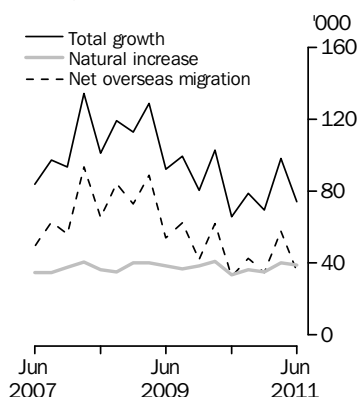


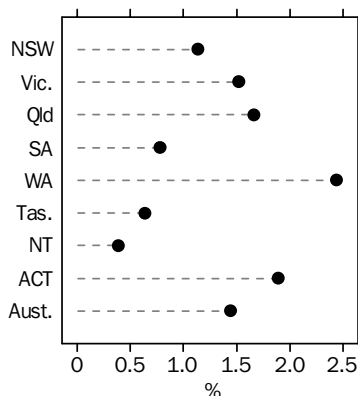
# AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 19 DEC 2011

## 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

	<i>Population at end Jun qtr 2011</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>	<i>Change over previous year</i>
	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	7 303.7	82.2	1.1
Victoria	5 624.1	84.2	1.5
Queensland	4 580.7	74.8	1.7
South Australia	1 657.0	12.8	0.8
Western Australia	2 346.4	55.8	2.4
Tasmania	510.6	3.2	0.6
Northern Territory	230.2	0.9	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	365.4	6.8	1.9
<b>Australia (a)</b>	<b>22 620.6</b>	<b>320.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>

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

## KEY POINTS

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2011 was 22,620,600 persons. This was an increase of 320,800 persons since 30 June 2010 and 74,200 persons since 31 March 2011.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2011 (150,500 persons) was 0.5%, or 800 persons, higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 June 2010 (149,700 persons).
- The preliminary net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2011 (170,300 persons) was 14%, or 28,000 persons, lower than the net overseas migration recorded for the year ended 30 June 2010 (198,300 persons).

### POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- Australia's population grew by 1.4% during the year ended 30 June 2011. The growth rate has been declining since the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008.
- Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 47% and 53% respectively to total population growth for the year ended 30 June 2011.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth for the year ended 30 June 2011. Western Australia recorded the fastest growth (2.4%) and the Northern Territory the slowest (0.4%).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE (Quarter)

### RELEASE DATE

September 2011	29 March 2012
December 2011	20 June 2012
March 2012	27 September 2012
June 2012	18 December 2012
September 2012	28 March 2013
December 2012	20 June 2013

.....

## ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION STATUS

ERP data for 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 are final and based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data from September quarter 2006 to December quarter 2009 are revised for all components. NOM estimates from March quarter 2010 estimates onwards are preliminary. Natural Increase data are revised for the March and June quarters of 2010 and preliminary thereafter - see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Data released with this publication now include population estimates by age and sex, and other associated data which were previously published in *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0), which ceased with the release of the June quarter 2010 data (released 21 December 2010).

## RECENT RELEASE

*Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001)

*Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables, 2010* (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001)

## UPCOMING RELEASES

*Perspectives on Migrants, 2011* (cat. no. 3416.0) - scheduled for release 21 December 2011.

*Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Estimates for Regional Internal Migration* (cat. no. 3405.0.55.001) - scheduled for release 22 December 2011.

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Nov 2011* (cat. no. 3401.0) - scheduled for release 12 January 2011.

*Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2010* (cat. no. 3303.0) - scheduled for release 20 March 2012.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS

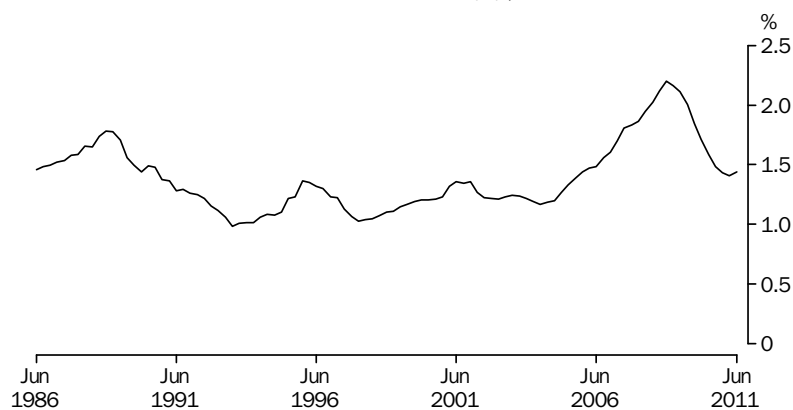
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
ERP	estimated resident population
IMR	infant mortality rate
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net 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

### AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 June 2011 was 22,620,600 persons. This is an increase of 320,800 persons since 30 June 2010 and 74,200 persons since 31 March 2011. The annual population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2011 was 1.4%. This reflects a decline from the peak of 2.2% for the year ended 31 December 2008.

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



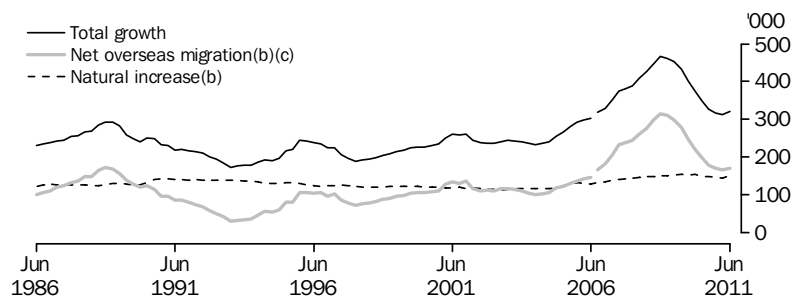
(a) Annual growth calculated at the end of each quarter.

### 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 30 June 2011 was higher for NOM (53%) than for natural increase (47%).

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



(a) Annual components calculated over each quarter.

(b) NOM estimates for March quarter 2010 onwards, and natural increase 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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

#### Natural Increase

Natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2011 was 150,500 persons, an increase of 0.5%, or 800 persons, when compared with natural increase for the year ended 30 June 2010 (149,700 persons). This increase was due to an increase in the number of births, largely offset by an increase in the number of deaths.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### *Natural Increase continued*

#### BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate of births for the year ended 30 June 2011 (296,800 births) was 1.9%, or 5,600 births, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2010 (291,200 births).

#### DEATHS

The preliminary estimate of deaths for the year ended 30 June 2011 (146,300 deaths) was 3.4%, or 4,800 deaths, higher than the figure for the year ended 30 June 2010 (141,500 deaths).

### *Net Overseas Migration*

For the year ended 30 June 2011, Australia's preliminary NOM estimate was 170,300 persons. This was 9.6% (28,000 persons) lower than the NOM estimated for the year ended 30 June 2010 (198,300 persons).

The recent decline in NOM is due to both a decrease in NOM arrivals and an increase in NOM departures for the year ended 30 June 2011 compared with the previous year.

NOM arrivals decreased by 5% (22,900 persons) between the years ended 30 June 2010 (446,800 persons) and 30 June 2011 (423,900 persons). This reflects a continuing decline in NOM arrivals since the peak of 536,000 persons recorded for the year ended 31 December 2008.

NOM departures increased by 2% (5,200 persons) between the years ended 30 June 2010 (248,400 persons) and 30 June 2011 (253,600 persons).

The preliminary NOM estimate for the June quarter 2011 (35,500 persons) was 14% (3,100 persons) higher than the estimate for the June quarter 2010 (32,300 persons).

### STATES AND TERRITORIES: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The estimated resident population for each state and territory at 30 June 2011 was as follows:

- New South Wales 7,303,700;
- Victoria 5,624,100;
- Queensland 4,580,700;
- South Australia 1,657,000;
- Western Australia 2,346,400;
- Tasmania 510,600;
- Northern Territory 230,200; and
- Australian Capital Territory 365,400.

All states and territories recorded positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2011. Western Australia continued to record the fastest growth rate of all states and territories with 2.4%. The Northern Territory recorded the slowest growth rate at 0.4%.

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

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

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2011, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

For the year ended 30 June 2011, natural increase was the major component of population change in the Northern Territory, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland and NOM was the major component of population change in Western Australia, followed by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. 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 30 June 2011 increased in all states and territories, except for South Australia, when compared with the previous year. South Australia recorded a decrease of 1.0% (210 births) since the year ended 30 June 2010. The largest percentage increase of registered births was recorded in Tasmania at 6.5% (400 births). For more information, see table 13.

### DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered for the year ended 30 June 2011 increased for all states and territories, except for Western Australia, when compared with the previous year. Western Australia recorded a decrease in deaths for year ended 30 June 2011 with a decrease of 1.0% (130 deaths). The largest percentage increase was recorded by the Northern Territory at 8.8% (82 deaths). For more information, see table 14.

### *Net Overseas Migration*

All states and territories recorded positive net overseas migration (NOM) for the year ended 30 June 2011. However, when compared to the previous year, all states and territories, except for Western Australia, recorded a decrease in NOM. Proportionally, South Australia recorded the largest decrease with NOM 43% (6,600 persons) down on the previous year. Western Australia recorded an increase of 19% (4,900 persons). For more information, see table 16.

### NOM ARRIVALS

When compared to the year ended 30 June 2010, all states and territories, except for Western Australia, recorded decreases in NOM arrivals. The largest percentage decrease was recorded by South Australia at 24% (6,100 persons). Western Australia recorded an increase of 6% (3,200 persons). For more information, see table 16.



## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### Net Overseas Migration *continued*

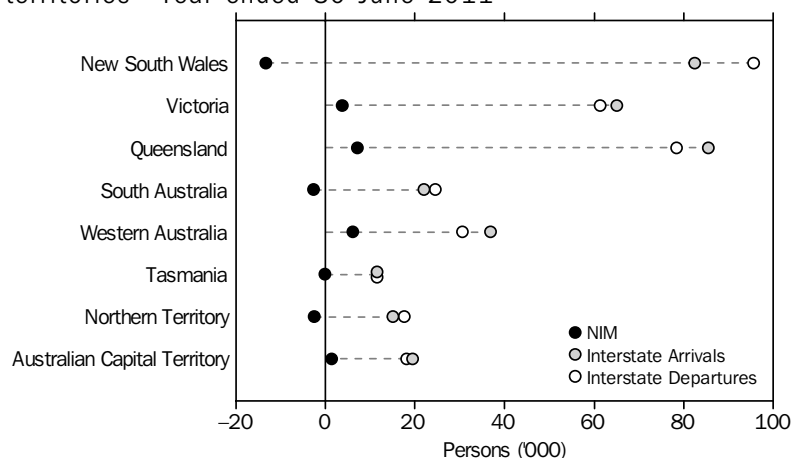
#### NOM DEPARTURES

Conversely, some states and territories recorded increases in NOM departures. The largest percentage increase was recorded by Victoria at 6% (3,600 persons). The largest percentage decrease was recorded by Western Australia at 5% (1,600 persons). For more information, see table 16.

### Net Interstate Migration

Queensland recorded the highest gains from net interstate migration (NIM) for the year ended 30 June 2011 (7,200 persons). Other states and territories which recorded net gains were Western Australia (6,200 persons), Victoria (3,800 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (1,400 persons). Net losses from interstate migration were recorded in New South Wales (13,200 persons), South Australia (2,600 persons), the Northern Territory (2,500 persons) and Tasmania (50 persons). For more information, see table 19.

#### INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 30 June 2011



### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For the 12 months ended 30 June 2011, Australia's population growth rate (1.4%) was above that of the world (1.1%). Australia is growing at a faster rate than many countries including New Zealand and Viet Nam (both 1.1%), Indonesia, Hong Kong and Canada (all 1.0%), United States of America (0.9%), Sweden and South Africa (both 0.7%), the United Kingdom (0.6%), France and China (both 0.5%), Italy and Republic of Korea (both 0.4%) and Greece (0.3%). India's population growth was the same as Australia's (1.4%). Further, Japan experienced neutral growth (0.0%). Four countries that experienced faster growth than Australia were Malaysia (1.6%), the Philippines (1.7%), Singapore (2.0%) and Papua New Guinea (2.3%). According to figures from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Australia's population ranked 52nd in 2011 (which is equal to its rank in 2010) and is projected to rank 59th by 2050. By 2050, India is projected to have displaced China as the most populous country with 1.69 billion people compared with 1.30 billion in China.

## MAIN FEATURES COMMENTARY *continued*

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON *continued*

### POPULATION, GROWTH RATE AND RANK OF SELECTED COUNTRIES(a), Summary

	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			PROJECTED POPULATION	RANK	
	2010	2011	Growth Rate	2050	2011	2050
<i>Selected Countries</i>	million	million	%	million	no.	no.
<b>Australia</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>
Canada	34	34	1.0	44	37	47
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	1 341	1 348	0.5	1 296	1	2
France	63	63	0.5	72	21	27
Greece	11	11	0.3	12	74	87
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	7	1.0	9	99	102
India	1 225	1 241	1.4	1 692	2	1
Indonesia	240	242	1.0	293	4	5
Italy	61	61	0.4	59	23	31
Japan	127	126	—	109	10	16
Republic of Korea	48	48	0.4	47	25	41
Malaysia	28	29	1.6	43	44	48
New Zealand	4	4	1.1	6	121	122
Papua New Guinea	7	7	2.3	14	100	81
Philippines	93	95	1.7	155	12	9
Singapore	5	5	2.0	6	115	117
South Africa	50	50	0.7	57	24	32
Sweden	9	9	0.7	11	89	93
United Kingdom	62	62	0.6	73	22	26
United States of America	310	313	0.9	403	3	3
Viet Nam	88	89	1.1	104	13	17
<b>World</b>	<b>6 896</b>	<b>6 974</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9 306</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>. .</b>

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

Source: Australian estimates, this issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0);

Australian projections, Series B in Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0); selected country and world estimates and projections, United Nations World Population Prospects, 2010 Revision (medium variant projections).

