 895	158 961	139 473	45 999	68 371	15 030	8 660	10 156	<b>661 636</b>
10–14	220 406	163 330	144 955	49 164	71 453	16 331	8 005	10 521	<b>684 254</b>
15–19	233 806	177 819	150 921	52 685	75 572	16 852	8 132	11 837	<b>727 716</b>
20–24	249 834	199 191	158 282	55 493	80 455	15 371	8 629	14 646	<b>781 956</b>
25–29	259 782	200 332	157 754	52 797	78 957	14 477	10 187	15 374	<b>789 736</b>
30–34	247 943	190 493	149 574	49 777	75 971	14 575	9 146	13 248	<b>750 793</b>
35–39	263 688	206 564	165 116	55 935	82 505	17 219	9 156	13 843	<b>814 118</b>
40–44	244 868	194 438	155 172	56 455	80 052	17 143	8 035	12 530	<b>768 809</b>
45–49	257 728	194 874	160 040	59 653	80 985	19 180	7 769	12 750	<b>793 063</b>
50–54	236 081	178 577	144 593	56 360	74 386	18 119	6 955	11 993	<b>727 156</b>
55–59	213 010	161 637	131 200	52 885	66 340	17 142	5 674	10 714	<b>658 671</b>
60–64	191 016	144 396	117 177	48 147	56 161	15 681	3 866	8 849	<b>585 338</b>
65–69	146 120	108 910	86 002	35 930	41 315	11 770	2 375	5 964	<b>438 419</b>
70–74	120 505	90 523	65 553	30 205	32 960	9 420	1 348	4 482	<b>355 009</b>
75–79	101 505	76 624	52 489	26 042	26 416	7 844	840	3 438	<b>295 210</b>
80–84	86 020	64 341	43 298	23 246	21 116	6 312	547	2 905	<b>247 789</b>
85–89	56 926	42 576	28 052	15 589	13 715	4 170	305	1 930	<b>163 264</b>
90–94	22 997	16 436	11 473	6 076	5 442	1 718	112	697	<b>64 954</b>
95–99	6 472	4 818	3 298	1 909	1 746	442	31	183	<b>18 899</b>
100 and over	931	652	499	252	258	70	np	np	<b>2 683</b>
All ages	3 597 022	2 742 995	2 212 879	821 683	1 106 936	255 011	108 743	177 190	<b>11 023 562</b>

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	<b>Australia</b> (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	457 034	343 779	305 480	95 857	149 269	33 215	18 443	22 917	<b>1 426 135</b>
5–9	440 950	326 023	286 458	94 157	141 000	30 880	17 673	20 683	<b>1 357 989</b>
10–14	451 043	336 275	296 847	100 754	148 307	33 583	16 815	21 260	<b>1 405 090</b>
15–19	482 563	366 249	310 420	108 086	156 406	34 776	16 859	24 256	<b>1 499 786</b>
20–24	512 790	413 818	322 294	113 829	168 694	31 405	18 406	30 639	<b>1 612 004</b>
25–29	522 807	405 521	321 016	107 579	166 387	28 674	20 425	30 851	<b>1 603 435</b>
30–34	493 078	381 518	298 024	100 449	155 112	28 421	18 656	27 085	<b>1 502 481</b>
35–39	521 660	407 651	328 487	111 751	167 959	33 364	18 781	27 463	<b>1 617 308</b>
40–44	485 181	384 674	308 169	112 922	162 670	33 603	16 540	24 761	<b>1 528 738</b>
45–49	509 545	384 619	316 459	118 358	163 498	37 588	16 193	25 091	<b>1 571 554</b>
50–54	466 448	352 808	286 445	111 434	149 475	35 847	14 322	23 079	<b>1 440 043</b>
55–59	421 740	317 368	262 251	103 501	133 958	33 910	12 213	20 870	<b>1 306 014</b>
60–64	381 204	284 794	237 001	94 282	115 067	31 121	8 703	17 482	<b>1 169 777</b>
65–69	288 063	213 762	173 058	69 734	83 312	23 493	5 451	11 611	<b>868 588</b>
70–74	231 432	173 006	129 787	57 191	64 632	18 198	3 005	8 480	<b>685 773</b>
75–79	188 152	141 689	99 676	47 815	49 742	14 583	1 709	6 371	<b>549 762</b>
80–84	148 994	111 774	76 294	40 031	37 219	11 006	1 047	4 966	<b>431 337</b>
85–89	89 536	67 023	45 169	24 390	21 944	6 519	477	3 039	<b>258 102</b>
90–94	32 587	23 579	16 703	8 714	7 779	2 410	179	1 005	<b>92 962</b>
95–99	8 460	6 471	4 433	2 427	2 296	595	39	255	<b>24 977</b>
100 and over	1 154	827	632	329	331	101	np	np	<b>3 401</b>
All ages	7 134 421	5 443 228	4 425 103	1 623 590	2 245 057	503 292	225 938	352 189	<b>21 955 256</b>

