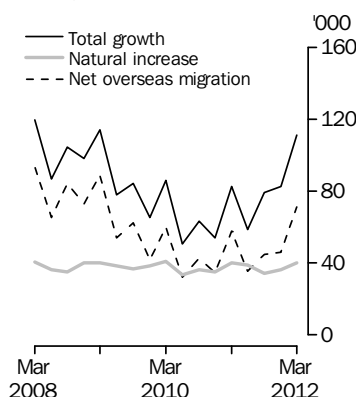


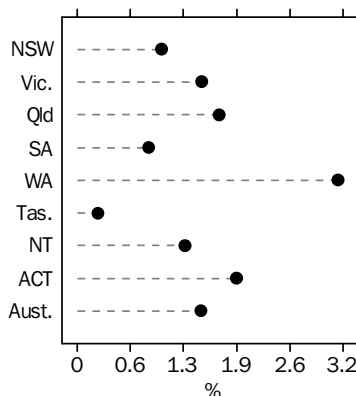
AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 27 SEP 2012

Population growth Quarterly



Population Growth Rate Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

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

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA

	Population at end Mar qtr 2012 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 272.8	73.5	1.0
Victoria	5 603.1	82.5	1.5
Queensland	4 537.7	76.4	1.7
South Australia	1 650.6	14.1	0.9
Western Australia	2 410.6	73.3	3.1
Tasmania	512.1	1.3	0.3
Northern Territory	233.3	3.0	1.3
Australian Capital Territory	373.1	7.0	1.9
Australia (a)	22 596.5	331.2	1.5

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

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2012 was 22,596,500 people. This reflects an increase of 331,200 people since 31 March 2011 and 111,100 people since 30 December 2011.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2012 (149,600 people) was 3.0%, or 4,400 people, higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2011 (145,200 people).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2012 (197,200 people) was 18.2%, or 30,400 people, higher than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 31 March 2011 (166,800 people).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.5% during the year ended 31 March 2012.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 43% and 57% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 31 March 2012.
- All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2012. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories at 3.1%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 2012	18 December 2012
September 2012	28 March 2013
December 2012	20 June 2013
March 2013	26 September 2013
June 2013	17 December 2013
September 2013	27 March 2014

.....

PRELIMINARY REBASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

This is the second release containing preliminary rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from the September 2011 quarter onwards are based on the 2011 Census, unless footnoted otherwise.

ADVICE ON THE USE OF PRELIMINARY REBASED ERP

The rebasing process resulted in Australia's preliminary estimated resident population for the period September 2006 to June 2011 being revised down, which has affected estimates of population growth. This release repeats and expands on advice on how to use the data (see the *Feature Article: ABS advice on the use of 2011 preliminary rebased population estimates* and the *Technical Note: The Impact of Improvements to the 2011 PES on Measuring Population Growth (2006-2011)*).

PROPOSED ABS TREATMENT OF INTERCENSAL ERROR

The Intercensal Error for the 2006-2011 period is the highest on record and the ABS is formulating an appropriate treatment for this in the final rebasing process. This release includes a short discussion paper highlighting the current position as well as an invitation for public comment on the issue (see *Feature Article: Proposed ABS Treatment of Intercensal Error for 2006-2011*).

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION STATISTICS

This edition includes the first release of preliminary estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (table 11) and the non-Indigenous population (table 12) by state and territory, by sex and by 5 year age groups as at 30 June 2011 based on 2011 Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) results. These data are supported by two feature articles - the first highlights the features of the data and the second outlines the methodology used.

RECENT RELEASES

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011 (cat. no. 3218.0) - released 31 July 2012.
Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2011 (cat. no. 3235.0) - released 31 August 2012.

UPCOMING RELEASES

Births, Australia, 2011 (cat. no. 3301.0) - scheduled for release 25 October 2012.
Deaths, Australia, 2011 (cat. no. 3302.0) - scheduled for release 8 November 2012.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Abbreviations	5

EDITORIAL

Main Features	6
Feature Article 1: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Estimates, 2011 - Preliminary	10
Feature Article 2: Methodology used to produce preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Estimates	12
Feature Article 3: Proposed ABS treatment of Intercensal Error for 2006-2011	16
Feature Article 4: Advice on the use of 2011 preliminary rebased ERP	17

TABLES

POPULATION CHANGE

1 Population change, Summary – Australia	18
2 Population change, Components – States and territories	19
3 Population change, Components of total population growth rate – States and territories	23

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

4 Estimated resident population, States and territories	27
5 Estimated resident population, Major population regions – at 30 June	30
6 Estimated resident population, Age groups – States and territories – at 30 June 2011	31
7 Estimated resident population, Age groups – Australia – at 30 June	33
8 Estimated resident population and proportion, States and territories	35

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

9 Projected resident population, States and territories	36
10 Estimated and projected resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, States and territories	37

CONTENTS *continued*

page

TABLES *continued*

ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

- 11** Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population,
Age groups – States and territories – at 30 June 2006 38
- 12** Estimated resident Australian Non-Indigenous population, Age groups
– States and territories – at 30 June 2006 40

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

- 13** Births and total fertility rates, States and territories 42
- 14** Deaths and standardised death rates, States and territories 43
- 15** Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, States and territories 44

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

- 16** Categories of net overseas migration, States and territories 45
- 17** Categories of overseas arrivals, Movements – Australia 48
- 18** Categories of overseas departures, Movements – Australia 49

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- 19** Interstate migration 50

HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

- 20** Projected number of households, States and territories – at 30 June 52

FURTHER INFORMATION

- Explanatory Notes 53
- Technical Note: The Impact of Improvements to the 2011 PES on Measuring
Population Growth (2006-2011) 63
- Glossary 67

ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY

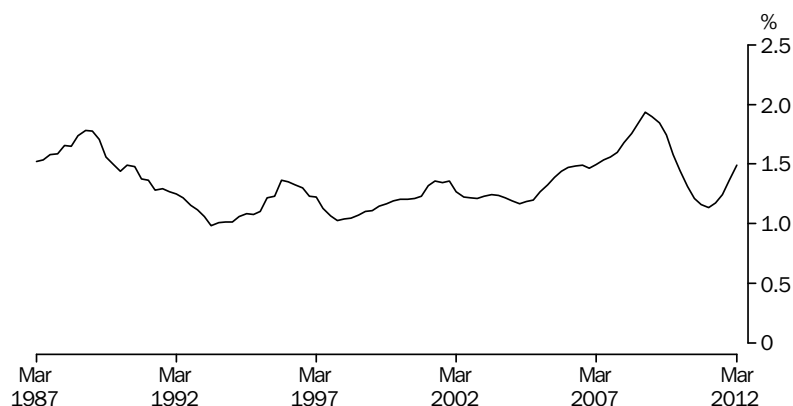
ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2012

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2012 was 22,596,500 people. This reflects an increase of 331,200 people since 31 March 2011 and 111,100 people since 31 December 2011.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2012 was 1.5%. This continues an increasing rate from a low of 1.1% for the year ending March 2011.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(a), Australia



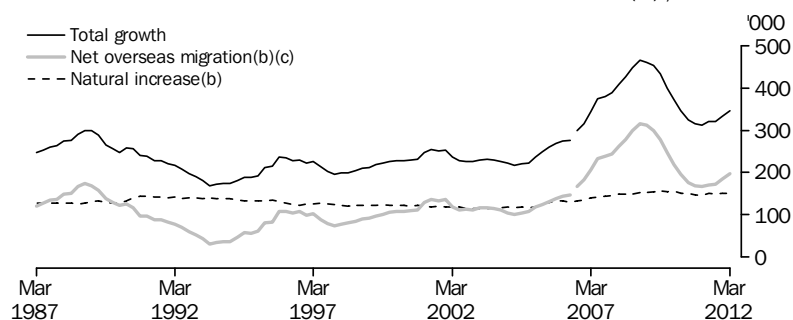
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

The contribution to population growth for the year ended 31 March 2012 was higher for net overseas migration (57%) than for natural increase (43%). The contribution of NOM to population growth for the year ending March 2012 increased from 53% whilst the contribution of natural increase to population growth decreased from 47% over the same period.

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH(a), Australia



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary.

(c) NOM estimates have been calculated using a range of methods over the period, and include a break in series at September quarter 2006 – see paragraphs 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Natural Increase

Natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2012 was 149,600 people, an increase of 3.0%, or 4,400 people, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2011 (145,200 people).

MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

Natural Increase continued

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 31 March 2012 (295,400 births) was 1.2%, or 3,600 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2011 (291,800 births).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 31 March 2012 (145,800 deaths) was 0.5%, or 800 deaths, lower than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2011 (146,600 deaths).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2012, Australia's preliminary net overseas migration estimate was 197,200 people. This was 18.2% (30,400 people) higher than the net overseas migration estimated for the year ended 31 March 2011 (166,800 people).

NOM arrivals increased by 9.5% (39,700 people) between the years ended 31 March 2011 (420,000 people) and 31 March 2012 (459,800 people).

NOM departures increased by 3.7% (9,400 people) between the years ended 31 March 2011 (253,200 people) and 31 March 2012 (262,600 people).

The preliminary net overseas migration estimate for the March quarter 2012 (71,000 people) was 22.8% (13,200 people) higher than the estimate for the March quarter 2011 (57,800 people).

STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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

- New South Wales 7,272,800;
- Victoria 5,603,100;
- Queensland 4,537,700;
- South Australia 1,650,600;
- Western Australia 2,410,600;
- Tasmania 512,100;
- Northern Territory 233,300; and
- Australian Capital Territory 373,100.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2012. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories with 3.1%. Tasmania recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.3%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2011, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 31 March 2012, natural increase was the major component of population change in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Net overseas migration was the major component of population change in South Australia, followed by New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria and

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE *continued*

Queensland. Net interstate migration losses were recorded in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

Natural Increase

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

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered for the year ended 31 March 2012 increased in all states and territories, except for New South Wales and Queensland, when compared with the previous year. New South Wales recorded a decrease of 0.6% (600 births) since the year ended 31 March 2011, and Queensland a decrease of 1.0% (600 births) during the same period. The largest percentage increase of registered births was recorded in the Northern Territory at 8.7% (320 births). For more information, see table 13.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2012 decreased for all states and territories, except for New South Wales (1.3%), Western Australia (0.8%) and Queensland (0.8%), when compared with the previous year. The largest decrease was in Victoria where there was a drop of 1,200 deaths between the year ended 31 March 2012 and the previous year (3.2% drop). For more information, see table 14.

Net Overseas Migration

All states and territories recorded both positive and increased net overseas migration (NOM) when compared to the previous year. Western Australia recorded the largest numerical increase at 14,400 people (49.3%) whilst Tasmania recorded the lowest at 100 (7.9%). New South Wales recorded the smallest percentage increase at 4.8% (2,400 people) and the Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase at 130.9% (900 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 31 March 2011, all states and territories recorded increases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage increase was recorded by Western Australia at 28.0% (16,200 people). Tasmania recorded the smallest percentage increase of 2.0% (60 people). For more information, see table 16.

NOM DEPARTURES

When compared to the year ended 31 March 2011, increases in NOM departures were recorded for all states and territories except for Tasmania (1% decrease). Both Victoria and Western Australia recorded a 6.0% increase in departures (3,500 people and 1,700 people respectively). For more information, see table 16.

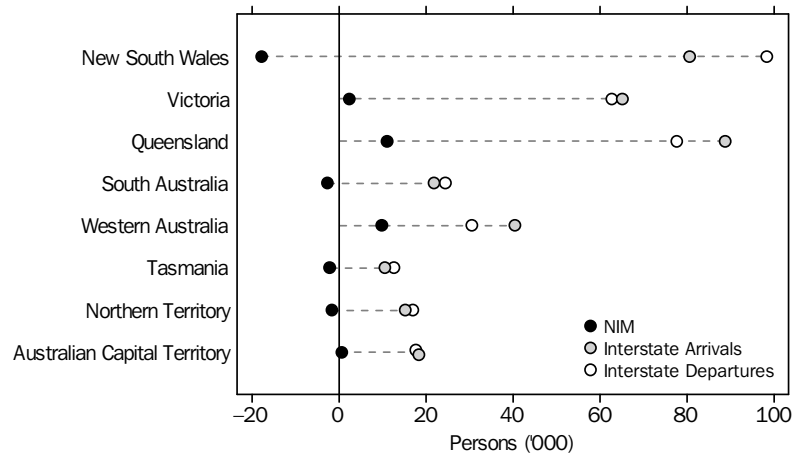
Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 31 March 2012 (11,200 people). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Western Australia (9,900 people), Victoria (2,400 people) and the Australian Capital Territory (600 people). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (17,800 people), South Australia (2,700 people), Tasmania

Net Interstate Migration *continued*

(2,100 people) and the Northern Territory (1,700 people). For more information, see table 19.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—Year ended 31 March 2012



FEATURE ARTICLE 1

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION ESTIMATES, 2011 - PRELIMINARY

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents preliminary estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia, as at 30 June 2011. These estimates are disaggregated by age, sex, and where possible, state and territory, and can be found in Tables 11 and 12 of this publication. Final estimates will be released in August 2013 in *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) with detailed commentary. A time series of data going back to 2001 will be released in the first half of 2014 in *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

The preliminary estimates released in this publication are based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey. Details of the estimation methodology are provided in *Feature Article: Methodology used to produce Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Estimates* (included in this publication).

POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia as at 30 June 2011 was 670,000 people, or 3.0% of the total Australian population.

NSW had the largest Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (208,400 people), followed by Queensland (188,900 people) and Western Australia (88,300 people). These three states combined comprised 72.5% of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia. The Australian Capital Territory had the smallest population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (6,200 people).

PRELIMINARY POPULATION ESTIMATES, INDIGENOUS STATUS BY STATE AND TERRITORY - 30 JUNE 2011

PRELIMINARY POPULATION ESTIMATES, INDIGENOUS STATUS—30 JUNE 2011

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Total
	persons	persons	persons
New South Wales	208 364	7 003 104	7 211 468
Victoria	47 327	5 487 199	5 534 526
Queensland	188 892	4 285 206	4 474 098
South Australia	37 392	1 600 840	1 638 232
Western Australia	88 277	2 263 938	2 352 215
Tasmania	24 155	487 040	511 195
Northern Territory	68 901	162 430	231 331
Australian Capital Territory	6 167	361 585	367 752
Australia(a)	669 736	21 654 197	22 323 933

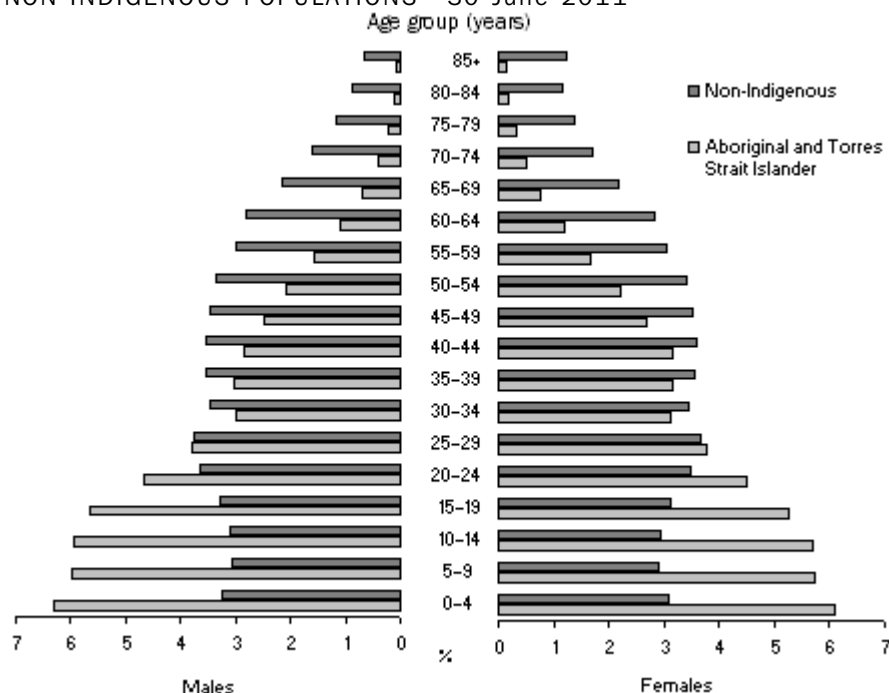
(a) Includes Other Territories

Age and sex structure

The preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2011 had a younger age structure than the non-Indigenous population, with a larger proportion of young people and a smaller proportion of older people (see graph below). The much younger age structure of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is largely a product of relatively high levels of fertility and mortality compared with the non-Indigenous population.

