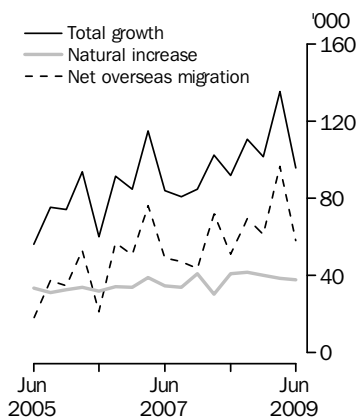


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

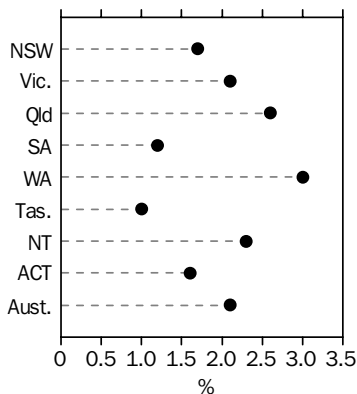
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Population growth



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 Diala Raad on Canberra (02) 6252 6296.

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Jun qtr 2009 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 099.7	115.5	1.7
Victoria	5 427.7	113.9	2.1
Queensland	4 406.8	112.9	2.6
South Australia	1 622.7	19.4	1.2
Western Australia	2 236.9	65.7	3.0
Tasmania	502.6	5.1	1.0
Northern Territory	224.8	5.0	2.3
Australian Capital Territory	351.2	5.6	1.6
Australia (a)	21 874.9	443.1	2.1

(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 30 June 2009 was 21,875,000 persons. This was an increase of 443,100 persons (2.1%) since 30 June 2008 and 95,800 persons since 31 March 2009.
- Preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2009 (157,800) was 8.4% (or 12,200 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2008 (145,600).
- Preliminary net overseas migration for the year ended 30 June 2009 was 285,300 persons.

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 2.1% during the 12 months ended 30 June 2009. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 36% and 64% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2009. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (3.0%) and Tasmania the smallest (1.0%).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2009	25 March 2010
December 2009	29 June 2010
March 2010	29 September 2010
June 2010	21 December 2010
September 2010	29 March 2011
December 2010	29 June 2011



CHANGES TO RELEASE DATES

Release dates for forthcoming issues have been changed to allow for the use of additional data in the calculation of improved preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimates. Further information will be published in *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, March 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001).

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 the 2006-07 financial year have been revised and data from 30 September 2007 onwards are preliminary. For further information refer to 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.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Changes in this issue are as follows:

- An international comparison has been included in the Main Features.
- Preliminary total fertility rates (TFRs), standardised death rates (SDRs) and infant mortality rates (IMRs) for 2008-09 are published in tables 13, 14 and 15;
- Population estimates for Australian External Territories have been updated to 30 June 2009 in table 8;

CHANGES TO THE NEXT ISSUE

The next issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2009* (cat. no. 3101.0) has been rescheduled for release on 25 March 2010. It will include:

- Scheduled annual revisions for 2007-08 financial year for births, deaths, natural increase, NOM, ERP, TFRs, SDRs and IMRs.
- An update of the preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2008 to June quarter 2009 will occur due to estimation improvements. The preliminary NOM estimates for September quarter 2009 will also be based on these improvements.

UPCOMING RELEASES

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2009 (cat. no. 3201.0) will be released on 9 December 2009.

Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, March 2010 (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001) will be released on 12 March 2010.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES

POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2009 was 21,875,000 persons, an increase of 443,100 since 30 June 2008 and 95,800 persons since 31 March 2009. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2009, was 2.07%.

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.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 30 June 2009 was 157,800 persons, an increase of 8.4% (or 12,200 persons) on the natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2008 (145,600 persons).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate for births during the year ended 30 June 2009 (300,900) was 4.6% higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2008 (287,700).

The total fertility rate (TFR) for the year ended 30 June 2009 was 1.978 babies per woman.

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate for deaths during the year ended 30 June 2009 (143,100).

The standardised death rate (SDR) for the year ended 30 June 2009 was 5.90 deaths per 1,000 persons.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) for the year ended 30 June 2009 was 4.20 infant deaths per 1,000 live births which is close to the lowest recorded.

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 30 June 2009, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate was 285,300 persons. This was the difference between 510,600 overseas arrivals that were added to the population (NOM arrivals) and 225,200 overseas departures that were subtracted from the population (NOM departures). The contribution made to population growth by NOM (64.4%) was higher than that of natural increase (35.6%).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 30 June 2009 were as follows: New South Wales 7,100,000, Victoria 5,428,000, Queensland 4,407,000, South Australia 1,623,000, Western Australia 2,237,000, Tasmania 502,600, the Northern Territory 224,800 and the Australian Capital Territory 351,200.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2009. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth rate (3.0%), followed by Queensland (2.6%), the Northern Territory (2.3%), Victoria (2.1%), New South Wales (1.7%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.6%), South Australia (1.2%) and Tasmania (1.0%).

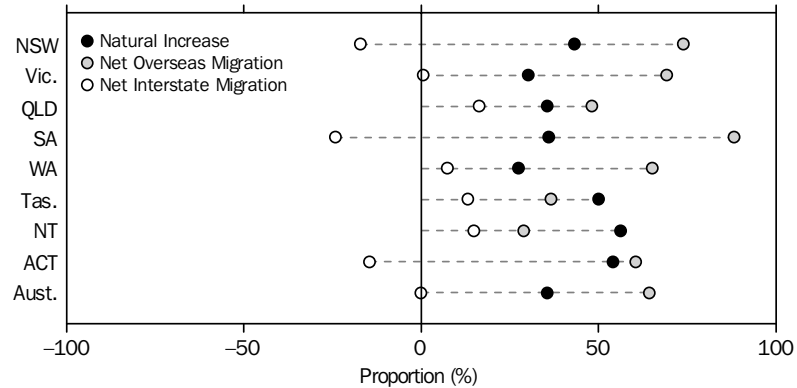
MAIN FEATURES *continued*

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 30 June 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 30 June 2009



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 30 June 2009.

Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Northern Territory at 56.2% (2,800 persons), the Australian Capital Territory at 54.2% (3,100 persons) and Tasmania at 50.1% (2,600 persons) for the year ended 30 June 2009.

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the 12 months ended 30 June 2009 rose by 4.6%. This increase was driven by New South Wales, with an 11.9% increase, and Queensland, with an 11.2% increase. The remaining states and territories remained relatively stable with slight fluctuations.

DEATHS

In all states and territories the number of deaths were relatively stable for the year ending 30 June 2009 in comparison with the previous year. The largest percentage differences were found in the Northern Territory with a decline of 4.5% and the Australian Capital Territory with an increase of 3.0%.

Net Overseas Migration

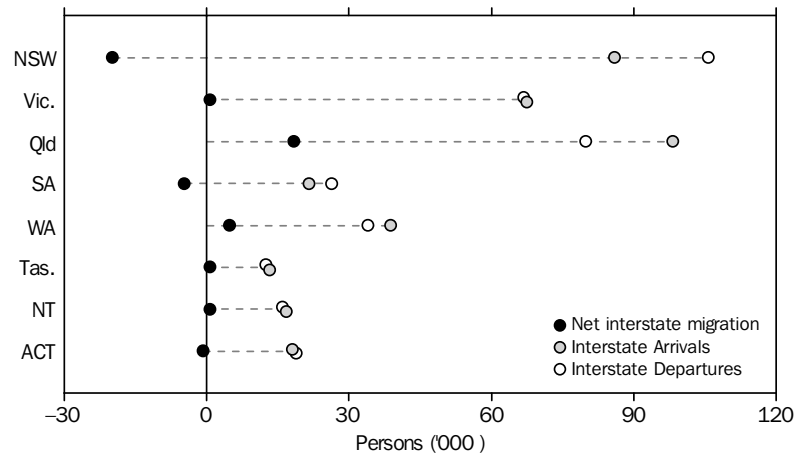
The contribution of NOM, as illustrated in the above graph, was the major component of population growth in South Australia at 88.2% (17,100 persons) for the year ended 30 June 2009, followed by New South Wales at 74.0% (85,500 persons). This was followed by Victoria at 69.2% (78,800 persons), Western Australia at 65.1% (42,800 persons), the Australian Capital Territory at 60.4% (3,400 persons) and Queensland at 48.2% (54,400). Tasmania, the Northern Territory also experienced positive net overseas migration.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Net Interstate Migration

For the year ended 30 June 2009, Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with a gain of 18,400 persons. Other states and territories that experienced positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (4,800 persons), the Northern Territory (750 persons) and Tasmania (670). Victoria reversed the year ending 30 June 2009 trend and recorded a increase of 700 persons. Negative net interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales with a loss of 19,800 persons, South Australia 4,700 persons and the Australian Capital Territory 820 persons.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 30 June 2009



International Comparison

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2009, Australia's population growth rate (2.1%) was almost double that of the world (1.1%). After a recent increase in growth, Australia is now growing at a faster rate than many countries including the Philippines (2.0%), Papua New Guinea (1.7%), Malaysia (1.6%), India and Hong Kong (both 1.4%), Indonesia (1.2%), Viet Nam and Sweden (both 1.1%), Unites States of America (1.0%), Canada (0.9%), China (0.6%), France (0.5%), the United Kingdom (0.3%) and Republic of Korea (0.2%). The populations of Greece, Italy and New Zealand all failed to register a significant growth rate (both 0.0%). Further, Japan experienced a decrease in its population (-0.2%). One country that experienced faster growth than Australia was Singapore (2.2%).