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(b)	2009(c)	2005	2006	2007	2008(b)	2009(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	660 134	672 434	687 069	707 613	732 046	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.29	3.33
5–9	684 908	687 052	688 481	691 453	696 353	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.17
10–14	719 278	718 915	719 701	720 197	720 836	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.35	3.28
15–19	716 200	726 172	744 803	762 469	772 070	3.51	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.52
20–24	730 666	748 327	770 721	798 505	830 048	3.58	3.62	3.66	3.71	3.78
25–29	690 248	707 470	735 015	772 812	813 699	3.38	3.42	3.49	3.59	3.71
30–34	752 694	741 714	735 416	739 221	751 688	3.69	3.58	3.49	3.44	3.42
35–39	737 019	757 919	779 478	795 205	803 190	3.61	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.66
40–44	765 647	760 964	755 897	753 725	759 929	3.75	3.68	3.59	3.51	3.46
45–49	726 499	739 364	754 136	768 551	778 491	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.55
50–54	665 406	677 356	688 466	698 280	712 887	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.25	3.25
55–59	621 700	635 643	632 707	638 916	647 343	3.05	3.07	3.00	2.97	2.95
60–64	474 157	496 176	533 180	564 129	584 439	2.32	2.40	2.53	2.62	2.66
65–69	376 621	386 135	399 786	412 004	430 169	1.85	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.96
70–74	299 961	303 566	311 487	320 112	330 764	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.51
75–79	249 632	252 678	254 123	254 521	254 552	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.16
80–84	159 831	166 173	172 309	178 432	183 548	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84
85–89	69 895	75 438	81 898	87 719	94 838	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43
90–94	22 958	24 171	25 585	26 452	28 008	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
95–99	4 133	4 306	4 725	5 200	6 078	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
100 and over	477	460	544	607	718	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 128 064	10 282 433	10 475 527	10 696 123	10 931 694	49.66	49.68	49.71	49.75	49.79
FEMALES										
0–4	625 411	637 648	650 953	670 615	694 089	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.12	3.16
5–9	650 685	653 157	655 049	657 940	661 636	3.19	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.01
10–14	681 695	681 239	682 335	682 686	684 254	3.34	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.12
15–19	683 383	689 033	702 714	717 205	727 716	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.31
20–24	705 232	723 531	737 705	755 900	781 956	3.46	3.50	3.50	3.52	3.56
25–29	681 316	696 460	720 776	753 862	789 736	3.34	3.36	3.42	3.51	3.60
30–34	763 254	748 090	739 976	741 106	750 793	3.74	3.61	3.51	3.45	3.42
35–39	745 725	766 937	790 388	807 452	814 118	3.66	3.71	3.75	3.76	3.71
40–44	776 908	771 590	766 341	763 653	768 809	3.81	3.73	3.64	3.55	3.50
45–49	738 749	754 066	769 819	784 112	793 063	3.62	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.61
50–54	673 077	684 947	698 700	711 392	727 156	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.31	3.31
55–59	616 906	635 851	636 847	647 258	658 671	3.02	3.07	3.02	3.01	3.00
60–64	470 390	493 166	531 517	563 429	585 338	2.31	2.38	2.52	2.62	2.67
65–69	385 699	395 284	407 954	420 262	438 419	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.95	2.00
70–74	325 237	327 264	335 160	343 803	355 009	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.62
75–79	299 535	299 871	298 830	297 189	295 210	1.47	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.34
80–84	235 867	239 575	242 781	246 065	247 789	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13
85–89	131 749	139 004	147 194	154 884	163 264	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74
90–94	59 596	61 664	63 477	64 170	64 954	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
95–99	14 356	15 090	16 269	17 100	18 899	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	1 957	1 980	2 140	2 334	2 683	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 266 727	10 415 447	10 596 925	10 802 417	11 023 562	50.34	50.32	50.29	50.25	50.21

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(c) 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.