In 2011, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people under 15 years of age was 35.8%, compared with 18.3% of the non-Indigenous population in the same age group. Persons aged 65 years and over comprised 3.4% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and 14.1% of the non-Indigenous population. The age structures of the male and the female Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations were similar.

PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS—30 June 2011



FEATURE ARTICLE 2

METHODOLOGY USED TO PRODUCE PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) compiled preliminary rebased estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) results. This Feature Article describes the method used to compile these estimates.

THE CENSUS POST ENUMERATION SURVEY

While every effort is made to ensure full coverage of people and dwellings in Australia in the Census, a small number of people will inevitably be missed, while others will have been counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed than are counted more than once. The net effect of overcount and undercount is called net undercount.

To measure net undercount of the Australian population, the ABS conducts the PES shortly after the Census. The PES is a sample survey that provides an independent check of Census coverage. In 2011, the survey had a sample of over 42,000 dwellings, with around 36,000 dwellings responding. Respondent information collected in the PES is linked with corresponding Census information to determine whether each resident of the PES household was counted in the Census, missed or counted more than once. The PES also provides information about the consistency of data across the two collections.

Net Undercount

The preliminary estimate of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at the time of the 2011 Census derived from PES was 662,000 people. This is 114,000 people more than the Census count for Australia (excluding Other Territories) of 548,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This Census count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people excludes people whose Indigenous status was unknown in the Census. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander net undercount (the difference between the PES Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimate and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population Census count) was 114,000 people.

The ABS undertook an additional and extensive quality assurance process for the PES to understand the components of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander net undercount in 2011. This process identified that the main explanatory factor behind an increase in net undercount from 2006 was the improved PES methodology and procedures, which led to better identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in the 2011 PES. This is explored in further detail in *Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0).

UNKNOWN INDIGENOUS STATUS - IMPUTATION

There were 1,059,000 Census records (4.9% of the total Census count) with Indigenous status unknown in the 2011 Census. Of these, 27% (or 1.3% of the total Census count) were a result of item non-response; that is, the ABS received a partially completed Census form for the person with the Indigenous status question unanswered. The remaining and majority (73%) of records with unknown Indigenous status (3.5% of the total Census count) were a result of imputation by the ABS for people who were identified as resident in dwellings (both private and non-private) at the time of the Census but for whom no Census form was received. While some of the records with unknown Indigenous status will be for people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin and other for non-Indigenous people, no imputation was made for Indigenous status for these records in the Census dataset.

UNKNOWN INDIGENOUS
STATUS - IMPUTATION
continued

In order to provide estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, it is necessary for the PES to apply a treatment for records with unknown Indigenous status. Not stated Indigenous statuses are allocated to be either Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous, according to the distribution of stated responses within each age group, sex, Census form type and geographical area (Statistical Area Level 2).

CALCULATING
PRELIMINARY ESTIMATED
RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories is compiled using the Census, PES and other demographic information (see below).

The Census provides detailed information on the age and sex structure and location of the population, but the PES is limited in its ability to provide detailed information for people missed in the Census.

Preliminary PES estimates of net undercount for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in the 2011 Census were calculated at the national level and for 18 regions. The states of Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, along with the Northern Territory, were separated into two regions (split between capital city and balance of state), while New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia were separated into three regions (with the balance of state split). The Australian Capital Territory was considered to be a single region. Each of these regions was a customised geographic area designed to capture the varied collection issues in different parts of Australia, as an input into the Empirical Bayesian estimation method.

*Empirical Bayes
Estimation*

The Empirical Bayes method takes the original PES estimate of the undercount adjustment rate (the ratio of the PES population estimate to the Census count) for each region and smooths this towards a prediction based on the Census characteristics of the region (specifically the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons and the level of Census non-response in the region).

The Empirical Bayes method used for the 2011 estimates was the same as used in 2006, except for some minor changes, including the use of 18 regions (up from 15 in 2006).

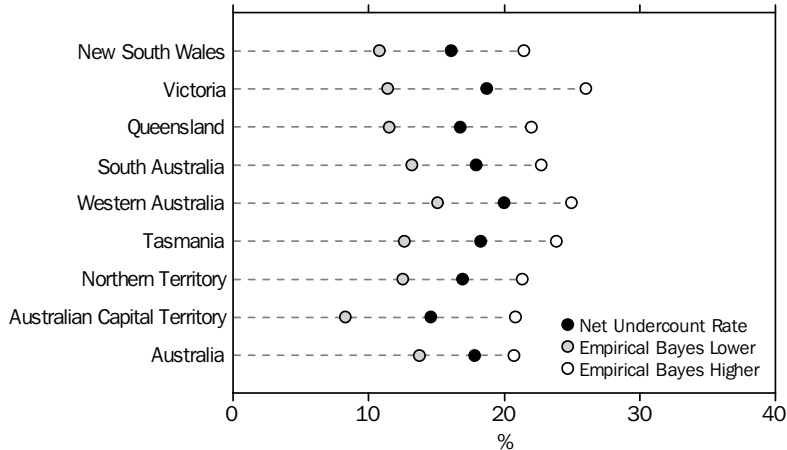
The overall amount of smoothing used in each region was determined by two factors: the standard error for each region and an overall smoothing constant. The smoothing constant was chosen using the 'method of moments' technique developed by Morris (1983). The aim of smoothing is to provide stable estimates with lower standard errors. Regions with high standard errors required more smoothing and hence received a greater proportion of the national PES estimate, while regions with lower standard errors received a greater proportion of their individual PES estimate. The outcome of this methodology, in relation to smaller standard errors and confidence intervals, is presented in the table and graphs below.

Empirical Bayes
Estimation continued

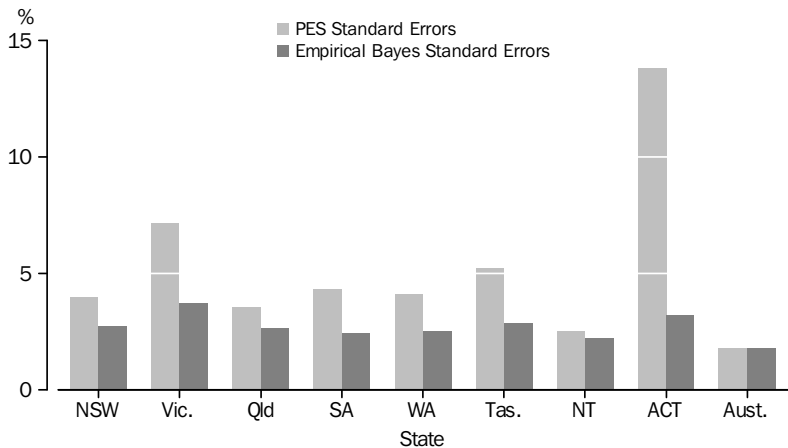
EMPIRICAL BAYES ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS

State	EB Population Estimate	EB Undercount	SE	EB Undercount rate	SE
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New South Wales	205 762	33 147	6 743	16.11	2.72
Victoria	46 726	8 739	2 115	18.70	3.73
Queensland	187 223	31 402	6 022	16.77	2.67
South Australia	37 096	6 664	1 092	17.96	2.43
Western Australia	87 104	17 440	2 673	20.02	2.52
Tasmania	24 001	4 381	832	18.25	2.86
Northern Territory	68 346	11 561	1 849	16.91	2.24
Australian Capital Territory	6 068	884	233	14.57	3.21
Australia	662 326	114 218	14 274	17.24	1.78

95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ON THE NET UNDERCOUNT RATE,
Empirical Bayes Method



COMPARISON BETWEEN PES AND EMPIRICAL BAYES STANDARD ERRORS



*Empirical Bayes
Estimation continued*

Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (and non-Indigenous) population were then adjusted to include Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the Census (9 August 2011) and also backdated to the estimated resident population reference date of 30 June 2011 using data on births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration. Estimates were also assumed for net undercount in Other Territories, which were added to the Census count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders people identified as being usual residents in those territories (around 8,000 persons).

*Age Heaping in the
Northern Territory*

The age structure of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates of the Northern Territory has some noticeable population spikes at ages ending with "0" and "5". This phenomenon is known as "age heaping" (or digit preference) and is a relatively common demographic issue in populations worldwide.

In this publication, the ABS has released the Northern Territory's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates aggregated to five year age groups and, as such, age heaping is not evident. The ABS has investigated a number of options for addressing age heaping in the Northern Territory and has concluded that a treatment should be applied for final rebased estimates. The ABS welcomes feedback on this matter before the publication of final estimates in 2013.

PLANS FOR FURTHER
OUTPUT

Final resident population estimates by Indigenous status will be available in August 2013 in the publication *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). For more information regarding preliminary estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population please contact Shahidullah on (02) 6252 6487, Nick McTurk on (02) 6252 5411, or email demography@abs.gov.au.

FEATURE ARTICLE 3

PROPOSED ABS TREATMENT OF INTERCENSAL ERROR FOR 2006-2011

BACKGROUND

The intercensal error for the 2006-2011 period is the highest on record, and the ABS acknowledges the challenge that improvements to the 2011 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) pose to the traditional rebasing methodology for ERP.

The results of the Automated Data Linking (ADL) Statistical Impact Study estimated that the introduction of ADL resulted in an undercount that was 247,000 less than the previous methodology would have produced. This challenges the traditional notion that intercensal error is largely the accumulation of error in the components of population change over the intercensal period, rather than imprecision in the base reference years.

PREVIOUS COMMENTARY ON THE ISSUE

This article follows on from the technical note *The Impact of Improvements to the 2011 PES on Measuring Population Growth (2006-2011)* that first appeared in the 20 June 2012 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) and the feature article *Advice on the use of 2011 Preliminary rebased ERP*. For ease of reference, this article is repeated in this edition of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

PLANS FOR FINAL REBASING

The ABS is proposing to treat the 2006-2011 intercensal error in the final rebasing differently to the methodology used for preliminary rebasing, and historically for other rebasing periods.

The current proposal for final ERP (to be released 20 June 2013) is for the 2006-2011 intercensal error to be evenly distributed over a 20 year period back from June 2011 to September 1991. This will result in an historical revision to part of the ERP series at the national, state and territory, and sub-state levels.

The ABS treatment will be finalised in late 2012 with further details to be released in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) on 18 December 2012.

COMMENTS WELCOME

The ABS encourages feedback on this proposed treatment please contact Bjorn Jarvis on (02) 6252 6411, Phil Browning on (02) 6252 6639, or email demography@abs.gov.au.

FEATURE ARTICLE 4

ADVICE ON THE USE OF 2011 PRELIMINARY REBASED ERP

INTRODUCTION

The ABS introduced a new methodology for processing the 2011 Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES), which enabled a more accurate measure of net undercount to be produced than had been possible in previous cycles. The lower net undercount which resulted from this change contributed towards a considerably larger intercensal error for the rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) than had been observed during previous rebasing periods.

PREVIOUS COMMENTARY ON THE ISSUE

While the official Estimated Resident Population (ERP) estimates are published in the June 2012 release of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), the ABS appreciates that this larger than usual intercensal error presents a challenge for users who want to understand growth between 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2011. This was explored in detail in the technical note *The impact of improvements to the 2011 PES on measuring population growth (2006–2011)*, which appeared in the December 2011 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) and is repeated in this publication. The discussion in the technical note, along with the advice given in this article, should be considered in relation to the specific requirements of users and the appropriateness of the advice for their needs.

FURTHER ADVICE

In understanding population growth between 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2011, the ABS advises that until the final rebased ERP estimates are released in June 2013, the comparison should focus on the published components of growth (births, deaths and net migration), rather than the difference between the official preliminary rebased population estimates for these reference periods.

Consistent with this advice, the ABS advises that subtracting these components of growth from the preliminary rebased 30 June 2011 ERP will provide an effective proxy for a reference point ERP for earlier reference dates back to September 2006. A table summarising this advice is available for download as part of the electronic publication of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) on the ABS website.

While this approach is possible for ERP for Australia, and for all states and territories, some of the component data (eg. net overseas migration) are not available at the sub-state level.

For areas with relatively high levels of intercensal error in 2011, the ABS suggests using the 2006–2011 modelled growth as published in the March 2012 release of *Regional Population Growth* (cat. no. 3218.0) as a proxy measure for growth in these areas, until final rebased estimates are released in August 2013. For areas with relatively low intercensal error, the 2006–2011 growth indicated by the preliminary rebased estimates in the July 2012 release is more reliable.

OPTIONS BEING CONSIDERED

Users should note that the ABS is considering options for the methodological treatment of the large intercensal error for the 2006–2011 period, including the smoothing in of the impact of Automated Data Linking to the Post Enumeration Survey into the historical ERP series. This is outlined in *Feature Article: ABS Treatment of Intercensal Error for 2006–2011*. This treatment may further impact on growth, particularly for earlier intercensal time periods.

POPULATION CHANGE, SUMMARY, Australia

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)				POPULATION		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration(b)	Estimated Resident Population(c)	Growth on previous year(d)	Growth on previous year(d)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
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	21 015.9	318.1	1.54
2007-08	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 384.4	368.5	1.75
2008-09	297.1	143.7	153.3	299.9	21 778.8	394.4	1.84
2009-10	291.2	141.5	149.7	196.1	22 065.3	286.5	1.32
2010-11(e)	296.8	146.3	150.5	170.3	22 323.9	258.6	1.17
2006	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 845.4	301.4	1.47
2007	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 178.0	332.5	1.60
2008	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 587.1	409.1	1.93
2009	295.3	141.6	153.7	246.9	21 928.6	341.5	1.58
2010(e)	289.5	143.4	146.0	168.8	22 182.8	254.1	1.16
2011(e)	296.7	147.0	149.7	184.0	22 485.3	302.6	1.36
2006							
September	70.6	36.4	34.3	56.9	20 775.0	305.0	1.49
December	67.1	33.2	34.0	50.6	20 845.4	301.4	1.47
2007							
March	70.4	31.6	38.8	76.1	20 946.1	308.3	1.49
June	69.5	34.8	34.7	49.2	21 015.9	318.1	1.54
September	73.8	39.3	34.5	62.8	21 098.9	323.9	1.56
December	71.5	34.1	37.5	56.0	21 178.0	332.5	1.60
2008							
March	72.8	32.2	40.6	93.5	21 297.6	351.5	1.68
June	71.3	35.1	36.2	65.1	21 384.4	368.5	1.75
September	75.5	40.5	35.0	84.1	21 488.8	389.9	1.85
December	74.5	34.6	39.9	73.0	21 587.1	409.1	1.93
2009							
March	73.2	33.1	40.1	88.7	21 701.1	403.6	1.89
June	73.9	35.5	38.4	54.0	21 778.8	394.4	1.84
September	74.7	38.0	36.7	62.5	21 863.2	374.4	1.74
December	73.6	35.0	38.6	41.7	21 928.6	341.5	1.58
2010							
March	73.7	32.7	41.0	59.9	22 014.7	313.5	1.44
June	69.2	35.8	33.5	32.0	22 065.3	286.5	1.32
September(e)	76.0	39.7	36.4	42.5	22 128.6	265.4	1.21
December(e)	70.5	35.3	35.2	34.5	22 182.8	254.1	1.16
2011							
March(e)	76.1	35.9	40.2	57.8	22 265.2	250.6	1.14
June(e)	74.2	35.4	38.8	35.5	22 323.9	258.6	1.17
September(e)	74.9	40.6	34.4	44.7	22 403.0	274.4	1.24
December(e)	71.5	35.1	36.4	46.0	22 485.3	302.6	1.36
2012							
March(e)	74.8	34.7	40.1	71.0	22 596.5	331.2	1.49

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of all components of population change for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary.

(e) ERP for the period September 2006 to June 2011 has a status of Preliminary Rebased, thereafter they are preliminary.

POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia ^(a)
NATURAL INCREASE ^(b)									
2005–06	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	129 499
2006–07	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	141 748
2007–08	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	148 756
2008–09	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	153 333
2009–10	46 311	34 260	35 119	7 352	18 263	2 004	2 884	3 518	149 723
2010–11	45 186	34 647	36 433	6 795	18 870	2 290	2 820	3 441	150 500
2006	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	134 001
2007	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	145 541
2008	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	151 628
2009	46 027	36 152	37 005	7 269	18 533	2 465	2 964	3 265	153 693
2010	44 761	32 886	35 391	6 897	18 097	1 910	2 701	3 377	146 035
2011	43 483	34 878	35 791	7 220	19 535	2 365	2 976	3 411	149 679
2006									
September	10 212	8 477	7 479	1 616	4 250	735	649	840	34 260
December	10 262	8 622	7 351	1 555	4 019	788	671	692	33 965
2007									
March	11 841	9 405	8 733	2 146	4 510	652	758	745	38 792
June	10 476	8 201	8 203	1 609	4 165	571	730	770	34 731
September	9 934	8 592	8 301	1 565	4 143	556	665	773	34 534
December	11 390	8 960	8 702	1 989	4 376	612	710	740	37 484
2008									
March	12 555	9 282	9 396	2 115	5 028	712	738	739	40 574
June	10 777	8 088	9 050	1 697	4 474	623	743	708	36 164
September	10 042	8 510	8 463	1 637	4 241	521	719	814	34 951
December	12 322	9 138	10 235	1 754	4 362	688	616	820	39 939
2009									
March	12 047	8 934	10 125	1 983	4 849	652	742	724	40 059
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	38 384
September	11 048	8 737	8 581	1 704	4 464	583	708	872	36 700
December	11 942	9 655	8 686	1 737	4 402	563	708	853	38 550
2010									
March	12 559	9 440	9 777	2 142	4 816	577	752	945	41 009
June	10 762	6 428	8 075	1 769	4 581	281	716	848	33 464
September	10 884	8 190	9 243	1 502	4 549	604	571	800	36 352
December	10 556	8 828	8 296	1 484	4 151	448	662	784	35 210
2011									
March	12 239	9 139	9 451	1 969	5 237	668	680	796	40 181
June	11 507	8 490	9 443	1 840	4 933	570	907	1 061	38 757
September	9 064	8 529	8 207	1 770	4 748	584	730	718	34 355
December	10 673	8 720	8 690	1 641	4 617	543	659	836	36 386
2012									
March	11 992	10 478	8 040	2 152	5 232	585	700	938	40 122

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

(b) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (b)(c)									
2005–06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2006–07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007–08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008–09	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	299 863
2009–10	57 081	53 633	35 971	14 550	28 826	1 663	1 219	3 110	196 056
2010–11	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	170 279
2006	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	182 180
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	246 899
2010	49 580	45 097	31 152	11 043	27 685	1 216	890	2 160	168 834
2011	51 407	46 238	33 550	8 967	39 306	1 137	967	2 407	183 976
2006									
September	18 898	14 847	10 823	3 687	7 687	387	229	380	56 940
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	50 618
2007									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	76 071
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	49 195
September	20 890	17 495	10 727	3 324	9 247	434	289	402	62 810
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	55 991
2008									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	93 462
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	65 069
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	84 124
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	73 031
2009									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	88 696
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	54 012
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	62 517
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	41 674
2010									
March	17 551	16 242	10 661	4 381	8 711	692	327	1 287	59 859
June	7 916	7 487	6 715	2 330	6 637	94	486	340	32 006
September	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	42 476
December	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	34 493
2011									
March	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	57 834
June	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	35 476
September	11 320	10 901	8 230	2 426	10 786	226	253	553	44 695
December	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	45 971
2012									
March	18 144	17 672	13 519	4 165	14 794	509	783	1 436	71 020

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

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

(c) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)									
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	..
2009–10	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
2010–11	-13 218	3 759	7 150	-2 613	6 163	-47	-2 549	1 355	..
2006	-26 105	-1 012	25 959	-2 734	4 528	-680	-428	493	..
2007	-24 070	-3 373	25 659	-3 951	4 674	-176	885	352	..
2008	-22 690	-1 043	21 228	-5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
2009	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	..
2010	-11 243	2 870	7 243	-3 163	3 944	544	-1 690	1 495	..
2011	-16 104	3 329	9 608	-2 325	8 460	-1 390	-2 171	593	..
2006									
September	-5 772	-380	5 648	-563	1 038	-246	224	51	..
December	-8 107	-528	8 295	-1 131	1 105	-226	-89	681	..
2007									
March	-6 336	-756	6 539	-1 105	1 447	-153	-4	368	..
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	..
September	-2 449	244	2 865	-465	181	9	33	-418	..
December	-2 832	689	2 964	-859	354	-64	-332	80	..
2010									
March	-2 333	872	1 430	-910	772	371	-375	173	..
June	-2 926	750	2 317	-730	655	6	-168	96	..
September	-2 231	384	1 688	-808	1 202	49	-288	4	..
December	-3 753	864	1 808	-715	1 315	118	-859	1 222	..
2011									
March	-3 292	1 383	1 578	-400	1 824	1	-1 078	-16	..
June	-3 942	1 128	2 076	-690	1 822	-215	-324	145	..
September	-3 786	259	2 665	-663	2 002	-368	-157	48	..
December	-5 084	559	3 289	-572	2 812	-808	-612	416	..
2012									
March	-4 958	472	3 153	-754	3 296	-663	-565	19	..

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (b)(c)(d)									
2005–06	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	303 089
2006–07	69 117	78 067	86 181	14 671	54 460	3 617	4 394	7 448	318 056
2007–08	90 687	88 481	93 002	14 784	64 736	4 997	5 914	5 741	368 491
2008–09	93 816	102 049	95 335	17 032	68 082	5 529	5 906	6 498	394 418
2009–10	75 221	73 293	58 732	15 059	49 470	4 113	3 474	6 947	286 472
2010–11	66 540	66 096	49 940	8 798	56 086	2 988	1 016	6 999	258 616
2006	62 218	76 750	86 393	15 499	47 903	3 486	4 049	4 962	301 351
2007	76 913	81 194	88 126	13 929	57 122	4 046	5 353	5 742	332 543
2008	100 342	99 744	101 205	16 144	73 283	5 620	5 630	7 010	409 126
2009	84 295	92 585	76 603	17 436	54 169	4 488	5 032	6 780	341 547
2010	66 484	63 252	50 375	10 816	50 063	3 607	2 058	7 342	254 144
2011	70 982	75 425	66 493	11 844	67 420	1 976	1 836	6 513	302 565
2006									
September	18 383	18 761	19 205	3 927	13 202	974	1 174	1 401	77 074
December	14 183	16 954	20 094	3 056	12 592	1 056	655	1 822	70 461
2007									
March	23 586	26 470	24 697	5 090	16 469	1 024	1 251	2 170	100 729
June	12 965	15 882	22 185	2 598	12 197	563	1 314	2 055	69 792
September	20 831	21 447	19 725	3 080	14 465	1 230	1 405	712	82 948
December	19 531	17 395	21 519	3 161	13 991	1 229	1 383	805	79 074
2008									
March	31 437	29 799	27 786	5 062	20 362	1 622	1 232	2 333	119 636
June	18 888	19 840	23 972	3 481	15 918	916	1 894	1 891	86 833
September	24 816	26 815	24 414	4 304	19 795	1 440	1 514	1 231	104 383
December	25 201	23 290	25 033	3 297	17 208	1 642	990	1 555	98 274
2009									
March	26 539	31 089	26 503	5 451	19 282	1 586	1 340	2 260	114 060
June	17 260	20 855	19 385	3 980	11 797	861	2 062	1 452	77 701
September	21 870	23 686	17 174	4 880	12 894	1 116	1 150	1 567	84 398
December	18 626	16 955	13 541	3 125	10 196	925	480	1 501	65 388
2010									
March	23 381	22 278	16 405	4 651	14 404	1 659	751	2 488	86 042
June	11 344	10 374	11 612	2 403	11 976	413	1 093	1 391	50 644
September	16 852	16 666	12 181	2 245	12 715	837	504	1 234	63 299
December	14 907	13 934	10 177	1 517	10 968	698	-290	2 229	54 159
2011									
March	22 633	21 511	14 813	3 267	17 458	1 112	-236	1 884	82 470
June	12 148	13 985	12 769	1 769	14 945	341	1 038	1 652	58 688
September	16 598	19 689	19 102	3 533	17 536	442	826	1 319	79 050
December	19 603	20 240	19 809	3 275	17 481	81	208	1 658	82 357
2012									
March	25 178	28 622	24 712	5 563	23 322	431	918	2 393	111 142

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

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

(c) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE (c)									
2005–06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2006–07	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	0.68
2007–08	0.65	0.67	0.85	0.47	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	0.71
2008–09	0.65	0.67	0.90	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.30	0.91	0.72
2009–10	0.66	0.64	0.80	0.46	0.81	0.40	1.27	0.99	0.69
2010–11	0.63	0.63	0.82	0.42	0.82	0.45	1.22	0.95	0.68
2006	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	0.65
2007	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	0.70
2008	0.66	0.67	0.88	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	0.72
2009	0.66	0.68	0.86	0.45	0.84	0.49	1.33	0.93	0.71
2010	0.63	0.60	0.81	0.43	0.80	0.38	1.18	0.95	0.67
2011	0.61	0.63	0.80	0.44	0.84	0.46	1.29	0.94	0.67
2006									
September	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.21	0.15	0.31	0.25	0.17
December	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.16	0.32	0.21	0.16
2007									
March	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.22	0.19
June	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.34	0.23	0.17
September	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.23	0.16
December	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.12	0.33	0.22	0.18
2008									
March	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.34	0.22	0.19
June	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.34	0.20	0.17
September	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.23	0.16
December	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.24	0.19
2009									
March	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.33	0.21	0.19
June	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	0.18
September	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.25	0.17
December	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.31	0.24	0.18
2010									
March	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.26	0.19
June	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.31	0.24	0.15
September	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.16
December	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.22	0.16
2011									
March	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.29	0.22	0.18
June	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.39	0.29	0.17
September	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.20	0.15
December	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.28	0.23	0.16
2012									
March	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.22	0.11	0.30	0.25	0.18

(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 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE (c)(d)									
2005–06	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2006–07	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	1.12
2007–08	1.27	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	1.32
2008–09	1.24	1.58	1.39	1.13	2.04	0.44	0.94	1.05	1.40
2009–10	0.81	0.99	0.82	0.90	1.28	0.33	0.54	0.88	0.90
2010–11	0.70	0.84	0.71	0.53	1.34	0.20	0.27	0.55	0.77
2006	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	0.89
2007	1.12	1.29	1.16	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	1.17
2008	1.39	1.59	1.49	1.11	2.25	0.43	0.88	0.99	1.49
2009	1.00	1.35	1.10	1.07	1.48	0.39	0.75	1.05	1.14
2010	0.70	0.83	0.71	0.68	1.22	0.24	0.39	0.61	0.77
2011	0.72	0.84	0.75	0.55	1.69	0.22	0.42	0.66	0.83
2006									
September	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.37	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.28
December	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.24
2007									
March	0.34	0.43	0.34	0.31	0.49	0.09	0.21	0.27	0.36
June	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.30	0.04	0.19	0.10	0.23
September	0.30	0.34	0.26	0.21	0.44	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.30
December	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.19	0.41	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.27
2008									
March	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.33	0.63	0.15	0.22	0.38	0.44
June	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.45	0.05	0.29	0.19	0.31
September	0.36	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.63	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.39
December	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.51	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.34
2009									
March	0.34	0.48	0.41	0.35	0.59	0.15	0.20	0.45	0.41
June	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.06	0.37	0.17	0.25
September	0.25	0.35	0.26	0.29	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.28	0.29
December	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.14	0.19
2010									
March	0.25	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.38	0.14	0.14	0.36	0.27
June	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.02	0.21	0.09	0.15
September	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.19
December	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.04	–0.05	0.05	0.16
2011									
March	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.45	0.10	0.06	0.29	0.26
June	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.35	0.01	0.18	0.10	0.16
September	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.46	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.20
December	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.42	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.21
2012									
March	0.25	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.62	0.10	0.34	0.39	0.32

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

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

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

(d) NOM estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)									
2005–06	–0.38	–0.04	0.67	–0.17	0.19	–0.02	–0.27	0.08	..
2006–07	–0.40	–0.05	0.66	–0.23	0.25	–0.19	0.12	0.57	..
2007–08	–0.32	–0.05	0.55	–0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	–0.08	..
2008–09	–0.28	0.01	0.43	–0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	–0.24	..
2009–10	–0.15	0.05	0.22	–0.18	0.09	0.06	–0.37	–0.02	..
2010–11	–0.18	0.07	0.16	–0.16	0.27	–0.01	–1.11	0.38	..
2006	–0.38	–0.02	0.64	–0.18	0.22	–0.14	–0.21	0.15	..
2007	–0.35	–0.07	0.62	–0.25	0.22	–0.04	0.42	0.10	..
2008	–0.33	–0.02	0.50	–0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
2009	–0.20	0.03	0.31	–0.21	0.10	–0.01	0.08	–0.17	..
2010	–0.16	0.05	0.16	–0.19	0.17	0.11	–0.74	0.42	..
2011	–0.22	0.06	0.22	–0.14	0.36	–0.27	–0.94	0.16	..
2006									
September	–0.08	–0.01	0.14	–0.04	0.05	–0.05	0.11	0.02	..
December	–0.12	–0.01	0.20	–0.07	0.05	–0.05	–0.04	0.20	..
2007									
March	–0.09	–0.01	0.16	–0.07	0.07	–0.03	—	0.11	..
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	0.17	–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	..
September	–0.03	—	0.07	–0.03	0.01	—	0.01	–0.12	..
December	–0.04	0.01	0.07	–0.05	0.02	–0.01	–0.15	0.02	..
2010									
March	–0.03	0.02	0.03	–0.06	0.03	0.07	–0.16	0.05	..
June	–0.04	0.01	0.05	–0.04	0.03	—	–0.07	0.03	..
September	–0.03	0.01	0.04	–0.05	0.05	0.01	–0.13	—	..
December	–0.05	0.02	0.04	–0.04	0.06	0.02	–0.37	0.34	..
2011									
March	–0.05	0.03	0.04	–0.02	0.08	—	–0.47	—	..
June	–0.05	0.02	0.05	–0.04	0.08	–0.04	–0.14	0.04	..
September	–0.05	—	0.06	–0.04	0.09	–0.07	–0.07	0.01	..
December	–0.07	0.01	0.07	–0.03	0.12	–0.16	–0.26	0.11	..
2012									
March	–0.07	0.01	0.07	–0.05	0.14	–0.13	–0.24	0.01	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 22–26 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (c)(d)(e)									
2005–06	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	1.49
2006–07	1.01	1.52	2.11	0.94	2.64	0.74	2.09	2.23	1.54
2007–08	1.32	1.70	2.23	0.93	3.06	1.01	2.75	1.68	1.75
2008–09	1.34	1.93	2.23	1.07	3.13	1.11	2.67	1.87	1.84
2009–10	1.06	1.36	1.35	0.93	2.20	0.82	1.53	1.96	1.32
2010–11	0.93	1.21	1.13	0.54	2.44	0.59	0.44	1.94	1.17
2006	0.92	1.51	2.14	0.99	2.35	0.71	1.94	1.49	1.47
2007	1.12	1.57	2.13	0.88	2.74	0.82	2.52	1.70	1.60
2008	1.45	1.90	2.40	1.02	3.42	1.13	2.58	2.04	1.93
2009	1.20	1.73	1.77	1.09	2.44	0.89	2.25	1.94	1.58
2010	0.94	1.16	1.15	0.67	2.21	0.71	0.90	2.06	1.16
2011	0.99	1.37	1.50	0.73	2.91	0.39	0.80	1.79	1.36
2006									
September	0.27	0.37	0.47	0.25	0.64	0.20	0.56	0.42	0.37
December	0.21	0.33	0.49	0.19	0.61	0.22	0.31	0.54	0.34
2007									
March	0.34	0.51	0.60	0.32	0.79	0.21	0.59	0.64	0.48
June	0.19	0.31	0.53	0.16	0.58	0.11	0.61	0.61	0.33
September	0.30	0.41	0.47	0.19	0.68	0.25	0.65	0.21	0.39
December	0.28	0.33	0.51	0.20	0.66	0.25	0.64	0.24	0.37
2008									
March	0.45	0.57	0.66	0.32	0.95	0.33	0.57	0.68	0.56
June	0.27	0.38	0.56	0.22	0.74	0.18	0.86	0.55	0.41
September	0.36	0.51	0.57	0.27	0.91	0.29	0.69	0.35	0.49
December	0.36	0.44	0.58	0.21	0.78	0.33	0.45	0.45	0.46
2009									
March	0.38	0.58	0.61	0.34	0.87	0.32	0.60	0.65	0.53
June	0.24	0.39	0.45	0.25	0.53	0.17	0.92	0.41	0.36
September	0.31	0.44	0.39	0.30	0.57	0.22	0.51	0.44	0.39
December	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.19	0.45	0.18	0.21	0.42	0.30
2010									
March	0.33	0.41	0.37	0.29	0.63	0.33	0.33	0.70	0.39
June	0.16	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.52	0.08	0.48	0.39	0.23
September	0.24	0.30	0.28	0.14	0.55	0.16	0.22	0.34	0.29
December	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.09	0.48	0.14	–0.13	0.62	0.24
2011									
March	0.32	0.39	0.33	0.20	0.75	0.22	–0.10	0.52	0.37
June	0.17	0.25	0.29	0.11	0.64	0.07	0.45	0.45	0.26
September	0.23	0.36	0.43	0.22	0.75	0.09	0.36	0.36	0.35
December	0.27	0.36	0.44	0.20	0.74	0.02	0.09	0.45	0.37
2012									
March	0.35	0.51	0.55	0.34	0.98	0.08	0.40	0.65	0.49