According to figures from the US Bureau of Census' International Data Bank of 227 countries, Australia's population ranked 55th in 2009 (stable from 55th in 2008) and is projected to rank 59th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.66 billion people compared with 1.42 billion in China.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

*International Comparison
continued*

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK(a)—Summary

	ESTIMATED POPULATION			Growth Rate	PROJECTED POPULATION		RANK	
	2008	2009	2050		2009	2050		
	million	million			no.	no.		
<i>Selected Countries</i>				%				
Australia	21	22		2.1	34	55	59	
Canada	33	34		0.9	41	36	45	
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 330	1 339		0.6	1 424	1	2	
France	64	64		0.5	70	21	23	
Greece	11	11		—	10	75	96	
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7		1.4	6	100	116	
India	1 141	1 157		1.4	1 657	2	1	
Indonesia	238	240		1.2	313	4	4	
Italy	58	58		—	50	23	34	
Japan	127	127		-0.2	94	10	18	
Korea, Republic of	48	49		0.2	43	25	41	
Malaysia	25	26		1.6	43	46	42	
New Zealand	4	4		—	5	124	121	
Papua New Guinea	6	6		1.7	10	106	95	
Philippines	96	98		2.0	172	12	11	
Singapore	5	5		2.2	5	117	128	
Sweden	9	9		1.1	9	88	102	
United Kingdom	61	61		0.3	64	22	26	
United States of America	304	307		1.0	439	3	3	
Viet Nam	88	89		1.1	111	13	15	
World	6 691	6 768		1.1	9 317	

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Selected countries include major OECD countries, the world's most populous countries, our closest neighbours and trading partners.

Source: Australian estimates, this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0); *Australian projections, Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); selected country and world estimates and projections, US Bureau of Census, International Data Base (IDB).

POPULATION CHANGE, Australia (a)—Summary

<i>Period</i>	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(b)				POPULATION		
	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Natural Increase</i>	<i>Net Overseas Migration(c)</i>	<i>Estimated Resident Population</i>	<i>Growth on previous year(d)</i>	<i>Growth on previous year(d)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
2003–04	249.1	133.2	115.9	100.0	20 127.4	231.9	1.17
2004–05	255.9	131.4	124.6	123.8	20 394.8	267.4	1.33
2005–06	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
2006–07	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
2007–08(e)	287.7	142.0	145.6	213.7	21 431.8	359.3	1.71
2008–09(e)	300.9	143.1	157.8	285.3	21 874.9	443.1	2.07
2004	248.6	132.4	116.2	106.4	20 252.1	240.3	1.20
2005	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
2006	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
2007(e)	287.0	138.9	148.1	216.2	21 237.9	364.2	1.74
2008(e)	296.6	143.9	152.7	253.4	21 644.0	406.1	1.91
2007							
June	69.5	34.8	34.7	49.2	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
September(e)	73.9	40.2	33.6	47.1	21 153.2	364.1	1.75
December(e)	73.2	32.3	40.9	43.7	21 237.9	364.2	1.74
2008							
March(e)	64.9	34.5	30.4	71.8	21 340.1	351.5	1.67
June(e)	75.7	35.0	40.7	51.0	21 431.8	359.3	1.71
September(e)	81.4	40.0	41.4	69.3	21 542.5	389.3	1.84
December(e)	74.7	34.5	40.2	61.3	21 644.0	406.1	1.91
2009							
March(e)	72.8	34.2	38.5	96.6	21 779.1	439.1	2.06
June(e)	72.1	34.5	37.7	58.1	21 874.9	443.1	2.07

- (a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes for concepts used, and the glossary for definitions used.
- (b) For further information on each component of population change refer to the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) These 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 12–15 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.
- (e) Estimates for all components of population change for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (a)
<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
2003-04	36 526	28 349	25 278	5 408	13 114	1 729	2 755	2 674	115 851
2004-05	38 989	29 904	28 051	5 879	14 273	2 139	2 558	2 772	124 580
2005-06	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	129 499
2006-07	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	141 748
2007-08	39 874	37 160	33 605	7 813	18 730	2 462	2 855	3 093	145 614
2008-09	49 891	34 317	40 110	6 954	18 073	2 554	2 825	3 051	157 792
2004	36 062	28 739	25 077	5 311	13 868	1 816	2 645	2 694	116 226
2005	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	131 964
2006	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	134 001
2007	43 631	36 559	35 224	7 342	16 937	2 374	2 883	3 117	148 084
2008	45 940	35 683	35 799	7 613	19 099	2 555	2 849	3 107	152 668
2007									
June	10 476	8 201	8 203	1 609	4 165	571	730	770	34 731
September	10 367	9 015	5 794	1 896	4 391	569	756	836	33 631
December	10 947	9 938	12 494	1 691	3 871	582	639	766	40 930
2008									
March	5 972	9 250	5 142	2 330	5 457	785	689	731	30 365
June	12 588	8 957	10 175	1 896	5 011	526	771	760	40 688
September	16 774	8 603	8 086	1 544	4 241	650	720	800	41 420
December	10 606	8 873	12 396	1 843	4 390	594	669	816	40 195
2009									
March	11 896	8 765	9 431	1 765	4 632	663	645	718	38 519
June	10 615	8 076	10 197	1 802	4 810	647	791	717	37 658
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c) (d)									
2003-04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966
2004-05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763
2005-06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	61 293	58 089	41 241	14 253	34 692	1 519	962	1 669	213 715
2008-09	85 482	78 843	54 410	17 073	42 806	1 872	1 459	3 402	285 347
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	106 425
2005	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	137 009
2006	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	182 180
2007	65 768	58 586	42 221	13 612	31 718	1 396	1 332	1 528	216 157
2008	74 259	67 766	49 713	16 090	40 614	1 613	707	2 651	253 415
2007									
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	49 195
September	14 632	13 346	7 570	3 004	7 658	339	385	210	47 143
December	13 541	10 644	8 392	3 096	7 546	405	84	45	43 748
2008									
March	19 772	19 180	14 599	5 174	11 444	542	137	936	71 787
June	13 348	14 919	10 680	2 979	8 044	233	356	478	51 037
September	21 727	17 929	12 817	4 031	11 384	439	261	696	69 284
December	19 412	15 738	11 617	3 906	9 742	399	-47	541	61 307
2009									
March	27 992	28 364	17 486	5 620	14 273	697	641	1 538	96 611
June	16 351	16 812	12 490	3 516	7 407	337	604	627	58 145

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–15 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
2003-04	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586	..
2004-05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842	..
2005-06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258	..
2006-07	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921	..
2007-08	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..
2008-09	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822	..
2004	-27 928	-2 583	32 352	-3 519	2 312	1 011	-482	-1 131	..
2005	-26 484	-3 571	29 141	-3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
2006	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
2007	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
2008	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
2007									
June	-7 189	-754	6 562	-859	1 598	-301	122	821	..
September	-5 160	-338	5 615	-952	889	160	382	-596	..
December	-5 385	-1 525	6 943	-1 035	740	118	385	-241	..
2008									
March	-5 626	-86	5 187	-1 422	1 710	96	-30	171	..
June	-5 766	-787	5 343	-1 090	1 469	-30	460	401	..
September	-5 582	-46	5 270	-1 189	1 640	269	256	-618	..
December	-5 716	-124	5 428	-1 494	1 446	398	5	57	..
2009									
March	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	..
June	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)									
2003-04	34 612	57 982	91 696	9 156	29 567	5 124	2 017	1 814	231 928
2004-05	49 268	67 135	93 948	12 080	34 451	3 557	4 310	2 689	267 428
2005-06	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	303 089
2006-07	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	374 572
2007-08	79 230	92 513	97 934	17 567	58 230	4 325	5 014	4 497	359 329
2008-09	115 542	113 858	112 908	19 351	65 704	5 098	5 030	5 631	443 139
2004	40 196	61 807	88 928	9 242	30 905	3 868	3 195	2 131	240 250
2005	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	291 932
2006	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	329 599
2007	85 329	91 772	103 104	17 003	53 329	3 594	5 100	4 997	364 241
2008	97 509	102 406	106 740	18 508	65 978	4 901	4 247	5 769	406 083
2007									
June	17 900	20 055	26 905	3 401	11 978	480	1 262	1 937	83 926
September	19 839	22 023	18 979	3 948	12 938	1 068	1 523	450	80 774
December	19 103	19 057	27 829	3 752	12 157	1 105	1 108	570	84 678
2008									
March	20 118	28 344	24 928	6 082	18 611	1 423	796	1 838	102 152
June	20 170	23 089	26 198	3 785	14 524	729	1 587	1 639	91 725
September	32 919	26 486	26 173	4 386	17 265	1 358	1 237	878	110 704
December	24 302	24 487	29 441	4 255	15 578	1 391	627	1 414	101 502
2009									
March	35 063	37 798	30 854	6 170	20 215	1 524	1 397	2 105	135 130
June	23 258	25 087	26 440	4 540	12 646	825	1 769	1 234	95 803