## FEATURE ARTICLE

### POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

#### INTRODUCTION

This article summarises the main features of data contained in spreadsheets and datacubes accompanying this release. These spreadsheets and datacubes contain estimates of the resident population (ERP) of Australian states and territories by single year of age and by sex, as at 30 June of each reference year. The spreadsheets include median ages, mean ages and sex ratios. Estimates up to June 2006 are final, those for 2007, 2008 and 2009 are revised and 2010 and 2011 are preliminary.

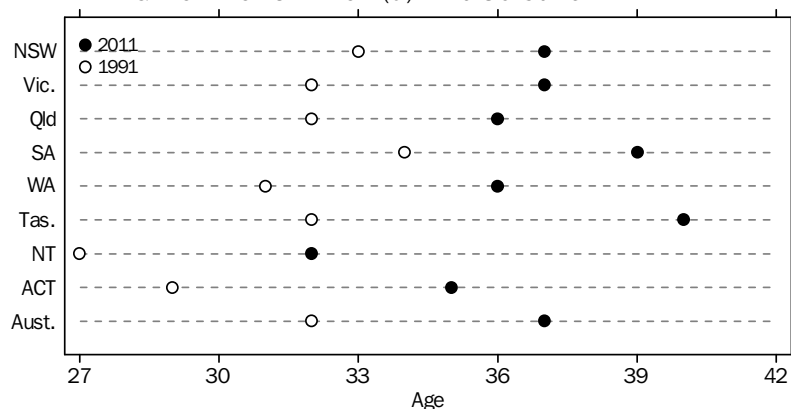
#### AGEING POPULATION

Australia's population, like that of most developed countries, is ageing as a result of sustained low fertility and increasing life expectancy. This is resulting in proportionally fewer children (under 15 years of age) in the population. The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Australian population has increased by 4.7 years over the last two decades, from 32.4 years at 30 June 1991 to 37.1 years at 30 June 2011. Between 30 June 2010 and 2011 the median age rose slightly from 36.9 to 37.1 years. Over the next several decades, population ageing is projected to have significant implications for Australia in many spheres, including health, labour force participation, housing and demand for skilled labour (*Australia to 2050: Future Challenges, January 2010 (Intergenerational Report 2010), Department of the Treasury*).

#### STATES AND TERRITORIES

At 30 June 2011, Tasmania had the oldest median age of all the states and territories at 40.2 years. The second oldest median age was South Australia with a median age of 39.4 years, followed by New South Wales (37.4 years), Victoria (37.1 years), Queensland (36.4 years), Western Australia (36.2 years), the Australian Capital Territory (34.7 years) and the Northern Territory (31.5 years).

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION (a)—At 30 June

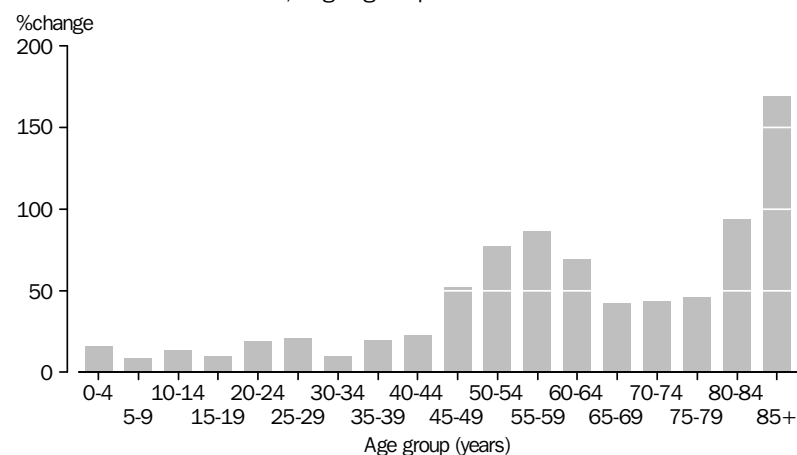


(a) The age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Tasmania experienced the largest increase in median age over the last 20 years, increasing by 7.8 years from 32.4 years in 1991 to 40.2 years in 2011. The emigration of younger adults from Tasmania to the Australian mainland has contributed to this accelerated ageing, see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

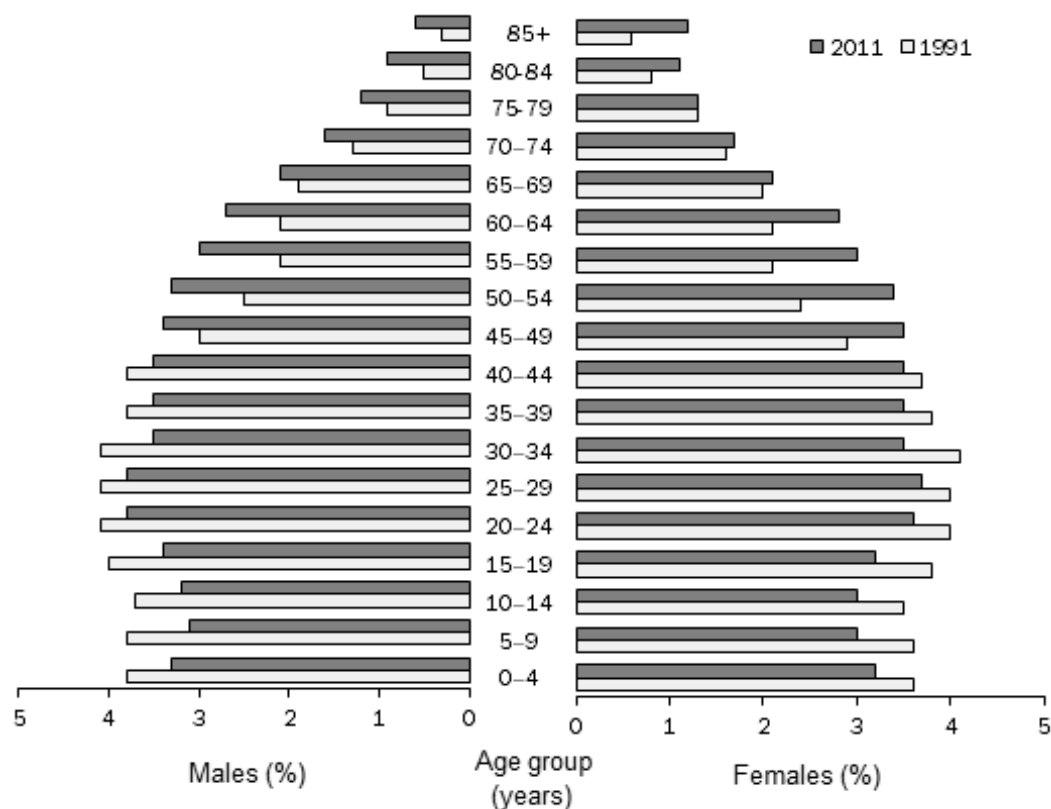
STATES AND TERRITORIES  
continued

POPULATION CHANGE, Age group—1991 to 2011



Between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2011, the proportion of Australia's population aged 15–64 years has remained relatively stable, increasing from 66.8% to 67.4% of the total population. The proportion of people aged 65 years and over has increased from 11.3% to 13.7%. During the same period, the proportion of population aged 85 years and over has more than doubled from 0.9% of the population at 30 June 1991 to 1.8% of the total population at 30 June 2011. The proportion aged under 15 years decreased from 21.9% to 18.8%.

POPULATION STRUCTURE, Age and sex—Australia—1991 and 2011



## MODAL AGE

The age with the largest number of people in Australia at 30 June 2011 was 26 years with 341,300 people. However, the modal age for Tasmania and South Australia is 50 years, which corresponds to the emigration of younger adults from these states for education and employment.

## CHILDREN (UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE)

The number of children aged 0–14 years in the population increased by 42,200 in the 12 months to 30 June 2011. The number of children aged 0–4 years increased by 22,700, 5–9 increased by 17,900 and 10–14 decreased by 1,600.

In the year ended 30 June 2011, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase (2.2%) in the number of children aged 0–14 years. Western Australia recorded positive growth of 2.0%, as did Queensland (1.4%), Victoria (1.2%), New South Wales (0.5%), Tasmania (0.3%) and South Australia (0.2%). The Northern Territory recorded a decrease of 0.4%.

In the 20 years between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2011, the proportion of children aged 0–14 years decreased by 3.1 percentage points from 21.9% to 18.8%.

## WORKING AGE POPULATION (AGED 15-64 YEARS)

The number of people aged 15–64 years (working age population) increased by 1.2% (or 181,000 persons) in the 12 months to 30 June 2011. Western Australia (2.3%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.4%), Victoria and Queensland (1.3%) each recorded growth rates for 15–64 year olds higher than the national average. New South Wales (0.9%), South Australia (0.5%), Tasmania (0.2%) and the Northern Territory (0.1%) each recorded growth rates for 15–64 year olds lower than the national average.

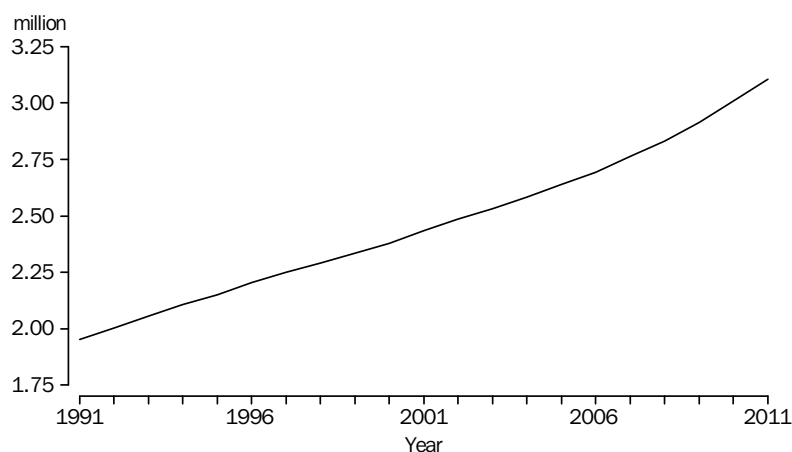
In the year ended 30 June 2011, there were 287,100 young people aged 15 who entered the working age population while 212,500 people turned 65 years and left the working age population.

In the 20 years between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2011, the proportion of population aged 15–64 years increased from 66.8% to 67.4%.

## OLDER PEOPLE

In the 12 months to 30 June 2010, the number of people aged 65 years and over in Australia increased by 97,600 people, representing a 2.4% increase. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over increased from 11.3% to 13.7% between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2011.

### POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER



OLDER PEOPLE *continued*

All states and territories experienced growth in their populations aged 65 years and over in the year ended 30 June 2011. The Northern Territory (7.3%), the Australian Capital Territory (4.5%), Queensland (3.9%) and Western Australia (3.8%) experienced the largest increase in the numbers of persons aged 65 years and over.

AGED 85 YEARS AND OVER

In the 12 months to 30 June 2011, the number of people aged 85 years and over increased by 20,900 people (5.3%) to reach 415,400. Over the past two decades, this group increased by 169%, compared with a total population growth of 31% over the same period. There were almost twice as many females (269,100) than males (146,400) in this age group at 30 June 2011 which reflects the higher life expectancy for females compared with males.

In the year ended June 2011, the largest increases in the number of people aged 85 years and over occurred in the Northern Territory (10.6%), Australian Capital Territory (7.7%), followed by Western Australia (6.1%), New South Wales and Queensland (both 5.3%), Victoria and South Australia (both 5.1%) and Tasmania (3.9%).

AGED 100 YEARS AND OVER

In the 12 months to 30 June 2011, the number of people aged 100 years and over increased by 654 people (18.2%) to reach 4,252. Over the past two decades, the number of centenarians increased by 235%, compared with a total population growth of 31% over the same period. Increased life expectancy for both males and females has contributed to this rise. There were more than three times as many females (3,243) than males (1,009) in this age group at 30 June 2011 which reflects the higher life expectancy for females compared with males.

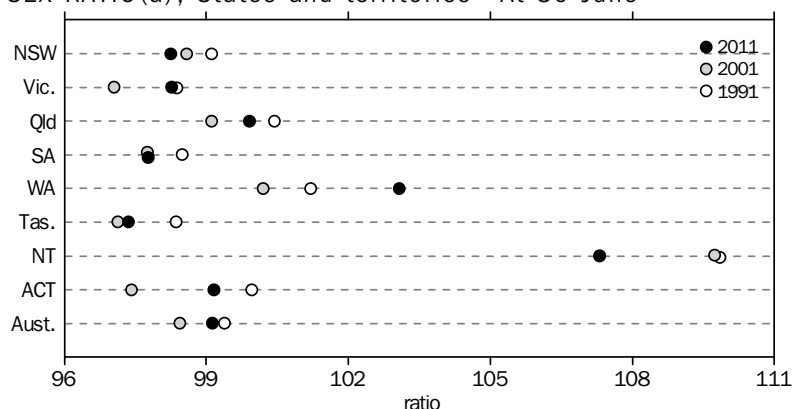
SEX RATIOS

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females in a population or sub population. The sex ratio at birth is approximately 105 males per 100 females. Higher male mortality rates at younger ages result in the ratio approaching 100 for the 30-64 years age group. Net Overseas Migration can also influence the sex ratio, especially in the younger working ages where there is often a greater proportion of male migrants. Above age 65, the sex ratio reduces markedly due to the impact of higher male mortality on this population group.

At 30 June 2011, the sex ratio of the total population for Australia was 99.1 males per 100 females. At age 0, the sex ratio for Australia in 2011 was 105.4 males per 100 females. This excess of males in the earlier years contrasts with the opposite situation in the older years and for the total population which can be attributed to female longevity.

SEX RATIOS *continued*

SEX RATIO(a), States and territories—At 30 June



(a) Number of males per 100 females.