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

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

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
MALE (b)									
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	3 411 511	2 575 717	2 084 699	781 318	1 065 589	243 757	111 733	169 052	10 444 803
2007-08	3 459 180	2 620 714	2 131 421	788 783	1 098 270	246 773	115 342	172 084	10 634 132
2008-09	3 507 845	2 672 785	2 179 391	797 868	1 132 500	249 919	118 757	175 679	10 836 468
2009-10	3 544 547	2 706 418	2 206 851	805 709	1 156 497	252 351	120 798	179 125	10 974 176
2010-11	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	11 099 615
2006	3 391 829	2 553 423	2 060 727	777 498	1 051 265	242 743	110 357	166 878	10 356 112
2007	3 432 909	2 595 317	2 104 367	784 227	1 079 616	245 304	113 438	169 749	10 526 442
2008	3 485 675	2 646 407	2 156 603	792 789	1 116 834	248 467	116 704	173 611	10 738 751
2009	3 527 517	2 691 818	2 193 877	802 219	1 143 328	251 023	119 647	177 131	10 908 373
2010	3 560 514	2 720 271	2 217 046	807 640	1 167 527	253 371	121 081	180 884	11 030 307
2011(c)	3 596 073	2 755 990	2 249 403	813 869	1 201 686	254 734	121 914	184 281	11 180 000
2006									
September	3 384 978	2 544 961	2 050 976	776 029	1 045 198	242 131	110 027	166 031	10 321 675
December	3 391 829	2 553 423	2 060 727	777 498	1 051 265	242 743	110 357	166 878	10 356 112
2007									
March	3 404 294	2 567 476	2 073 036	780 053	1 059 570	243 369	110 993	167 991	10 408 177
June	3 411 511	2 575 717	2 084 699	781 318	1 065 589	243 757	111 733	169 052	10 444 803
September	3 422 898	2 586 857	2 093 817	782 815	1 072 797	244 541	112 547	169 420	10 487 161
December	3 432 909	2 595 317	2 104 367	784 227	1 079 616	245 304	113 438	169 749	10 526 442
2008									
March	3 449 425	2 610 786	2 118 549	786 834	1 090 064	246 235	114 118	171 102	10 588 643
June	3 459 180	2 620 714	2 131 421	788 783	1 098 270	246 773	115 342	172 084	10 634 132
September	3 472 470	2 634 848	2 143 837	791 157	1 108 337	247 566	116 154	172 798	10 688 780
December	3 485 675	2 646 407	2 156 603	792 789	1 116 834	248 467	116 704	173 611	10 738 751
2009									
March	3 499 265	2 662 078	2 169 944	795 724	1 126 544	249 349	117 485	174 847	10 796 916
June	3 507 845	2 672 785	2 179 391	797 868	1 132 500	249 919	118 757	175 679	10 836 468
September	3 518 696	2 684 362	2 187 486	800 550	1 138 635	250 567	119 372	176 430	10 877 873
December	3 527 517	2 691 818	2 193 877	802 219	1 143 328	251 023	119 647	177 131	10 908 373
2010									
March	3 539 149	2 702 142	2 201 421	804 413	1 150 396	252 002	120 091	178 309	10 949 766
June	3 544 547	2 706 418	2 206 851	805 709	1 156 497	252 351	120 798	179 125	10 974 176
September	3 553 021	2 714 098	2 212 615	806 935	1 162 476	252 869	121 097	179 863	11 004 913
December	3 560 514	2 720 271	2 217 046	807 640	1 167 527	253 371	121 081	180 884	11 030 307
2011									
March	3 571 789	2 730 268	2 223 992	809 327	1 176 044	254 089	120 801	181 911	11 070 227
June	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	11 099 615
September(c)	3 586 378	2 746 445	2 239 957	812 292	1 192 609	254 630	121 837	183 420	11 139 615
December(c)	3 596 073	2 755 990	2 249 403	813 869	1 201 686	254 734	121 914	184 281	11 180 000
2012									
March(c)	3 608 115	2 770 259	2 261 921	816 650	1 214 436	255 006	122 333	185 469	11 236 241

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
FEMALE (b)									
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	3 473 693	2 628 890	2 092 390	801 241	1 048 252	249 811	103 288	172 515	10 571 133
2007-08	3 516 711	2 672 374	2 138 670	808 560	1 080 307	251 792	105 593	175 224	10 750 295
2008-09	3 561 862	2 722 352	2 186 035	816 507	1 114 159	254 175	108 084	178 127	10 942 377
2009-10	3 600 381	2 762 012	2 217 307	823 725	1 139 632	255 856	109 517	181 628	11 091 141
2010-11	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	11 224 318
2006	3 456 824	2 608 832	2 069 480	797 373	1 033 910	249 238	102 099	170 464	10 489 303
2007	3 492 657	2 648 132	2 113 966	804 573	1 062 681	250 723	104 371	173 335	10 651 516
2008	3 540 233	2 696 786	2 162 935	812 155	1 098 746	253 180	106 735	176 483	10 848 333
2009	3 582 686	2 743 960	2 202 264	820 161	1 126 421	255 112	108 824	179 743	11 020 258
2010	3 616 173	2 778 759	2 229 470	825 556	1 152 285	256 371	109 448	183 332	11 152 468
2011(c)	3 651 596	2 818 465	2 263 606	831 171	1 185 546	256 984	110 451	186 448	11 305 340
2006									
September	3 449 492	2 600 340	2 059 137	795 786	1 027 385	248 794	101 774	169 489	10 453 279
December	3 456 824	2 608 832	2 069 480	797 373	1 033 910	249 238	102 099	170 464	10 489 303
2007									
March	3 467 945	2 621 249	2 081 868	799 908	1 042 074	249 636	102 714	171 521	10 537 967
June	3 473 693	2 628 890	2 092 390	801 241	1 048 252	249 811	103 288	172 515	10 571 133
September	3 483 137	2 639 197	2 102 997	802 824	1 055 509	250 257	103 879	172 859	10 611 723
December	3 492 657	2 648 132	2 113 966	804 573	1 062 681	250 723	104 371	173 335	10 651 516
2008									
March	3 507 578	2 662 462	2 127 570	807 028	1 072 595	251 414	104 923	174 315	10 708 951
June	3 516 711	2 672 374	2 138 670	808 560	1 080 307	251 792	105 593	175 224	10 750 295
September	3 528 237	2 685 055	2 150 668	810 490	1 090 035	252 439	106 295	175 741	10 800 030
December	3 540 233	2 696 786	2 162 935	812 155	1 098 746	253 180	106 735	176 483	10 848 333
2009									
March	3 553 182	2 712 204	2 176 097	814 671	1 108 318	253 884	107 294	177 507	10 904 228
June	3 561 862	2 722 352	2 186 035	816 507	1 114 159	254 175	108 084	178 127	10 942 377
September	3 572 881	2 734 461	2 195 114	818 705	1 120 918	254 643	108 619	178 943	10 985 370
December	3 582 686	2 743 960	2 202 264	820 161	1 126 421	255 112	108 824	179 743	11 020 258
2010									
March	3 594 435	2 755 914	2 211 125	822 618	1 133 757	255 792	109 131	181 053	11 064 907
June	3 600 381	2 762 012	2 217 307	823 725	1 139 632	255 856	109 517	181 628	11 091 141
September	3 608 759	2 770 998	2 223 724	824 744	1 146 368	256 175	109 722	182 124	11 123 703
December	3 616 173	2 778 759	2 229 470	825 556	1 152 285	256 371	109 448	183 332	11 152 468
2011									
March	3 627 531	2 790 273	2 237 337	827 136	1 161 226	256 765	109 492	184 189	11 195 018
June	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	11 224 318
September(c)	3 641 688	2 807 770	2 253 243	829 473	1 177 142	257 007	110 320	185 651	11 263 368
December(c)	3 651 596	2 818 465	2 263 606	831 171	1 185 546	256 984	110 451	186 448	11 305 340
2012									
March(c)	3 664 732	2 832 818	2 275 800	833 953	1 196 118	257 143	110 950	187 653	11 360 241

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS (b)									
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	6 885 204	5 204 607	4 177 089	1 582 559	2 113 841	493 568	215 021	341 567	21 015 936
2007-08	6 975 891	5 293 088	4 270 091	1 597 343	2 178 577	498 565	220 935	347 308	21 384 427
2008-09	7 069 707	5 395 137	4 365 426	1 614 375	2 246 659	504 094	226 841	353 806	21 778 845
2009-10	7 144 928	5 468 430	4 424 158	1 629 434	2 296 129	508 207	230 315	360 753	22 065 317
2010-11	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	22 323 933
2006	6 848 653	5 162 255	4 130 207	1 574 871	2 085 175	491 981	212 456	337 342	20 845 415
2007	6 925 566	5 243 449	4 218 333	1 588 800	2 142 297	496 027	217 809	343 084	21 177 958
2008	7 025 908	5 343 193	4 319 538	1 604 944	2 215 580	501 647	223 439	350 094	21 587 084
2009	7 110 203	5 435 778	4 396 141	1 622 380	2 269 749	506 135	228 471	356 874	21 928 631
2010	7 176 687	5 499 030	4 446 516	1 633 196	2 319 812	509 742	230 529	364 216	22 182 775
2011(c)	7 247 669	5 574 455	4 513 009	1 645 040	2 387 232	511 718	232 365	370 729	22 485 340
2006									
September	6 834 470	5 145 301	4 110 113	1 571 815	2 072 583	490 925	211 801	335 520	20 774 954
December	6 848 653	5 162 255	4 130 207	1 574 871	2 085 175	491 981	212 456	337 342	20 845 415
2007									
March	6 872 239	5 188 725	4 154 904	1 579 961	2 101 644	493 005	213 707	339 512	20 946 144
June	6 885 204	5 204 607	4 177 089	1 582 559	2 113 841	493 568	215 021	341 567	21 015 936
September	6 906 035	5 226 054	4 196 814	1 585 639	2 128 306	494 798	216 426	342 279	21 098 884
December	6 925 566	5 243 449	4 218 333	1 588 800	2 142 297	496 027	217 809	343 084	21 177 958
2008									
March	6 957 003	5 273 248	4 246 119	1 593 862	2 162 659	497 649	219 041	345 417	21 297 594
June	6 975 891	5 293 088	4 270 091	1 597 343	2 178 577	498 565	220 935	347 308	21 384 427
September	7 000 707	5 319 903	4 294 505	1 601 647	2 198 372	500 005	222 449	348 539	21 488 810
December	7 025 908	5 343 193	4 319 538	1 604 944	2 215 580	501 647	223 439	350 094	21 587 084
2009									
March	7 052 447	5 374 282	4 346 041	1 610 395	2 234 862	503 233	224 779	352 354	21 701 144
June	7 069 707	5 395 137	4 365 426	1 614 375	2 246 659	504 094	226 841	353 806	21 778 845
September	7 091 577	5 418 823	4 382 600	1 619 255	2 259 553	505 210	227 991	355 373	21 863 243
December	7 110 203	5 435 778	4 396 141	1 622 380	2 269 749	506 135	228 471	356 874	21 928 631
2010									
March	7 133 584	5 458 056	4 412 546	1 627 031	2 284 153	507 794	229 222	359 362	22 014 673
June	7 144 928	5 468 430	4 424 158	1 629 434	2 296 129	508 207	230 315	360 753	22 065 317
September	7 161 780	5 485 096	4 436 339	1 631 679	2 308 844	509 044	230 819	361 987	22 128 616
December	7 176 687	5 499 030	4 446 516	1 633 196	2 319 812	509 742	230 529	364 216	22 182 775
2011									
March	7 199 320	5 520 541	4 461 329	1 636 463	2 337 270	510 854	230 293	366 100	22 265 245
June	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	22 323 933
September(c)	7 228 066	5 554 215	4 493 200	1 641 765	2 369 751	511 637	232 157	369 071	22 402 983
December(c)	7 247 669	5 574 455	4 513 009	1 645 040	2 387 232	511 718	232 365	370 729	22 485 340
2012									
March(c)	7 272 847	5 603 077	4 537 721	1 650 603	2 410 554	512 149	233 283	373 122	22 596 482

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

(b) Estimates for the period September 2006 to June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimated resident population figures for September quarter 2011 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

		CHANGE				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
		2006(d)	2010(e)	2011(f)	2006–2011	2010–2011	2006–2011	2010–2011
ASGC	Population region	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 281 988	4 567 578	4 627 345	345 357	59 767	1.56	1.31
205	Melbourne	3 743 015	4 070 514	4 137 432	394 417	66 918	2.02	1.64
305	Brisbane	1 857 830	2 039 379	2 074 222	216 392	34 843	2.23	1.71
405	Adelaide	1 145 812	1 202 357	1 212 982	67 170	10 625	1.15	0.88
505	Perth	1 518 748	1 696 043	1 738 807	220 059	42 764	2.74	2.52
605	Hobart	205 481	214 551	216 656	11 175	2 105	1.06	0.98
705	Darwin	114 362	127 397	128 073	13 711	676	2.29	0.53
805	Canberra	333 839	358 494	365 240	31 401	6 746	1.81	1.88
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	524 288	590 378	600 475	76 187	10 097	2.75	1.71
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	517 511	545 837	552 776	35 265	6 939	1.33	1.27
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	381 498	410 600	417 860	36 362	7 260	1.84	1.77
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	277 984	291 682	293 503	15 519	1 821	1.09	0.62
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	224 059	250 614	254 650	30 591	4 036	2.59	1.61
2024	Geelong (VIC)	167 718	178 364	180 805	13 087	2 441	1.51	1.37
3057	Townsville (QLD)	153 249	171 993	176 347	23 098	4 354	2.85	2.53
3061	Cairns (QLD)	131 636	150 640	153 075	21 439	2 435	3.06	1.62
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	121 861	131 014	132 936	11 075	1 922	1.75	1.47
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	100 490	105 875	107 086	6 596	1 211	1.28	1.14
6090	Launceston (TAS)	103 364	106 079	106 655	3 291	576	0.63	0.54
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	88 451	95 943	97 810	9 359	1 867	2.03	1.95
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	84 883	91 565	92 934	8 051	1 369	1.83	1.50
5071	Mandurah (WA)	71 917	85 813	89 559	17 642	3 746	4.49	4.37
3054	Mackay (QLD)	77 523	85 540	87 324	9 801	1 784	2.41	2.09
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 944	82 508	82 913	2 969	405	0.73	0.49
2039	Latrobe Valley (VIC)	76 291	80 871	81 572	5 281	701	1.35	0.87
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	73 246	77 732	78 643	5 397	911	1.43	1.17
5074	Bunbury (WA)	58 350	68 248	70 037	11 687	1 789	3.72	2.62
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	63 392	68 907	69 500	6 108	593	1.86	0.86
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	50 864	60 694	61 691	10 827	997	3.94	1.64
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	54 940	58 508	59 005	4 065	497	1.44	0.85
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	49 919	53 308	53 798	3 879	490	1.51	0.92
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	45 607	51 063	52 949	7 342	1 886	3.03	3.69
2042	Mildura (VIC)	47 698	50 441	50 909	3 211	468	1.31	0.93
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	46 417	49 779	50 373	3 956	594	1.65	1.19
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	44 416	47 512	48 262	3 846	750	1.67	1.58
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	41 252	44 236	44 793	3 541	557	1.66	1.26
1039	Orange (NSW)	37 108	39 261	40 062	2 954	801	1.54	2.04
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 934	37 971	38 383	2 449	412	1.33	1.09
5083	Geraldton (WA)	33 571	36 958	37 842	4 271	884	2.42	2.39
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	32 366	34 419	34 957	2 591	538	1.55	1.56
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	32 257	34 243	34 561	2 304	318	1.39	0.93
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	31 601	33 868	34 193	2 592	325	1.59	0.96
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	30 141	32 390	32 841	2 700	451	1.73	1.39
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 489	32 438	32 617	1 128	179	0.71	0.55

(a) Estimates are based on the 2011 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2010–11* (cat. no. 3218.0).