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2008 are revised – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2005 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008(b) no.	2009(c) no.	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008(b) %	2009(c) %
0–4	1 285 545	1 310 082	1 338 022	1 378 228	1 426 135	6.30	6.33	6.35	6.41	6.50
5–9	1 335 593	1 340 209	1 343 530	1 349 393	1 357 989	6.55	6.48	6.38	6.28	6.19
10–14	1 400 973	1 400 154	1 402 036	1 402 883	1 405 090	6.87	6.76	6.65	6.53	6.40
15–19	1 399 583	1 415 205	1 447 517	1 479 674	1 499 786	6.86	6.84	6.87	6.88	6.83
20–24	1 435 898	1 471 858	1 508 426	1 554 405	1 612 004	7.04	7.11	7.16	7.23	7.34
25–29	1 371 564	1 403 930	1 455 791	1 526 674	1 603 435	6.73	6.78	6.91	7.10	7.30
30–34	1 515 948	1 489 804	1 475 392	1 480 327	1 502 481	7.43	7.20	7.00	6.89	6.84
35–39	1 482 744	1 524 856	1 569 866	1 602 657	1 617 308	7.27	7.37	7.45	7.45	7.37
40–44	1 542 555	1 532 554	1 522 238	1 517 378	1 528 738	7.56	7.40	7.22	7.06	6.96
45–49	1 465 248	1 493 430	1 523 955	1 552 663	1 571 554	7.18	7.22	7.23	7.22	7.16
50–54	1 338 483	1 362 303	1 387 166	1 409 672	1 440 043	6.56	6.58	6.58	6.56	6.56
55–59	1 238 606	1 271 494	1 269 554	1 286 174	1 306 014	6.07	6.14	6.02	5.98	5.95
60–64	944 547	989 342	1 064 697	1 127 558	1 169 777	4.63	4.78	5.05	5.24	5.33
65–69	762 320	781 419	807 740	832 266	868 588	3.74	3.78	3.83	3.87	3.96
70–74	625 198	630 830	646 647	663 915	685 773	3.07	3.05	3.07	3.09	3.12
75–79	549 167	552 549	552 953	551 710	549 762	2.69	2.67	2.62	2.57	2.50
80–84	395 698	405 748	415 090	424 497	431 337	1.94	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.96
85–89	201 644	214 442	229 092	242 603	258 102	0.99	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.18
90–94	82 554	85 835	89 062	90 622	92 962	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42
95–99	18 489	19 396	20 994	22 300	24 977	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11
100 and over	2 434	2 440	2 684	2 941	3 401	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	20 394 791	20 697 880	21 072 452	21 498 540	21 955 256	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 2008 are revised – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) 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.	%
<b>Australia – at 31 December 2009(b)</b>		
New South Wales	7 191 505	32.5
Victoria	5 496 408	24.8
Queensland	4 472 957	20.2
South Australia	1 633 853	7.4
Western Australia	2 270 276	10.2
Tasmania	505 377	2.3
Northern Territory	227 716	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	354 892	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	395	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 444	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	606	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 445	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>22 155 429</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2009(c)</b>		
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 December 2009 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	<b>21 015.0</b>
2011	7 215.4	5 529.0	4 618.2	1 651.9	2 317.7	514.7	236.3	361.8	<b>22 447.4</b>
2021	8 163.2	6 419.9	5 878.6	1 841.0	2 925.7	574.3	296.3	427.5	<b>26 529.2</b>
2031	9 193.6	7 380.9	7 242.2	2 043.2	3 584.9	635.2	364.0	497.8	<b>30 944.7</b>
2041	10 209.9	8 341.7	8 652.5	2 239.4	4 268.5	691.9	439.1	568.5	<b>35 414.4</b>
2051	11 251.3	9 336.7	10 145.1	2 438.3	4 994.1	749.1	525.4	643.6	<b>40 086.6</b>

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

## TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

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

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population. See *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)
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – MALES									
1996	59 266	13 023	55 658	11 040	28 728	7 287	25 617	1 658	<b>202 372</b>
2000	66 161	14 460	62 189	12 213	31 773	8 067	27 866	1 881	<b>224 714</b>
2001	67 895	14 835	63 879	12 470	32 530	8 277	28 563	1 923	<b>230 478</b>
2002	69 540	15 229	65 477	12 746	33 227	8 471	29 204	1 957	<b>235 959</b>
2003	71 109	15 568	67 079	13 020	33 869	8 650	29 847	2 004	<b>241 255</b>
2004	72 783	15 896	68 693	13 270	34 456	8 821	30 422	2 045	<b>246 497</b>
2005	74 468	16 240	70 362	13 532	35 116	8 995	30 953	2 095	<b>251 874</b>
2006	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	<b>257 309</b>

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

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

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

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

- (a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 24 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)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	9 853	2 023	9 577	1 703	4 261	1 117	3 982	224	<b>32 753</b>
5–9	9 965	2 074	9 535	1 777	4 680	1 154	3 874	265	<b>33 335</b>
10–14	10 173	2 137	9 621	1 716	4 431	1 199	3 673	294	<b>33 254</b>
15–19	8 589	1 753	7 786	1 563	3 828	1 184	3 374	241	<b>28 329</b>
20–24	6 500	1 513	6 184	1 269	3 170	786	2 994	235	<b>22 657</b>
25–29	4 872	1 170	5 163	947	2 791	574	2 546	170	<b>18 246</b>
30–34	4 810	1 092	5 027	988	2 669	500	2 478	166	<b>17 737</b>
35–39	4 674	1 079	4 661	894	2 382	564	2 223	140	<b>16 624</b>
40–44	4 190	959	4 002	806	2 086	491	1 854	124	<b>14 517</b>
45–49	3 652	779	3 195	641	1 745	463	1 491	85	<b>12 062</b>
50–54	2 969	667	2 516	535	1 322	398	1 104	98	<b>9 616</b>
55–59	2 215	489	1 847	341	906	304	711	51	<b>6 869</b>
60–64	1 545	312	1 156	235	578	206	508	28	<b>4 574</b>
65–69	991	227	691	152	403	106	311	15	<b>2 901</b>
70–74	659	123	481	93	235	85	178	6	<b>1 861</b>
75 and over	572	184	508	130	288	73	213	5	<b>1 974</b>
75–79	330	92	275	67	144	np	107	np	<b>1 059</b>
80–84	149	42	140	34	77	np	60	np	<b>523</b>
85 and over	93	50	93	29	67	np	46	np	<b>392</b>
All ages	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	<b>257 309</b>