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary. For further information see paragraphs 16–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary – see status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2003-04	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.35	0.67	0.36	1.38	0.82	0.58
2004-05	0.58	0.60	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.44	1.27	0.85	0.62
2005-06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2006-07	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	0.68
2007-08	0.58	0.71	0.80	0.49	0.89	0.50	1.33	0.91	0.69
2008-09	0.71	0.65	0.93	0.43	0.83	0.51	1.29	0.88	0.74
2004	0.54	0.58	0.65	0.35	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	0.58
2005	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	0.65
2006	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	0.65
2007	0.64	0.71	0.85	0.47	0.81	0.48	1.36	0.92	0.71
2008	0.66	0.68	0.84	0.48	0.89	0.52	1.31	0.91	0.72
2007									
June	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.34	0.23	0.17
September	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.35	0.25	0.16
December	0.16	0.19	0.30	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.30	0.22	0.19
2008									
March	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.26	0.16	0.32	0.21	0.14
June	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.12	0.23	0.11	0.35	0.22	0.19
September	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.33	0.23	0.19
December	0.15	0.17	0.29	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.30	0.24	0.19
2009									
March	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.29	0.21	0.18
June	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.35	0.20	0.17
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (d)(e)									
2003-04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.32	0.14	0.50
2004-05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	0.61
2005-06	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2006-07	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	1.12
2007-08	0.89	1.11	0.98	0.90	1.64	0.31	0.45	0.49	1.01
2008-09	1.22	1.48	1.27	1.06	1.97	0.38	0.66	0.98	1.33
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	0.53
2005	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	0.68
2006	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	0.89
2007	0.96	1.13	1.02	0.86	1.52	0.28	0.63	0.45	1.04
2008	1.07	1.29	1.17	1.01	1.90	0.33	0.33	0.77	1.19
2007									
June	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.30	0.04	0.19	0.10	0.23
September	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.36	0.07	0.18	0.06	0.22
December	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.35	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.21
2008									
March	0.28	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.54	0.11	0.06	0.27	0.34
June	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.19	0.37	0.05	0.16	0.14	0.24
September	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.25	0.52	0.09	0.12	0.20	0.32
December	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.45	0.08	-0.02	0.16	0.28
2009									
March	0.40	0.53	0.40	0.35	0.65	0.14	0.29	0.44	0.45
June	0.23	0.31	0.29	0.22	0.33	0.07	0.27	0.18	0.27

(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 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) These 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 12–15 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
2003-04	-0.47	-0.06	0.93	-0.19	0.11	0.54	-0.74	-0.49	..
2004-05	-0.39	-0.06	0.78	-0.21	0.11	0.06	0.30	-0.26	..
2005-06	-0.38	-0.04	0.67	-0.17	0.19	-0.02	-0.27	0.08	..
2006-07	-0.40	-0.05	0.66	-0.23	0.25	-0.19	0.12	0.57	..
2007-08	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	..
2008-09	-0.28	0.01	0.43	-0.29	0.22	0.14	0.34	-0.24	..
2004	-0.42	-0.05	0.84	-0.23	0.12	0.21	-0.24	-0.35	..
2005	-0.39	-0.07	0.74	-0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
2006	-0.38	-0.02	0.64	-0.18	0.22	-0.14	-0.21	0.15	..
2007	-0.35	-0.07	0.62	-0.25	0.22	-0.04	0.42	0.10	..
2008	-0.33	-0.02	0.50	-0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
2007									
June	-0.10	-0.01	0.16	-0.05	0.08	-0.06	0.06	0.24	..
September	-0.07	-0.01	0.13	-0.06	0.04	-0.03	0.18	-0.17	..
December	-0.08	-0.03	0.16	-0.07	0.03	0.02	0.18	-0.07	..
2008									
March	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.09	0.08	0.02	-0.01	0.05	..
June	-0.08	-0.01	0.13	-0.07	0.07	-0.01	0.21	0.12	..
September	-0.08	—	0.12	-0.07	0.08	0.05	0.12	-0.18	..
December	-0.08	—	0.13	-0.09	0.07	0.08	—	0.02	..
2009									
March	-0.07	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.03	0.05	-0.04	..
June	-0.05	—	0.09	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	..
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)									
2003-04	0.52	1.18	2.41	0.60	1.51	1.07	1.01	0.56	1.17
2004-05	0.73	1.35	2.41	0.78	1.74	0.74	2.13	0.82	1.33
2005-06	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	1.49
2006-07	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	1.81
2007-08	1.15	1.77	2.33	1.11	2.76	0.88	2.33	1.32	1.71
2008-09	1.65	2.14	2.63	1.21	3.03	1.02	2.29	1.63	2.07
2004	0.60	1.25	2.31	0.60	1.57	0.80	1.59	0.65	1.20
2005	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	1.44
2006	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	1.60
2007	1.24	1.77	2.49	1.08	2.56	0.73	2.40	1.48	1.74
2008	1.40	1.95	2.52	1.16	3.09	0.99	1.95	1.69	1.91
2007									
June	0.26	0.39	0.65	0.21	0.57	0.10	0.59	0.57	0.40
September	0.29	0.42	0.45	0.25	0.61	0.22	0.71	0.13	0.38
December	0.28	0.36	0.66	0.24	0.57	0.22	0.51	0.17	0.40
2008									
March	0.29	0.54	0.59	0.38	0.87	0.29	0.37	0.54	0.48
June	0.29	0.44	0.61	0.24	0.67	0.15	0.73	0.48	0.43
September	0.47	0.50	0.61	0.27	0.80	0.27	0.56	0.25	0.52
December	0.35	0.46	0.68	0.26	0.71	0.28	0.28	0.41	0.47
2009									
March	0.50	0.70	0.71	0.38	0.92	0.30	0.63	0.61	0.62
June	0.33	0.46	0.60	0.28	0.57	0.16	0.79	0.35	0.44

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary. For further information see paragraphs 16–20 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 2007 onwards are preliminary – see Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALES									
2003-04	3 325 371	2 458 862	1 944 603	760 968	996 707	237 963	105 182	161 770	9 992 728
2004-05	3 347 837	2 493 999	1 992 313	766 684	1 015 795	239 754	107 140	163 227	10 128 064
2005-06	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	10 282 433
2006-07	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	10 475 527
2007-08 (b)	3 460 125	2 631 983	2 145 760	791 597	1 099 406	245 374	113 997	171 348	10 660 917
2008-09 (b)	3 517 707	2 689 782	2 203 712	801 487	1 135 244	247 942	116 684	174 487	10 888 385
2004	3 334 903	2 475 705	1 967 195	763 456	1 005 578	238 948	105 976	162 108	10 055 192
2005	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	10 203 169
2006	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	10 371 462
2007 (b)	3 439 891	2 605 743	2 118 990	786 502	1 081 000	244 310	112 721	169 388	10 559 862
2008 (b)	3 488 751	2 657 547	2 174 251	795 964	1 117 090	246 744	114 943	172 653	10 769 276
2007									
June	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	10 475 527
September(b)	3 430 363	2 596 434	2 104 591	784 702	1 074 393	243 745	112 121	169 133	10 516 796
December(b)	3 439 891	2 605 743	2 118 990	786 502	1 081 000	244 310	112 721	169 388	10 559 862
2008									
March(b)	3 450 019	2 620 251	2 131 888	789 532	1 091 183	245 035	113 099	170 440	10 612 770
June(b)	3 460 125	2 631 983	2 145 760	791 597	1 099 406	245 374	113 997	171 348	10 660 917
September(b)	3 476 512	2 645 353	2 159 124	793 808	1 108 725	246 045	114 618	171 865	10 717 378
December(b)	3 488 751	2 657 547	2 174 251	795 964	1 117 090	246 744	114 943	172 653	10 769 276
2009									
March(b)	3 506 237	2 676 694	2 190 291	799 093	1 128 209	247 526	115 742	173 762	10 838 890
June(b)	3 517 707	2 689 782	2 203 712	801 487	1 135 244	247 942	116 684	174 487	10 888 385
FEMALES									
2003-04	3 381 818	2 522 605	1 956 307	779 466	985 930	244 807	96 881	165 705	10 134 635
2004-05	3 408 620	2 554 603	2 002 545	785 830	1 001 293	246 573	99 233	166 937	10 266 727
2005-06	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	10 415 447
2006-07	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	10 596 925
2007-08 (b)	3 524 047	2 681 840	2 148 155	811 764	1 071 791	252 155	105 821	174 203	10 770 864
2008-09 (b)	3 582 007	2 737 899	2 203 111	821 225	1 101 657	254 685	108 164	176 695	10 986 535
2004	3 393 987	2 538 262	1 978 795	782 072	993 178	245 692	97 808	166 047	10 196 940
2005	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	10 340 895
2006	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	10 502 201
2007 (b)	3 503 993	2 656 647	2 123 799	806 992	1 057 062	251 067	104 714	172 686	10 678 042
2008 (b)	3 552 642	2 707 249	2 175 278	816 038	1 086 950	253 534	106 739	175 190	10 874 711
2007									
June	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	10 596 925
September(b)	3 494 418	2 646 899	2 110 369	805 040	1 051 512	250 527	104 206	172 371	10 636 430
December(b)	3 503 993	2 656 647	2 123 799	806 992	1 057 062	251 067	104 714	172 686	10 678 042
2008									
March(b)	3 513 983	2 670 483	2 135 829	810 044	1 065 490	251 765	105 132	173 472	10 727 286
June(b)	3 524 047	2 681 840	2 148 155	811 764	1 071 791	252 155	105 821	174 203	10 770 864
September(b)	3 540 579	2 694 956	2 160 964	813 939	1 079 737	252 842	106 437	174 564	10 825 107
December(b)	3 552 642	2 707 249	2 175 278	816 038	1 086 950	253 534	106 739	175 190	10 874 711
2009									
March(b)	3 570 219	2 725 900	2 190 092	819 079	1 096 046	254 276	107 337	176 186	10 940 227
June(b)	3 582 007	2 737 899	2 203 111	821 225	1 101 657	254 685	108 164	176 695	10 986 535

