SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2006 3101.0

Australian Bureau of Statistics

AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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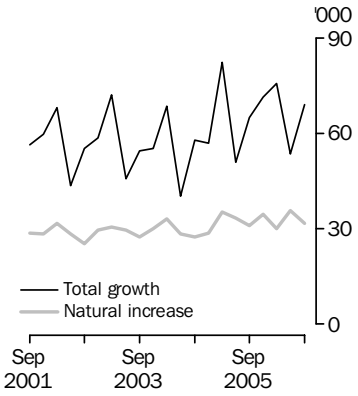
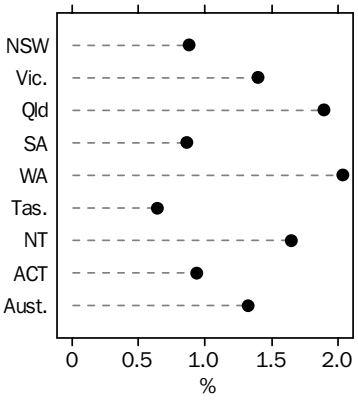
Population growth
Quarterly



Population growth rate
Year ended current quarter



KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	Population at end Sept qtr 2006 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 844.2	59.6	0.9
Victoria	5 110.5	70.4	1.4
Queensland	4 070.4	75.5	1.9
South Australia	1 558.2	13.4	0.9
Western Australia	2 061.5	41.2	2.0
Tasmania	489.6	3.1	0.6
Northern Territory	207.7	3.4	1.6
Australian Capital Territory	329.5	3.1	0.9
Australia(a)	**20 674.4**	**269.6**	**1.3**

(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 September 2006 was 20,674,400 persons, an increase of 269,600 persons (1.3%) since 30 September 2005 and 69,000 persons since 30 June 2006.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2006 (131,800) was 3.0% (or 3,800 persons) higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 30 September 2005 (128,000).
- Preliminary net overseas migration for the year ended 30 September 2006 was 137,700 persons, an increase of 8.0% on the year ending 30 September 2005 (127,500).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew 1.3% during the 12 months ended September 2006. Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 46% and 54% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 September 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest percentage gain (2.0%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.6%).

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)	RELEASE DATE
December 2006	5 June 2007
March 2007	24 September 2007
June 2007	4 December 2007
September 2007	19 March 2008
December 2007	5 June 2008

INTRODUCTION

Estimated resident population (ERP) data in this publication are based on the *2001 Census of Population and Housing*.

ERP DATA STATUS

At any point in time this publication contains final, revised and preliminary ERP data. The status of the ERP data included in this issue is as follows:

- Final – All ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001;
- Revised – ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2005, inclusive;
- Preliminary – ERP data from September quarter 2005 to September quarter 2006, inclusive.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Changes included in this issue are as follows:

- Population estimates for Capital City Statistical Divisions and selected Statistical Districts have been updated for 30 June 2006 (preliminary): see table 5; and
- Household projections for 2002—2006 have been included: see tables 17 and 18.

2006 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The next issue of this publication will contain preliminary ERP for Australia, states and territories based on the results of the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*. Previously published ERP from September quarter 2001 onwards will be revised to take account of a new census based population estimate. Final intercensal ERP will be released in the December quarter 2007 issue of this publication.

IMPROVED METHOD FOR ESTIMATING NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION (NOM)

The ABS has developed an improved method for estimating NOM. Preliminary estimates for September and December quarters 2006 based on the new method will be available in the next issue of this publication. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the current '12/12 month rule'. For further information see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) released on 10 February 2006, and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005) to be released on 26 April 2007.

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

A new methodology has been proposed for annual household estimates and is currently being assessed. In the interim, tables 17, 18 and 19 have been replaced with household projections (now tables 17 and 18).

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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TABLES *continued*

FURTHER INFORMATION

ABBREVIATIONS

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

MAIN FEATURES

AUSTRALIA

Estimated resident population

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 30 September 2006 was 20,674,400 persons, an increase of 269,600 since 30 September 2005 and 69,000 persons since 30 June 2006.