## FEMALES

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

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 24 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)
<b>MALES</b>									
0–4	214 133	160 149	128 320	44 279	62 862	14 455	5 061	10 367	<b>639 681</b>
5–9	215 966	163 100	131 855	46 894	65 502	15 275	4 969	10 061	<b>653 717</b>
10–14	223 343	170 548	139 314	50 465	69 834	16 439	4 986	10 647	<b>685 661</b>
15–19	225 898	176 711	137 278	52 338	72 143	16 263	4 746	12 410	<b>697 843</b>
20–24	232 788	185 509	143 276	54 049	74 297	14 857	5 786	15 017	<b>725 670</b>
25–29	228 922	178 288	133 059	48 409	67 833	12 879	6 321	13 438	<b>689 224</b>
30–34	241 762	185 489	140 998	50 553	71 265	14 202	6 699	12 937	<b>723 977</b>
35–39	239 765	191 061	144 098	55 022	76 139	15 813	6 792	12 513	<b>741 295</b>
40–44	245 856	186 766	144 972	56 592	76 558	16 868	6 745	11 969	<b>746 447</b>
45–49	238 398	180 206	141 644	56 613	74 642	17 629	6 420	11 658	<b>727 302</b>
50–54	216 952	164 297	131 341	52 417	69 219	16 734	5 887	10 794	<b>667 740</b>
55–59	204 327	151 747	126 349	50 008	64 539	16 201	5 401	10 090	<b>628 774</b>
60–64	161 986	119 326	99 722	38 940	48 071	12 976	3 527	6 992	<b>491 602</b>
65–69	127 616	94 910	75 733	30 732	36 894	10 280	2 178	4 849	<b>383 234</b>
70–74	102 518	76 265	56 878	25 443	27 905	8 019	1 086	3 570	<b>301 705</b>
75 and over	179 041	134 115	94 504	47 509	45 567	13 462	1 197	5 844	<b>521 252</b>
75–79	86 256	64 710	45 570	22 473	22 525	np	743	np	<b>251 619</b>
80–84	57 155	42 676	29 753	15 256	14 281	np	312	np	<b>165 650</b>
85 and over	35 630	26 729	19 181	9 780	8 761	np	142	np	<b>103 983</b>
All ages	3 299 271	2 518 487	1 969 341	760 263	1 003 270	232 352	77 801	163 156	<b>10 025 124</b>

<b>FEMALES</b>									
0–4	202 943	152 342	121 125	42 270	58 984	13 542	4 854	9 833	<b>605 975</b>
5–9	206 040	154 103	125 388	45 170	61 508	14 550	4 574	9 936	<b>621 356</b>
10–14	212 417	161 653	132 284	47 961	64 986	15 443	4 650	10 324	<b>649 806</b>
15–19	215 377	167 930	131 098	49 325	67 310	15 471	4 205	11 654	<b>662 419</b>
20–24	226 737	180 197	139 501	51 857	68 947	14 640	5 199	14 271	<b>701 409</b>
25–29	227 919	175 286	130 651	46 391	64 694	13 241	6 099	13 501	<b>677 840</b>
30–34	245 486	188 621	141 888	49 801	69 595	14 855	6 272	12 960	<b>729 544</b>
35–39	243 850	195 511	146 117	54 282	73 799	16 410	6 184	12 548	<b>748 801</b>
40–44	247 743	190 905	148 790	56 978	75 645	17 333	5 879	12 489	<b>755 856</b>
45–49	243 213	184 566	144 721	57 772	74 220	18 217	5 760	12 502	<b>741 055</b>
50–54	220 000	167 254	131 415	53 816	68 451	17 041	5 162	11 529	<b>674 751</b>
55–59	203 978	156 327	123 834	51 567	61 677	16 338	4 098	10 439	<b>628 297</b>
60–64	162 054	120 838	96 603	40 433	45 459	13 007	2 466	7 160	<b>488 051</b>
65–69	132 112	98 919	73 959	33 009	36 551	10 540	1 433	5 164	<b>391 708</b>
70–74	111 643	84 077	58 251	28 055	29 444	8 610	756	3 988	<b>324 834</b>
75 and over	262 619	196 007	131 057	70 883	63 875	19 946	1 230	8 383	<b>754 011</b>
75–79	103 800	77 515	52 346	27 287	25 690	np	606	np	<b>298 296</b>
80–84	83 466	62 125	41 035	22 830	19 659	np	363	np	<b>238 704</b>
85 and over	75 353	56 367	37 676	20 766	18 526	np	261	np	<b>217 011</b>
All ages	3 364 131	2 574 536	1 976 682	779 570	985 145	239 184	68 821	166 681	<b>10 155 713</b>