At 30 June 2011, the Northern Territory and Western Australia had 107.3 and 103.1 males per 100 females respectively. All other states and territories had lower ratios of males to females, as follows: Queensland 99.9; the Australian Capital Territory 99.2; New South Wales and Victoria 98.3; South Australia 97.8; and Tasmania 97.4.

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON

Population ageing is a notable demographic characteristic of most developed countries and is related to sustained low fertility which results in proportionately fewer children. Population ageing is also caused by increasing life expectancy which results in proportionately more elderly people. In countries such as Japan, Italy, Greece, Sweden and Hong Kong, the number of people aged 65 years and over already exceeds the number of children aged 0–14 years. In Australia, based on the latest Series B population projections, the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to exceed the number of children aged 0–14 years around the year 2025. For more information, see *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0).

According to United Nations projections, all countries selected for analysis in the table below, titled 'Population Age Structure, International comparison – at 30 June', except for Greece and Sweden, are projected to experience no change or decreases in the proportion of children aged 0–14 years in their populations between 2010 and 2015. In most of these countries, the decrease in children aged 0–14 years is projected to be accompanied by a similar decrease in the proportion of people aged 15–64 years. In contrast, there is an increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over in the selected group of countries. Japan is projected to experience a proportional decline in its population aged 0–14 years and 15–64 years, and a large proportional increase in its population aged 65 years and over.

According to Australian Bureau of Statistics projections, the proportion of children (0–14 years) in the Australian population is projected to decline by 0.3 percentage points between 2010 and 2015, from 18.9% to 18.6%, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years is projected to decline by 1.5 percentage points, from 67.6% to 66.1%. The proportion of people aged 65 years and over is projected to increase by 1.8 percentage points from 13.5% to 15.3%.

INTERNATIONAL  
COMPARISON *continued*

In 2010, the age structure of Australia's population was similar to that of New Zealand and the United States of America. Generally, the European countries and Japan had smaller proportions of children and higher proportions of older people than Australia. In contrast, other countries in Asia tended to have proportionally more children and far fewer older people, generally reflecting considerably higher fertility rates and lower life expectancies than those experienced in Australia.

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, International comparison of selected countries(a)—at 30 June

Selected Countries	2010				2015(b)			2010 – 2015		
	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Aged 0–14 years	Aged 15–64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Median Age	Total fertility rate(c)	Life expectancy(d)
	%	%	%	years	%	%	%	years	rate	years
<b>Australia</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>
Canada	16.4	69.5	14.1	39.9	16.2	67.8	16.0	40.8	1.7	81.2
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	19.5	72.4	8.2	34.5	17.8	72.7	9.5	36.2	1.6	73.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.5	75.8	12.7	41.8	10.8	74.4	14.9	43.7	1.1	83.2
France	18.4	64.8	16.8	39.9	18.3	63.0	18.6	40.8	2.0	81.7
Greece	14.6	66.9	18.6	41.4	14.9	65.6	19.5	42.9	1.5	80.1
India	30.6	64.5	4.9	25.1	28.8	65.8	5.4	26.6	2.5	66.0
Indonesia	27.0	67.4	5.6	27.8	25.5	68.5	6.0	29.6	2.1	70.0
Italy	14.1	65.6	20.4	43.2	14.1	64.1	21.7	45.0	1.5	82.0
Japan	13.4	64.0	22.7	44.7	13.0	60.7	26.3	46.4	1.4	83.7
Republic of Korea	16.4	72.4	11.1	37.9	14.5	72.3	13.2	40.6	1.4	80.7
Malaysia	30.3	64.9	4.8	26.0	28.2	66.0	5.7	27.5	2.6	74.6
New Zealand	20.5	66.5	13.0	36.6	20.2	65.2	14.6	37.3	2.1	80.8
Papua New Guinea	39.1	58.2	2.8	20.4	37.2	59.8	3.0	21.2	3.8	63.3
Philippines	35.4	60.9	3.6	22.2	33.5	62.4	4.0	23.3	3.1	69.2
Singapore	17.4	73.6	9.0	37.6	14.6	73.7	11.7	40.3	1.4	81.3
South Africa	30.1	65.2	4.6	24.9	29.0	65.7	5.3	26.0	2.4	53.8
Sweden	16.5	65.2	18.2	40.7	17.2	62.7	20.0	41.3	1.9	81.7
United Kingdom	17.4	66.0	16.6	39.8	17.3	64.7	18.0	40.3	1.9	80.4
United States of America	20.1	66.9	13.1	36.9	20.1	65.4	14.5	37.3	2.1	78.8
Viet Nam	23.6	70.4	6.0	28.2	22.5	71.1	6.4	30.5	1.8	75.5
<b>World</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>

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

(b) International data are United Nations medium variant projections. Australian data are ABS medium series (Series B) projections.

(c) Births per woman. United Nations are medium variant projections for the period 2010–2015.

(d) Life expectancy at birth. United Nations are medium variant projections for the period 2010–2015, for males and females combined.

Source: All international data and Australian total fertility rate and life expectancy figures have been sourced from World Population Prospects, 2010 Revision. Australian 2010 estimates from this publication are from ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0) and Australian 2015 population projections are from ABS, Population Projections, Australia 2006 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).



## POPULATION CHANGE, SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Period	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)				POPULATION		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Overseas Migration(b)	Estimated Resident Population	Growth on previous year(c)	Growth on previous year(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
<b>2005–06</b>	263.5	134.0	129.5	146.8	20 697.9	303.1	1.49
<b>2006–07</b>	277.7	136.0	141.7	232.8	21 072.5	374.6	1.81
<b>2007–08</b>	289.5	140.7	148.8	277.3	21 498.5	426.1	2.02
<b>2008–09</b>	297.1	143.7	153.3	299.9	21 951.7	453.2	2.11
<b>2009–10</b> (d)	291.2	141.5	149.7	198.3	22 299.8	348.0	1.59
<b>2010–11</b> (e)	296.8	146.3	150.5	170.3	22 620.6	320.8	1.44
<b>2005</b>	263.4	131.4	132.0	137.0	20 544.1	291.9	1.44
<b>2006</b>	268.5	134.5	134.0	182.2	20 873.7	329.6	1.60
<b>2007</b>	285.3	139.8	145.5	244.1	21 263.3	389.6	1.87
<b>2008</b>	294.1	142.5	151.6	315.7	21 730.6	467.3	2.20
<b>2009</b>	295.3	141.6	153.7	246.9	22 131.2	400.6	1.84
<b>2010</b> (e)(d)	289.5	143.4	146.0	171.1	22 448.3	317.1	1.43
<b>2009</b>							
June	73.9	35.5	38.4	54.0	21 951.7	453.2	2.11
September	74.7	38.0	36.7	62.5	22 051.0	433.3	2.00
December	73.6	35.0	38.6	41.7	22 131.2	400.6	1.84
<b>2010</b>							
March(d)	73.7	32.7	41.0	61.8	22 234.0	374.6	1.71
June(d)	69.2	35.8	33.5	32.3	22 299.8	348.0	1.59
September(e)	76.0	39.7	36.4	42.5	22 378.6	327.7	1.49
December(e)	70.5	35.3	35.2	34.5	22 448.3	317.1	1.43
<b>2011</b>							
March(e)	76.1	35.9	40.2	57.8	22 546.3	312.4	1.40
June(e)	74.2	35.4	38.8	35.5	22 620.6	320.8	1.44

(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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of NOM and ERP for March and June quarters 2010 are preliminary

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

## POPULATION CHANGE, Components—States and territories

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(a)</sup>
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NATURAL INCREASE (b)									
<b>2005–06</b>	40 072	30 706	29 562	5 857	15 185	2 427	2 764	2 906	<b>129 499</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	42 791	34 705	31 766	6 926	16 944	2 746	2 808	3 047	<b>141 748</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	44 656	34 922	35 449	7 366	18 021	2 503	2 856	2 960	<b>148 756</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	45 401	35 408	38 436	7 219	18 270	2 528	2 883	3 174	<b>153 333</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	46 311	34 260	35 119	7 352	18 263	2 004	2 884	3 518	<b>149 723</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	45 186	34 647	36 433	6 795	18 870	2 290	2 820	3 441	<b>150 500</b>
<b>2005</b>	42 435	30 543	30 050	6 067	14 985	2 396	2 659	2 803	<b>131 964</b>
<b>2006</b>	39 952	32 763	30 173	6 376	16 294	2 653	2 767	3 010	<b>134 001</b>
<b>2007</b>	43 641	35 158	33 939	7 309	17 194	2 391	2 863	3 028	<b>145 541</b>
<b>2008</b>	45 696	35 018	37 144	7 203	18 105	2 544	2 816	3 081	<b>151 628</b>
<b>2009</b>	46 027	36 152	37 005	7 269	18 533	2 465	2 964	3 265	<b>153 693</b>
<b>2010</b>	44 761	32 886	35 391	6 897	18 097	1 910	2 701	3 377	<b>146 035</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	10 990	8 826	9 613	1 845	4 818	667	806	816	<b>38 384</b>
September	11 048	8 737	8 581	1 704	4 464	583	708	872	<b>36 700</b>
December	11 942	9 655	8 686	1 737	4 402	563	708	853	<b>38 550</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	12 559	9 440	9 777	2 142	4 816	577	752	945	<b>41 009</b>
June	10 762	6 428	8 075	1 769	4 581	281	716	848	<b>33 464</b>
September	10 884	8 190	9 243	1 502	4 549	604	571	800	<b>36 352</b>
December	10 556	8 828	8 296	1 484	4 151	448	662	784	<b>35 210</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	12 239	9 139	9 451	1 969	5 237	668	680	796	<b>40 181</b>
June	11 507	8 490	9 443	1 840	4 933	570	907	1 061	<b>38 757</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (c)(d)									
<b>2005–06</b>	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	<b>146 753</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	58 597	56 513	36 414	15 252	25 911	1 704	1 022	2 910	<b>198 316</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	<b>170 279</b>
<b>2005</b>	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	<b>137 009</b>
<b>2006</b>	54 969	48 601	36 273	12 259	26 235	1 267	1 517	1 055	<b>182 180</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	<b>315 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	<b>246 899</b>
<b>2010</b>	51 096	47 977	31 595	11 745	24 770	1 257	693	1 960	<b>171 094</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	<b>62 517</b>
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	<b>41 674</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	<b>61 780</b>
June	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	<b>32 345</b>
September	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>
December	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	-115	170	<b>34 493</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	<b>57 834</b>
June	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	<b>35 476</b>

(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.

(c) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (b)</b>									
<b>2005–06</b>	–25 576	–1 831	26 607	–2 711	3 933	–82	–553	258	..
<b>2006–07</b>	–27 404	–2 418	27 044	–3 658	5 188	–926	253	1 921	..
<b>2007–08</b>	–21 937	–2 736	23 088	–4 499	4 808	344	1 197	–265	..
<b>2008–09</b>	–19 831	698	18 388	–4 676	4 825	672	746	–822	..
<b>2009–10</b>	–10 540	2 555	9 576	–2 964	1 962	322	–842	–69	..
<b>2010–11</b>	–13 218	3 759	7 150	–2 613	6 163	–47	–2 549	1 355	..
<b>2005</b>	–26 484	–3 571	29 141	–3 366	2 818	306	726	470	..
<b>2006</b>	–26 105	–1 012	25 959	–2 734	4 528	–680	–428	493	..
<b>2007</b>	–24 070	–3 373	25 659	–3 951	4 674	–176	885	352	..
<b>2008</b>	–22 690	–1 043	21 228	–5 195	6 265	733	691	11	..
<b>2009</b>	–13 814	1 801	13 519	–3 317	2 274	–50	186	–599	..
<b>2010</b>	–11 243	2 870	7 243	–3 163	3 944	544	–1 690	1 495	..
<b>2009</b>									
June	–3 708	199	3 753	–778	429	–159	374	–110	..
September	–2 449	244	2 865	–465	181	9	33	–418	..
December	–2 832	689	2 964	–859	354	–64	–332	80	..
<b>2010</b>									
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	..
<b>2011</b>									
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	..
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH (c)(d)</b>									
<b>2005–06</b>	59 630	77 938	96 050	15 374	42 293	3 624	4 254	3 955	<b>303 089</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	88 855	94 770	105 073	17 906	53 586	3 253	4 177	6 935	<b>374 572</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	109 945	105 668	112 589	18 191	64 013	4 718	5 699	5 240	<b>426 088</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	112 281	119 634	116 197	20 527	67 456	5 370	5 704	5 991	<b>453 196</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	94 368	93 328	81 109	19 640	46 136	4 030	3 064	6 359	<b>348 039</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	82 154	84 150	74 849	12 849	55 838	3 238	901	6 777	<b>320 779</b>
<b>2005</b>	57 545	71 538	97 824	13 844	38 516	3 855	4 623	4 225	<b>291 932</b>
<b>2006</b>	72 120	85 113	95 871	17 119	47 461	3 288	3 928	4 697	<b>329 599</b>
<b>2007</b>	96 406	98 142	107 358	17 252	56 324	3 726	5 138	5 240	<b>389 608</b>
<b>2008</b>	119 197	117 128	121 419	19 603	72 606	5 400	5 432	6 503	<b>467 314</b>
<b>2009</b>	102 333	109 953	97 996	21 122	53 652	4 351	4 825	6 335	<b>400 592</b>
<b>2010</b>	84 614	83 733	74 229	15 479	46 811	3 711	1 704	6 832	<b>317 129</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	21 875	25 249	24 607	4 849	11 641	830	2 008	1 318	<b>92 396</b>
September	26 288	27 984	22 672	5 852	12 797	1 075	1 089	1 457	<b>99 217</b>
December	23 035	21 245	19 019	4 104	10 082	893	434	1 413	<b>80 224</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	29 005	28 145	22 083	5 848	13 250	1 657	512	2 288	<b>102 789</b>
June	16 040	15 954	17 335	3 836	10 007	405	1 029	1 201	<b>65 809</b>
September	20 763	21 182	18 419	3 260	12 659	892	475	1 167	<b>78 828</b>
December	18 806	18 452	16 392	2 535	10 895	757	–312	2 176	<b>69 703</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	26 525	26 014	21 024	4 271	17 401	1 189	–262	1 847	<b>98 015</b>
June	16 060	18 502	19 014	2 783	14 883	400	1 000	1 587	<b>74 233</b>