Growth rates

The population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2006 (1.3%) was similar to that recorded for the year ended 30 September 2005 (1.3%). Over the last 13 years the population growth rate for Australia, for years ending 30 September, has varied between 1.0% in 1993 and 1.3% in 2006.

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 (net permanent and long-term movements).

Natural increase

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 30 September 2006 was 131,800 persons, an increase of 3.0% (or 3,800 persons) on the natural increase for the year ended 30 September 2005 (128,000 persons). The preliminary estimate for births of 264,300 in the year ended 30 September 2006 was 2.0% higher than the figure for the year ended 30 September 2005 (259,100 births). Over the same period, the preliminary estimate for deaths increased by 1.0%, removing 132,400 people from the Australian population.

Net overseas migration

The year ended 30 September 2006 recorded a preliminary estimate of 463,600 permanent and long-term arrivals and 325,900 permanent and long-term departures. These resulted in a net overseas migration (NOM) estimate of 137,700 persons. This was an 8.0% increase on the NOM estimate for the year ended 30 September 2005 (127,500 persons).

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to the overseas arrivals and departures data used to produce NOM estimates. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform the numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments'. For more information see the Technical Note – Measuring Net Overseas Migration (page 41).

PRELIMINARY DATA

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 births, deaths and net overseas migration, particularly when making time series comparisons. For analysis of fertility trends over time the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recommends users refer to *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0) – see paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 30 September 2006 were as follows: New South Wales 6,844,200, Victoria 5,110,500, Queensland 4,070,400, South Australia 1,558,200, Western Australia 2,061,500, Tasmania 489,600, the Northern Territory 207,700 and the Australian Capital Territory 329,500.

Growth rates

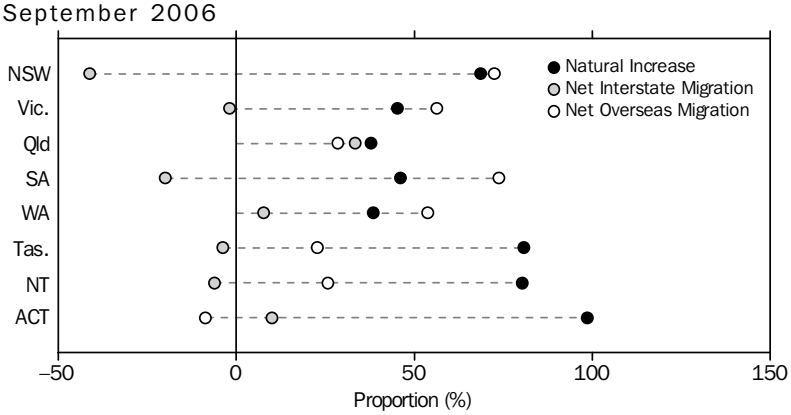
All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 September 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest growth rate (2.0%), followed by Queensland (1.9%), the Northern Territory (1.6%), Victoria (1.4%), the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, and South Australia (0.9%) and Tasmania (0.6%).

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 September 2006, the proportion of each component varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS(a), States and territories—Year ended 30 September 2006



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 30 September 2006.

Natural increase

As illustrated in the graph above, natural increase was the major component of population growth in the Australian Capital Territory (3,000 persons), Tasmania (2,500 persons), the Northern Territory (2,700 persons), and Queensland (28,700 persons) for the year ended 30 September 2006.

The number of births registered for the 12 months ended 30 September 2006 increased for all states and territories compare with the 12 months ended 30 September 2005. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase of 8.3% while the Northern Territory recorded the smallest percentage increase of 0.4%.

Deaths registered for the year ended 30 September 2006 showed Queensland and the Northern Territory with annual decreases of 1.4% and 0.6%, respectively. All other states and territories recorded an increase in death registrations, with the Australian Capital Territory recording the largest increase of 4.3%.