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

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

(a) 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.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2003-04</b>	82 877	61 440	49 514	17 339	24 419	5 707	3 620	4 142	<b>249 082</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	<b>255 934</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	<b>263 540</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	<b>277 724</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	<b>289 492</b>
<b>2008-09(c)</b>	97 864	70 193	67 038	19 661	30 764	6 759	3 883	4 749	<b>300 936</b>
<b>2005</b>	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	<b>263 409</b>
<b>2006</b>	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	<b>268 472</b>
<b>2007</b>	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	<b>285 313</b>
<b>2008(c)</b>	98 885	70 140	65 173	19 860	30 765	6 647	3 935	4 725	<b>300 158</b>
<b>2009(c)</b>	92 765	70 928	66 081	19 670	30 884	6 634	3 819	4 858	<b>295 662</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	22 732	17 674	14 967	4 939	7 475	1 638	958	1 155	<b>71 546</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	23 249	17 414	15 589	4 931	7 858	1 646	1 005	1 116	<b>72 818</b>
June	22 733	16 923	15 379	4 890	7 602	1 625	1 000	1 144	<b>71 302</b>
September(c)	30 744	18 111	15 739	5 057	7 673	1 760	1 010	1 275	<b>81 372</b>
December(c)	22 159	17 692	18 466	4 982	7 632	1 616	920	1 190	<b>74 666</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(c)	23 172	17 260	16 137	4 836	7 628	1 700	883	1 145	<b>72 767</b>
June(c)	21 789	17 130	16 696	4 786	7 831	1 683	1 070	1 139	<b>72 131</b>
September(c)	24 924	18 584	16 331	5 038	7 866	1 675	934	1 352	<b>76 706</b>
December(c)	22 880	17 954	16 917	5 010	7 559	1 576	932	1 222	<b>74 058</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)(e)									
<b>2003-04</b>	1.716	1.667	1.796	1.699	1.745	1.862	2.208	1.591	<b>1.727</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	<b>1.768</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	<b>1.807</b>
<b>2006-07(f)</b>	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	<b>1.883</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	<b>1.931</b>
<b>2008-09(g)</b>	1.966	1.818	2.200	1.880	2.009	2.229	2.178	1.733	<b>1.978</b>

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

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

(c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2008 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. This is particularly evident in Qld and NSW estimates. 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 final ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.

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

(g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary 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									
<b>2003-04</b>	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	<b>133 231</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	<b>131 354</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	<b>134 041</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	<b>135 976</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	<b>140 736</b>
<b>2008-09(c)</b>	47 973	35 876	26 928	12 707	12 691	4 205	1 058	1 698	<b>143 144</b>
<b>2005</b>	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	<b>131 445</b>
<b>2006</b>	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	<b>134 471</b>
<b>2007</b>	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	<b>139 772</b>
<b>2008(c)</b>	48 173	35 294	26 245	12 661	12 632	4 068	1 065	1 662	<b>141 805</b>
<b>2009(c)</b>	46 940	35 651	26 305	12 474	12 568	4 188	982	1 648	<b>140 763</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	11 342	8 714	6 265	2 950	3 099	1 026	248	415	<b>34 062</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	10 694	8 132	6 193	2 816	2 830	934	267	377	<b>32 244</b>
June	11 956	8 835	6 329	3 193	3 128	1 002	257	436	<b>35 138</b>
September(c)	13 970	9 508	7 653	3 513	3 432	1 110	290	475	<b>39 952</b>
December(c)	11 553	8 819	6 070	3 139	3 242	1 022	251	374	<b>34 471</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(c)	11 276	8 495	6 706	3 071	2 996	1 037	238	427	<b>34 248</b>
June(c)	11 174	9 054	6 499	2 984	3 021	1 036	279	422	<b>34 473</b>
September(c)	13 513	9 484	7 238	3 372	3 258	1 034	220	452	<b>38 571</b>
December(c)	10 977	8 618	5 862	3 047	3 293	1 081	245	347	<b>33 471</b>

## STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)(e)

<b>2003-04</b>	6.48	6.25	6.52	6.43	6.17	7.35	8.67	6.00	<b>6.43</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	<b>6.17</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	<b>6.09</b>
<b>2006-07(f)</b>	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	<b>5.98</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	<b>6.00</b>
<b>2008-09(g)</b>	5.82	5.80	6.01	5.96	5.77	6.77	9.31	5.65	<b>5.90</b>

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

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

(c) Death estimates for September quarter 2008 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 final ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.

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

(g) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary 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

<b>2003-04</b>	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	<b>1 199</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	<b>1 231</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	<b>1 279</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	<b>1 257</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	<b>1 160</b>
<b>2008-09(d)</b>	439	268	330	65	92	27	25	24	<b>1 270</b>
<b>2005</b>	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2006</b>	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	<b>1 270</b>
<b>2007</b>	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	<b>1 207</b>
<b>2008(d)</b>	401	257	286	67	101	25	25	24	<b>1 187</b>
<b>2009(d)</b>	396	279	335	67	99	25	24	17	<b>1 242</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	96	78	72	16	28	5	np	np	<b>306</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	84	57	62	14	28	6	np	np	<b>264</b>
June	90	66	76	17	31	6	np	np	<b>297</b>
September(d)	115	60	75	12	24	7	np	np	<b>304</b>
December(d)	112	74	73	24	18	6	np	np	<b>322</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(d)	118	58	96	18	26	5	np	np	<b>334</b>
June(d)	94	76	86	11	24	9	np	np	<b>310</b>
September(d)	92	87	89	24	26	4	np	np	<b>331</b>
December(d)	92	58	64	14	23	7	np	np	<b>267</b>

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES(e)(f)

<b>2003-04</b>	5.13	4.49	5.25	3.23	3.40	6.66	10.50	5.55	<b>4.81</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	4.74	4.57	5.36	4.19	4.32	3.01	10.81	5.95	<b>4.81</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	<b>4.85</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	<b>4.53</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	<b>4.01</b>
<b>2008-09(g)</b>	4.45	3.72	5.00	3.31	2.96	3.85	6.70	5.05	<b>4.20</b>

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

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

(b) Due to the small number of infant deaths in most quarters in 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 2008 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 unless otherwise stated.