(c) Significant Urban Area estimates based on the 2011 Census are not yet available but will be published as soon as they become available. For further information see *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2010–11* (cat. no. 3218.0).

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

(e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2010 have been revised and based on the 2006 Census.

(f) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2011 are preliminary and based on the 2006 Census.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups(a)—States and territories—at 30 June 2011

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
MALE									
0–4	242 911	180 672	156 349	49 608	79 887	16 539	9 601	12 454	748 101
5–9	228 166	168 552	149 263	48 149	74 332	15 962	8 892	11 045	704 447
10–14	228 297	168 864	149 697	49 925	75 786	16 943	8 610	10 669	708 887
15–19	237 253	181 747	155 055	54 245	79 309	17 631	8 625	12 837	746 817
20–24	253 876	211 099	162 908	59 148	91 698	16 640	10 539	17 110	823 241
25–29	262 681	214 551	165 223	57 329	96 492	15 267	11 500	16 733	840 165
30–34	248 493	195 787	149 958	51 375	84 715	14 030	9 887	14 393	768 866
35–39	252 032	195 133	157 399	53 261	85 486	15 549	9 480	13 795	782 289
40–44	245 215	195 859	157 858	57 131	87 424	17 030	9 069	13 099	782 809
45–49	247 392	188 009	153 920	57 479	84 420	17 876	8 406	12 216	769 849
50–54	240 146	178 895	146 494	56 451	79 137	18 574	7 774	11 601	739 179
55–59	213 889	159 350	131 058	50 889	69 710	17 407	6 712	10 097	659 220
60–64	200 699	146 923	124 420	48 607	63 220	16 758	5 490	9 185	615 406
65–69	157 356	114 191	96 005	37 239	45 929	13 138	3 240	6 317	473 457
70–74	117 318	86 486	68 407	27 984	33 263	9 696	1 925	4 306	349 421
75–79	88 364	65 546	47 858	21 713	23 724	6 856	947	3 054	258 072
80–84	65 858	49 196	33 815	16 988	16 893	4 946	567	2 188	190 455
85–89	35 155	26 027	17 687	9 323	8 625	2 622	174	1 214	100 828
90–94	10 917	8 196	5 755	2 956	2 683	792	36	359	31 697
95–99	1 974	1 540	1 056	522	542	148	np	np	5 855
100 and over	176	149	90	57	61	16	np	np	554
All ages	3 578 168	2 736 772	2 230 275	810 379	1 183 336	254 420	121 483	182 740	11 099 615
FEMALE									
0–4	230 356	171 108	147 869	47 796	76 432	15 303	8 911	11 634	709 470
5–9	214 769	160 509	141 353	45 780	71 733	14 791	8 491	10 402	667 918
10–14	215 854	160 012	142 956	47 908	72 710	15 920	7 889	10 312	673 650
15–19	223 954	173 713	148 552	51 684	75 608	16 291	7 536	12 170	709 562
20–24	245 285	201 340	158 914	55 821	85 286	15 729	8 827	16 430	787 707
25–29	259 539	210 220	161 573	55 253	88 296	15 149	10 387	16 167	816 659
30–34	249 668	195 795	150 953	50 502	81 465	14 471	9 321	14 380	766 629
35–39	256 348	200 036	159 968	53 149	83 334	16 323	8 855	13 741	791 837
40–44	252 654	203 270	161 409	57 092	85 619	17 639	8 570	13 233	799 582
45–49	251 076	193 710	157 318	57 951	82 911	18 180	7 687	12 822	781 750
50–54	245 169	184 902	149 564	57 691	78 822	19 003	7 199	12 254	754 695
55–59	218 835	165 339	132 502	52 789	70 384	17 510	5 910	10 708	674 063
60–64	202 588	154 212	123 780	50 633	62 778	16 630	4 350	9 582	624 596
65–69	159 097	118 332	94 924	39 194	45 334	12 886	2 519	6 639	478 952
70–74	124 864	93 325	69 375	30 912	35 116	9 897	1 537	4 788	369 829
75–79	102 829	77 519	53 409	25 584	27 906	7 914	877	3 650	299 699
80–84	87 889	66 015	44 132	22 934	22 456	6 397	574	2 943	253 347
85–89	59 952	44 405	29 236	16 311	14 494	4 421	284	2 130	171 233
90–94	25 117	18 507	12 379	6 812	6 197	1 807	104	810	71 735
95–99	6 620	4 800	3 232	1 815	1 773	456	np	np	18 910
100 and over	837	685	425	242	225	58	np	np	2 495
All ages	3 633 300	2 797 754	2 243 823	827 853	1 168 879	256 775	109 848	185 012	11 224 318

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
PERSONS									
0–4	473 267	351 780	304 218	97 404	156 319	31 842	18 512	24 088	1 457 571
5–9	442 935	329 061	290 616	93 929	146 065	30 753	17 383	21 447	1 372 365
10–14	444 151	328 876	292 653	97 833	148 496	32 863	16 499	20 981	1 382 537
15–19	461 207	355 460	303 607	105 929	154 917	33 922	16 161	25 007	1 456 379
20–24	499 161	412 439	321 822	114 969	176 984	32 369	19 366	33 540	1 610 948
25–29	522 220	424 771	326 796	112 582	184 788	30 416	21 887	32 900	1 656 824
30–34	498 161	391 582	300 911	101 877	166 180	28 501	19 208	28 773	1 535 495
35–39	508 380	395 169	317 367	106 410	168 820	31 872	18 335	27 536	1 574 126
40–44	497 869	399 129	319 267	114 223	173 043	34 669	17 639	26 332	1 582 391
45–49	498 468	381 719	311 238	115 430	167 331	36 056	16 093	25 038	1 551 599
50–54	485 315	363 797	296 058	114 142	157 959	37 577	14 973	23 855	1 493 874
55–59	432 724	324 689	263 560	103 678	140 094	34 917	12 622	20 805	1 333 283
60–64	403 287	301 135	248 200	99 240	125 998	33 388	9 840	18 767	1 240 002
65–69	316 453	232 523	190 929	76 433	91 263	26 024	5 759	12 956	952 409
70–74	242 182	179 811	137 782	58 896	68 379	19 593	3 462	9 094	719 250
75–79	191 193	143 065	101 267	47 297	51 630	14 770	1 824	6 704	557 771
80–84	153 747	115 211	77 947	39 922	39 349	11 343	1 141	5 131	443 802
85–89	95 107	70 432	46 923	25 634	23 119	7 043	458	3 344	272 061
90–94	36 034	26 703	18 134	9 768	8 880	2 599	140	1 169	103 432
95–99	8 594	6 340	4 288	2 337	2 315	604	np	np	24 765
100 and over	1 013	834	515	299	286	74	np	np	3 049
All ages	7 211 468	5 534 526	4 474 098	1 638 232	2 352 215	511 195	231 331	367 752	22 323 933

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 have a status of Preliminary Rebased – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	686 068	705 904	727 453	739 890	748 101	3.26	3.30	3.34	3.35	3.35
5–9	686 058	686 599	689 611	694 048	704 447	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.15	3.16
10–14	716 750	715 275	714 549	710 668	708 887	3.41	3.34	3.28	3.22	3.18
15–19	738 592	750 658	756 292	752 183	746 817	3.51	3.51	3.47	3.41	3.35
20–24	766 883	789 463	817 621	825 743	823 241	3.65	3.69	3.75	3.74	3.69
25–29	731 683	766 611	806 027	828 785	840 165	3.48	3.58	3.70	3.76	3.76
30–34	733 268	734 076	743 043	752 332	768 866	3.49	3.43	3.41	3.41	3.44
35–39	777 976	792 074	797 990	795 306	782 289	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.60	3.50
40–44	754 125	750 279	753 410	762 180	782 809	3.59	3.51	3.46	3.45	3.51
45–49	754 201	768 000	776 460	776 963	769 849	3.59	3.59	3.57	3.52	3.45
50–54	686 971	696 249	710 100	723 362	739 179	3.27	3.26	3.26	3.28	3.31
55–59	631 844	636 310	642 249	648 937	659 220	3.01	2.98	2.95	2.94	2.95
60–64	533 279	564 174	583 812	601 376	615 406	2.54	2.64	2.68	2.73	2.76
65–69	399 225	411 464	429 882	450 375	473 457	1.90	1.92	1.97	2.04	2.12
70–74	310 684	318 326	327 914	339 282	349 421	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.57
75–79	253 706	253 592	254 224	254 959	258 072	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.16
80–84	171 733	177 322	181 941	187 051	190 455	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85
85–89	81 258	86 271	91 351	95 813	100 828	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.45
90–94	25 350	26 012	26 790	28 914	31 697	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
95–99	4 635	4 949	5 221	5 477	5 855	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
100 and over	514	524	528	532	554	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 444 803	10 634 132	10 836 468	10 974 176	11 099 615	49.70	49.73	49.76	49.73	49.72
FEMALES										
0–4	650 006	668 787	689 472	701 789	709 470	3.09	3.13	3.17	3.18	3.18
5–9	652 687	653 527	655 358	658 163	667 918	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.98	2.99
10–14	679 685	677 939	677 847	675 250	673 650	3.23	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.02
15–19	699 274	710 066	715 678	713 949	709 562	3.33	3.32	3.29	3.24	3.18
20–24	734 696	749 808	771 075	781 502	787 707	3.50	3.51	3.54	3.54	3.53
25–29	717 593	747 454	781 299	804 317	816 659	3.41	3.50	3.59	3.65	3.66
30–34	737 928	736 497	742 937	751 648	766 629	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.41	3.43
35–39	789 799	805 964	811 803	808 938	791 837	3.76	3.77	3.73	3.67	3.55
40–44	764 773	761 024	766 285	776 949	799 582	3.64	3.56	3.52	3.52	3.58
45–49	768 865	781 829	789 648	789 785	781 750	3.66	3.66	3.63	3.58	3.50
50–54	696 942	708 445	723 231	737 674	754 695	3.32	3.31	3.32	3.34	3.38
55–59	636 015	644 738	654 207	663 538	674 063	3.03	3.01	3.00	3.01	3.02
60–64	531 045	562 526	584 211	605 574	624 596	2.53	2.63	2.68	2.74	2.80
65–69	406 814	418 451	436 356	456 833	478 952	1.94	1.96	2.00	2.07	2.15
70–74	334 898	342 530	352 161	361 571	369 829	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.66
75–79	299 111	297 714	296 860	297 302	299 699	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.35	1.34
80–84	242 871	246 404	249 041	251 569	253 347	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13
85–89	146 694	153 878	161 043	166 890	171 233	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.77
90–94	63 217	63 746	64 197	67 255	71 735	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32
95–99	16 127	16 750	17 426	18 270	18 910	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
100 and over	2 093	2 218	2 242	2 375	2 495	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 571 133	10 750 295	10 942 377	11 091 141	11 224 318	50.30	50.27	50.24	50.27	50.28

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures have a status of Preliminary

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

Rebased — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 336 074	1 374 691	1 416 925	1 441 679	1 457 571	6.36	6.43	6.51	6.53	6.53
5–9	1 338 745	1 340 126	1 344 969	1 352 211	1 372 365	6.37	6.27	6.18	6.13	6.15
10–14	1 396 435	1 393 214	1 392 396	1 385 918	1 382 537	6.64	6.52	6.39	6.28	6.19
15–19	1 437 866	1 460 724	1 471 970	1 466 132	1 456 379	6.84	6.83	6.76	6.64	6.52
20–24	1 501 579	1 539 271	1 588 696	1 607 245	1 610 948	7.14	7.20	7.29	7.28	7.22
25–29	1 449 276	1 514 065	1 587 326	1 633 102	1 656 824	6.90	7.08	7.29	7.40	7.42
30–34	1 471 196	1 470 573	1 485 980	1 503 980	1 535 495	7.00	6.88	6.82	6.82	6.88
35–39	1 567 775	1 598 038	1 609 793	1 604 244	1 574 126	7.46	7.47	7.39	7.27	7.05
40–44	1 518 898	1 511 303	1 519 695	1 539 129	1 582 391	7.23	7.07	6.98	6.98	7.09
45–49	1 523 066	1 549 829	1 566 108	1 566 748	1 551 599	7.25	7.25	7.19	7.10	6.95
50–54	1 383 913	1 404 694	1 433 331	1 461 036	1 493 874	6.59	6.57	6.58	6.62	6.69
55–59	1 267 859	1 281 048	1 296 456	1 312 475	1 333 283	6.03	5.99	5.95	5.95	5.97
60–64	1 064 324	1 126 700	1 168 023	1 206 950	1 240 002	5.06	5.27	5.36	5.47	5.55
65–69	806 039	829 915	866 238	907 208	952 409	3.84	3.88	3.98	4.11	4.27
70–74	645 582	660 856	680 075	700 853	719 250	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.18	3.22
75–79	552 817	551 306	551 084	552 261	557 771	2.63	2.58	2.53	2.50	2.50
80–84	414 604	423 726	430 982	438 620	443 802	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.99
85–89	227 952	240 149	252 394	262 703	272 061	1.08	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.22
90–94	88 567	89 758	90 987	96 169	103 432	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.46
95–99	20 762	21 699	22 647	23 747	24 765	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
100 and over	2 607	2 742	2 770	2 907	3 049	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	21 015 936	21 384 427	21 778 845	22 065 317	22 323 933	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 have a status of Preliminary
Rebased — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Population	Proportion(a)
	no.	%
.....		
Australia – at 31 March 2012(b)		
New South Wales	7 272 847	32.2
Victoria	5 603 077	24.8
Queensland	4 537 721	20.1
South Australia	1 650 603	7.3
Western Australia	2 410 554	10.7
Tasmania	512 149	2.3
Northern Territory	233 283	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	373 122	1.7
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	389	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	2 168	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	569	0.0
Total Other Territories	3 126	0.0
Total Australia	22 596 482	100.0
.....		
Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2011(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory(d)	59	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	59	. .

.....

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of the population of total Australia.

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

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

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

PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), States and territories

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)

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

CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)

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

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population – see paragraphs 35–40 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(c)
ESTIMATES – MALES									
1996	59 266	13 023	55 658	11 040	28 728	7 287	25 617	1 658	202 372
2000	66 161	14 460	62 189	12 213	31 773	8 067	27 866	1 881	224 714
2001	67 895	14 835	63 879	12 470	32 530	8 277	28 563	1 923	230 478
2002	69 540	15 229	65 477	12 746	33 227	8 471	29 204	1 957	235 959
2003	71 109	15 568	67 079	13 020	33 869	8 650	29 847	2 004	241 255
2004	72 783	15 896	68 693	13 270	34 456	8 821	30 422	2 045	246 497
2005	74 468	16 240	70 362	13 532	35 116	8 995	30 953	2 095	251 874
2006	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	257 309
ESTIMATES – FEMALES									
1996	59 990	13 280	56 500	11 519	28 088	7 332	26 522	1 592	204 914
2000	66 728	14 827	63 013	12 649	31 002	8 094	28 811	1 793	227 019
2001	68 359	15 170	64 697	12 935	31 747	8 272	29 473	1 851	232 608
2002	69 992	15 501	66 364	13 205	32 479	8 443	30 121	1 908	238 119
2003	71 581	15 850	67 993	13 487	33 178	8 606	30 747	1 965	243 514
2004	73 192	16 186	69 540	13 748	33 831	8 777	31 330	2 025	248 738
2005	74 764	16 557	71 252	14 007	34 467	8 972	31 895	2 084	254 107
2006	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	259 734
ESTIMATES – PERSONS									
1996	119 256	26 303	112 158	22 559	56 816	14 619	52 139	3 250	407 286
2000	132 889	29 287	125 202	24 862	62 775	16 161	56 677	3 674	451 733
2001	136 254	30 005	128 576	25 405	64 277	16 549	58 036	3 774	463 086
2002	139 532	30 730	131 841	25 951	65 706	16 914	59 325	3 865	474 078
2003	142 690	31 418	135 072	26 507	67 047	17 256	60 594	3 969	484 769
2004	145 975	32 082	138 233	27 018	68 287	17 598	61 752	4 070	495 235
2005	149 232	32 797	141 614	27 539	69 583	17 967	62 848	4 179	505 981
2006	152 685	33 517	144 885	28 055	70 966	18 415	64 005	4 282	517 043
PROJECTIONS, SERIES A - PERSONS (d)									
2007	155 665	34 284	148 648	28 613	72 228	18 809	65 144	4 386	528 014
2008	158 738	35 078	152 502	29 186	73 528	19 217	66 290	4 491	539 271
2009	161 910	35 894	156 454	29 775	74 859	19 641	67 441	4 599	550 818
2010	165 190	36 734	160 514	30 382	76 218	20 086	68 599	4 709	562 681
2011	168 583	37 603	164 694	31 005	77 607	20 551	69 756	4 822	574 874
2016	187 258	42 367	187 449	34 342	84 910	23 150	75 545	5 428	640 727
2021	208 341	47 721	212 908	37 987	92 587	26 063	81 298	6 101	713 306
PROJECTIONS, SERIES B – PERSONS (e)									
2007	155 670	34 285	148 653	28 613	72 229	18 810	65 147	4 386	528 030
2008	158 764	35 084	152 528	29 189	73 537	19 222	66 304	4 491	539 361
2009	161 972	35 909	156 517	29 785	74 885	19 653	67 475	4 600	551 042
2010	165 306	36 761	160 632	30 403	76 271	20 106	68 661	4 711	563 101
2011	168 773	37 647	164 883	31 040	77 694	20 580	69 855	4 825	575 552
2016	188 143	42 570	188 302	34 517	85 321	23 263	75 965	5 446	643 807
2021	210 582	48 233	215 082	38 413	93 612	26 353	82 339	6 148	721 064

- (a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0). These projections have not been updated to reflect data from the 2011 Census.
- (b) These estimates and projections have not been updated with any data from the 2011 Census. Projections are scheduled for release in 2013.