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2007 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.
PERSONS									
2003-04	6 707 189	4 981 467	3 900 910	1 540 434	1 982 637	482 770	202 063	327 475	20 127 363
2004-05	6 756 457	5 048 602	3 994 858	1 552 514	2 017 088	486 327	206 373	330 164	20 394 791
2005-06	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	20 697 880
2006-07	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	21 072 452
2007-08 (b)	6 984 172	5 313 823	4 293 915	1 603 361	2 171 197	497 529	219 818	345 551	21 431 781
2008-09 (b)	7 099 714	5 427 681	4 406 823	1 622 712	2 236 901	502 627	224 848	351 182	21 874 920
2004	6 728 890	5 013 967	3 945 990	1 545 528	1 998 756	484 640	203 784	328 155	20 252 132
2005	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	20 544 064
2006	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	20 873 663
2007 (b)	6 943 884	5 262 390	4 242 789	1 593 494	2 138 062	495 377	217 435	342 074	21 237 904
2008 (b)	7 041 393	5 364 796	4 349 529	1 612 002	2 204 040	500 278	221 682	347 843	21 643 987
2007									
June	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	21 072 452
September(b)	6 924 781	5 243 333	4 214 960	1 589 742	2 125 905	494 272	216 327	341 504	21 153 226
December(b)	6 943 884	5 262 390	4 242 789	1 593 494	2 138 062	495 377	217 435	342 074	21 237 904
2008									
March(b)	6 964 002	5 290 734	4 267 717	1 599 576	2 156 673	496 800	218 231	343 912	21 340 056
June(b)	6 984 172	5 313 823	4 293 915	1 603 361	2 171 197	497 529	219 818	345 551	21 431 781
September(b)	7 017 091	5 340 309	4 320 088	1 607 747	2 188 462	498 887	221 055	346 429	21 542 485
December(b)	7 041 393	5 364 796	4 349 529	1 612 002	2 204 040	500 278	221 682	347 843	21 643 987
2009									
March(b)	7 076 456	5 402 594	4 380 383	1 618 172	2 224 255	501 802	223 079	349 948	21 779 117
June(b)	7 099 714	5 427 681	4 406 823	1 622 712	2 236 901	502 627	224 848	351 182	21 874 920

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

(b) Estimated resident population for September 2007 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		
		2003(c)	2007(d)	2008(e)	2003–2008	2007–2008	2003–2008	2007–2008
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 190 874	4 344 675	4 399 722	208 848	55 047	0.98	1.27
205	Melbourne	3 577 411	3 817 806	3 892 419	315 008	74 613	1.70	1.95
305	Brisbane	1 744 111	1 902 235	1 945 639	201 528	43 404	2.21	2.28
405	Adelaide	1 121 742	1 159 131	1 172 105	50 363	12 974	0.88	1.12
505	Perth	1 435 907	1 559 178	1 602 559	166 652	43 381	2.22	2.78
605	Hobart	199 853	207 330	209 287	9 434	1 957	0.93	0.94
705	Darwin	107 440	117 333	120 652	13 212	3 319	2.35	2.83
805	Canberra	325 340	340 766	345 257	19 917	4 491	1.20	1.32
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	475 472	543 808	558 888	83 416	15 080	3.29	2.77
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	503 160	524 968	531 191	28 031	6 223	1.09	1.19
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	369 769	389 590	395 126	25 357	5 536	1.34	1.42
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	273 788	280 861	284 169	10 381	3 308	0.75	1.18
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	202 780	231 167	237 562	34 782	6 395	3.22	2.77
2024	Geelong (VIC)	162 543	170 039	172 300	9 757	2 261	1.17	1.33
3057	Townsville (QLD)	140 362	158 027	162 730	22 368	4 703	3.00	2.98
3061	Cairns (QLD)	118 503	136 404	142 001	23 498	5 597	3.68	4.10
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	113 714	123 804	125 339	11 625	1 535	1.97	1.24
6090	Launceston (TAS)	100 515	104 074	104 649	4 134	575	0.81	0.55
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	97 528	101 801	102 894	5 366	1 093	1.08	1.07
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	85 074	89 987	91 787	6 713	1 800	1.53	2.00
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	81 434	86 604	88 031	6 597	1 427	1.57	1.65
3054	Mackay (QLD)	68 532	79 429	81 148	12 616	1 719	3.44	2.16
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	78 198	80 227	81 144	2 946	917	0.74	1.14
5071	Mandurah (WA)	63 562	74 661	78 612	15 050	3 951	4.34	5.29
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 743	77 488	78 531	3 788	1 043	0.99	1.35
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	69 040	74 700	75 497	6 457	797	1.80	1.07
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	58 833	65 024	66 176	7 343	1 152	2.38	1.77
5074	Bunbury (WA)	51 366	60 705	63 202	11 836	2 497	4.23	4.11
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 916	56 026	56 911	3 995	885	1.47	1.58
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	43 123	53 551	56 165	13 042	2 614	5.43	4.88
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	47 803	50 719	51 538	3 735	819	1.52	1.61
2042	Mildura (VIC)	45 912	48 642	49 280	3 368	638	1.43	1.31
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	41 549	47 261	48 796	7 247	1 535	3.27	3.25
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 564	47 033	47 710	2 146	677	0.92	1.44
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	43 119	45 127	45 615	2 496	488	1.13	1.08
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	39 881	42 047	42 900	3 019	853	1.47	2.03
1039	Orange (NSW)	37 126	37 525	37 991	865	466	0.46	1.24
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 325	36 340	36 653	1 328	313	0.74	0.86
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 861	34 405	35 361	3 500	956	2.11	2.78
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	31 007	32 758	33 212	2 205	454	1.38	1.39
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	31 137	32 476	32 942	1 805	466	1.13	1.43
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	30 317	32 254	32 712	2 395	458	1.53	1.42
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 664	31 866	31 926	1 262	60	0.81	0.19
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 890	30 746	31 509	1 619	763	1.06	2.48

(a) Estimates are based on the 2008 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007–08* (cat. no. 3218.0).

(c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2003 are final and based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2007 have been revised.

(e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2008 are preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—at 30 June 2009(a)

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALES									
0-4	231 978	177 634	156 958	49 136	76 789	17 067	9 470	11 860	730 966
5-9	225 865	166 778	146 548	48 184	72 449	15 820	8 996	10 498	695 212
10-14	230 672	173 038	151 734	51 676	76 765	17 235	8 786	10 759	720 782
15-19	246 970	187 169	158 891	55 198	80 247	17 888	8 655	12 329	767 426
20-24	256 156	208 290	160 700	57 629	85 840	15 895	9 668	15 797	810 048
25-29	257 270	202 841	161 739	54 841	86 774	14 244	10 107	15 452	803 368
30-34	243 487	189 259	147 986	50 593	79 052	13 848	9 441	13 686	747 424
35-39	256 854	200 623	163 081	55 809	85 702	16 095	9 557	13 557	801 377
40-44	239 688	190 300	152 976	56 565	82 751	16 412	8 481	12 208	759 484
45-49	251 780	189 971	156 005	58 561	82 583	18 402	8 385	12 310	778 116
50-54	230 230	174 401	141 539	55 031	75 156	17 773	7 364	11 057	712 644
55-59	208 702	155 729	130 758	50 590	67 628	16 752	6 534	10 151	646 979
60-64	190 187	140 423	119 659	46 091	58 925	15 427	4 859	8 624	584 274
65-69	142 000	104 985	86 980	33 825	42 116	11 717	3 094	5 665	430 453
70-74	110 995	82 334	64 284	26 986	31 773	8 761	1 662	4 019	330 843
75-79	86 574	64 792	46 946	21 741	23 301	6 667	865	2 921	253 820
80-84	63 073	47 323	32 978	16 773	16 147	4 686	502	2 064	183 548
85-89	33 143	24 828	17 277	8 980	8 348	2 384	185	1 135	96 284
90-94	9 674	7 149	5 326	2 654	2 257	670	65	310	28 108
95-99	2 144	1 716	1 197	542	571	169	7	82	6 429
100 and over	265	199	150	82	70	30	np	np	800
All ages	3 517 707	2 689 782	2 203 712	801 487	1 135 244	247 942	116 684	174 487	10 888 385