(g) Calculated using preliminary infant deaths and preliminary births both on registration basis.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	<b>437 510</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	<b>501 339</b>
<b>2008-09(d)</b>	174 781	133 647	104 454	27 382	71 665	4 249	5 109	8 411	<b>529 700</b>
<b>2007</b>	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	<b>460 645</b>
<b>2008(d)</b>	178 351	131 814	105 917	27 068	72 543	4 276	4 931	8 009	<b>532 911</b>
<b>2009(d)</b>	167 963	129 950	99 376	27 353	65 082	4 165	5 505	8 648	<b>508 044</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	40 608	27 479	23 732	5 732	15 292	923	1 032	1 635	<b>116 433</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	49 521	36 863	28 414	7 438	19 561	1 294	1 076	2 417	<b>146 585</b>
June	39 160	28 803	24 716	5 891	15 857	786	1 339	1 647	<b>118 199</b>
September(d)	44 317	33 842	25 799	7 214	19 043	1 100	1 440	2 003	<b>134 759</b>
December(d)	45 353	32 306	26 988	6 525	18 082	1 096	1 076	1 942	<b>133 368</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(d)	49 298	38 935	29 331	7 738	20 488	1 274	1 176	2 812	<b>151 052</b>
June(d)	35 813	28 564	22 336	5 905	14 052	779	1 417	1 654	<b>110 521</b>
September(d)	43 118	34 434	25 155	7 464	16 481	1 037	1 625	2 343	<b>131 657</b>
December(d)	39 734	28 017	22 554	6 246	14 061	1 075	1 287	1 839	<b>114 814</b>
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	<b>204 686</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	<b>224 007</b>
<b>2008-09(d)</b>	85 307	52 412	46 419	10 055	26 486	2 105	3 245	4 745	<b>230 776</b>
<b>2007</b>	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	<b>216 578</b>
<b>2008(d)</b>	85 627	52 549	46 719	10 190	26 390	2 162	3 181	4 894	<b>231 715</b>
<b>2009(d)</b>	84 176	52 448	46 111	10 004	27 004	2 119	3 596	4 873	<b>230 334</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	22 258	13 213	12 958	2 674	6 597	498	794	1 450	<b>60 442</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	20 225	11 972	10 340	2 218	6 113	543	596	1 116	<b>53 123</b>
June	20 470	11 973	10 239	2 169	6 063	525	700	990	<b>53 130</b>
September(d)	21 911	13 968	12 510	2 925	6 711	521	1 013	1 364	<b>60 924</b>
December(d)	23 021	14 636	13 630	2 878	7 503	573	872	1 424	<b>64 538</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(d)	21 018	11 775	10 023	2 149	5 811	561	602	975	<b>52 914</b>
June(d)	19 357	12 033	10 256	2 103	6 461	450	758	982	<b>52 400</b>
September(d)	21 053	13 740	11 798	2 770	6 805	538	1 285	1 388	<b>59 377</b>
December(d)	22 748	14 900	14 034	2 982	7 927	570	951	1 528	<b>65 643</b>

(a) This time series commences at September 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2 – see paragraphs 12–17 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) NOM estimates for September quarter 2008 onwards have been updated as a result of estimation improvements – see paragraphs 14–15 of the Explanatory Notes. Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2008 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
<b>NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION</b>									
<b>2006-07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008-09</b> (c)	89 474	81 235	58 035	17 327	45 179	2 144	1 864	3 666	<b>298 924</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b> (c)	92 724	79 265	59 198	16 878	46 153	2 114	1 750	3 115	<b>301 196</b>
<b>2009</b> (c)	83 787	77 502	53 265	17 349	38 078	2 046	1 909	3 775	<b>277 710</b>
<b>2007</b>									
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	<b>55 991</b>
<b>2008</b>									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	<b>93 462</b>
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	<b>65 069</b>
September(c)	22 406	19 874	13 289	4 289	12 332	579	427	639	<b>73 835</b>
December(c)	22 332	17 670	13 358	3 647	10 579	523	204	518	<b>68 830</b>
<b>2009</b>									
March(c)	28 280	27 160	19 308	5 589	14 677	713	574	1 837	<b>98 138</b>
June(c)	16 456	16 531	12 080	3 802	7 591	329	659	672	<b>58 121</b>
September(c)	22 065	20 694	13 357	4 694	9 676	499	340	955	<b>72 280</b>
December(c)	16 986	13 117	8 520	3 264	6 134	505	336	311	<b>49 171</b>

- (a) This time series commences at September 2006. Data are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2 – see paragraphs 12–17 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) NOM estimates for September quarter 2008 onwards have been updated as a result of estimation improvements – see paragraphs 14–15 of the Explanatory Notes. Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2008 onwards are preliminary.

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM (b)		Total (c)
	Settlers (d)	Residents	Visitors (d)	Residents	Visitors (d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
<b>2003-04</b>	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	<b>9 271 768</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	<b>10 376 829</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	<b>10 731 566</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	<b>11 269 334</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	<b>11 903 935</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	<b>12 030 973</b>
<b>2005</b>	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	<b>10 666 010</b>
<b>2006</b>	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	<b>10 910 461</b>
<b>2007</b>	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	<b>11 583 619</b>
<b>2008</b>	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	<b>12 031 221</b>
<b>2009</b>	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	<b>12 430 460</b>
<b>2007</b>						
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	<b>3 081 869</b>
<b>2008</b>						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	<b>3 223 464</b>
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	<b>2 638 536</b>
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	<b>3 062 141</b>
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	<b>3 107 080</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	<b>3 175 669</b>
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	<b>2 686 083</b>
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	<b>3 197 304</b>
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	<b>3 371 404</b>

- (a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 25–29 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further information see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).
- (c) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of the categories of overseas arrivals.
- (d) Stated intention on arrival.