.. not applicable

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

(b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Estimates of total population growth for March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – 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 <sup>(b)</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NATURAL INCREASE RATE <sup>(c)</sup>									
<b>2005–06</b>	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	<b>0.63</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	0.63	0.68	0.78	0.44	0.82	0.56	1.33	0.91	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	0.65	0.67	0.84	0.46	0.85	0.51	1.33	0.87	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	0.65	0.66	0.89	0.45	0.84	0.51	1.31	0.92	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	0.65	0.63	0.79	0.45	0.81	0.40	1.27	1.00	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	0.63	0.63	0.81	0.41	0.82	0.45	1.23	0.96	<b>0.67</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.49	1.30	0.85	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.59	0.64	0.75	0.41	0.80	0.54	1.33	0.91	<b>0.65</b>
<b>2007</b>	0.64	0.68	0.82	0.46	0.82	0.49	1.35	0.90	<b>0.70</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.66	0.66	0.87	0.45	0.85	0.51	1.29	0.90	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.65	0.67	0.85	0.45	0.84	0.49	1.33	0.94	<b>0.71</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.62	0.60	0.79	0.42	0.80	0.38	1.19	0.95	<b>0.66</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.36	0.23	<b>0.18</b>
September	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.31	0.25	<b>0.17</b>
December	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.24	<b>0.17</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.33	0.27	<b>0.19</b>
June	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.31	0.24	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
December	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.30	0.22	<b>0.18</b>
June	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.40	0.29	<b>0.17</b>
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE <sup>(d)(e)</sup>									
<b>2005–06</b>	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	<b>0.72</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	1.08	1.22	1.13	0.93	1.53	0.29	0.53	0.59	<b>1.12</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	1.26	1.41	1.29	0.97	1.95	0.38	0.77	0.75	<b>1.32</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	1.24	1.57	1.38	1.12	2.04	0.44	0.94	1.05	<b>1.39</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	0.82	1.04	0.82	0.94	1.15	0.34	0.45	0.83	<b>0.90</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	0.69	0.83	0.69	0.53	1.34	0.20	0.27	0.55	<b>0.76</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.22	0.53	0.21	<b>0.68</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.81	0.96	0.90	0.79	1.29	0.26	0.73	0.32	<b>0.89</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.12	1.28	1.15	0.88	1.65	0.31	0.65	0.55	<b>1.17</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.38	1.58	1.48	1.10	2.25	0.43	0.89	1.00	<b>1.48</b>
<b>2009</b>	0.99	1.34	1.09	1.06	1.48	0.39	0.75	1.05	<b>1.14</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.71	0.87	0.71	0.72	1.09	0.25	0.30	0.55	<b>0.77</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.06	0.37	0.17	<b>0.25</b>
September	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.28	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.28	<b>0.28</b>
December	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.14	<b>0.19</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.26	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.14	0.06	0.33	<b>0.28</b>
June	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.21	0.07	<b>0.15</b>
September	0.17	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.10	<b>0.19</b>
December	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.04	–0.05	0.05	<b>0.15</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.16	0.45	0.10	0.06	0.29	<b>0.26</b>
June	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.35	0.01	0.18	0.10	<b>0.16</b>

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

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

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

(d) NOM estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraphs 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) NOM estimates for March 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*

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (c)</b>									
<b>2005–06</b>	–0.38	–0.04	0.67	–0.17	0.19	–0.02	–0.27	0.08	..
<b>2006–07</b>	–0.40	–0.05	0.66	–0.23	0.25	–0.19	0.12	0.57	..
<b>2007–08</b>	–0.32	–0.05	0.55	–0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	–0.08	..
<b>2008–09</b>	–0.28	0.01	0.43	–0.29	0.22	0.13	0.34	–0.24	..
<b>2009–10</b>	–0.15	0.05	0.22	–0.18	0.09	0.06	–0.37	–0.02	..
<b>2010–11</b>	–0.18	0.07	0.16	–0.16	0.27	–0.01	–1.11	0.38	..
<b>2005</b>	–0.39	–0.07	0.74	–0.22	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.14	..
<b>2006</b>	–0.38	–0.02	0.64	–0.18	0.22	–0.14	–0.21	0.15	..
<b>2007</b>	–0.35	–0.07	0.62	–0.25	0.22	–0.04	0.42	0.10	..
<b>2008</b>	–0.33	–0.02	0.50	–0.33	0.29	0.15	0.32	—	..
<b>2009</b>	–0.20	0.03	0.31	–0.21	0.10	–0.01	0.08	–0.17	..
<b>2010</b>	–0.16	0.05	0.16	–0.19	0.17	0.11	–0.74	0.42	..
<b>2009</b>									
June	–0.05	—	0.09	–0.05	0.02	–0.03	0.17	–0.03	..
September	–0.03	—	0.06	–0.03	0.01	—	0.01	–0.12	..
December	–0.04	0.01	0.07	–0.05	0.02	–0.01	–0.15	0.02	..
<b>2010</b>									
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	..
<b>2011</b>									
March	–0.05	0.02	0.03	–0.02	0.08	—	–0.47	—	..
June	–0.05	0.02	0.05	–0.04	0.08	–0.04	–0.14	0.04	..
<b>TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (d)(e)</b>									
<b>2005–06</b>	0.88	1.54	2.40	0.99	2.10	0.75	2.06	1.20	<b>1.49</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	1.30	1.85	2.57	1.14	2.60	0.66	1.98	2.08	<b>1.81</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	1.59	2.02	2.68	1.15	3.03	0.96	2.65	1.54	<b>2.02</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	1.60	2.25	2.70	1.28	3.10	1.08	2.59	1.73	<b>2.11</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	1.32	1.71	1.83	1.21	2.06	0.80	1.35	1.81	<b>1.59</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	1.14	1.52	1.66	0.78	2.44	0.64	0.39	1.89	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2005</b>	0.86	1.43	2.48	0.90	1.93	0.80	2.27	1.29	<b>1.44</b>
<b>2006</b>	1.06	1.67	2.37	1.10	2.33	0.67	1.88	1.41	<b>1.60</b>
<b>2007</b>	1.41	1.90	2.59	1.09	2.70	0.76	2.42	1.55	<b>1.87</b>
<b>2008</b>	1.71	2.22	2.86	1.23	3.39	1.09	2.50	1.90	<b>2.20</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.45	2.04	2.24	1.31	2.42	0.87	2.16	1.82	<b>1.84</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.18	1.52	1.66	0.95	2.06	0.73	0.75	1.92	<b>1.43</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	0.31	0.47	0.56	0.30	0.52	0.17	0.90	0.38	<b>0.42</b>
September	0.37	0.51	0.51	0.36	0.57	0.21	0.48	0.41	<b>0.45</b>
December	0.32	0.39	0.43	0.25	0.45	0.18	0.19	0.40	<b>0.36</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	0.40	0.51	0.49	0.36	0.58	0.33	0.22	0.64	<b>0.46</b>
June	0.22	0.29	0.39	0.23	0.44	0.08	0.45	0.34	<b>0.30</b>
September	0.29	0.38	0.41	0.20	0.55	0.18	0.21	0.33	<b>0.35</b>
December	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.15	0.47	0.15	–0.14	0.60	<b>0.31</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March	0.37	0.47	0.46	0.26	0.75	0.23	–0.11	0.51	<b>0.44</b>
June	0.22	0.33	0.42	0.17	0.64	0.08	0.44	0.44	<b>0.33</b>

.. 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 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(e) Estimates of total population growth for March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – 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.
MALES									
<b>2005–06</b>	3 375 500	2 535 068	2 041 291	774 053	1 039 045	241 556	109 315	165 303	<b>10 282 433</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	3 420 484	2 585 225	2 095 196	782 745	1 067 278	243 154	111 278	168 856	<b>10 475 527</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	3 476 847	2 640 027	2 152 737	791 702	1 101 759	245 604	114 429	171 696	<b>10 696 123</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	3 533 786	2 702 092	2 212 223	802 342	1 137 858	248 223	117 392	175 100	<b>10 930 363</b>
<b>2009–10(b)</b>	3 579 357	2 747 112	2 252 132	812 528	1 161 795	250 152	118 877	178 350	<b>11 101 646</b>
<b>2010–11(b)</b>	3 619 655	2 787 385	2 289 293	819 146	1 190 969	251 863	119 142	181 937	<b>11 260 747</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 361 431	2 512 840	2 017 563	769 879	1 026 664	240 819	108 371	164 292	<b>10 203 169</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 396 324	2 558 192	2 065 991	778 211	1 052 106	242 437	110 116	166 778	<b>10 371 462</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 446 236	2 609 741	2 120 286	786 402	1 082 200	244 414	112 744	169 455	<b>10 572 793</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 507 486	2 670 722	2 183 686	796 492	1 121 251	247 027	115 568	173 121	<b>10 816 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 557 379	2 725 989	2 232 728	807 608	1 149 697	249 058	118 060	176 484	<b>11 018 347</b>
<b>2010(b)</b>	3 598 665	2 765 922	2 269 195	815 437	1 173 987	250 986	118 959	180 089	<b>11 174 593</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	3 533 786	2 702 092	2 212 223	802 342	1 137 858	248 223	117 392	175 100	<b>10 930 363</b>
September	3 546 598	2 716 105	2 223 336	805 480	1 144 504	248 737	117 891	175 811	<b>10 979 809</b>
December	3 557 379	2 725 989	2 232 728	807 608	1 149 697	249 058	118 060	176 484	<b>11 018 347</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(b)	3 571 694	2 739 671	2 243 535	810 458	1 156 509	249 903	118 312	177 587	<b>11 069 011</b>
June(b)	3 579 357	2 747 112	2 252 132	812 528	1 161 795	250 152	118 877	178 350	<b>11 101 646</b>
September(b)	3 589 503	2 757 270	2 261 339	814 243	1 168 360	250 575	119 074	179 074	<b>11 140 789</b>
December(b)	3 598 665	2 765 922	2 269 195	815 437	1 173 987	250 986	118 959	180 089	<b>11 174 593</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(b)	3 611 607	2 778 390	2 279 569	817 603	1 183 092	251 622	118 580	181 117	<b>11 222 936</b>
June(b)	3 619 655	2 787 385	2 289 293	819 146	1 190 969	251 863	119 142	181 937	<b>11 260 747</b>
FEMALES									
<b>2005–06</b>	3 440 587	2 591 472	2 049 617	793 835	1 020 336	248 395	101 312	168 816	<b>10 415 447</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	3 484 458	2 636 085	2 100 785	803 049	1 045 689	250 050	103 526	172 198	<b>10 596 925</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	3 538 040	2 686 951	2 155 833	812 283	1 075 221	252 318	106 074	174 598	<b>10 802 417</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	3 593 382	2 744 520	2 212 544	822 170	1 106 578	255 069	108 815	177 185	<b>11 021 373</b>
<b>2009–10(b)</b>	3 642 179	2 792 828	2 253 744	831 624	1 128 777	257 170	110 394	180 294	<b>11 198 129</b>
<b>2010–11(b)</b>	3 684 035	2 836 705	2 291 432	837 855	1 155 441	258 697	111 030	183 484	<b>11 359 807</b>
<b>2005</b>	3 425 004	2 572 665	2 026 251	789 493	1 010 608	247 676	100 036	168 088	<b>10 340 895</b>
<b>2006</b>	3 462 231	2 612 426	2 073 694	798 280	1 032 627	249 346	102 219	170 299	<b>10 502 201</b>
<b>2007</b>	3 508 725	2 659 019	2 126 757	807 341	1 058 857	251 095	104 729	172 862	<b>10 690 478</b>
<b>2008</b>	3 566 672	2 715 166	2 184 776	816 854	1 092 412	253 882	107 337	175 699	<b>10 913 899</b>
<b>2009</b>	3 619 112	2 769 852	2 233 730	826 860	1 117 618	256 202	109 670	178 671	<b>11 112 830</b>
<b>2010(b)</b>	3 662 440	2 813 652	2 271 492	834 510	1 140 139	257 985	110 475	181 898	<b>11 273 713</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	3 593 382	2 744 520	2 212 544	822 170	1 106 578	255 069	108 815	177 185	<b>11 021 373</b>
September	3 606 858	2 758 491	2 224 103	824 884	1 112 729	255 630	109 405	177 931	<b>11 071 144</b>
December	3 619 112	2 769 852	2 233 730	826 860	1 117 618	256 202	109 670	178 671	<b>11 112 830</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(b)	3 633 802	2 784 315	2 245 006	829 858	1 124 056	257 014	109 930	179 856	<b>11 164 955</b>
June(b)	3 642 179	2 792 828	2 253 744	831 624	1 128 777	257 170	110 394	180 294	<b>11 198 129</b>
September(b)	3 652 796	2 803 852	2 262 956	833 169	1 134 871	257 639	110 672	180 737	<b>11 237 814</b>
December(b)	3 662 440	2 813 652	2 271 492	834 510	1 140 139	257 985	110 475	181 898	<b>11 273 713</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(b)	3 676 023	2 827 198	2 282 142	836 615	1 148 435	258 538	110 592	182 717	<b>11 323 385</b>
June(b)	3 684 035	2 836 705	2 291 432	837 855	1 155 441	258 697	111 030	183 484	<b>11 359 807</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for March quarter 2010 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</b>	6 816 087	5 126 540	4 090 908	1 567 888	2 059 381	489 951	210 627	334 119	<b>20 697 880</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	6 904 942	5 221 310	4 195 981	1 585 794	2 112 967	493 204	214 804	341 054	<b>21 072 452</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	7 014 887	5 326 978	4 308 570	1 603 985	2 176 980	497 922	220 503	346 294	<b>21 498 540</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	7 127 168	5 446 612	4 424 767	1 624 512	2 244 436	503 292	226 207	352 285	<b>21 951 736</b>
<b>2009-10</b> (b)	7 221 536	5 539 940	4 505 876	1 644 152	2 290 572	507 322	229 271	358 644	<b>22 299 775</b>
<b>2010-11</b> (b)	7 303 690	5 624 090	4 580 725	1 657 001	2 346 410	510 560	230 172	365 421	<b>22 620 554</b>
<b>2005</b>	6 786 435	5 085 505	4 043 814	1 559 372	2 037 272	488 495	208 407	332 380	<b>20 544 064</b>
<b>2006</b>	6 858 555	5 170 618	4 139 685	1 576 491	2 084 733	491 783	212 335	337 077	<b>20 873 663</b>
<b>2007</b>	6 954 961	5 268 760	4 247 043	1 593 743	2 141 057	495 509	217 473	342 317	<b>21 263 271</b>
<b>2008</b>	7 074 158	5 385 888	4 368 462	1 613 346	2 213 663	500 909	222 905	348 820	<b>21 730 585</b>
<b>2009</b>	7 176 491	5 495 841	4 466 458	1 634 468	2 267 315	505 260	227 730	355 155	<b>22 131 177</b>
<b>2010</b> (b)	7 261 105	5 579 574	4 540 687	1 649 947	2 314 126	508 971	229 434	361 987	<b>22 448 306</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	7 127 168	5 446 612	4 424 767	1 624 512	2 244 436	503 292	226 207	352 285	<b>21 951 736</b>
September	7 153 456	5 474 596	4 447 439	1 630 364	2 257 233	504 367	227 296	353 742	<b>22 050 953</b>
December	7 176 491	5 495 841	4 466 458	1 634 468	2 267 315	505 260	227 730	355 155	<b>22 131 177</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(b)	7 205 496	5 523 986	4 488 541	1 640 316	2 280 565	506 917	228 242	357 443	<b>22 233 966</b>
June(b)	7 221 536	5 539 940	4 505 876	1 644 152	2 290 572	507 322	229 271	358 644	<b>22 299 775</b>
September(b)	7 242 299	5 561 122	4 524 295	1 647 412	2 303 231	508 214	229 746	359 811	<b>22 378 603</b>
December(b)	7 261 105	5 579 574	4 540 687	1 649 947	2 314 126	508 971	229 434	361 987	<b>22 448 306</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(b)	7 287 630	5 605 588	4 561 711	1 654 218	2 331 527	510 160	229 172	363 834	<b>22 546 321</b>
June(b)	7 303 690	5 624 090	4 580 725	1 657 001	2 346 410	510 560	230 172	365 421	<b>22 620 554</b>