- (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.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	13 217	3 013	12 723	2 282	5 238	1 511	3 926	388	42 311
5–9	12 615	2 757	11 735	2 209	5 035	1 401	4 075	319	40 162
10–14	12 729	2 747	11 361	2 158	5 084	1 513	3 804	310	39 721
15–19	12 113	2 713	10 649	2 073	4 738	1 378	3 624	446	37 744
20–24	9 356	2 273	8 406	1 833	4 308	1 091	3 478	388	31 136
25–29	7 194	1 725	6 911	1 511	3 619	871	3 224	318	25 381
30–34	5 598	1 323	5 738	1 077	2 886	600	2 622	192	20 050
35–39	5 818	1 398	5 695	1 093	2 888	603	2 468	195	20 168
40–44	5 756	1 396	5 314	1 064	2 626	693	2 141	164	19 161
45–49	5 093	1 204	4 652	952	2 209	591	1 763	154	16 623
50–54	4 648	945	3 684	721	1 833	547	1 435	121	13 944
55–59	3 443	756	2 752	584	1 286	456	1 041	101	10 426
60–64	2 556	512	1 865	380	852	337	668	48	7 223
65–69	1 641	320	1 159	249	523	208	404	26	4 531
70–74	972	200	637	142	267	115	231	13	2 582
75 and over	965	236	666	190	318	139	263	8	2 785
75–79	572	115	369	92	171	np	132	np	1 529
80–84	257	74	188	52	93	np	83	np	795
85 and over	136	47	109	46	54	np	48	np	461
All ages	103 714	23 518	93 947	18 518	43 710	12 054	35 167	3 191	333 948
FEMALES									
0–4	12 849	2 968	12 119	2 184	5 208	1 490	3 603	308	40 743
5–9	11 827	2 610	11 414	2 052	5 203	1 270	3 657	314	38 359
10–14	12 066	2 748	11 117	2 156	4 952	1 380	3 417	341	38 192
15–19	11 539	2 506	9 926	1 908	4 485	1 305	3 228	310	35 218
20–24	8 879	2 393	8 251	1 794	4 107	1 111	3 234	363	30 145
25–29	7 238	1 698	6 980	1 528	3 532	910	2 963	287	25 142
30–34	5 894	1 471	5 925	1 167	2 976	690	2 452	201	20 785
35–39	6 490	1 395	6 037	1 185	2 840	687	2 396	175	21 220
40–44	6 558	1 454	5 846	1 166	2 880	799	2 370	175	21 254
45–49	5 864	1 204	4 864	1 020	2 369	667	1 735	170	17 897
50–54	4 854	966	3 985	872	1 945	575	1 526	120	14 852
55–59	3 640	795	2 986	590	1 510	413	1 088	100	11 126
60–64	2 681	601	2 191	451	1 043	309	808	44	8 133
65–69	1 736	373	1 405	291	612	178	489	34	5 123
70–74	1 146	254	850	206	396	140	329	15	3 337
75 and over	1 389	373	1 049	304	509	177	439	19	4 262
75–79	702	176	529	140	244	np	221	np	2 106
80–84	437	110	310	98	151	np	123	np	1 286
85 and over	250	87	210	66	114	np	95	np	870
All ages	104 650	23 809	94 945	18 874	44 567	12 101	33 734	2 976	335 788

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

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

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2011(a)

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
PERSONS									
0–4	447 201	345 799	279 376	92 938	145 873	28 841	10 983	23 392	1 374 517
5–9	418 493	323 694	267 467	89 668	135 827	28 082	9 651	20 814	1 293 844
10–14	419 356	323 381	270 175	93 519	138 460	29 970	9 278	20 330	1 304 624
15–19	437 555	350 241	283 032	101 948	145 694	31 239	9 309	24 251	1 383 417
20–24	480 926	407 773	305 165	111 342	168 569	30 167	12 654	32 789	1 549 667
25–29	507 788	421 348	312 905	109 543	177 637	28 635	15 700	32 295	1 606 301
30–34	486 669	388 788	289 248	99 633	160 318	27 211	14 134	28 380	1 494 660
35–39	496 072	392 376	305 635	104 132	163 092	30 582	13 471	27 166	1 532 738
40–44	485 555	396 279	308 107	111 993	167 537	33 177	13 128	25 993	1 541 976
45–49	487 511	379 311	301 722	113 458	162 753	34 798	12 595	24 714	1 517 079
50–54	475 813	361 886	288 389	112 549	154 181	36 455	12 012	23 614	1 465 078
55–59	425 641	323 138	257 822	102 504	137 298	34 048	10 493	20 604	1 311 731
60–64	398 050	300 022	244 144	98 409	124 103	32 742	8 364	18 675	1 224 646
65–69	313 076	231 830	188 365	75 893	90 128	25 638	4 866	12 896	942 755
70–74	240 064	179 357	136 295	58 548	67 716	19 338	2 902	9 066	713 331
75 and over	483 334	361 976	247 359	124 763	124 752	36 117	2 890	16 606	1 397 833
75–79	189 919	142 774	100 369	47 065	51 215	14 615	1 471	6 689	554 136
80–84	153 053	115 027	77 449	39 772	39 105	11 244	935	5 126	441 721
85 and over	140 362	104 175	69 541	37 926	34 432	10 258	484	4 791	401 976
All ages	7 003 104	5 487 199	4 285 206	1 600 840	2 263 938	487 040	162 430	361 585	21 654 197

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2011 are preliminary rebased estimates based on the 2011 Census – see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
2005–06	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	263 540
2006–07	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	277 724
2007–08	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	289 492
2008–09	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	297 067
2009–10	93 630	69 318	62 074	19 929	31 018	6 240	3 821	5 122	291 173
2010–11(c)	94 161	71 960	63 774	19 720	31 492	6 643	3 839	5 149	296 760
2006	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	268 472
2007	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	285 313
2008	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	294 098
2009	93 561	71 645	63 585	19 813	31 156	6 666	3 918	4 934	295 300
2010(c)	92 652	68 942	62 433	19 827	30 761	6 115	3 695	5 008	289 456
2011(c)	94 155	71 446	63 207	19 889	32 258	6 610	3 950	5 111	296 653
2006									
September	22 955	17 537	14 117	4 807	7 332	1 802	888	1 202	70 646
December	21 420	17 149	13 375	4 516	6 929	1 724	921	1 095	67 137
2007									
March	22 294	17 286	14 824	4 857	7 372	1 653	991	1 137	70 417
June	22 328	16 927	14 582	4 713	7 267	1 580	972	1 149	69 524
September	23 609	18 108	15 666	5 046	7 518	1 744	938	1 190	73 826
December	22 732	17 674	14 967	4 939	7 475	1 638	958	1 155	71 546
2008									
March	23 249	17 414	15 589	4 931	7 858	1 646	1 005	1 116	72 818
June	22 733	16 923	15 379	4 890	7 602	1 625	1 000	1 144	71 302
September	24 239	18 345	15 969	5 141	7 801	1 703	983	1 276	75 462
December	23 828	17 850	16 666	4 931	7 403	1 732	883	1 218	74 516
2009									
March	22 900	17 526	16 255	4 959	7 786	1 635	977	1 136	73 180
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	73 909
September	24 064	18 164	15 689	5 007	7 831	1 666	920	1 314	74 658
December	23 468	18 235	15 326	4 937	7 675	1 682	966	1 257	73 553
2010									
March	23 435	17 402	16 246	5 029	7 785	1 550	997	1 290	73 737
June	22 663	15 517	14 813	4 956	7 727	1 342	938	1 261	69 225
September(c)	24 705	18 078	16 499	4 982	7 916	1 724	829	1 263	76 007
December(c)	21 849	17 945	14 875	4 860	7 333	1 499	931	1 194	70 487
2011									
March(c)	24 377	18 353	16 285	4 895	8 223	1 765	960	1 217	76 079
June(c)	23 230	17 584	16 115	4 983	8 020	1 655	1 119	1 475	74 187
September(c)(d)	23 937	17 855	15 867	5 198	8 238	1 651	973	1 187	74 914
December(c)	22 611	17 654	14 940	4 813	7 777	1 539	898	1 232	71 473
2012									
March(c)	23 255	19 222	14 938	5 138	8 283	1 653	986	1 353	74 835
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (e)									
2005–06	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	1.807
2006–07(f)	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	1.883
2007–08(f)	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	1.931
2008–09(f)	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	1.933
2009–10(f)	1.831	1.739	1.970	1.872	1.952	2.034	2.073	1.817	1.857
2010–11(g)	1.920	1.838	2.004	1.811	1.945	2.030	2.225	1.920	1.870

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraph 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Others Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised, they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Corrected figures for September quarter 2011 – see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (e) Births per woman.
- (f) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.
- (g) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
2005–06	46 105.00	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2006–07	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	135 976
2007–08	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	140 736
2008–09	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	143 734
2009–10	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	141 450
2010–11(c)	48 975	37 313	27 341	12 925	12 622	4 353	1 019	1 708	146 260
2006	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	134 471
2007	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	139 772
2008	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	142 470
2009	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	141 607
2010(c)	47 891	36 056	27 042	12 930	12 664	4 205	994	1 631	143 421
2011(c)	50 672	36 568	27 416	12 669	12 723	4 245	974	1 700	146 974
2006									
September	12 743	9 060	6 638	3 191	3 082	1 067	239	362	36 386
December	11 158	8 527	6 024	2 961	2 910	936	250	403	33 172
2007									
March	10 453	7 881	6 091	2 711	2 862	1 001	233	392	31 625
June	11 852	8 726	6 379	3 104	3 102	1 009	242	379	34 793
September	13 675	9 516	7 365	3 481	3 375	1 188	273	417	39 292
December	11 342	8 714	6 265	2 950	3 099	1 026	248	415	34 062
2008									
March	10 694	8 132	6 193	2 816	2 830	934	267	377	32 244
June	11 956	8 835	6 329	3 193	3 128	1 002	257	436	35 138
September	14 197	9 835	7 506	3 504	3 560	1 182	264	462	40 511
December	11 506	8 712	6 431	3 177	3 041	1 044	267	398	34 577
2009									
March	10 853	8 592	6 130	2 976	2 937	983	235	412	33 121
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	35 525
September	13 016	9 427	7 108	3 303	3 367	1 083	212	442	37 958
December	11 526	8 580	6 640	3 200	3 273	1 119	258	404	35 003
2010									
March	10 876	7 962	6 469	2 887	2 969	973	245	345	32 728
June	11 901	9 089	6 738	3 187	3 146	1 061	222	413	35 761
September(c)	13 821	9 888	7 256	3 480	3 367	1 120	258	463	39 655
December(c)	11 293	9 117	6 579	3 376	3 182	1 051	269	410	35 277
2011									
March(c)	12 138	9 214	6 834	2 926	2 986	1 097	280	421	35 898
June(c)	11 723	9 094	6 672	3 143	3 087	1 085	212	414	35 430
September(c)	14 873	9 326	7 660	3 428	3 490	1 067	243	469	40 559
December(c)	11 938	8 934	6 250	3 172	3 160	996	239	396	35 087
2012									
March(c)	11 263	8 744	6 898	2 986	3 051	1 068	286	415	34 713
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES									
2005–06	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	6.09
2006–07(d)	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	5.98
2007–08(d)	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	6.00
2008–09(d)	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	5.96
2009–10(d)	5.60	5.51	5.84	5.76	5.60	6.73	7.42	5.18	5.68
2010–11(e)	5.61	5.66	5.72	5.77	5.33	6.74	8.70	5.25	5.67

- (a) For information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data see paragraphs 8–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (c) Death estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in registry processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by processing times – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.
- (d) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.
- (e) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP based on the unrebased 2006 Census.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory(b)	Australian Capital Territory(b)	Australia(c)
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS									
2005–06	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2006–07	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	1 257
2007–08	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	1 160
2008–09	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	1 290
2009–10	360	210	351	63	109	23	25	13	1 154
2010–11(d)	374	258	320	68	113	31	28	18	1 210
2006	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	1 270
2007	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	1 207
2008	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	1 214
2009	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	1 213
2010(d)	391	230	347	73	113	28	27	19	1 228
2011(d)	376	251	294	51	95	30	28	15	1 140
2006									
September	115	65	72	17	27	np	np	np	320
December	100	83	90	18	20	np	np	np	329
2007									
March	90	70	81	18	25	np	np	np	305
June	112	76	67	19	11	np	np	np	303
September	100	59	67	26	20	np	np	np	293
December	96	78	72	16	28	np	np	np	306
2008									
March	84	57	62	14	28	np	np	np	264
June	90	66	76	17	31	np	np	np	297
September	113	79	78	13	21	np	np	np	321
December	113	64	83	27	15	np	np	np	332
2009									
March	102	78	91	20	25	np	np	np	330
June	94	69	80	20	22	np	np	np	307
September	93	52	101	12	24	np	np	np	294
December	83	52	81	19	30	np	np	np	282
2010									
March	83	54	85	18	31	np	np	np	284
June	101	52	84	14	24	np	np	np	294
September(d)	111	66	78	21	32	np	np	np	329
December(d)	96	58	100	20	26	np	np	np	321
2011									
March(d)	76	64	76	7	18	np	np	np	258
June(d)	91	70	66	20	37	np	np	np	302
September(d)	110	52	82	11	20	np	np	np	289
December(d)	99	65	70	13	20	np	np	np	291
2012									
March(d)	62	62	80	21	20	np	np	np	268
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)									
2005–06	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	4.85
2006–07(f)	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	4.53
2007–08(f)	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	4.01
2008–09(f)	4.49	4.06	5.09	4.01	2.69	4.00	8.21	4.94	4.34
2009–10(f)	3.85	3.19	5.48	3.16	3.45	3.69	6.81	2.73	3.96
2010–11(g)	4.03	3.66	4.91	4.01	3.53	4.37	7.29	3.50	4.11