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d) movements	Residents(d) movements	Visitors movements	Residents(d) movements	Visitors movements	
<b>2003-04</b>	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	<b>9 282 787</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	<b>10 298 017</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	<b>10 609 274</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	<b>11 056 367</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	<b>11 672 452</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	<b>11 770 621</b>
<b>2005</b>	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	<b>10 539 792</b>
<b>2006</b>	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	<b>10 744 182</b>
<b>2007</b>	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	<b>11 456 115</b>
<b>2008</b>	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	<b>11 740 132</b>
<b>2009</b>	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	<b>12 271 180</b>
<b>2007</b>						
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	<b>3 049 942</b>
<b>2008</b>						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	<b>2 923 830</b>
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	<b>2 826 950</b>
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	<b>2 929 505</b>
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	<b>3 059 848</b>
<b>2009</b>						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	<b>2 838 118</b>
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	<b>2 943 150</b>
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	<b>3 080 703</b>
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	<b>3 409 209</b>

- (a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 25–29 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. For further information see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).
- (c) Due to rounding, the total may not equal 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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 18–22 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 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
DECEMBER QUARTER 2008 (b)									
New South Wales	. .	5 800	10 315	1 494	2 284	643	815	2 965	24 316
Victoria	6 786	. .	5 358	1 940	2 431	1 060	732	751	19 058
Queensland	13 908	6 234	. .	1 893	2 598	1 000	1 580	1 093	28 306
South Australia	1 377	1 612	1 168	. .	728	174	624	207	5 890
Western Australia	3 121	2 865	2 563	940	. .	449	740	267	10 945
Tasmania	825	888	1 144	248	623	. .	124	101	3 953
Northern Territory	973	992	1 344	600	631	133	. .	120	4 793
Australian Capital Territory	3 042	791	986	269	204	96	173	. .	5 561
Total Departures	30 032	19 182	22 878	7 384	9 499	3 555	4 788	5 504	102 822
Net gain/loss	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	. .

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2009

New South Wales	. .	4 534	8 151	1 115	1 728	509	601	2 358	18 996
Victoria	5 088	. .	4 073	1 470	1 799	687	539	527	14 183
Queensland	9 875	4 432	. .	1 274	2 063	750	1 188	750	20 332
South Australia	1 084	1 321	1 050	. .	522	148	524	155	4 804
Western Australia	1 875	1 959	1 851	644	. .	330	559	216	7 434
Tasmania	580	606	703	156	399	. .	62	71	2 577
Northern Territory	717	590	1 068	454	602	80	. .	104	3 615
Australian Capital Territory	2 226	497	571	156	140	64	109	. .	3 763
Total Departures	21 445	13 939	17 467	5 269	7 253	2 568	3 582	4 181	75 704
Net gain/loss	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	. .

## 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	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 18–22 of the Explanatory Notes.

State/Territory	2006 base estimate(a)	2001 based projection(b)	Difference	Difference
	households	households	no.	%
New South Wales	2 548 057	2 643 044	-94 987	-3.6
Victoria	1 928 617	1 975 635	-47 018	-2.4
Queensland	1 513 021	1 583 073	-70 052	-4.4
South Australia	626 547	648 999	-22 452	-3.5
Western Australia	776 266	806 287	-30 021	-3.7
Tasmania	196 052	202 760	-6 708	-3.3
Northern Territory	64 374	67 226	-2 852	-4.2
Australian Capital Territory	126 500	130 314	-3 814	-2.9
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>7 780 193</b>	<b>8 058 248</b>	<b>-278 055</b>	<b>-3.5</b>

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census, see paragraphs 37–38 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Data are based on the 2001 Census. For further information see Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0) and paragraphs 37–39 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0) and paragraphs 37–39 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 24 June 2010

	Census base	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	ERP STATUS
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased – based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 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
Sep. 2008–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.

**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 2008 onwards are preliminary.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- 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** Conceptually, net overseas migration (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 who 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). For the method based on the 12/16 rule, these 12 months do not have to be continuous and are 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 Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

**13** The ABS has developed improved methods for estimating NOM. These have been used in estimating Australia's official population since September quarter 2006. Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the improved methods are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for determining a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'. Estimates of NOM up to June quarter 2006 use the previous methods for estimating NOM (12/12 rule) unless specified as using the improved methodology for earlier periods. For further information on the improved method 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).

**14** From the June quarter 2009 issue of this publication, future release dates were changed to allow for the use of additional data to improve the calculation of preliminary NOM estimates. Using one additional quarter of traveller movement data (the quarter after the reference period) has resulted in two key changes to the methodology:

- changing from a 'two year ago' to a 'one year ago' propensity model, and;
- reducing the pool of travellers by using an additional quarter of movement data, to which the propensity model is applied.

**15** The 'one year ago' propensity model has been applied to preliminary NOM estimates from September quarter 2008 onwards. In addition, the ABS has changed the current annual revision cycle for publishing final NOM to a six-monthly revision cycle. For detailed information on the improved methodology and additional changes see *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001).