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures for March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

		CHANGE					AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
		2005(c)	2009(d)	2010(e)	2005–2010	2009–2010	2005–2010	2009–2010
ASGC	Population region	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS								
105	Sydney	4 245 045	4 499 888	4 575 532	330 487	75 644	1.51	1.68
205	Melbourne	3 680 609	3 998 022	4 077 036	396 427	79 014	2.07	1.98
305	Brisbane	1 822 074	2 004 225	2 043 185	221 111	38 960	2.32	1.94
405	Adelaide	1 134 513	1 188 139	1 203 186	68 673	15 047	1.18	1.27
505	Perth	1 485 823	1 658 520	1 696 065	210 242	37 545	2.68	2.26
605	Hobart	203 467	212 019	214 705	11 238	2 686	1.08	1.27
705	Darwin	111 258	124 909	127 532	16 274	2 623	2.77	2.10
805	Canberra	329 865	351 964	358 222	28 357	6 258	1.66	1.78
STATISTICAL DISTRICTS								
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	507 212	577 637	591 473	84 261	13 836	3.12	2.40
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	512 658	540 245	546 788	34 130	6 543	1.30	1.21
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	376 243	403 162	410 419	34 176	7 257	1.75	1.80
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	276 171	288 690	292 190	16 019	3 500	1.13	1.21
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	217 491	245 306	251 081	33 590	5 775	2.91	2.35
2024	Geelong (VIC)	165 666	175 913	178 650	12 984	2 737	1.52	1.56
3057	Townsville (QLD)	148 454	168 399	172 316	23 862	3 917	3.03	2.33
3061	Cairns (QLD)	126 419	147 116	150 920	24 501	3 804	3.61	2.59
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	119 327	128 599	131 258	11 931	2 659	1.92	2.07
6090	Launceston (TAS)	102 700	105 445	106 153	3 453	708	0.66	0.67
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	99 493	104 585	106 052	6 559	1 467	1.29	1.40
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	87 079	94 147	96 097	9 018	1 950	1.99	2.07
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	83 325	90 052	91 713	8 388	1 661	1.94	1.84
5071	Mandurah (WA)	69 407	83 009	85 814	16 407	2 805	4.34	3.38
3054	Mackay (QLD)	74 220	83 679	85 700	11 480	2 021	2.92	2.42
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 366	82 102	82 567	3 201	465	0.79	0.57
2039	Latrobe Valley (VIC)	75 337	80 014	81 001	5 664	987	1.46	1.23
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	71 608	77 016	77 878	6 270	862	1.69	1.12
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	61 680	67 839	69 036	7 356	1 197	2.28	1.76
5074	Bunbury (WA)	55 605	66 098	68 248	12 643	2 150	4.18	3.25
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	48 260	58 901	60 807	12 547	1 906	4.73	3.24
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	54 019	57 987	58 610	4 591	623	1.64	1.07
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	49 170	52 464	53 401	4 231	937	1.66	1.79
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	44 163	50 537	51 158	6 995	621	2.98	1.23
2042	Mildura (VIC)	46 841	50 073	50 522	3 681	449	1.52	0.90
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	45 822	48 956	49 859	4 037	903	1.70	1.84
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	43 696	46 647	47 595	3 899	948	1.72	2.03
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	40 998	43 517	44 313	3 315	796	1.57	1.83
1039	Orange (NSW)	36 970	38 646	39 329	2 359	683	1.24	1.77
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 617	37 453	38 037	2 420	584	1.32	1.56
5083	Geraldton (WA)	32 761	36 333	36 958	4 197	625	2.44	1.72
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	32 013	33 950	34 479	2 466	529	1.50	1.56
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	31 758	33 759	34 303	2 545	544	1.55	1.61
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	31 053	33 395	33 922	2 869	527	1.78	1.58
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 099	32 258	32 494	1 395	236	0.88	0.73
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 835	32 141	32 390	2 555	249	1.66	0.77

- (a) Estimates are based on the 2010 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.  
 (b) Based on data published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 3218.0).  
 (c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2005 are final and based on the 2006 Census.  
 (d) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2009 have been revised.  
 (e) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2010 are preliminary.



# 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 <sup>(b)</sup>
MALES									
0–4	236 921	183 633	162 972	50 981	81 450	17 287	9 623	12 803	<b>755 730</b>
5–9	228 783	170 989	150 985	48 296	74 860	16 112	8 842	11 103	<b>710 036</b>
10–14	230 492	172 631	153 013	50 619	77 325	16 807	8 744	10 612	<b>720 348</b>
15–19	243 545	185 755	161 041	55 037	81 660	17 845	8 656	12 216	<b>765 850</b>
20–24	269 065	218 453	171 132	59 957	92 089	16 671	10 002	16 290	<b>853 731</b>
25–29	272 862	218 130	171 517	57 716	96 088	14 530	10 459	16 618	<b>858 021</b>
30–34	255 104	201 135	154 604	52 103	84 570	13 585	9 546	14 773	<b>785 511</b>
35–39	254 859	199 165	160 654	53 700	84 528	15 310	9 249	13 607	<b>791 154</b>
40–44	247 881	199 257	160 853	57 600	87 106	16 912	8 858	12 891	<b>791 451</b>
45–49	249 112	190 826	156 554	57 971	83 968	17 603	8 342	12 272	<b>776 772</b>
50–54	238 370	180 638	148 225	56 514	78 222	18 106	7 664	11 659	<b>739 503</b>
55–59	214 483	162 582	134 282	51 817	70 329	17 188	6 557	10 249	<b>667 593</b>
60–64	200 070	148 440	126 311	48 795	63 994	16 410	5 387	9 168	<b>618 688</b>
65–69	155 660	114 210	96 600	37 198	46 140	12 816	3 295	6 315	<b>472 298</b>
70–74	117 956	87 817	70 061	28 317	34 055	9 451	2 035	4 358	<b>354 097</b>
75–79	88 411	66 186	49 263	21 962	24 305	6 802	991	3 078	<b>261 019</b>
80–84	65 861	49 774	34 708	17 137	17 423	4 876	593	2 210	<b>192 586</b>
85–89	35 748	26 872	18 587	9 447	9 078	2 552	221	1 239	<b>103 745</b>
90–94	11 858	8 811	6 523	3 257	3 033	804	54	367	<b>34 712</b>
95–99	2 274	1 834	1 242	624	638	159	np	np	<b>6 893</b>
100 and over	340	247	166	98	108	37	np	np	<b>1 009</b>
All ages	3 619 655	2 787 385	2 289 293	819 146	1 190 969	251 863	119 142	181 937	<b>11 260 747</b>

FEMALES									
0–4	225 224	174 390	153 966	48 865	76 879	16 367	8 973	11 950	<b>716 671</b>
5–9	217 107	162 636	142 482	45 995	70 586	15 130	8 500	10 485	<b>673 012</b>
10–14	219 752	163 138	146 064	48 636	72 647	15 991	8 067	10 444	<b>684 836</b>
15–19	231 614	176 915	153 079	52 422	75 891	16 735	7 959	11 812	<b>726 523</b>
20–24	255 617	205 794	163 375	56 699	83 988	15 547	8 527	15 134	<b>804 741</b>
25–29	269 529	213 868	166 802	55 807	85 623	14 892	10 553	15 901	<b>833 045</b>
30–34	256 879	200 506	155 123	51 176	80 222	14 523	9 440	14 330	<b>782 266</b>
35–39	259 551	202 585	162 494	53 675	82 181	16 409	9 033	13 548	<b>799 551</b>
40–44	254 324	204 611	162 991	57 413	83 845	17 707	8 380	13 015	<b>802 395</b>
45–49	253 458	195 933	160 329	58 455	82 042	18 252	7 714	12 806	<b>789 087</b>
50–54	246 428	186 617	151 839	58 270	77 667	18 985	7 178	12 349	<b>759 426</b>
55–59	221 149	167 844	135 542	53 773	69 775	17 655	5 989	10 854	<b>682 670</b>
60–64	203 584	155 660	125 484	51 088	61 795	16 668	4 397	9 690	<b>628 414</b>
65–69	159 336	118 801	95 730	39 508	44 931	12 917	2 680	6 630	<b>480 570</b>
70–74	126 808	95 316	71 209	31 678	35 272	10 075	1 610	4 875	<b>376 864</b>
75–79	102 173	77 416	53 719	25 792	27 335	7 852	926	3 611	<b>298 832</b>
80–84	87 233	65 553	44 350	22 987	21 907	6 341	599	2 859	<b>251 836</b>
85–89	59 954	44 236	29 563	16 330	14 388	4 287	329	2 160	<b>171 249</b>
90–94	26 001	19 039	13 112	7 023	6 331	1 809	124	777	<b>74 218</b>
95–99	7 227	5 068	3 542	1 943	1 839	476	np	np	<b>20 358</b>
100 and over	1 087	779	637	320	297	79	np	np	<b>3 243</b>
All ages	3 684 035	2 836 705	2 291 432	837 855	1 155 441	258 697	111 030	183 484	<b>11 359 807</b>

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

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia <sup>(b)</sup>
PERSONS									
0–4	462 145	358 023	316 938	99 846	158 329	33 654	18 596	24 753	<b>1 472 401</b>
5–9	445 890	333 625	293 467	94 291	145 446	31 242	17 342	21 588	<b>1 383 048</b>
10–14	450 244	335 769	299 077	99 255	149 972	32 798	16 811	21 056	<b>1 405 184</b>
15–19	475 159	362 670	314 120	107 459	157 551	34 580	16 615	24 028	<b>1 492 373</b>
20–24	524 682	424 247	334 507	116 656	176 077	32 218	18 529	31 424	<b>1 658 472</b>
25–29	542 391	431 998	338 319	113 523	181 711	29 422	21 012	32 519	<b>1 691 066</b>
30–34	511 983	401 641	309 727	103 279	164 792	28 108	18 986	29 103	<b>1 567 777</b>
35–39	514 410	401 750	323 148	107 375	166 709	31 719	18 282	27 155	<b>1 590 705</b>
40–44	502 205	403 868	323 844	115 013	170 951	34 619	17 238	25 906	<b>1 593 846</b>
45–49	502 570	386 759	316 883	116 426	166 010	35 855	16 056	25 078	<b>1 565 859</b>
50–54	484 798	367 255	300 064	114 784	155 889	37 091	14 842	24 008	<b>1 498 929</b>
55–59	435 632	330 426	269 824	105 590	140 104	34 843	12 546	21 103	<b>1 350 263</b>
60–64	403 654	304 100	251 795	99 883	125 789	33 078	9 784	18 858	<b>1 247 102</b>
65–69	314 996	233 011	192 330	76 706	91 071	25 733	5 975	12 945	<b>952 868</b>
70–74	244 764	183 133	141 270	59 995	69 327	19 526	3 645	9 233	<b>730 961</b>
75–79	190 584	143 602	102 982	47 754	51 640	14 654	1 917	6 689	<b>559 851</b>
80–84	153 094	115 327	79 058	40 124	39 330	11 217	1 192	5 069	<b>444 422</b>
85–89	95 702	71 108	48 150	25 777	23 466	6 839	550	3 399	<b>274 994</b>
90–94	37 859	27 850	19 635	10 280	9 364	2 613	178	1 144	<b>108 930</b>
95–99	9 501	6 902	4 784	2 567	2 477	635	67	315	<b>27 251</b>
100 and over	1 427	1 026	803	418	405	116	9	48	<b>4 252</b>
All ages	7 303 690	5 624 090	4 580 725	1 657 001	2 346 410	510 560	230 172	365 421	<b>22 620 554</b>