FEMALES

0-4	219 570	169 105	147 279	47 281	73 001	16 138	9 002	11 198	692 642
5-9	214 672	158 862	139 203	46 070	68 172	14 992	8 629	10 131	660 823
10-14	220 427	163 424	144 862	49 222	71 356	16 327	7 974	10 535	684 214
15-19	233 452	177 741	150 534	52 601	75 234	16 818	8 075	11 826	726 372
20-24	246 709	197 383	155 399	55 284	78 631	15 250	8 519	14 509	771 739
25-29	256 049	198 523	155 890	52 788	77 845	14 483	10 083	15 299	781 035
30-34	246 118	188 583	148 234	49 608	75 122	14 479	9 101	13 096	744 406
35-39	262 166	205 860	164 378	55 807	81 860	17 155	9 069	13 724	810 110
40-44	243 871	194 384	154 864	56 424	79 705	17 088	7 976	12 451	766 876
45-49	257 041	194 804	159 665	59 550	80 662	19 204	7 720	12 759	791 489
50-54	235 474	178 552	144 226	56 288	74 194	18 102	6 913	11 942	725 784
55-59	212 980	161 553	130 816	52 816	66 339	17 133	5 675	10 712	658 092
60-64	191 177	144 410	117 071	48 139	56 226	15 699	3 857	8 861	585 485
65-69	146 240	108 927	85 921	35 967	41 345	11 774	2 390	5 989	438 586
70-74	120 689	90 493	65 594	30 183	33 074	9 428	1 336	4 483	355 293
75-79	101 397	76 425	52 311	25 964	26 420	7 823	845	3 426	294 623
80-84	85 925	64 019	43 196	23 196	21 066	6 311	558	2 920	247 195
85-89	57 117	42 793	28 224	15 657	13 839	4 229	299	1 933	164 092
90-94	23 096	16 354	11 452	6 115	5 458	1 726	110	682	64 995
95-99	6 824	4 984	3 436	2 002	1 828	454	29	188	19 745
100 and over	1 013	720	556	263	280	72	np	np	2 939
All ages	3 582 007	2 737 899	2 203 111	821 225	1 101 657	254 685	108 164	176 695	10 986 535

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.

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

Age groups (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	451 548	346 739	304 237	96 417	149 790	33 205	18 472	23 058	1 423 608
5–9	440 537	325 640	285 751	94 254	140 621	30 812	17 625	20 629	1 356 035
10–14	451 099	336 462	296 596	100 898	148 121	33 562	16 760	21 294	1 404 996
15–19	480 422	364 910	309 425	107 799	155 481	34 706	16 730	24 155	1 493 798
20–24	502 865	405 673	316 099	112 913	164 471	31 145	18 187	30 306	1 581 787
25–29	513 319	401 364	317 629	107 629	164 619	28 727	20 190	30 751	1 584 403
30–34	489 605	377 842	296 220	100 201	154 174	28 327	18 542	26 782	1 491 830
35–39	519 020	406 483	327 459	111 616	167 562	33 250	18 626	27 281	1 611 487
40–44	483 559	384 684	307 840	112 989	162 456	33 500	16 457	24 659	1 526 360
45–49	508 821	384 775	315 670	118 111	163 245	37 606	16 105	25 069	1 569 605
50–54	465 704	352 953	285 765	111 319	149 350	35 875	14 277	22 999	1 438 428
55–59	421 682	317 282	261 574	103 406	133 967	33 885	12 209	20 863	1 305 071
60–64	381 364	284 833	236 730	94 230	115 151	31 126	8 716	17 485	1 169 759
65–69	288 240	213 912	172 901	69 792	83 461	23 491	5 484	11 654	869 039
70–74	231 684	172 827	129 878	57 169	64 847	18 189	2 998	8 502	686 136
75–79	187 971	141 217	99 257	47 705	49 721	14 490	1 710	6 347	548 443
80–84	148 998	111 342	76 174	39 969	37 213	10 997	1 060	4 984	430 743
85–89	90 260	67 621	45 501	24 637	22 187	6 613	484	3 068	260 376
90–94	32 770	23 503	16 778	8 769	7 715	2 396	175	992	93 103
95–99	8 968	6 700	4 633	2 544	2 399	623	36	270	26 174
100 and over	1 278	919	706	345	350	102	5	34	3 739
All ages	7 099 714	5 427 681	4 406 823	1 622 712	2 236 901	502 627	224 848	351 182	21 874 920

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 are preliminary.

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(b)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	660 134	672 434	687 069	706 327	730 966	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.30	3.34
5–9	684 908	687 052	688 481	690 749	695 212	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.18
10–14	719 278	718 915	719 701	719 870	720 782	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.36	3.30
15–19	716 200	726 172	744 803	756 525	767 426	3.51	3.51	3.53	3.53	3.51
20–24	730 666	748 327	770 721	782 998	810 048	3.58	3.62	3.66	3.65	3.70
25–29	690 248	707 470	735 015	765 653	803 368	3.38	3.42	3.49	3.57	3.67
30–34	752 694	741 714	735 416	736 174	747 424	3.69	3.58	3.49	3.43	3.42
35–39	737 019	757 919	779 478	793 960	801 377	3.61	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.66
40–44	765 647	760 964	755 897	753 754	759 484	3.75	3.68	3.59	3.52	3.47
45–49	726 499	739 364	754 136	767 881	778 116	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.58	3.56
50–54	665 406	677 356	688 466	698 566	712 644	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.26	3.26
55–59	621 700	635 643	632 707	638 512	646 979	3.05	3.07	3.00	2.98	2.96
60–64	474 157	496 176	533 180	564 133	584 274	2.32	2.40	2.53	2.63	2.67
65–69	376 621	386 135	399 786	412 038	430 453	1.85	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.97
70–74	299 961	303 566	311 487	319 681	330 843	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.51
75–79	249 632	252 678	254 123	253 654	253 820	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.16
80–84	159 831	166 173	172 309	178 488	183 548	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84
85–89	69 895	75 438	81 898	89 123	96 284	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.44
90–94	22 958	24 171	25 585	26 708	28 108	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
95–99	4 133	4 306	4 725	5 463	6 429	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
100 and over	477	460	544	660	800	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 128 064	10 282 433	10 475 527	10 660 917	10 888 385	49.66	49.68	49.71	49.74	49.78
FEMALES										
0–4	625 411	637 648	650 953	668 940	692 642	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.12	3.17
5–9	650 685	653 157	655 049	657 446	660 823	3.19	3.16	3.11	3.07	3.02
10–14	681 695	681 239	682 335	682 444	684 214	3.34	3.29	3.24	3.18	3.13
15–19	683 383	689 033	702 714	714 624	726 372	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.32
20–24	705 232	723 531	737 705	747 592	771 739	3.46	3.50	3.50	3.49	3.53
25–29	681 316	696 460	720 776	747 311	781 035	3.34	3.36	3.42	3.49	3.57
30–34	763 254	748 090	739 976	736 811	744 406	3.74	3.61	3.51	3.44	3.40
35–39	745 725	766 937	790 388	804 385	810 110	3.66	3.71	3.75	3.75	3.70
40–44	776 908	771 590	766 341	762 108	766 876	3.81	3.73	3.64	3.56	3.51
45–49	738 749	754 066	769 819	782 493	791 489	3.62	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.62
50–54	673 077	684 947	698 700	710 864	725 784	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.32	3.32
55–59	616 906	635 851	636 847	646 402	658 092	3.02	3.07	3.02	3.02	3.01
60–64	470 390	493 166	531 517	563 262	585 485	2.31	2.38	2.52	2.63	2.68
65–69	385 699	395 284	407 954	420 058	438 586	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.96	2.00
70–74	325 237	327 264	335 160	343 766	355 293	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.62
75–79	299 535	299 871	298 830	296 495	294 623	1.47	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35
80–84	235 867	239 575	242 781	245 372	247 195	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13
85–89	131 749	139 004	147 194	155 725	164 092	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.73	0.75
90–94	59 596	61 664	63 477	64 434	64 995	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
95–99	14 356	15 090	16 269	17 862	19 745	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09
100 and over	1 957	1 980	2 140	2 470	2 939	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 266 727	10 415 447	10 596 925	10 770 864	10 986 535	50.34	50.32	50.29	50.26	50.22

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 are preliminary.