**16** Prior to 1 July 2006, NOM estimation methods used a 12/12 rule to determine if a traveller contributed to ERP. This meant that in order for a person to contribute to NOM they must stay in or be absent from Australia for a continuous period of 12 out of 12 months. It compared data on actual travel movements over a 12 month period with data on individual travellers' duration of stay as recorded on their passenger cards. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) were required. For more detail see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas*

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net overseas migration *continued*

*Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence, 2003* (cat. no. 3137.0). For additional information on historical methods of measuring NOM, including estimates of 'category jumping' and 'migration adjustments' see paragraphs 54–62 of the Explanatory Notes in *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

**17** Australia's official population counts 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 need to be removed from NOM estimates. 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. All diplomatic personnel and their families have been excluded from new NOM estimates for the reference period September quarter 2006 and onwards.

### Net interstate migration

**18** 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.

**19** 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.

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

- Medicare data lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);
- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (ie: Census, Medicare & multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors (in contrast to the 2001-06 method);
- expansion factors applied to males aged 17 to 30 years and females aged 17 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2001-06 method); and

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### Net interstate migration *continued*

- no smoothing applied to the expansion factors.

**21** 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).

**22** 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

**23** 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

**24** 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

**25** 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).

**26** 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

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.

**27** 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

**28** 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.

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

### NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

**30** 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

**31** 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.

**32** 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:

**33** 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.

**34** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

*continued*

**35** 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.

**36** 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

**37** 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).

**38** 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.

**39** 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).

### ACCURACY/RELIABILITY

**40** It should be noted that while the ABS seeks to produce the most accurate estimates of the population possible, the accuracy of the estimates depends on the quality of the source data used. The major source of potential error is considered to be the estimates of interstate migration based on Medicare transfer data.

**41** Single year age estimates are not shown for persons aged 85 years or older. The reliability of age estimates decreases as older ages are reached. However, estimates for each age up to 99 and 100 years or more are available in the time series spreadsheets released with this publication.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**42** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published in the ABS would not be available.

### CONFIDENTIALITY

**43** 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.

**44** 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CONFIDENTIALITY *continued*

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

**45** 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.

### RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian 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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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ADDITIONAL STATISTICS  
AVAILABLE *continued*

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

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



## GLOSSARY

<b>12/12 month rule</b>	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.
<b>12/16 month rule</b>	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that does not have to be continuous, as opposed to the continuous approach used under a 12/12 month rule. Under a 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in 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>
<b>Age-specific fertility rates</b>	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.
<b>Average annual rate of growth</b>	<p>The average annual growth rate, <math>r</math>, 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 <math>P_0</math> is the population at the start of the period, <math>P_n</math> is the population at the end of the period and <math>n</math> is the length of the period between <math>P_0</math> and <math>P_n</math> in years.</p>
<b>Average household size</b>	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
<b>Balance of state or territory</b>	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).
<b>Birth</b>	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.
<b>Capital city</b>	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).
<b>Category of movement</b>	<p>Category of movement for overseas arrivals and departures is classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permanent movements;</li> <li>■ long-term movements (one year or more); and</li> <li>■ short-term movements (less than one year).</li> </ul> <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many 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</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Category of movement</b> <i>continued</i>	report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
<b>Census</b>	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.
<b>Collection District (CD)</b>	The smallest geographic area defined in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Death</b>	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Estimated resident population (ERP)</b>	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, 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 out of 16 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 out of 16 months.</p> <p>Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{ where:}$ <p><math>P_t</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t</math></p> <p><math>P_{t+1}</math> = the estimated resident population at time point <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>B</math> = the number of births occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>D</math> = the number of deaths occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math></p> <p><math>\text{NOM}</math> = net overseas migration occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>.</p> <p>For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration (NIM) occurring between <math>t</math> and <math>t+1</math>, represented by the following equation:</p> $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + \text{NOM} + \text{NIM}.$
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Household population</b>	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
<b>Intercensal error</b>	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
<b>Local Government Area (LGA)</b>	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).
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Median age</b>	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more; and</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b> <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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).</li></ul> <p>When using the current method for estimating final net overseas migration, this term is then based on a traveller's actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period one year earlier.</p>
<b>NOM arrivals</b>	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration, this term is then based on a traveller's actual duration of stay using the 12/16 rule.</p>
<b>NOM departures</b>	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population.</p> <p>When using the current method for estimating net overseas migration, this term is then based on a traveller's actual duration of absence using the 12/16 rule.</p>
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Net undercount</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	<p>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).</p>
<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li><li>New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li><li>those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li></ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b> <i>continued</i>	population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.
<b>Population growth</b>	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.
<b>Population projections</b>	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.
<b>Sex ratio</b>	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.
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	Short-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and</li> <li>■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	Short-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li> <li>■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and</li> <li>■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</li> </ul> <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
<b>State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence</b>	State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refer to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the population (estimated resident population);</li> <li>■ the mother (birth collection); and</li> <li>■ the deceased (death collection).</li> </ul> <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Statistical District (S Dist)</b>	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).
<b>Statistical Division (SD)</b>	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).
<b>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</b>	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).
<b>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</b>	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).
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	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.
<b>Under enumeration</b>	See net undercount.



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