(a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2011 are preliminary – see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)	2011(b)	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)	2011(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
MALES										
0–4	687 069	707 613	730 204	743 732	755 730	3.26	3.29	3.33	3.34	3.34
5–9	688 481	691 453	696 248	700 912	710 036	3.27	3.22	3.17	3.14	3.14
10–14	719 701	720 197	721 021	719 691	720 348	3.42	3.35	3.28	3.23	3.18
15–19	744 803	762 469	772 360	770 312	765 850	3.53	3.55	3.52	3.45	3.39
20–24	770 721	798 505	833 096	849 204	853 731	3.66	3.71	3.80	3.81	3.77
25–29	735 015	772 812	815 569	841 720	858 021	3.49	3.59	3.72	3.77	3.79
30–34	735 416	739 221	751 549	765 647	785 511	3.49	3.44	3.42	3.43	3.47
35–39	779 478	795 205	802 894	801 230	791 154	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.59	3.50
40–44	755 897	753 725	758 395	769 736	791 451	3.59	3.51	3.45	3.45	3.50
45–49	754 136	768 551	778 578	780 305	776 772	3.58	3.57	3.55	3.50	3.43
50–54	688 466	698 280	711 782	725 360	739 503	3.27	3.25	3.24	3.25	3.27
55–59	632 707	638 916	647 166	655 235	667 593	3.00	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.95
60–64	533 180	564 129	583 968	603 338	618 688	2.53	2.62	2.66	2.71	2.74
65–69	399 786	412 004	429 966	449 634	472 298	1.90	1.92	1.96	2.02	2.09
70–74	311 487	320 112	330 783	343 472	354 097	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.57
75–79	254 123	254 521	255 810	256 981	261 019	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.15	1.15
80–84	172 309	178 432	183 493	188 994	192 586	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85
85–89	81 898	87 719	93 398	98 083	103 745	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46
90–94	25 585	26 452	27 687	31 048	34 712	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
95–99	4 725	5 200	5 719	6 202	6 893	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
100 and over	544	607	677	810	1 009	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	10 475 527	10 696 123	10 930 363	11 101 646	11 260 747	49.71	49.75	49.79	49.78	49.78
FEMALES										
0–4	650 953	670 615	692 215	705 940	716 671	3.09	3.12	3.15	3.17	3.17
5–9	655 049	657 940	661 520	664 276	673 012	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.98	2.98
10–14	682 335	682 686	684 390	683 873	684 836	3.24	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.03
15–19	702 714	717 205	726 483	729 248	726 523	3.33	3.34	3.31	3.27	3.21
20–24	737 705	755 900	780 236	794 875	804 741	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.56	3.56
25–29	720 776	753 862	790 602	816 955	833 045	3.42	3.51	3.60	3.66	3.68
30–34	739 976	741 106	750 791	763 678	782 266	3.51	3.45	3.42	3.42	3.46
35–39	790 388	807 452	815 042	813 569	799 551	3.75	3.76	3.71	3.65	3.53
40–44	766 341	763 653	769 099	780 132	802 395	3.64	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.55
45–49	769 819	784 112	794 054	794 417	789 087	3.65	3.65	3.62	3.56	3.49
50–54	698 700	711 392	726 734	742 601	759 426	3.32	3.31	3.31	3.33	3.36
55–59	636 847	647 258	658 991	669 797	682 670	3.02	3.01	3.00	3.00	3.02
60–64	531 517	563 429	585 343	608 023	628 414	2.52	2.62	2.67	2.73	2.78
65–69	407 954	420 262	438 509	458 672	480 570	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.06	2.12
70–74	335 160	343 803	355 146	366 590	376 864	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.67
75–79	298 830	297 189	296 164	296 139	298 832	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.33	1.32
80–84	242 781	246 065	248 463	250 969	251 836	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.11
85–89	147 194	154 884	162 128	167 293	171 249	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.76
90–94	63 477	64 170	64 842	68 911	74 218	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.33
95–99	16 269	17 100	18 132	19 383	20 358	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 140	2 334	2 489	2 788	3 243	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	10 596 925	10 802 417	11 021 373	11 198 129	11 359 807	50.29	50.25	50.21	50.22	50.22

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2010 are preliminary

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

— see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Age group (years)						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)	2011(b)	2007	2008	2009	2010(b)	2011(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS										
0–4	1 338 022	1 378 228	1 422 419	1 449 672	1 472 401	6.35	6.41	6.48	6.50	6.51
5–9	1 343 530	1 349 393	1 357 768	1 365 188	1 383 048	6.38	6.28	6.19	6.12	6.11
10–14	1 402 036	1 402 883	1 405 411	1 403 564	1 405 184	6.65	6.53	6.40	6.29	6.21
15–19	1 447 517	1 479 674	1 498 843	1 499 560	1 492 373	6.87	6.88	6.83	6.72	6.60
20–24	1 508 426	1 554 405	1 613 332	1 644 079	1 658 472	7.16	7.23	7.35	7.37	7.33
25–29	1 455 791	1 526 674	1 606 171	1 658 675	1 691 066	6.91	7.10	7.32	7.44	7.48
30–34	1 475 392	1 480 327	1 502 340	1 529 325	1 567 777	7.00	6.89	6.84	6.86	6.93
35–39	1 569 866	1 602 657	1 617 936	1 614 799	1 590 705	7.45	7.45	7.37	7.24	7.03
40–44	1 522 238	1 517 378	1 527 494	1 549 868	1 593 846	7.22	7.06	6.96	6.95	7.05
45–49	1 523 955	1 552 663	1 572 632	1 574 722	1 565 859	7.23	7.22	7.16	7.06	6.92
50–54	1 387 166	1 409 672	1 438 516	1 467 961	1 498 929	6.58	6.56	6.55	6.58	6.63
55–59	1 269 554	1 286 174	1 306 157	1 325 032	1 350 263	6.02	5.98	5.95	5.94	5.97
60–64	1 064 697	1 127 558	1 169 311	1 211 361	1 247 102	5.05	5.24	5.33	5.43	5.51
65–69	807 740	832 266	868 475	908 306	952 868	3.83	3.87	3.96	4.07	4.21
70–74	646 647	663 915	685 929	710 062	730 961	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.18	3.23
75–79	552 953	551 710	551 974	553 120	559 851	2.62	2.57	2.51	2.48	2.47
80–84	415 090	424 497	431 956	439 963	444 422	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.96
85–89	229 092	242 603	255 526	265 376	274 994	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.22
90–94	89 062	90 622	92 529	99 959	108 930	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.48
95–99	20 994	22 300	23 851	25 585	27 251	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
100 and over	2 684	2 941	3 166	3 598	4 252	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
All ages	21 072 452	21 498 540	21 951 736	22 299 775	22 620 554	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2010 are preliminary — see paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Population	Proportion(a)
	no.	%
<b>Australia – at 30 June 2011<sup>(b)</sup></b>		
New South Wales	7 303 690	32.3
Victoria	5 624 090	24.9
Queensland	4 580 725	20.3
South Australia	1 657 001	7.3
Western Australia	2 346 410	10.4
Tasmania	510 560	2.3
Northern Territory	230 172	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	365 421	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	400	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 477	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	608	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 485	0.0
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>22 620 554</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Australian External Territories – at 30 June 2011<sup>(c)</sup></b>		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory <sup>(d)</sup>	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 30 June 2011 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 appointment 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	<b>21 015.0</b>
2011	7 215.4	5 529.0	4 618.2	1 651.9	2 317.7	514.7	236.3	361.8	<b>22 447.4</b>
2021	8 163.2	6 419.9	5 878.6	1 841.0	2 925.7	574.3	296.3	427.5	<b>26 529.2</b>
2031	9 193.6	7 380.9	7 242.2	2 043.2	3 584.9	635.2	364.0	497.8	<b>30 944.7</b>
2041	10 209.9	8 341.7	8 652.5	2 239.4	4 268.5	691.9	439.1	568.5	<b>35 414.4</b>
2051	11 251.3	9 336.7	10 145.1	2 438.3	4 994.1	749.1	525.4	643.6	<b>40 086.6</b>

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)

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

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

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

## CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)

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

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

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

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Uses preliminary ERP at 30 June 2007 as the base population – see paragraphs 34–39 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), States and territories

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

(a) Uses final rebased ERP at 30 June 2006 as the base population – see paragraph 27 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.

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

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

# ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2006(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
MALES									
0–4	9 853	2 023	9 577	1 703	4 261	1 117	3 982	224	<b>32 753</b>
5–9	9 965	2 074	9 535	1 777	4 680	1 154	3 874	265	<b>33 335</b>
10–14	10 173	2 137	9 621	1 716	4 431	1 199	3 673	294	<b>33 254</b>
15–19	8 589	1 753	7 786	1 563	3 828	1 184	3 374	241	<b>28 329</b>
20–24	6 500	1 513	6 184	1 269	3 170	786	2 994	235	<b>22 657</b>
25–29	4 872	1 170	5 163	947	2 791	574	2 546	170	<b>18 246</b>
30–34	4 810	1 092	5 027	988	2 669	500	2 478	166	<b>17 737</b>
35–39	4 674	1 079	4 661	894	2 382	564	2 223	140	<b>16 624</b>
40–44	4 190	959	4 002	806	2 086	491	1 854	124	<b>14 517</b>
45–49	3 652	779	3 195	641	1 745	463	1 491	85	<b>12 062</b>
50–54	2 969	667	2 516	535	1 322	398	1 104	98	<b>9 616</b>
55–59	2 215	489	1 847	341	906	304	711	51	<b>6 869</b>
60–64	1 545	312	1 156	235	578	206	508	28	<b>4 574</b>
65–69	991	227	691	152	403	106	311	15	<b>2 901</b>
70–74	659	123	481	93	235	85	178	6	<b>1 861</b>
75 and over	572	184	508	130	288	73	213	5	<b>1 974</b>
75–79	330	92	275	67	144	np	107	np	<b>1 059</b>
80–84	149	42	140	34	77	np	60	np	<b>523</b>
85 and over	93	50	93	29	67	np	46	np	<b>392</b>
All ages	76 229	16 581	71 950	13 790	35 775	9 204	31 514	2 147	<b>257 309</b>
FEMALES									
0–4	9 252	2 057	9 403	1 626	4 200	1 049	3 792	284	<b>31 673</b>
5–9	9 402	2 152	9 260	1 716	4 300	1 054	3 645	259	<b>31 801</b>
10–14	9 712	2 013	9 000	1 710	4 108	1 188	3 466	229	<b>31 433</b>
15–19	7 809	1 784	7 360	1 559	3 639	1 026	3 207	220	<b>26 614</b>
20–24	6 123	1 414	6 117	1 264	3 070	837	3 083	202	<b>22 122</b>
25–29	5 003	1 199	5 201	1 037	2 646	594	2 763	167	<b>18 620</b>
30–34	5 241	1 146	5 256	1 008	2 504	588	2 638	156	<b>18 546</b>
35–39	5 247	1 134	5 049	977	2 515	644	2 382	180	<b>18 136</b>
40–44	4 803	990	4 312	886	2 107	589	1 911	133	<b>15 734</b>
45–49	3 980	804	3 442	724	1 794	528	1 617	113	<b>13 011</b>
50–54	3 091	654	2 777	538	1 413	344	1 292	82	<b>10 196</b>
55–59	2 385	517	2 061	382	1 000	289	865	46	<b>7 554</b>
60–64	1 567	356	1 363	283	674	164	673	29	<b>5 115</b>
65–69	1 128	260	944	204	457	132	435	15	<b>3 576</b>
70–74	777	157	595	146	318	76	351	9	<b>2 430</b>
75 and over	936	299	795	205	446	109	371	11	<b>3 173</b>
75–79	503	142	384	106	204	np	175	np	<b>1 575</b>
80–84	230	87	229	50	124	np	109	np	<b>871</b>
85 and over	203	70	182	49	118	np	87	np	<b>727</b>
All ages	76 456	16 936	72 935	14 265	35 191	9 211	32 491	2 135	<b>259 734</b>

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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.



# ESTIMATED RESIDENT ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2006(a) *continued*

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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.

# ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, Age groups—States and territories—at 30 June 2006(a)

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

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

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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	417 076	312 491	249 445	86 549	121 846	27 997	9 915	20 200	<b>1 245 656</b>
5–9	422 006	317 203	257 243	92 064	127 010	29 825	9 543	19 997	<b>1 275 073</b>
10–14	435 760	332 201	271 598	98 426	134 820	31 882	9 636	20 971	<b>1 335 467</b>
15–19	441 275	344 641	268 376	101 663	139 453	31 734	8 951	24 064	<b>1 360 262</b>
20–24	459 525	365 706	282 777	105 906	143 244	29 497	10 985	29 288	<b>1 427 079</b>
25–29	456 841	353 574	263 710	94 800	132 527	26 120	12 420	26 939	<b>1 367 064</b>
30–34	487 248	374 110	282 886	100 354	140 860	29 057	12 971	25 897	<b>1 453 521</b>
35–39	483 615	386 572	290 215	109 304	149 938	32 223	12 976	25 061	<b>1 490 096</b>
40–44	493 599	377 671	293 762	113 570	152 203	34 201	12 624	24 458	<b>1 502 303</b>
45–49	481 611	364 772	286 365	114 385	148 862	35 846	12 180	24 160	<b>1 468 357</b>
50–54	436 952	331 551	262 756	106 233	137 670	33 775	11 049	22 323	<b>1 342 491</b>
55–59	408 305	308 074	250 183	101 575	126 216	32 539	9 499	20 529	<b>1 257 071</b>
60–64	324 040	240 164	196 325	79 373	93 530	25 983	5 993	14 152	<b>979 653</b>
65–69	259 728	193 829	149 692	63 741	73 445	20 820	3 611	10 013	<b>774 942</b>
70–74	214 161	160 342	115 129	53 498	57 349	16 629	1 842	7 558	<b>626 539</b>
75 and over	441 660	330 122	225 561	118 392	109 442	33 408	2 427	14 227	<b>1 275 263</b>
75–79	190 056	142 225	97 916	49 760	48 215	14 250	1 349	6 133	<b>549 915</b>
80–84	140 621	104 801	70 788	38 086	33 940	10 714	675	4 725	<b>404 354</b>
85 and over	110 983	83 096	56 857	30 546	27 287	8 444	403	3 369	<b>320 994</b>
All ages	6 663 402	5 093 023	3 946 023	1 539 833	1 988 415	471 536	146 622	329 837	<b>20 180 837</b>

(a) Estimates at 30 June 2006 are final rebased estimates based on the 2006 Census – see paragraph 27 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.

## BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a), States and territories

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF BIRTHS									
<b>2005-06</b>	86 177	63 815	54 089	17 999	26 930	6 372	3 726	4 409	<b>263 540</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	88 997	68 899	56 898	18 893	28 900	6 759	3 772	4 583	<b>277 724</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	92 323	70 119	61 601	19 806	30 453	6 653	3 901	4 605	<b>289 492</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	94 096	71 441	65 205	19 941	30 854	6 753	3 898	4 857	<b>297 067</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	93 630	69 318	62 074	19 929	31 018	6 240	3 821	5 122	<b>291 173</b>
<b>2010-11(c)</b>	94 161	71 960	63 774	19 720	31 492	6 643	3 839	5 149	<b>296 760</b>
<b>2005</b>	87 567	63 191	54 054	18 010	26 407	6 254	3 665	4 230	<b>263 409</b>
<b>2006</b>	86 081	66 429	54 803	18 344	27 928	6 606	3 715	4 544	<b>268 472</b>
<b>2007</b>	90 963	69 995	60 039	19 555	29 632	6 615	3 859	4 631	<b>285 313</b>
<b>2008</b>	94 049	70 532	63 603	19 893	30 664	6 706	3 871	4 754	<b>294 098</b>
<b>2009</b>	93 561	71 645	63 585	19 813	31 156	6 666	3 918	4 934	<b>295 300</b>
<b>2010(c)</b>	92 652	68 942	62 433	19 827	30 761	6 115	3 695	5 008	<b>289 456</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	23 129	17 720	16 315	4 910	7 864	1 683	1 055	1 227	<b>73 909</b>
September	24 064	18 164	15 689	5 007	7 831	1 666	920	1 314	<b>74 658</b>
December	23 468	18 235	15 326	4 937	7 675	1 682	966	1 257	<b>73 553</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	23 435	17 402	16 246	5 029	7 785	1 550	997	1 290	<b>73 737</b>
June	22 663	15 517	14 813	4 956	7 727	1 342	938	1 261	<b>69 225</b>
September(c)	24 705	18 078	16 499	4 982	7 916	1 724	829	1 263	<b>76 007</b>
December(c)	21 849	17 945	14 875	4 860	7 333	1 499	931	1 194	<b>70 487</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	24 377	18 353	16 285	4 895	8 223	1 765	960	1 217	<b>76 079</b>
June(c)	23 230	17 584	16 115	4 983	8 020	1 655	1 119	1 475	<b>74 187</b>
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (d)									
<b>2005-06</b>	1.780	1.716	1.898	1.772	1.895	2.088	2.216	1.666	<b>1.807</b>
<b>2006-07(e)</b>	1.825	1.836	1.956	1.845	1.996	2.200	2.214	1.715	<b>1.883</b>
<b>2007-08(e)</b>	1.872	1.842	2.065	1.920	2.046	2.191	2.217	1.697	<b>1.931</b>
<b>2008-09(e)</b>	1.870	1.834	2.119	1.907	1.989	2.209	2.169	1.759	<b>1.933</b>
<b>2009-10(e)</b>	1.900	1.782	2.103	1.900	1.985	2.093	2.175	1.869	<b>1.926</b>
<b>2010-11(f)</b>	1.920	1.838	2.004	1.811	1.945	2.030	2.225	1.920	<b>1.870</b>

(a) For information on using year/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) Births per woman.

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

(f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP from September quarter 2010 onwards.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NUMBER OF DEATHS									
<b>2005–06</b>	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	<b>134 041</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	46 206	34 194	25 132	11 967	11 956	4 013	964	1 536	<b>135 976</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	47 667	35 197	26 152	12 440	12 432	4 150	1 045	1 645	<b>140 736</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	48 695	36 033	26 769	12 722	12 584	4 225	1 015	1 683	<b>143 734</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	47 319	35 058	26 955	12 577	12 755	4 236	937	1 604	<b>141 450</b>
<b>2010–11(c)</b>	48 975	37 313	27 341	12 925	12 622	4 353	1 019	1 708	<b>146 260</b>
<b>2005</b>	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	<b>131 445</b>
<b>2006</b>	46 129	33 666	24 630	11 968	11 634	3 953	948	1 534	<b>134 471</b>
<b>2007</b>	47 322	34 837	26 100	12 246	12 438	4 224	996	1 603	<b>139 772</b>
<b>2008</b>	48 353	35 514	26 459	12 690	12 559	4 162	1 055	1 673	<b>142 470</b>
<b>2009</b>	47 534	35 493	26 580	12 544	12 623	4 201	954	1 669	<b>141 607</b>
<b>2010(c)</b>	47 891	36 056	27 042	12 930	12 664	4 205	994	1 631	<b>143 421</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	12 139	8 894	6 702	3 065	3 046	1 016	249	411	<b>35 525</b>
September	13 016	9 427	7 108	3 303	3 367	1 083	212	442	<b>37 958</b>
December	11 526	8 580	6 640	3 200	3 273	1 119	258	404	<b>35 003</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	10 876	7 962	6 469	2 887	2 969	973	245	345	<b>32 728</b>
June	11 901	9 089	6 738	3 187	3 146	1 061	222	413	<b>35 761</b>
September(c)	13 821	9 888	7 256	3 480	3 367	1 120	258	463	<b>39 655</b>
December(c)	11 293	9 117	6 579	3 376	3 182	1 051	269	410	<b>35 277</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	12 138	9 214	6 834	2 926	2 986	1 097	280	421	<b>35 898</b>
June(c)	11 723	9 094	6 672	3 143	3 087	1 085	212	414	<b>35 430</b>
STANDARDISED DEATH RATES (d)									
<b>2005–06</b>	6.12	5.89	6.12	6.19	5.94	6.87	9.43	5.65	<b>6.09</b>
<b>2006–07(e)</b>	5.97	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.82	6.81	8.79	5.56	<b>5.98</b>
<b>2007–08(e)</b>	5.98	5.88	6.07	6.00	5.86	6.89	9.28	5.73	<b>6.00</b>
<b>2008–09(e)</b>	5.94	5.86	6.01	5.99	5.74	6.85	9.04	5.67	<b>5.96</b>
<b>2009–10(e)</b>	5.60	5.51	5.84	5.76	5.60	6.73	7.42	5.18	<b>5.68</b>
<b>2010–11(f)</b>	5.61	5.66	5.72	5.77	5.33	6.74	8.70	5.25	<b>5.67</b>

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

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

(c) Death estimates for September quarter 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) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

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

(f) Calculated using preliminary deaths on registration basis and preliminary ERP from September quarter 2010 onwards.

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									
<b>2005-06</b>	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	<b>1 279</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	417	294	310	72	83	25	36	20	<b>1 257</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	370	260	277	73	107	29	25	18	<b>1 160</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	422	290	332	80	83	27	32	24	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	360	221	340	63	107	23	26	14	<b>1 154</b>
<b>2010-11(d)</b>	374	258	320	68	113	31	28	18	<b>1 210</b>
<b>2005</b>	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	<b>1 290</b>
<b>2006</b>	408	278	310	60	130	25	31	28	<b>1 270</b>
<b>2007</b>	398	283	287	79	84	29	33	14	<b>1 207</b>
<b>2008</b>	400	266	299	71	95	26	30	26	<b>1 214</b>
<b>2009</b>	372	251	353	71	101	23	28	14	<b>1 213</b>
<b>2010(d)</b>	391	241	336	73	111	28	28	20	<b>1 228</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	94	69	80	20	22	np	np	np	<b>307</b>
September	93	52	101	12	24	np	np	np	<b>294</b>
December	83	52	81	19	30	np	np	np	<b>282</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March	83	53	70	20	26	np	np	np	<b>268</b>
June	101	64	88	12	27	np	np	np	<b>310</b>
September(d)	111	66	78	21	32	np	np	np	<b>329</b>
December(d)	96	58	100	20	26	np	np	np	<b>321</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	76	64	76	7	18	np	np	np	<b>258</b>
June(d)	91	70	66	20	37	np	np	np	<b>302</b>
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (e)									
<b>2005-06</b>	4.72	4.86	4.73	3.95	5.76	3.77	8.59	5.44	<b>4.85</b>
<b>2006-07 (f)</b>	4.69	4.27	5.45	3.81	2.87	3.70	9.54	4.36	<b>4.53</b>
<b>2007-08(f)</b>	4.01	3.71	4.50	3.69	3.51	4.36	6.41	3.91	<b>4.01</b>
<b>2008-09(f)</b>	4.49	4.06	5.09	4.01	2.69	4.00	8.21	4.94	<b>4.34</b>
<b>2009-10(f)</b>	3.85	3.19	5.48	3.16	3.45	3.69	6.81	2.73	<b>3.96</b>
<b>2010-11(g)</b>	4.03	3.66	4.91	4.01	3.53	4.37	7.29	3.50	<b>4.11</b>

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

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

(b) Due to the small number of infant deaths in most quarters in 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 infant deaths and preliminary births both on registration basis.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(b)
NOM ARRIVALS (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	150 554	108 518	86 631	23 527	53 847	3 446	4 548	6 434	<b>437 510</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	170 846	123 329	99 817	25 135	66 193	3 932	4 715	7 369	<b>501 339</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	169 044	132 587	103 069	27 243	69 753	4 333	5 546	8 186	<b>519 784</b>
<b>2009-10(d)</b>	147 618	112 668	86 699	25 785	56 836	4 025	4 830	8 292	<b>446 763</b>
<b>2010-11(d)</b>	141 161	105 519	82 409	19 658	60 084	3 396	4 375	7 288	<b>423 897</b>
<b>2007</b>	157 716	114 488	92 052	23 535	58 213	3 565	4 512	6 560	<b>460 645</b>
<b>2008</b>	178 396	132 904	107 071	27 120	72 898	4 324	5 173	8 073	<b>535 966</b>
<b>2009</b>	155 119	123 746	94 199	26 808	60 996	4 095	5 256	8 547	<b>478 792</b>
<b>2010(d)</b>	144 142	107 952	84 446	22 909	56 569	3 741	4 584	7 626	<b>431 973</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	33 397	27 698	21 322	5 768	13 311	747	1 596	1 515	<b>105 370</b>
September	39 078	32 611	23 393	7 251	15 280	1 011	1 550	2 416	<b>122 590</b>
December	36 712	25 786	21 678	6 105	13 443	995	918	1 954	<b>107 600</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(d)	42 060	32 127	23 184	7 244	15 416	1 376	1 093	2 568	<b>125 068</b>
June(d)	29 768	22 144	18 444	5 185	12 697	643	1 269	1 354	<b>91 505</b>
September(d)	36 337	28 216	21 170	5 603	14 576	894	1 369	2 057	<b>110 224</b>
December(d)	35 977	25 465	21 648	4 877	13 880	828	853	1 647	<b>105 176</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	39 016	29 449	21 382	5 320	16 667	1 093	960	2 249	<b>116 140</b>
June(d)	29 831	22 389	18 209	3 858	14 961	581	1 193	1 335	<b>92 357</b>
NOM DEPARTURES (c)									
<b>2006-07</b>	77 086	46 035	40 368	8 889	22 393	2 013	3 432	4 467	<b>204 686</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	83 620	49 847	45 765	9 811	25 009	2 061	3 069	4 824	<b>224 007</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	82 333	49 059	43 696	9 259	25 392	2 163	3 471	4 547	<b>219 921</b>
<b>2009-10(d)</b>	89 021	56 155	50 285	10 533	30 925	2 321	3 808	5 382	<b>248 447</b>
<b>2010-11(d)</b>	90 975	59 775	51 143	10 991	29 279	2 401	3 745	5 307	<b>253 618</b>
<b>2007</b>	80 881	48 131	44 292	9 641	23 757	2 054	3 122	4 700	<b>216 578</b>
<b>2008</b>	82 205	49 751	44 024	9 525	24 662	2 201	3 248	4 662	<b>220 280</b>
<b>2009</b>	84 999	51 746	46 727	9 638	28 151	2 159	3 581	4 878	<b>231 893</b>
<b>2010(d)</b>	93 046	59 975	52 851	11 164	31 799	2 484	3 891	5 666	<b>260 879</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	18 804	11 474	10 081	1 986	6 917	425	768	903	<b>51 358</b>
September	21 389	13 608	12 167	2 638	7 128	528	1 202	1 413	<b>60 073</b>
December	22 787	14 885	14 309	2 879	8 117	601	860	1 474	<b>65 926</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(d)	23 281	14 294	12 308	2 628	7 754	667	958	1 398	<b>63 288</b>
June(d)	21 564	13 368	11 501	2 388	7 926	525	788	1 097	<b>59 160</b>
September(d)	24 227	15 608	13 682	3 037	7 668	655	1 177	1 694	<b>67 748</b>
December(d)	23 974	16 705	15 360	3 111	8 451	637	968	1 477	<b>70 683</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(d)	21 438	13 957	11 387	2 618	6 327	573	824	1 182	<b>58 306</b>
June(d)	21 336	13 505	10 714	2 225	6 833	536	776	954	<b>56 881</b>