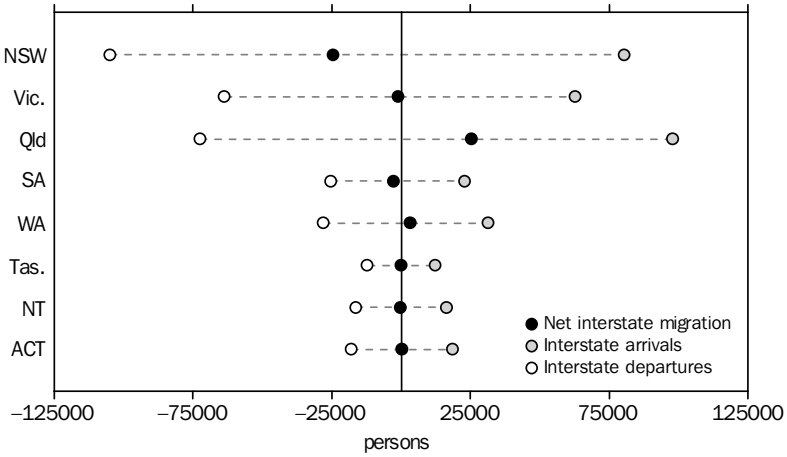
Net overseas migration

NOM for the year ended 30 September 2006, as illustrated in the previous graph, was the major component of population growth in South Australia (9,900), New South Wales(43,100 persons), Victoria (39,700 persons) and Western Australia (22,200 persons). All other states and territories experienced positive NOM except the Australian Capital Territory which lost a net 260 people.

Net interstate migration

There were 341,500 persons moving interstate within Australia for the year ended 30 September 2006. Queensland experienced a smaller increase from net interstate migration compared to the previous year, whereas New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria all experienced a smaller loss from net interstate migration. The Northern Territory and Tasmania changed from positive to negative net interstate migration, whereas the Australian Capital Territory experienced the reverse. Western Australia continued to gain population from net interstate migration in the year ended 30 September 2006.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, Arrivals, Departures and Net—States and territories—Year ended 30 September 2006



Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with an increase of 25,300 persons for the 12 months ended 30 September 2006. Other states and territories to experience positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (3,200 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (300 persons). Negative interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (-24,500 persons), South Australia (-2,700 persons), Victoria (-1,200 persons), the Northern Territory (-210 persons) and Tasmania (-110).

Interstate migration within Australia, with 75,800 movements for the September quarter 2006, was the lowest since December quarter 1994 when 73,600 residents moved interstate. Over the last 12 years the trend in interstate migration has varied between the states and territories. Queensland stands alone as the only state to have consistently experienced positive net interstate migration whereas New South Wales and South Australia consistently experienced negative net interstate migration. Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory all fluctuated between positive and negative net interstate migration.

REBASING AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES USING THE 2006 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

WHAT IS REBASING?

Rebasing refers to the process by which the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the most recent Census results to revise all estimates back to 30 June in the year of the previous Census. Rebasing ensures that the ERP time series for the previous intercensal period are comparable with the latest estimates. Rebasing is applied to the population estimates for national, states/territories and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs).

THE REBASING PROCESS

After each Census, the ABS uses Census counts by place of usual residence to construct a new base population figure for 30 June of the Census year, from which to estimate quarterly ERP forward. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base.

Constructing a new base figure

After obtaining population counts from the most recent Census, the ABS firstly adjusts this figure to show population counts by place of usual residence. This involves:

- adding in those residents who were absent interstate on Census night; and
- subtracting those who were visiting from interstate or overseas on Census night.

The ABS then uses these Census counts by place of usual residence to construct a new base figure for 30 June of the Census year. This involves:

- adjusting for net undercount using the results from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES);
- adding in the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas (RTOs) on Census night using data on international travellers obtained from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship;
- applying a range of demographic adjustments designed to resolve any anomalies in the Census counts (adjusted for undercount and RTOs); and
- back-dating this figure from Census night to 30 June of that year.

REBASED ERP

During the rebasing process, the most recent 20 quarterly estimates (i.e. September of the previous Census year (September 2001) to June of the most recent Census year (June 2006)) become what is referred to as final estimates. This means that no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates. However, for 2006 Census rebased estimates, there are two releases of data – 'preliminary rebased' estimates with national and state/territory estimates being available in June 2007, and 'final rebased' estimates with national and state/territory estimates being available in June 2008. Preliminary rebased estimates for SLAs and LGAs will be compiled and released in July 2007 with final rebased estimates released in July/August 2008.