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

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

Age group (years)	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2005 no.	2006 no.	2007 no.	2008 no.	2009(b) no.	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009(b) %
0-4	1 285 545	1 310 082	1 338 022	1 375 267	1 423 608	6.30	6.33	6.35	6.42	6.51
5-9	1 335 593	1 340 209	1 343 530	1 348 195	1 356 035	6.55	6.48	6.38	6.29	6.20
10-14	1 400 973	1 400 154	1 402 036	1 402 314	1 404 996	6.87	6.76	6.65	6.54	6.42
15-19	1 399 583	1 415 205	1 447 517	1 471 149	1 493 798	6.86	6.84	6.87	6.86	6.83
20-24	1 435 898	1 471 858	1 508 426	1 530 590	1 581 787	7.04	7.11	7.16	7.14	7.23
25-29	1 371 564	1 403 930	1 455 791	1 512 964	1 584 403	6.73	6.78	6.91	7.06	7.24
30-34	1 515 948	1 489 804	1 475 392	1 472 985	1 491 830	7.43	7.20	7.00	6.87	6.82
35-39	1 482 744	1 524 856	1 569 866	1 598 345	1 611 487	7.27	7.37	7.45	7.46	7.37
40-44	1 542 555	1 532 554	1 522 238	1 515 862	1 526 360	7.56	7.40	7.22	7.07	6.98
45-49	1 465 248	1 493 430	1 523 955	1 550 374	1 569 605	7.18	7.22	7.23	7.23	7.18
50-54	1 338 483	1 362 303	1 387 166	1 409 430	1 438 428	6.56	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58
55-59	1 238 606	1 271 494	1 269 554	1 284 914	1 305 071	6.07	6.14	6.02	6.00	5.97
60-64	944 547	989 342	1 064 697	1 127 395	1 169 759	4.63	4.78	5.05	5.26	5.35
65-69	762 320	781 419	807 740	832 096	869 039	3.74	3.78	3.83	3.88	3.97
70-74	625 198	630 830	646 647	663 447	686 136	3.07	3.05	3.07	3.10	3.14
75-79	549 167	552 549	552 953	550 149	548 443	2.69	2.67	2.62	2.57	2.51
80-84	395 698	405 748	415 090	423 860	430 743	1.94	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.97
85-89	201 644	214 442	229 092	244 848	260 376	0.99	1.04	1.09	1.14	1.19
90-94	82 554	85 835	89 062	91 142	93 103	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43
95-99	18 489	19 396	20 994	23 325	26 174	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 434	2 440	2 684	3 130	3 739	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
All ages	20 394 791	20 697 880	21 072 452	21 431 781	21 874 920	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2009 are preliminary.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Proportion(a)</i>
	no.	%
Australia—at 30 June 2009(b)		
New South Wales	7 099 714	32.5
Victoria	5 427 681	24.8
Queensland	4 406 823	20.1
South Australia	1 622 712	7.4
Western Australia	2 236 901	10.2
Tasmania	502 627	2.3
Northern Territory	224 848	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	351 182	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	393	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 434	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	605	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 432	0.0
Total Australia	21 874 920	100.0
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2009(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	..
Coral Sea Islands Territory	4	..
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	53	..
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	..
Australian External Territories	57	..

.. not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2009 is preliminary.

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

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION (a)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

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

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population. See *Population Projections, Australia, 2006–2101* (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.

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

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES - FEMALES

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

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES - PERSONS

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

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (d)

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

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, SERIES B - PERSONS (e)

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) For information on these experimental estimates and projections see paragraph 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) For further information regarding experimental Indigenous estimates see Explanatory Note 22.

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) For further information regarding experimental Indigenous estimates see Explanatory Note 22.

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

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

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

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

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

BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (a)(b)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2003-04	82 877	61 440	49 514	17 339	24 419	5 707	3 620	4 142	249 082
2004-05	84 582	62 306	52 217	17 655	25 453	5 978	3 514	4 202	255 934
2005-06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540
2006-07	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	277 724
2007-08 (d)	87 448	73 147	60 279	20 205	31 167	6 671	3 963	4 742	287 653
2008-09 (d)	97 864	70 193	67 038	19 661	30 764	6 759	3 883	4 749	300 936
2004	82 199	61 382	49 734	16 935	25 007	5 710	3 527	4 126	248 645
2005	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	263 409
2006	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	268 472
2007 (d)	90 300	71 988	60 759	19 585	29 260	6 505	3 914	4 689	287 022
2008 (d)	94 673	71 175	63 131	20 229	31 851	6 775	3 942	4 804	296 610
2007									
June	22 328	16 927	14 582	4 713	7 267	1 580	972	1 149	69 524
September(d)	24 194	19 159	13 285	5 380	7 773	1 763	1 053	1 259	73 873
December(d)	21 484	18 616	18 068	4 635	6 848	1 509	898	1 144	73 208
2008									
March(d)	17 540	17 359	12 435	5 160	8 411	1 827	980	1 156	64 880
June(d)	24 230	18 013	16 491	5 030	8 135	1 572	1 032	1 183	75 692
September(d)	30 744	18 111	15 739	5 057	7 673	1 760	1 010	1 275	81 372
December(d)	22 159	17 692	18 466	4 982	7 632	1 616	920	1 190	74 666
2009									
March(d)	23 172	17 260	16 137	4 836	7 628	1 700	883	1 145	72 767
June(d)	21 789	17 130	16 696	4 786	7 831	1 683	1 070	1 139	72 131

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)(f)

2003-04	1.716	1.667	1.796	1.699	1.745	1.862	2.208	1.591	1.727
2004-05	1.752	1.685	1.865	1.741	1.812	1.962	2.126	1.611	1.768
2005-06	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	1.807
2006-07 (g)	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	1.883
2007-08 (h)	1.792	1.939	2.041	1.957	2.104	2.189	2.279	1.761	1.935
2008-09 (h)	1.966	1.818	2.200	1.880	2.009	2.229	2.178	1.733	1.978

- (a) See paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes for more information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.
- (b) Preliminary birth estimates are calculated using birth registration date. As a result, estimates can fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in 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. For more information see paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Birth estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.
- (e) Births per woman.
- (f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and final ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.
- (g) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census.
- (h) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census.

DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2003-04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	133 231
2004-05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	131 354
2005-06	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2006-07	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	135 976
2007-08 ^(c)	47 574	35 987	26 674	12 392	12 437	4 209	1 108	1 649	142 039
2008-09 ^(c)	47 973	35 876	26 928	12 707	12 691	4 205	1 058	1 698	143 144
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	132 419
2005	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	131 445
2006	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	134 471
2007 ^(c)	46 669	35 429	25 535	12 243	12 323	4 131	1 031	1 572	138 938
2008 ^(c)	48 733	35 492	27 332	12 616	12 752	4 220	1 093	1 697	143 942
2007									
June	11 852	8 726	6 379	3 104	3 102	1 009	242	379	34 793
September ^(c)	13 827	10 144	7 491	3 484	3 382	1 194	297	423	40 242
December ^(c)	10 537	8 678	5 574	2 944	2 977	927	259	378	32 278
2008									
March ^(c)	11 568	8 109	7 293	2 830	2 954	1 042	291	425	34 515
June ^(c)	11 642	9 056	6 316	3 134	3 124	1 046	261	423	35 004
September ^(c)	13 970	9 508	7 653	3 513	3 432	1 110	290	475	39 952
December ^(c)	11 553	8 819	6 070	3 139	3 242	1 022	251	374	34 471
2009									
March ^(c)	11 276	8 495	6 706	3 071	2 996	1 037	238	427	34 248
June ^(c)	11 174	9 054	6 499	2 984	3 021	1 036	279	422	34 473

STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)(e)

2003-04	6.48	6.25	6.52	6.43	6.17	7.35	8.67	6.00	6.43
2004-05	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	6.17
2005-06	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	6.09
2006-07 ^(f)	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	5.98
2007-08 ^(g)	5.94	6.00	6.15	5.95	5.81	6.95	10.28	5.72	6.03
2008-09 ^(g)	5.82	5.80	6.01	5.96	5.77	6.77	9.31	5.65	5.90

- (a) See paragraphs 8-11 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.
- (d) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and final ERP based on the 2006 Census unless otherwise stated.
- (e) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.
- (f) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP 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)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
2003-04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	1 199
2004-05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	1 231
2005-06	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2006-07	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	1 257
2007-08 (d)	369	271	295	64	96	29	26	18	1 180
2008-09 (d)	439	268	330	65	92	27	25	24	1 270
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	1 187
2005	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	1 290
2006	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	1 270
2007 (d)	392	287	282	78	66	28	35	14	1 182
2008 (d)	406	264	309	59	108	26	24	24	1 232
2007									
June	112	76	67	19	11	6	np	np	303
September(d)	107	69	60	28	15	9	np	np	300
December(d)	83	72	74	13	15	7	np	np	274
2008									
March(d)	92	63	82	14	22	6	np	np	299
June(d)	87	67	79	9	44	7	np	np	307
September(d)	115	60	75	12	24	7	np	np	304
December(d)	112	74	73	24	18	6	np	np	322
2009									
March(d)	118	58	96	18	26	5	np	np	334
June(d)	94	76	86	11	24	9	np	np	310

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)(f)

2003-04	5.13	4.49	5.25	3.23	3.40	6.66	10.50	5.55	4.81
2004-05	4.74	4.57	5.36	4.19	4.32	3.01	10.81	5.95	4.81
2005-06	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	4.85
2006-07	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	4.53
2007-08 (g)	4.28	3.69	4.89	3.47	3.03	4.35	8.07	3.59	4.11
2008-09 (g)	4.45	3.72	5.00	3.31	2.96	3.85	6.70	5.05	4.20

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

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

(b) 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 2007 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis.