(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 12–19 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 March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i> (b)
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION									
<b>2006–07</b>	73 468	62 483	46 263	14 638	31 454	1 433	1 116	1 967	<b>232 824</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	87 226	73 482	54 052	15 324	41 184	1 871	1 646	2 545	<b>277 332</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	86 711	83 528	59 373	17 984	44 361	2 170	2 075	3 639	<b>299 863</b>
<b>2009–10</b> (c)	58 597	56 513	36 414	15 252	25 911	1 704	1 022	2 910	<b>198 316</b>
<b>2010–11</b> (c)	50 186	45 744	31 266	8 667	30 805	995	630	1 981	<b>170 279</b>
<b>2007</b>	76 835	66 357	47 760	13 894	34 456	1 511	1 390	1 860	<b>244 067</b>
<b>2008</b>	96 191	83 153	63 047	17 595	48 236	2 123	1 925	3 411	<b>315 686</b>
<b>2009</b>	70 120	72 000	47 472	17 170	32 845	1 936	1 675	3 669	<b>246 899</b>
<b>2010</b> (c)	51 096	47 977	31 595	11 745	24 770	1 257	693	1 960	<b>171 094</b>
<b>2009</b>									
June	14 593	16 224	11 241	3 782	6 394	322	828	612	<b>54 012</b>
September	17 689	19 003	11 226	4 613	8 152	483	348	1 003	<b>62 517</b>
December	13 925	10 901	7 369	3 226	5 326	394	58	480	<b>41 674</b>
<b>2010</b>									
March(c)	18 779	17 833	10 876	4 616	7 662	709	135	1 170	<b>61 780</b>
June(c)	8 204	8 776	6 943	2 797	4 771	118	481	257	<b>32 345</b>
September(c)	12 110	12 608	7 488	2 566	6 908	239	192	363	<b>42 476</b>
December(c)	12 003	8 760	6 288	1 766	5 429	191	–115	170	<b>34 493</b>
<b>2011</b>									
March(c)	17 578	15 492	9 995	2 702	10 340	520	136	1 067	<b>57 834</b>
June(c)	8 495	8 884	7 495	1 633	8 128	45	417	381	<b>35 476</b>

(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 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Estimates for March quarter 2010 onwards are preliminary – see paragraphs 7 and 12–19 of the Explanatory Notes.



## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Settlers(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	
<b>2005–06</b>	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	<b>10 731 566</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	140 148	110 041	263 296	5 114 647	5 641 202	<b>11 269 334</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	149 365	110 832	321 845	5 692 490	5 629 403	<b>11 903 935</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	158 021	114 985	389 299	5 827 573	5 541 094	<b>12 030 973</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	140 610	115 354	349 182	6 662 004	5 692 445	<b>12 959 594</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	127 458	115 056	347 843	7 400 502	5 906 892	<b>13 897 751</b>
<b>2005</b>	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	<b>10 666 010</b>
<b>2006</b>	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	<b>10 910 461</b>
<b>2007</b>	141 645	108 513	285 569	5 403 818	5 644 073	<b>11 583 619</b>
<b>2008</b>	161 520	113 748	358 797	5 811 326	5 585 831	<b>12 031 221</b>
<b>2009</b>	148 403	117 105	377 234	6 203 640	5 584 078	<b>12 430 460</b>
<b>2010</b>	129 406	113 584	340 543	7 034 821	5 885 095	<b>13 503 449</b>
<b>2009</b>						
June	34 443	24 625	74 738	1 356 916	1 195 361	<b>2 686 083</b>
September	36 983	27 155	98 035	1 716 171	1 318 960	<b>3 197 304</b>
December	35 151	37 430	61 021	1 619 002	1 618 800	<b>3 371 404</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	36 678	28 121	130 433	1 757 886	1 542 652	<b>3 495 771</b>
June	31 798	22 648	59 693	1 568 944	1 212 032	<b>2 895 116</b>
September	32 111	27 037	86 848	1 946 206	1 443 100	<b>3 535 302</b>
December	28 819	35 778	63 569	1 761 784	1 687 310	<b>3 577 261</b>
<b>2011</b>						
March	32 634	27 026	132 815	1 935 991	1 537 513	<b>3 665 979</b>
June	33 894	25 215	64 611	1 756 520	1 238 969	<b>3 119 209</b>

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

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

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

(d) Stated intention on arrival.

## CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (a), Movements—Australia

Period	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM(b)		Total(c)
	Former Residents(d)	Residents(d)	Visitors	Residents(d)	Visitors	
	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	
<b>2005–06</b>	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	<b>10 609 274</b>
<b>2006–07</b>	72 103	101 610	101 491	5 127 128	5 654 035	<b>11 056 367</b>
<b>2007–08</b>	76 923	102 066	124 006	5 699 456	5 670 001	<b>11 672 452</b>
<b>2008–09</b>	81 018	84 810	160 347	5 843 206	5 601 240	<b>11 770 621</b>
<b>2009–10</b>	86 277	81 573	194 192	6 770 453	5 770 784	<b>12 903 279</b>
<b>2010–11</b>	88 461	78 025	213 835	7 442 959	5 987 902	<b>13 811 182</b>
<b>2004</b>	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	<b>9 870 885</b>
<b>2005</b>	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	<b>10 539 792</b>
<b>2006</b>	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	<b>10 744 182</b>
<b>2007</b>	74 963	102 250	113 698	5 462 311	5 702 892	<b>11 456 115</b>
<b>2008</b>	79 424	100 134	142 059	5 808 135	5 610 380	<b>11 740 132</b>
<b>2009</b>	82 703	75 999	180 419	6 284 904	5 647 155	<b>12 271 180</b>
<b>2009</b>						
June	18 934	17 254	38 675	1 561 661	1 306 626	<b>2 943 150</b>
September	20 419	18 310	41 268	1 721 123	1 279 583	<b>3 080 703</b>
December	20 090	17 688	61 306	1 799 335	1 510 789	<b>3 409 209</b>
<b>2010</b>						
March	25 558	25 883	50 086	1 469 976	1 652 912	<b>3 224 415</b>
June	20 210	19 692	41 532	1 780 019	1 327 500	<b>3 188 953</b>
September	21 594	22 313	44 611	1 925 009	1 403 555	<b>3 417 082</b>
December	20 834	18 402	66 906	1 936 499	1 585 623	<b>3 628 265</b>
<b>2011</b>						
March	25 691	20 772	56 140	1 541 889	1 661 188	<b>3 305 679</b>
June	20 342	16 538	46 178	2 039 562	1 337 536	<b>3 460 156</b>

(a) This table contains movement data and should not be interpreted as 'persons' – see paragraphs 25–29 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Due to rounding, the total may not equal 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	. .
2009									
New South Wales	. .	20 267	36 365	5 019	7 716	2 250	2 657	10 233	84 507
Victoria	23 098	. .	17 873	6 778	8 900	3 472	2 400	2 550	65 071
Queensland	45 217	19 788	. .	6 176	8 739	3 415	5 069	3 271	91 675
South Australia	4 793	5 796	4 671	. .	2 663	660	2 201	609	21 393
Western Australia	9 250	9 384	8 638	3 178	. .	1 527	2 433	873	35 283
Tasmania	2 475	2 811	3 379	792	1 850	. .	384	261	11 952
Northern Territory	3 181	2 856	4 591	2 095	2 362	342	. .	435	15 862
Australian Capital Territory	10 307	2 368	2 639	672	779	336	532	. .	17 633
Total Departures	98 321	63 270	78 156	24 710	33 009	12 002	15 676	18 232	343 376
Net gain/loss	-13 814	1 801	13 519	-3 317	2 274	-50	186	-599	. .
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	. .

. . not applicable

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 21–25 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
JUNE QUARTER 2010									
New South Wales	. .	5 079	8 611	1 269	1 950	520	689	2 386	20 504
Victoria	5 824	. .	4 415	1 613	1 965	820	577	658	15 872
Queensland	10 260	4 659	. .	1 413	2 022	807	1 251	794	21 206
South Australia	1 208	1 365	1 051	. .	616	150	597	123	5 110
Western Australia	2 115	1 999	2 244	667	. .	393	774	218	8 410
Tasmania	625	692	843	173	358	. .	103	55	2 849
Northern Territory	860	749	1 011	525	611	86	. .	99	3 941
Australian Capital Territory	2 538	579	714	180	233	67	118	. .	4 429
Total Departures	23 430	15 122	18 889	5 840	7 755	2 843	4 109	4 333	82 321
Net gain/loss	-2 926	750	2 317	-730	655	6	-168	96	. .

## 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	. .

## JUNE QUARTER 2011

New South Wales	. .	4 991	8 341	1 217	1 784	545	626	2 330	19 834
Victoria	5 811	. .	4 599	1 682	2 017	831	633	649	16 222
Queensland	10 208	4 555	. .	1 467	2 065	792	1 257	755	21 099
South Australia	1 365	1 370	1 132	. .	650	204	589	134	5 444
Western Australia	2 520	2 220	2 405	892	. .	447	707	213	9 404
Tasmania	558	700	791	171	365	. .	107	66	2 758
Northern Territory	747	684	1 093	530	487	83	. .	80	3 704
Australian Capital Territory	2 567	574	662	175	214	71	109	. .	4 372
Total Departures	23 776	15 094	19 023	6 134	7 582	2 973	4 028	4 227	82 837
Net gain/loss	-3 942	1 128	2 076	-690	1 822	-215	-324	145	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

(b) Estimates for interstate migration are preliminary unless otherwise stated – see paragraphs 21–25 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
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>7 780 193</b>	<b>7 929 225</b>	<b>8 081 656</b>	<b>8 236 473</b>	<b>8 394 980</b>	<b>8 555 475</b>	<b>9 342 028</b>	<b>10 119 860</b>	<b>11 576 516</b>

(a) Data are based on the 2006 Census – see paragraphs 40–41 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 *2006 Census of Population and Housing* held on 8 August 2006 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2006 Census to produce final rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). This publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations and projected number of households. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.

**2** Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include 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, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on Census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated Census net undercount and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

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

#### Status of quarterly ERP data

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA, AS AT 19 DECEMBER 2011

	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased — based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Dec. 2009.	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Final NOM estimates are based on actual traveller behaviour.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Mar. 2010–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised to June 2010 — based on date of occurrence. Preliminary — based on date of registration thereafter	Preliminary — based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter one year earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

**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:

- June 2011: The Northern Territory Registry has recorded higher than usual births registrations and lower than usual deaths registrations this quarter. The Registry has 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 this quarter but appear to have 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).

### *Net overseas migration*

**12** According to recommendations of the United Nations, an international migrant is defined as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*" (United Nations 1998). For the purposes of estimating 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.

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

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Net overseas migration continued*

**15** 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.

**16** 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

**17** 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

**18** 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.

**19** 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*

**20** 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*

**21** 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

## Net interstate migration *continued*

estimates of interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available.

**22** 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.

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

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

**24** 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).

**25** 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

**26** 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Defence force adjustment continued*

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 AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

**27** Estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory annual data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Australian 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 Australian 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

**28** 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).

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

**30** 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*

**31** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Scope continued*

#### NEW METHOD FOR DEFINING RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY OVERSEAS

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

**33** 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

**34** 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.

**35** 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:

**36** 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.

**37** 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.

**38** 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.

**39** 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

**40** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

*continued*

**41** 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

**42** 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.

**43** 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

**44** 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

**45** 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

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

- *Animated population pyramids* for Australia and each state and territory are available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> by selecting Australia's Population and scroll to Animated Population Pyramids;
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001);
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0);
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0);
- *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0);
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0);
- *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002);
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0);
- *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001);
- *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007* (cat. no. 3302.0.55.003);
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2031* (cat. no. 3236.0);
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics, 2005* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002);
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003);

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *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: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005);
- *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001);
- *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0);
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0);
- *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0);
- *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0);
- *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).
- *Information Paper: Rebasing Population Estimates, Australia, 2011* (cat. no. 3101.0.55.001)

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

## GLOSSARY

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

**12/16 month rule** 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  $t+1$

$\text{NOM}$  = 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*

<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.</p> <p>A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.</p> <p>This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the Census.</p>
<b>Household population</b>	The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.
<b>Infant death</b>	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR)</b>	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.
<b>Intercensal discrepancy</b>	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
<b>Intercensal error</b>	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census. For further information see <i>Population Estimates: Concepts Sources and Methods, 2009</i> (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Median age</b>	For any distribution, the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
<b>Migration adjustment</b>	Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.
<b>Natural increase</b>	Excess of births over deaths.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Net interstate migration</b>	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.
<b>Net overseas migration (NOM)</b>	<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"> <li>■ based on an international traveller's duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;</li> <li>■ the difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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>
<b>NOM arrivals</b>	<p>NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more, 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>
<b>NOM departures</b>	<p>NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more, 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>
<b>Net permanent and long-term movement</b>	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.
<b>Net undercount</b>	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.
<b>Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)</b>	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).
<b>Passenger Card</b>	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*

<b>Permanent arrivals (settlers)</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li> <li>■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li> <li>■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985, the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically, the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.</p>
<b>Post enumeration survey (PES)</b>	<p>The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than are counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories, which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.</p>
<b>Population growth</b>	<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>
<b>Population growth rate</b>	<p>Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.</p>
<b>Population projections</b>	<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>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	<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>
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and</li> <li>■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li> <li>■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Standardised death rate (SDR)</b>	<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*

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







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