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

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

(b) Due to the small number of infant deaths in most quarters in Tasmania, 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 2010 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. As a result, estimates may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to delays and subsequent recovery in processing. After the estimates are revised they are based on quarter of occurrence and are no longer affected by registry processing times – see paragraphs 7–11 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
2006-07	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	437 510
2007-08	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	501 339
2008-09	169 044	132 587	103 069	27 243	69 753	4 333	5 546	8 186	519 784
2009-10	144 251	109 052	84 925	24 802	57 942	3 966	4 683	8 289	437 928
2010-11(d)	141 161	105 519	82 409	19 658	60 084	3 396	4 375	7 288	423 897
2007	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	460 645
2008	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	535 966
2009	155 119	123 746	94 199	26 808	60 996	4 095	5 256	8 547	478 792
2010(d)	140 775	104 336	82 672	21 926	57 675	3 682	4 437	7 623	423 138
2011(d)	144 307	107 296	84 649	20 176	68 854	3 459	4 820	7 668	441 234
2006									
September	38 113	26 507	21 004	6 081	12 998	866	1 333	1 536	108 440
December	36 890	25 186	20 262	5 717	13 411	867	1 003	1 643	104 980
2007									
March	41 848	33 305	23 511	6 945	15 568	1 012	1 103	1 963	125 255
June	33 703	23 520	21 854	4 784	11 870	701	1 109	1 292	98 835
September	41 557	30 184	22 955	6 074	15 483	929	1 268	1 670	120 122
December	40 608	27 479	23 732	5 732	15 292	923	1 032	1 635	116 433
2008									
March	49 521	36 863	28 414	7 438	19 561	1 294	1 076	2 417	146 585
June	39 160	28 803	24 716	5 891	15 857	786	1 339	1 647	118 199
September	45 343	35 143	26 944	7 265	19 548	1 128	1 496	2 163	139 030
December	44 372	32 095	26 997	6 526	17 932	1 116	1 262	1 846	132 152
2009									
March	45 932	37 651	27 806	7 684	18 962	1 342	1 192	2 662	143 232
June	33 397	27 698	21 322	5 768	13 311	747	1 596	1 515	105 370
September	39 078	32 611	23 393	7 251	15 280	1 011	1 550	2 416	122 590
December	36 712	25 786	21 678	6 105	13 443	995	918	1 954	107 600
2010									
March	39 596	30 126	22 178	6 838	15 610	1 315	1 020	2 548	119 239
June	28 865	20 529	17 676	4 608	13 609	645	1 195	1 371	88 499
September(d)	36 337	28 216	21 170	5 603	14 576	894	1 369	2 057	110 224
December(d)	35 977	25 465	21 648	4 877	13 880	828	853	1 647	105 176
2011									
March(d)	39 016	29 449	21 382	5 320	16 667	1 093	960	2 249	116 140
June(d)	29 831	22 389	18 209	3 858	14 961	581	1 193	1 335	92 357
September(d)	36 747	27 857	22 274	5 569	18 465	840	1 497	2 049	115 298
December(d)	38 713	27 601	22 784	5 429	18 761	945	1 170	2 035	117 439
2012									
March(d)	40 746	33 361	25 602	6 794	22 719	1 154	1 558	2 749	134 683

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

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

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

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
2006-07	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	204 686
2007-08	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	224 007
2008-09	82 333	49 059	43 696	9 259	25 392	2 163	3 471	4 547	219 921
2009-10	87 170	55 419	48 954	10 252	29 116	2 303	3 464	5 179	241 872
2010-11(d)	90 975	59 775	51 143	10 991	29 279	2 401	3 745	5 307	253 618
2007	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	216 578
2008	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	220 280
2009	84 999	51 746	46 727	9 638	28 151	2 159	3 581	4 878	231 893
2010(d)	91 195	59 239	51 520	10 883	29 990	2 466	3 547	5 463	254 304
2011(d)	92 900	61 058	51 099	11 209	29 548	2 322	3 853	5 261	257 258
2006									
September	19 215	11 660	10 181	2 394	5 311	479	1 104	1 156	51 500
December	19 915	12 146	11 081	2 278	6 158	473	979	1 329	54 362
2007									
March	18 866	11 317	9 392	2 084	5 269	570	650	1 036	49 184
June	19 090	10 912	9 714	2 133	5 655	491	699	946	49 640
September	20 667	12 689	12 228	2 750	6 236	495	979	1 268	57 312
December	22 258	13 213	12 958	2 674	6 597	498	794	1 450	60 442
2008									
March	20 225	11 972	10 340	2 218	6 113	543	596	1 116	53 123
June	20 470	11 973	10 239	2 169	6 063	525	700	990	53 130
September	20 349	12 394	11 026	2 533	5 792	532	1 014	1 265	54 906
December	21 161	13 412	12 419	2 605	6 694	601	938	1 291	59 121
2009									
March	22 019	11 779	10 170	2 135	5 989	605	751	1 088	54 536
June	18 804	11 474	10 081	1 986	6 917	425	768	903	51 358
September	21 389	13 608	12 167	2 638	7 128	528	1 202	1 413	60 073
December	22 787	14 885	14 309	2 879	8 117	601	860	1 474	65 926
2010									
March	22 045	13 884	11 517	2 457	6 899	623	693	1 261	59 380
June	20 949	13 042	10 961	2 278	6 972	551	709	1 031	56 493
September(d)	24 227	15 608	13 682	3 037	7 668	655	1 177	1 694	67 748
December(d)	23 974	16 705	15 360	3 111	8 451	637	968	1 477	70 683
2011									
March(d)	21 438	13 957	11 387	2 618	6 327	573	824	1 182	58 306
June(d)	21 336	13 505	10 714	2 225	6 833	536	776	954	56 881
September(d)	25 427	16 956	14 044	3 143	7 679	614	1 244	1 496	70 603
December(d)	24 699	16 640	14 954	3 223	8 709	599	1 009	1 629	71 468
2012									
March(d)	22 602	15 689	12 083	2 629	7 925	645	775	1 313	63 663

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

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

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

(d) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
2006-07	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	232 824
2007-08	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	277 332
2008-09	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	299 863
2009-10	57 081	53 633	35 971	14 550	28 826	1 663	1 219	3 110	196 056
2010-11(c)	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	170 279
2007	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	244 067
2008	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	315 686
2009	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	246 899
2010(c)	49 580	45 097	31 152	11 043	27 685	1 216	890	2 160	168 834
2011(c)	51 407	46 238	33 550	8 967	39 306	1 137	967	2 407	183 976
2006									
September	18 898	14 847	10 823	3 687	7 687	387	229	380	56 940
December	16 975	13 040	9 181	3 439	7 253	394	24	314	50 618
2007									
March	22 982	21 988	14 119	4 861	10 299	442	453	927	76 071
June	14 613	12 608	12 140	2 651	6 215	210	410	346	49 195
September	20 890	17 495	10 727	3 324	9 247	434	289	402	62 810
December	18 350	14 266	10 774	3 058	8 695	425	238	185	55 991
2008									
March	29 296	24 891	18 074	5 220	13 448	751	480	1 301	93 462
June	18 690	16 830	14 477	3 722	9 794	261	639	657	65 069
September	24 994	22 749	15 918	4 732	13 756	596	482	898	84 124
December	23 211	18 683	14 578	3 921	11 238	515	324	555	73 031
2009									
March	23 913	25 872	17 636	5 549	12 973	737	441	1 574	88 696
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	54 012
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	62 517
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	41 674
2010									
March	17 551	16 242	10 661	4 381	8 711	692	327	1 287	59 859
June	7 916	7 487	6 715	2 330	6 637	94	486	340	32 006
September(c)	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	42 476
December(c)	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	34 493
2011									
March(c)	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	57 834
June(c)	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	35 476
September(c)	11 320	10 901	8 230	2 426	10 786	226	253	553	44 695
December(c)	14 014	10 961	7 830	2 206	10 052	346	161	406	45 971
2012									
March(c)	18 144	17 672	13 519	4 165	14 794	509	783	1 436	71 020

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

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

(c) Estimates for September quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 13–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (a), Movements—Australia

<i>Period</i>	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	<i>Settlers(d)</i>	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors(d)</i>	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Visitors(d)</i>	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
2006–07	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	11 269 334
2007–08	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	11 903 935
2008–09	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	12 030 973
2009–10	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	12 959 594
2010–11	127 458	115 056	347 843	7 400 502	5 906 892	13 897 751
2007	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	11 583 619
2008	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	12 031 221
2009	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	12 430 460
2010	129 406	113 584	340 543	7 034 821	5 885 095	13 503 449
2011	142 715	115 516	361 954	7 726 538	5 875 068	14 221 792
2006						
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	2 790 703
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	2 936 947
2007						
March	35 761	26 795	100 987	1 349 782	1 497 075	3 010 400
June	36 287	22 169	50 413	1 213 766	1 208 649	2 531 284
September	34 211	24 766	79 825	1 462 382	1 358 881	2 960 065
December	35 386	34 783	54 344	1 377 889	1 579 468	3 081 869
2008						
March	41 042	27 836	120 545	1 530 678	1 503 363	3 223 464
June	38 726	23 447	67 131	1 321 541	1 187 691	2 638 536
September	40 842	26 039	96 397	1 544 831	1 354 032	3 062 141
December	40 910	36 426	74 724	1 414 276	1 540 744	3 107 080
2009						
March	41 826	27 895	143 440	1 511 551	1 450 956	3 175 669
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	2 686 083
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	3 197 304
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	3 371 404
2010						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	3 495 771
June	31 798	22 648	59 693	1 568 944	1 212 032	2 895 116
September	32 111	27 037	86 848	1 946 206	1 443 100	3 535 302
December	28 819	35 778	63 569	1 761 784	1 687 310	3 577 261
2011						
March	32 634	27 026	132 815	1 935 991	1 537 513	3 665 979
June	33 894	25 215	64 611	1 756 520	1 238 969	3 119 209
September	37 050	27 222	94 057	2 124 899	1 406 915	3 690 143
December	39 137	36 053	70 471	1 909 128	1 691 671	3 746 461
2012						
March	43 318	28 308	138 843	2 066 976	1 601 059	3 878 505

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

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

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

(d) Stated intention on arrival.

CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a), Movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	
2006–07	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	11 056 367
2007–08	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	11 672 452
2008–09	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	11 770 621
2009–10	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	12 903 279
2010–11	88 461	78 025	213 835	7 442 959	5 987 902	13 811 182
2007	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	11 456 115
2008	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	11 740 132
2009	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	12 271 180
2010	88 196	86 290	203 135	7 111 503	5 969 590	13 458 715
2011	87 998	69 363	214 290	7 795 270	5 956 830	14 123 751
2006						
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	2 646 224
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	2 875 700
2007						
March	21 351	31 511	24 567	1 106 868	1 607 051	2 791 348
June	17 289	23 998	24 682	1 385 362	1 291 764	2 743 094
September	18 562	25 255	24 802	1 471 801	1 331 310	2 871 730
December	17 761	21 486	39 647	1 498 280	1 472 768	3 049 942
2008						
March	23 079	32 102	30 817	1 242 848	1 594 983	2 923 830
June	17 521	23 223	28 740	1 486 526	1 270 940	2 826 950
September	19 599	24 369	31 369	1 544 651	1 309 517	2 929 505
December	19 225	20 440	51 133	1 534 110	1 434 940	3 059 848
2009						
March	23 260	22 747	39 170	1 202 784	1 550 157	2 838 118
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	2 943 150
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	3 080 703
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	3 409 209
2010						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	3 224 415
June	20 210	19 692	41 532	1 780 019	1 327 500	3 188 953
September	21 594	22 313	44 611	1 925 009	1 403 555	3 417 082
December	20 834	18 402	66 906	1 936 499	1 585 623	3 628 265
2011						
March	25 691	20 772	56 140	1 541 889	1 661 188	3 305 679
June	20 342	16 538	46 178	2 039 562	1 337 536	3 460 156
September	20 978	17 158	45 963	2 124 219	1 378 516	3 586 834
December	20 987	14 895	66 009	2 089 601	1 579 590	3 771 082
2012						
March	25 230	20 769	54 928	1 706 805	1 702 066	3 509 798

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

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

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

(d) Stated intention on departure.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
2009-10									
New South Wales	..	20 088	35 355	4 989	7 525	2 118	2 969	9 938	82 982
Victoria	22 686	..	17 594	6 544	8 109	3 185	2 451	2 527	63 096
Queensland	42 044	18 605	..	5 823	8 295	3 193	5 208	3 237	86 405
South Australia	4 628	5 552	4 548	..	2 458	634	2 257	624	20 701
Western Australia	8 297	8 422	8 696	2 849	..	1 443	2 605	879	33 191
Tasmania	2 405	2 731	3 341	691	1 660	..	419	260	11 507
Northern Territory	3 320	2 783	4 482	2 007	2 284	315	..	471	15 662
Australian Capital Territory	10 142	2 360	2 813	762	898	297	595	..	17 867
Total Departures	93 522	60 541	76 829	23 665	31 229	11 185	16 504	17 936	331 411
Net gain/loss	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69	..
2010-11									
New South Wales	..	20 156	34 900	5 105	7 387	2 166	2 882	9 791	82 387
Victoria	23 171	..	18 170	6 823	8 406	3 146	2 649	2 713	65 078
Queensland	40 999	18 560	..	5 908	8 153	3 140	5 417	3 341	85 518
South Australia	5 042	5 635	4 747	..	2 375	713	2 887	603	22 002
Western Australia	9 739	8 722	9 720	3 300	..	1 675	2 772	887	36 815
Tasmania	2 295	2 850	3 332	753	1 515	..	458	303	11 506
Northern Territory	3 200	2 800	4 418	1 896	2 012	369	..	434	15 129
Australian Capital Territory	11 159	2 596	3 081	830	804	344	613	..	19 427
Total Departures	95 605	61 319	78 368	24 615	30 652	11 553	17 678	18 072	337 862
Net gain/loss	-13 218	3 759	7 150	-2 613	6 163	-47	-2 549	1 355	..
2010									
New South Wales	..	20 312	35 419	5 247	7 554	2 092	3 053	9 748	83 425
Victoria	22 969	..	17 971	6 610	8 084	3 122	2 532	2 635	63 923
Queensland	41 190	18 362	..	5 742	8 156	3 099	5 431	3 269	85 249
South Australia	4 761	5 575	4 541	..	2 344	648	2 432	609	20 910
Western Australia	9 008	8 359	9 283	2 964	..	1 491	2 827	827	34 759
Tasmania	2 341	2 937	3 358	730	1 595	..	461	272	11 694
Northern Territory	3 411	2 911	4 385	1 921	2 188	356	..	478	15 650
Australian Capital Territory	10 988	2 597	3 049	859	894	342	604	..	19 333
Total Departures	94 668	61 053	78 006	24 073	30 815	11 150	17 340	17 838	334 943
Net gain/loss	-11 243	2 870	7 243	-3 163	3 944	544	-1 690	1 495	..
2011									
New South Wales	..	20 121	34 267	4 903	7 261	2 282	2 870	9 680	81 384
Victoria	23 330	..	18 130	6 909	8 491	3 393	2 732	2 718	65 703
Queensland	42 331	19 197	..	5 956	8 384	3 410	5 247	3 267	87 792
South Australia	5 303	5 610	4 748	..	2 477	759	2 850	602	22 349
Western Australia	10 385	9 397	10 412	3 453	..	1 894	2 677	925	39 143
Tasmania	2 239	2 740	3 166	715	1 416	..	432	260	10 968
Northern Territory	3 154	2 870	4 516	1 955	1 896	340	..	422	15 153
Australian Capital Territory	10 746	2 439	2 945	783	758	280	516	..	18 467
Total Departures	97 488	62 374	78 184	24 674	30 683	12 358	17 324	17 874	340 959
Net gain/loss	-16 104	3 329	9 608	-2 325	8 460	-1 390	-2 171	593	..

.. not applicable

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

DEPARTURES FROM:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
Arrivals to:	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
MARCH QUARTER 2011									
New South Wales	. .	4 898	8 687	1 241	1 818	545	758	2 487	20 434
Victoria	5 745	. .	4 486	1 775	2 144	765	733	725	16 373
Queensland	10 148	4 582	. .	1 490	1 920	808	1 332	909	21 189
South Australia	1 282	1 379	1 233	. .	557	177	978	149	5 755
Western Australia	2 402	2 194	2 472	816	. .	454	641	253	9 232
Tasmania	599	690	872	197	330	. .	123	88	2 899
Northern Territory	805	656	1 091	434	461	83	. .	126	3 656
Australian Capital Territory	2 745	591	770	202	178	66	169	. .	4 721
Total Departures	23 726	14 990	19 611	6 155	7 408	2 898	4 734	4 737	84 259
Net gain/loss	-3 292	1 383	1 578	-400	1 824	1	-1 078	-16	. .

DECEMBER QUARTER 2011

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

MARCH QUARTER 2012

New South Wales	. .	4 724	8 286	1 205	1 826	537	751	2 418	19 747
Victoria	5 506	. .	4 443	1 717	1 976	870	637	659	15 808
Queensland	10 971	4 697	. .	1 482	1 984	855	1 442	899	22 330
South Australia	1 297	1 351	1 108	. .	574	186	574	210	5 300
Western Australia	2 823	2 674	2 742	857	. .	503	739	247	10 585
Tasmania	514	593	704	156	352	. .	92	69	2 480
Northern Territory	855	700	1 208	419	414	88	. .	131	3 815
Australian Capital Territory	2 739	597	686	218	163	104	145	. .	4 652
Total Departures	24 705	15 336	19 177	6 054	7 289	3 143	4 380	4 633	84 717
Net gain/loss	-4 958	472	3 153	-754	3 296	-663	-565	19	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

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

PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS(a), States and territories—at 30 June

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

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 41–42 of the Explanatory Notes. For further information see – Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the *2011 Census of Population and Housing* held on 9 August 2011 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2011 Census to produce preliminary rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). This publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and 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 Jervis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 8.