(e) Per 1,000 live births.

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

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
2006-07	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	437 510
2007-08 (d)	144 640	108 450	87 236	25 715	60 892	3 788	4 698	6 685	442 109
2008-09 (d)	166 414	131 234	99 118	26 887	69 431	4 045	5 375	8 058	510 564
2007 (d)	145 777	107 153	86 840	24 561	56 307	3 570	4 695	6 306	435 212
2008 (d)	158 501	120 408	94 443	26 371	67 515	3 939	4 844	7 620	483 646
2007									
June	33 703	23 520	21 854	4 784	11 870	701	1 109	1 292	98 835
September(d)	35 487	26 145	19 742	6 085	14 121	894	1 461	1 553	105 488
December(d)	34 739	24 183	21 733	6 747	14 748	963	1 022	1 498	105 634
2008									
March(d)	41 379	32 233	24 993	7 654	17 714	1 211	1 018	2 132	128 338
June(d)	33 035	25 889	20 768	5 229	14 309	720	1 197	1 502	102 649
September(d)	42 803	31 697	24 353	6 925	17 906	1 032	1 504	1 995	128 216
December(d)	41 284	30 589	24 329	6 563	17 586	976	1 125	1 991	124 443
2009									
March(d)	46 586	40 353	27 563	7 817	20 139	1 224	1 309	2 521	147 512
June(d)	35 741	28 595	22 873	5 582	13 800	813	1 437	1 551	110 393
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
2006-07	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	204 686
2007-08 (d)	83 347	50 361	45 995	11 462	26 200	2 269	3 736	5 016	228 394
2008-09 (d)	80 932	52 391	44 708	9 814	26 625	2 173	3 916	4 656	225 217
2007 (d)	80 009	48 567	44 619	10 949	24 589	2 174	3 363	4 778	219 055
2008 (d)	84 242	52 642	44 730	10 281	26 901	2 326	4 137	4 969	230 231
2007									
June	19 090	10 912	9 714	2 133	5 655	491	699	946	49 640
September(d)	20 855	12 799	12 172	3 081	6 463	555	1 076	1 343	58 345
December(d)	21 198	13 539	13 341	3 651	7 202	558	938	1 453	61 886
2008									
March(d)	21 607	13 053	10 394	2 480	6 270	669	881	1 196	56 551
June(d)	19 687	10 970	10 088	2 250	6 265	487	841	1 024	51 612
September(d)	21 076	13 768	11 536	2 894	6 522	593	1 243	1 299	58 932
December(d)	21 872	14 851	12 712	2 657	7 844	577	1 172	1 450	63 136
2009									
March(d)	18 594	11 989	10 077	2 197	5 866	527	668	983	50 901
June(d)	19 390	11 783	10 383	2 066	6 393	476	833	924	52 248

(a) This time series commences at September 2006. They are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2. For more information see paragraphs 12–15 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

<i>Period</i>	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
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08 (c)	61 293	58 089	41 241	14 253	34 692	1 519	962	1 669	213 715
2008-09 (c)	85 482	78 843	54 410	17 073	42 806	1 872	1 459	3 402	285 347
2007 (c)	65 768	58 586	42 221	13 612	31 718	1 396	1 332	1 528	216 157
2008 (c)	74 259	67 766	49 713	16 090	40 614	1 613	707	2 651	253 415
2007									
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	49 195
September(c)	14 632	13 346	7 570	3 004	7 658	339	385	210	47 143
December(c)	13 541	10 644	8 392	3 096	7 546	405	84	45	43 748
2008									
March(c)	19 772	19 180	14 599	5 174	11 444	542	137	936	71 787
June(c)	13 348	14 919	10 680	2 979	8 044	233	356	478	51 037
September(c)	21 727	17 929	12 817	4 031	11 384	439	261	696	69 284
December(c)	19 412	15 738	11 617	3 906	9 742	399	-47	541	61 307
2009									
March(c)	27 992	28 364	17 486	5 620	14 273	697	641	1 538	96 611
June(c)	16 351	16 812	12 490	3 516	7 407	337	604	627	58 145

- (a) This time series commences at September 2006. They are compiled using an improved methodology that is not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods, as shown in Table 2. For more information see paragraphs 12-15 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) NOM estimates for September quarter 2007 onwards are preliminary.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a), movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Settlers(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	9 271 768
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	10 376 829
2005–06	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	10 731 566
2006–07	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	11 269 334
2007–08	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	11 903 935
2008–09	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	12 030 973
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	9 906 417
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	10 666 010
2006	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	10 910 461
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	11 583 619
2008	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	12 031 221
2007						
June	36 287	22 169	50 413	1 213 766	1 208 649	2 531 284
September	34 211	24 766	79 825	1 462 382	1 358 881	2 960 065
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	3 081 869
2008						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	3 223 464
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	2 638 536
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	3 062 141
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	3 107 080
2009						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	3 175 669
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	2 686 083

(a) This tables contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraphs 23–27 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

(d) Stated intention on arrival.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a), movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2003-04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	9 282 787
2004-05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	10 298 017
2005-06	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	10 609 274
2006-07	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	11 056 367
2007-08	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	11 672 452
2008-09	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	11 770 621
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	9 870 885
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	10 539 792
2006	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	10 744 182
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	11 456 115
2008	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	11 740 132
2007						
June	17 289	23 998	24 682	1 385 362	1 291 764	2 743 094
September	18 562	25 255	24 802	1 471 801	1 331 310	2 871 730
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	3 049 942
2008						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	2 923 830
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	2 826 950
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	2 929 505
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	3 059 848
2009						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	2 838 118
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	2 943 150

- (a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraphs 23–27 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.
- (c) 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	. .

2007 (c)

New South Wales	. .	21 505	35 113	5 389	6 940	2 480	2 785	10 473	84 685
Victoria	23 802	. .	17 458	7 262	8 493	3 656	2 157	2 682	65 510
Queensland	52 003	22 253	. .	6 609	9 073	3 634	5 327	3 739	102 638
South Australia	5 387	6 387	4 697	. .	2 850	749	2 439	753	23 262
Western Australia	10 161	9 876	8 552	3 698	. .	1 644	2 623	827	37 381
Tasmania	2 675	3 153	3 669	755	1 852	. .	346	265	12 715
Northern Territory	3 546	3 113	4 485	2 573	2 487	396	. .	483	17 083
Australian Capital Territory	11 181	2 596	3 005	927	1 012	332	521	. .	19 574
Total Departures	108 755	68 883	76 979	27 213	32 707	12 891	16 198	19 222	362 848
Net gain/loss	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	. .

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	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated. For further information see paragraphs 16-20 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates for interstate migration from September quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007 have been revised.

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
JUNE QUARTER 2008									
New South Wales	. .	5 312	8 436	1 293	1 804	642	582	2 594	20 663
Victoria	5 711	. .	4 382	1 664	2 054	902	516	662	15 891
Queensland	12 189	5 260	. .	1 521	2 250	854	1 202	841	24 117
South Australia	1 300	1 461	1 118	. .	736	136	525	160	5 436
Western Australia	2 732	2 515	2 264	1 001	. .	452	567	177	9 708
Tasmania	656	783	797	195	543	. .	103	82	3 159
Northern Territory	843	755	1 042	609	639	96	. .	95	4 079
Australian Capital Territory	2 998	592	735	243	213	107	124	. .	5 012
Total Departures	26 429	16 678	18 774	6 526	8 239	3 189	3 619	4 611	88 065
Net gain/loss	-5 766	-787	5 343	-1 090	1 469	-30	460	401	. .

MARCH QUARTER 2009

New South Wales	. .	5 132	9 249	1 374	1 898	548	605	2 581	21 387
Victoria	6 038	. .	4 560	1 784	2 312	934	593	652	16 873
Queensland	12 082	4 920	. .	1 663	2 176	872	1 251	804	23 768
South Australia	1 284	1 429	1 069	. .	690	192	578	151	5 393
Western Australia	2 719	2 549	2 286	870	. .	395	629	190	9 638
Tasmania	679	785	932	248	486	. .	105	43	3 278
Northern Territory	789	774	1 129	520	559	85	. .	120	3 976
Australian Capital Territory	2 621	615	606	149	207	88	104	. .	4 390
Total Departures	26 212	16 204	19 831	6 608	8 328	3 114	3 865	4 541	88 703
Net gain/loss	-4 825	669	3 937	-1 215	1 310	164	111	-151	. .