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

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Method of estimation

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

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

Status of quarterly ERP data

7 The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final as new component data becomes available. The 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 27 SEPTEMBER 2012

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	2006 Census	Final	Final	Final	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2010	2011 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — based on actual traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2010–Jun. 2011	2011 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY REBASED
Sep. 2011–Mar. 2012	2011 Census	Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — based on modelled traveller behaviour	Preliminary — modelled expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

Natural increase: births and deaths

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

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

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

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

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

- March 2012: The Northern Territory registry has noted a lag in death registrations as a result of incomplete records which delay processing. The increase in birth registrations in the March 2012 quarter can also be attributed to more timely notifications of births from hospitals.
- March 2012: The comparatively high numbers of births and deaths in the Northern Territory for the March 2012 quarter can be attributed to more staffing fluctuations over the December 2011 period.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- September 2011: Fluctuations in the September 2011 quarter in the number of birth registrations in the Australian Capital Territory and the high number of death registrations in New South Wales were queried with the respective Registries. Information provided by the Registries indicate that these fluctuations may be the result of changes in processing rates.
- September 2011: The ABS identified a systems processing error with the New South Wales birth registration data for the September 2011 and earlier quarters. The data for the September 2011 quarter have been corrected. Data for earlier quarters will be corrected at the time of final rebasing, scheduled for release in June 2013. For further details, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes (below).
- June 2011: The Northern Territory Registry recorded higher than usual births registrations and lower than usual deaths registrations in the June quarter 2011. The Registry advised that in the lead up to the end of the financial year they processed as many registrations as possible. However there were delays in getting Medical Certificates of Cause of Death from some hospitals – an issue which the Registry believes is now resolved.
- March 2011: The Queensland floods and Cyclone Yasi had major impacts on Queensland. The Registry experienced disruptions to the lodgement and processing of registrations early in the March quarter 2011 but caught up with backlogs by the end of the quarter. It is expected that the impacts of these natural disasters on many communities, on various industries, on infrastructure and the rebuilding thereof is likely to have demographic impacts in Queensland.
- March 2011: Victoria recorded a comparatively large increase in death registrations from the March quarter 2010 to the March quarter 2011. This was attributed to unusually low death registration numbers in the March quarter of 2010 due to human resourcing issues which resulted in a delay in processing registrations.
- March 2011: On 15 December 2010 a boat (formally known as a suspected illegal entry vessel) carrying asylum seekers sank in Australian territorial waters off Christmas Island and 30 people died in the incident. These deaths were registered in the first quarter of 2011 by the WA Registry as deaths of overseas residents with an imputed usual residence of WA although they were never officially registered as having arrived in Australia. This anomaly leads to a statistical undercount in the ERP of 30 persons. Ultimately, this anomaly will be accounted for in the intercensal discrepancy when the ERP is finalised (for further information on intercensal discrepancy see Glossary).

12 Concerns have been raised with the accuracy of the NSW births counts in recent years. In response to these concerns the ABS, in conjunction with the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, has undertaken an investigation which has led to the identification of an ABS systems processing error. The ABS acknowledges that this has resulted in previous undercounts of births in NSW. Further investigation will be undertaken into NSW births data for previous reference periods and action will be taken where required.

Net overseas migration

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

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

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

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

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

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

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

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

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net overseas migration continued

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

Diplomatic personnel

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

Net interstate migration

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

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

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

- Medicare data lagged by three months (both for calculating expansion factors and for estimating progressive quarters of interstate migration);
- smoothed inputs used to produce expansion factors (ie: Census, Medicare & multiple movers data were smoothed);
- capping applied to expansion factors (in contrast to the 2001-06 method);
- expansion factors applied to males aged 17 to 30 years and females aged 17 to 25 years (this differs to the age range used in the 2001-06 method); and
- no smoothing applied to the expansion factors.

25 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).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Net interstate migration *continued*

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

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

Defence force adjustment

27 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.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

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

30 In July 1998, DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status are now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and are therefore not available for Australian or NZ citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and NZ citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*,

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS *continued*

Australia (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

31 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

32 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.

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

NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

35 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.

36 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:

37 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.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

continued

39 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.

40 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

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

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

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

ROUNDING

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Demographic Statistics Work Program and Release Plans, April 2012* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2011* (cat. no. 3250.0);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);
- *Information Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, Mar 2010* (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Population Estimates under Australia's New Statistical Geography, August 2011* (cat. no. 3219.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 3304.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0);
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0); and
- *Suicides, Australia* (cat. no. 3309.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

48 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.

49 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

AVAILABLE *continued*

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

TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011)

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

1 ABS has introduced a new method for processing the Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) that is used in the calculation of *2011 Census of Population and Housing* net undercount. This new method produces a more accurate measure of Census net undercount. However, because the new method cannot be retrospectively applied to the previous Census (held in 2006), this creates a challenge for users who want to understand Estimated Resident Population (ERP) growth between 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2011.

Purpose of this note

2 The purpose of this note is to:

- explain the process of revising the Estimated Resident Population series after a Census;
- draw attention to specific challenges in the interpretation of the ERP series, resulting from changes made in the 2011 PES; and
- give data users some guidance on how to best to use the ERP on the new Census base.

The PES

3 The 2011 PES estimated national net undercount to be 374,500 persons (1.7%). This was 175,100 persons less than the undercount in 2006. In comparing 2006 and 2011 estimates it is important to note that a new method was introduced in the 2011 PES. For 2011, ABS used a method known as Automated Data Linking (ADL) which was the major contributor to the decrease in the net undercount rate, from 2.7% in 2006 to 1.7% in 2011.

Automated Data Linking (ADL)

4 Prior to 2011, ABS used a method of determining whether PES respondents were counted in the 2006 Census based on clerical searching and matching. While in most cases this was a reliable methodology, there were instances where address information was too vague or not provided at all, which limited its overall effectiveness in determining whether PES respondents were counted in the Census or not. Automated Data Linking, which was introduced into PES processing in 2011, employs probabilistic linking techniques and enables the matching of persons that would not have been possible in previous surveys. This major improvement in the effectiveness of PES matching has led to a reduction in net undercount in 2011, although it should be noted that 2006 and 2011 estimates are not strictly comparable. For more information on ADL see *Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011* (cat. no. 2940.0).

Intercensal Error

5 In the graphs below, the black line is the original ERP series from June 2006 to June 2011 based on the 2006 Census, and without any regard to the 2011 Census or PES. The series has been estimated from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2011 by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding the net of overseas migration. This series is called "unrebased ERP".

6 The grey dot represents the new Census base for 30 June 2011. Since the grey dot takes account of up-to-date 2011 Census and PES data (and other rebasing components), it is assumed to be more accurate than the corresponding point on the unrebased line as an estimate of ERP for 30 June 2011.

7 Since the point on the black line for 30 June 2011 is higher than the grey point, the first estimate of 30 June 2011 (based on the 2006 Census) should now be considered an overestimate.

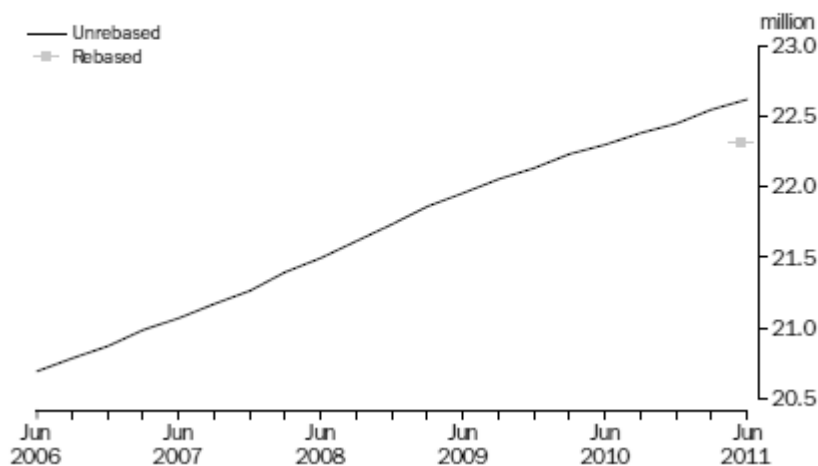
8 The gap between the two points for 30 June 2011 is called intercensal error and it is usually explained as the error which has accumulated over the 5 year period between Censuses. For 2006-2011, this gap is estimated at 294,400. Intercensal error by definition cannot be attributed to any specific component of population growth or the two

TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011) *continued*

Intercensal Error continued

population bases. It is interpreted as the accumulated error in all of the components of growth including error in either or both of the two population bases.

GRAPH 1: UNREBASED ERP COMPARED WITH THE NEW CENSUS BASE (30 JUNE 2011)

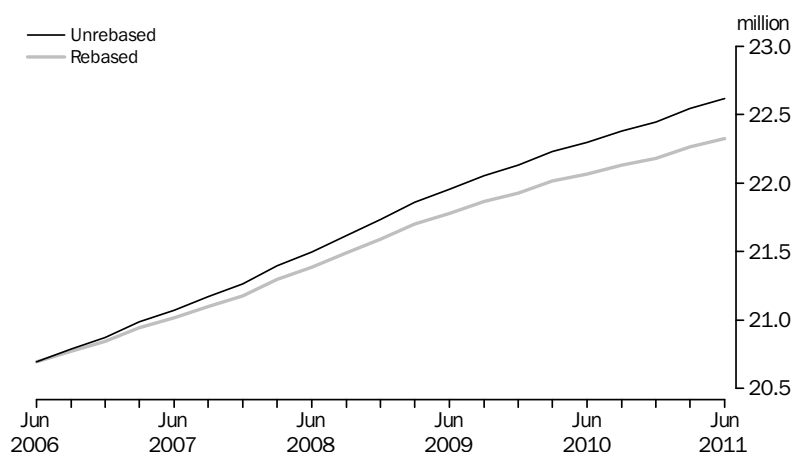


9 Once intercensal error has been calculated and because it is assumed to have accumulated over 5 years, the error must be spread evenly through the series back to (but not including) the previous population base 5 years earlier.

10 In the graph below, the grey line takes the 2011 Census, PES and other adjustments into account and works backwards to 30 June 2006, evenly spreading the intercensal error through the ERP series. This grey line has now accounted for intercensal error and thus supersedes the black line based on the previous Census.

11 For the first quarter after the new base, in this case 30 September 2011, the components of population growth will be used to increment the grey (preliminary rebased) line.

GRAPH 2 UNREBASED ERP VS PRELIMINARY REBASED ERP—2006-2011



The Statistical Impact of ADL

12 ABS carried out a study into the statistical impact of introducing ADL. A sample of PES records were processed using a close approximation of the 2006 clerical search and match method, the outcome of which was compared to that achieved from ADL-enabled processing for the same group of records. The Statistical Impact Study answers the question: 'What was the statistical impact of the 2011 Census PES net undercount

TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011) *continued*

The Statistical Impact of ADL continued

estimate of using the new ADL method?'. It therefore also answers the related question: 'What was the statistical impact on the intercensal error of using the new ADL method?'.

13 The ADL Statistical Impact Study estimated that the use of ADL to determine whether PES respondents were counted in the 2011 Census or not resulted in a net undercount that was 246,985 persons less than the 2006 PES matching methodology would have delivered.

14 The Statistical Impact Study estimate has a standard error of 43,000. A common approach to assessing the variability inherent in estimates is to examine the 95% confidence interval (which is two standard errors either side of the estimate). Using this approach, there is a 95% chance that the true estimate of the statistical impact of ADL on net undercount in 2011 is between 160,985 and 332,985 persons.

15 It is important to note that the Statistical Impact Study estimate was not designed to provide an alternative measure of net undercount for 2011, in 2006 terms, but only to identify the impact of the ADL methodology. There are a range of PES and Census changes that are not related to ADL that will affect comparability between 2006 and 2011.

The impact of ADL on intercensal error

16 The intercensal error, after factoring in the estimated ADL impact of 246,985, is around 47,000 people. While the Statistical Impact Study results provide some guidance to users of PES and ERP data, they do not, and can not, allow users to produce an alternative 2011 measure, given the other PES and Census changes that were also made. It is also not possible to use the results to produce an alternative 2006 measure.

17 Nonetheless it is clear that ADL has had a significant impact on both the PES undercount estimate and the estimate of intercensal error. The Statistical Impact Study results challenge the usual interpretation of intercensal error as the accumulation of error from all sources because it implies that the introduction of ADL accounts for the majority of the intercensal error, though recognising that the confidence interval on the estimate of the impact is relatively broad. ADL explains around 84% of the intercensal error, with the remaining 16% explained by errors in all of the components of growth and errors in the two population bases.

Population growth between the Censuses

18 The impact of ADL has also had a subsequent impact on population growth from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2011. Although the rebased ERP is a better estimate of the population level than unrebased ERP, when it comes to measuring population growth, there are some challenges in interpreting the data of which users need to be aware.

19 Table 1 shows that average annual growth on the unrebased ERP series (1.79%) is coherent with average annual growth on the rebased ERP, but only if the impact of ADL was specifically excluded (1.75%). The Statistical Impact Study result is used to estimate the impact of ADL on historical population growth rates from 2006-11.

20 In considering the standard errors on the Statistical Impact Study estimate, we can be 95% confident that rebased population growth would have ranged between 1.7% and 1.8% from 2006 to 2011 if ADL were not used. It is noteworthy that the Census to Census average annual growth rate of 1.6% is higher than the rebased average annual growth (1.5%), but lower than the average annual growth on the rebased ERP if ADL was not used (1.75%).

21 The rebased ERP series produced an average annual growth rate of 1.5%, which is mostly driven by the fact that the PES estimate of net undercount used in the 2006 base did not use ADL, whereas the 2011 base did.

TECHNICAL NOTE THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE 2011 PES ON MEASURING POPULATION GROWTH (2006-2011) *continued*

*Population growth between
the Censuses continued*

TABLE 1 POPULATION GROWTH RATES DERIVED FROM DIFFERENT
SERIES

	Average annual growth % (06-11)
Estimate of growth	
Unrebased ERP (on 2006 base)	1.79
Rebased ERP (on 2011 base) using ADL	1.52
Rebased ERP (on 2011 base) not using ADL (as estimated by SIS)	1.75
Census to Census	1.61

Conclusion

22 The Statistical Impact Study shows that the impact of ADL is the major contributor to reduced intercensal error. The rebased ERP series produces population growth rates that are not coherent with either the unrebased ERP series or the rebased ERP, once the impact of ADL has been taken into account.

23 In using population estimates, for information on the population level for the 2006-11 period, the rebased ERP series is the best series to use. For population growth over the 2006-11 period, the comparison should focus on the components of growth (i.e. births, deaths and migration), rather than the difference in population levels.

24 Population growth rates for the 2006-11 period that are coherent with existing published ERP growth figures can be achieved by introducing a series break into the ERP series. This would be unprecedented, and would require assumptions to be made regarding the impact of ADL over the five year intercensal period. The Statistical Impact Study was not designed to support such assumptions, and other sources of empirical evidence would be required. The implications of a series break on the many uses of the ERP series would also need very careful consideration.

GLOSSARY

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

12/16 month rule A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that *does not have to be continuous*, as opposed to the *continuous* approach used under a '12/12 month rule'. Under a '12/16 month rule', incoming overseas travellers (who *are not* currently counted in the population) must be resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to then be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, those travellers departing Australia (who *are* currently counted in the population) must be absent from Australia for a total of 12 months or more during the 16 month follow-up period to then be subtracted from the estimated resident population.

The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Category of movement *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated resident population (ERP)

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

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

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

P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
Household population	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 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).
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise of long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA) and long-term resident returns (LTRR).
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise of long-term resident departures (LTRD) and long-term visitor departures (LTVD).
Long-term resident departures (LTRD)	Australian residents who state that they intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently).
Long-term resident returns (LTRR)	Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term visitor arrivals (LTVA)	Overseas visitors who state that they intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently).
Long-term visitor departures (LTVD)	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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian air or sea ports (excluding operational air and ships' crew). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Passenger Card	Passenger cards are completed by nearly all passengers arriving in, or departing from, Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay, main reason for journey, and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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>
Post enumeration survey (PES)	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident 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 growth rate	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</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>
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 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Standardised death rate (SDR) <i>continued</i>	<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 of usual residence	<p>State or territory of usual residence refer to the state or territory of usual residence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population); ■ the mother (birth collection); and ■ the deceased (death collection). <p>In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.</p>
Statistical District (S Dist)	<p>Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical Division (SD)	<p>Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Total fertility rate (TFR)	<p>The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life (ages 15 - 49).</p>
Under enumeration	<p>See net undercount.</p>

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET

www.abs.gov.au the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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

PHONE

1300 135 070

EMAIL

client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX

1300 135 211

POST

Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS

www.abs.gov.au