JUNE QUARTER 2009

New South Wales	. .	5 092	9 308	1 256	2 062	600	638	2 488	21 444
Victoria	5 728	. .	4 605	1 694	2 318	925	605	667	16 542
Queensland	11 638	5 202	. .	1 481	2 256	909	1 213	822	23 521
South Australia	1 247	1 504	1 213	. .	691	150	478	123	5 406
Western Australia	2 425	2 464	2 096	831	. .	406	602	210	9 034
Tasmania	594	772	795	198	479	. .	93	81	3 012
Northern Territory	835	750	1 131	557	643	95	. .	94	4 105
Australian Capital Territory	2 685	559	620	167	156	86	102	. .	4 375
Total Departures	25 152	16 343	19 768	6 184	8 605	3 171	3 731	4 485	87 439
Net gain/loss	-3 708	199	3 753	-778	429	-159	374	-110	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated. For further information see paragraphs 16–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS—at 30 June 2006

State/Territory	2006 base	2001 based	Difference	
	estimate(a)	projection(b)	no.	%
	households	households		
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
Australia(c)	7 780 193	8 058 248	-278 055	-3.5

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census, see paragraphs 36–37 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 35–37 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CAPITAL CITIES									
Sydney	1 520 431	1 541 711	1 563 846	1 587 324	1 610 762	1 633 759	1 656 741	1 679 583	1 702 591
Melbourne	1 323 051	1 347 471	1 371 199	1 393 563	1 416 049	1 437 534	1 459 048	1 480 572	1 502 120
Brisbane	643 633	661 911	679 515	696 307	713 259	729 423	745 763	762 251	779 063
Adelaide	456 856	462 174	467 585	472 913	478 237	482 703	487 130	491 625	496 092
Perth	545 000	556 316	568 223	580 775	593 420	605 543	617 735	630 030	642 472
Hobart	80 652	81 575	82 529	83 495	84 463	85 249	86 008	86 776	87 545
Darwin	38 007	38 531	39 206	40 061	40 914	41 742	42 594	43 449	44 332
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY									
New South Wales	971 393	986 651	1 002 009	1 017 244	1 032 282	1 045 648	1 059 002	1 072 408	1 085 904
Victoria	527 730	536 616	544 634	552 127	559 586	566 141	572 759	579 347	585 994
Queensland	779 325	802 597	825 257	847 432	869 814	890 875	912 127	933 588	955 316
South Australia	163 560	165 540	167 329	169 055	170 762	172 201	173 602	174 983	176 330
Western Australia	194 683	199 295	203 830	208 348	212 867	216 906	220 947	224 936	228 912
Tasmania	113 127	114 545	115 801	117 057	118 297	119 256	120 187	121 135	122 061
Northern Territory	25 319	25 394	25 585	25 946	26 312	26 662	26 999	27 319	27 648
TOTAL									
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044	2 679 407	2 715 743	2 751 991	2 788 495
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635	2 003 675	2 031 807	2 059 919	2 088 114
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073	1 620 298	1 657 890	1 695 839	1 734 379
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999	654 904	660 732	666 608	672 422
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287	822 449	838 682	854 966	871 384
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760	204 505	206 195	207 911	209 606
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226	68 404	69 593	70 768	71 980
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314	132 179	133 996	135 799	137 599
Australia(b)	7 505 674	7 645 366	7 783 687	7 920 842	8 058 248	8 186 752	8 315 589	8 444 779	8 574 973

(a) Data are based on the 2001 Census, Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information, see paragraphs 35–37 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). The 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 3 December 2009

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased – based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2007	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.	Revised — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Sep. 2007–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years 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 depends in part on the timeliness and accuracy of estimates of births and deaths which are based on registrations. To be able to provide timely estimates the ABS produces preliminary estimates using births and deaths by quarter of registration as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. The major difficulty in this area stems from the fact that while the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. Lags or accumulations in births and deaths registrations can be caused by either:

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

10 Preliminary births and deaths estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2007 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

- 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.
- June 2008: The number of birth registrations in New South Wales and Queensland for the June quarter 2008 were higher than usual due to the resolution of processing lags.
- March 2008: The processing of birth registrations in New South Wales was delayed in the March quarter 2008 and priority given to death registrations. For more information refer to <http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>.
- March 2008: March quarter 2008 birth registrations in Queensland showed a return to historical March figures following changes to processing in 2007. See Explanatory Notes 8–10 for more information.
- December 2007: Under reporting of birth registrations to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for Victoria was identified in December quarter 2007. Additional records from the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for 2007 were processed and included in estimates of births, natural increase, total population growth and estimated resident population for each quarter of 2007.
- December 2007: The number of birth registrations in Queensland for December quarter 2007 was higher than usual due to changes in procedures for processing birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- September 2007: The number of birth and death registrations in all states and territories for the September quarter 2007 was higher than usual. Amendments to the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* which took effect from 1 July 2007 requires the registration of, or application for registration of, the birth of a child as a condition for applying for the Baby Bonus (for further information on the Baby Bonus refer to <http://www.fahcsia.gov.au>). In addition to increases in the timeliness and completeness of birth registration applications, strategies have been implemented by some state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which have further improved on the timeliness of both birth and death registration processing.

Net overseas migration

12 Conceptually net overseas migration (NOM) is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). For the method based on the 12/16 rule this 12 months does not have to be continuous and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

13 The ABS has developed improved methods for estimating NOM. This has 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).
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no 3107.0.55.005).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

14 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 Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence, 2003* (cat. no. 3137.0).

15 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

16 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.

17 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 at 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 it reduces intercensal error. These estimates are then scaled so that they 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.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

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

19 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).

20 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)
- *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

21 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

22 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. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006–2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

23 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications (apart from people travelling as Australian or New Zealand (NZ) citizens). These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

24 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 is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or NZ citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and NZ citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

25 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

26 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.

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

NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

28 The ABS has improved the measure of net overseas migration by expanding the Australian residence criteria from 12/12 months rule to 12/16 months rule. This had implications for the measurement of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) due to the change in residence criteria mentioned above. A final measure of RTOs could only be obtained 21 months after Census night, when actual traveller behaviour, and each traveller's true residence status on Census night (according to 12/16 month rule) could 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)
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

29 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.

30 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:

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

32 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.

33 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.

34 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

35 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (i.e. proportions) for people to belong to different living arrangement types from the Census of Population and Housing. Trends observed in propensities over the last four Censuses are then projected forward and applied to a projected total population (see Series B, Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0)). From these projections of living arrangements, projected numbers of families and households are derived.

36 Household estimates in Table 20 are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census). Information obtained from the 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 expected to be available in 2010.

37 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, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). The household estimates presented in Table 21 continue to be projections based on the 2001 Census and are not comparable to the 2006 estimates presented in Table 20.

CONFIDENTIALITY

38 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.

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

ROUNDING

40 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

41 Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
■ *Australian Demographic Trends, 1997* (cat. no. 3102.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)
- *Census of Population and Housing — Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001)
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002)
- *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)
- *Household and Family Estimates, Australia, June 2001* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.001)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, Projected Families 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.003)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Households 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Persons by Living Arrangements 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.004)
- *Household Estimates, Australia 1986, 1991-94* (cat. no. 3229.0)
- *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: 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, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *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) – for sub state population data at SLA or LGA geographic levels
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0)

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

42 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.

43 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.

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

GLOSSARY

12/12 month rule	A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12 month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a continuous 12 month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
12/16 month rule	<p>A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that 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>
Age-specific fertility rates	Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.
Average annual rate of growth	<p>The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ <p>where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.</p>
Average household size	Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.
Balance of state or territory	The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its capital city SD (see Major Statistical Region in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.
Capital city	Refers to the capital city Statistical Divisions of state and territories as defined in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Category of movement	<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"> ■ permanent movements; ■ long-term movements (one year or more); and ■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

birthday.

Infant mortality rate (IMR)	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
Intercensal error	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
Local Government Area (LGA)	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>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Median age	For any distribution the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Migration adjustment	Under the previous NOM method the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Net overseas migration (NOM)	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;■ the difference between 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). <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 two years earlier.</p>
NOM arrivals	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more 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>
NOM departures	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more 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>
Net permanent and long-term movement	<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>
Net undercount	<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 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 resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.</p>
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	<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>
Permanent arrivals (settlers)	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Post enumeration survey	<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 counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.</p>
Population growth	<p>For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.</p>
Population projections	<p>The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.</p> <p>Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.</p>
Sex ratio	<p>The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.</p>
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Standardised death rate (SDR)	<p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1. The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The <i>direct method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and■ The <i>indirect method</i> – this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <p>Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.</p>
State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence	<p>State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the population (estimated resident population);■ the mother (birth collection); and

GLOSSARY *continued*

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical District (S Dist)	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>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Division (SD)	Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	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>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Total fertility rate (TFR)	The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Under enumeration	See net undercount.

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