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY

The new Census allows the ABS to compare the latest Census based ERP with ERPs based on the previous Census which have been carried forward using data on births, deaths and migration. The difference between these two population figures as at 30 June in the latest Census year is referred to as the 'intercensal error'.

There are two areas that can contribute to the intercensal error:

- errors in the Census based estimates of the population at the current or previous Census date; and/or

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY *continued*

- errors in the estimates of any of the components of population change since the previous Census.

Information collected in the Census allows an assessment of how much of the intercensal error will be due to inaccuracies in estimates of interstate migration, using data from the two Census questions on usual residence one year ago and five years ago.

After the intercensal error is adjusted for revisions to the components of population change (i.e. births, deaths and migration), the remaining (unattributable) portion is known as the intercensal discrepancy. Thus the intercensal discrepancy acts as a balancing item, that when combined with intercensal births, deaths and migration equals the difference between the two Census population estimates. Like intercensal error, intercensal discrepancy is caused by measurement 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.

CHANGES FOR THE 2006 CYCLE

The methods used to rebase the population are described in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0). Further information on rebasing for the 2006 cycle is outlined below.

Expanding the scope of the PES

The PES has been undertaken in remote areas and discrete Indigenous communities for the first time. Previously, the PES did not go to such areas which meant that persons living in these areas and communities did not have a chance of selection in the survey. Rather it was assumed that undercount in these areas were represented by survey responses for the rest of each state and territory.

New method for RTOs

The move to a 12/16 method for Net Overseas Migration (NOM) means that residents temporarily overseas on Census night will be calculated using a consistent methodology. For further information on the improved NOM method see: *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

PLANS FOR OUTPUT

Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2006 (cat. no. 3101.0) to be released on 5 June 2007 will contain preliminary ERP for Australia, states and territories based on the results of the 2006 Census. Previously published estimates dating back to 30 September 2001 will be revised to take account of this new Census based population estimate for 30 June 2006. Final ERP for the quarters September 2001 to June 2006 will be published in *Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2007* to be released on 5 June 2008.

Preliminary rebased estimates for SLAs and LGAs will be published in late July 2007 in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996–2006* (cat. no. 3218.0) with final rebased estimates published in July/August 2008.

Preliminary rebased estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2006 will be published in *Population Distribution Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 4705.0) in August 2007. Final rebased estimates for 30 June 2006 will be published in July/August 2008.

PLANS FOR OUTPUT *continued*

An update of the *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001) will be released on 7 May 2007. The Information Paper *Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount* (cat. no. 2940.0) will be released on 5 June 2007.

Further updates on upcoming releases of rebased population estimates will be announced in future issues of the publication .

For further information please contact Phil Browning on 02 6252 6639.

1 POPULATION CHANGE, Summary(a)

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION		
Period	*Births* '000	*Deaths* '000	*Natural increase* '000	*Net overseas migration* '000	*At end of period* '000	*Growth on previous year*(b) '000	*Growth on previous year*(b) %
2000–01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001–02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 641.0	227.7	1.17
2002–03	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 872.6	231.7	1.18
2003–04	252.1	133.2	118.9	100.0	20 091.5	218.9	1.10
2004–05	255.8	131.4	124.5	123.8	20 339.8	248.3	1.24
2005–06(c)	264.3	133.1	131.2	134.6	20 605.5	265.7	1.31
2000	249.2	128.8	120.4	111.4	19 272.6	234.3	1.23
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 529.3	256.6	1.33
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 754.8	225.6	1.16
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	19 982.5	227.7	1.15
2004	249.9	132.4	117.5	106.4	20 206.4	223.9	1.12
2005(c)	265.0	131.1	133.9	135.9	20 476.2	269.8	1.34
2004							
September	64.2	36.8	27.4	30.4	20 149.3	222.1	1.11
December	60.8	32.3	28.6	28.5	20 206.4	223.9	1.12
2005							
March	64.7	29.5	35.2	47.1	20 288.7	237.6	1.18
June	66.1	32.8	33.3	17.8	20 339.8	248.3	1.24
September(c)	67.5	36.5	31.0	34.2	20 404.9	255.5	1.27
December(c)	66.7	32.3	34.5	36.9	20 476.2	269.8	1.34
2006							
March(c)	62.1	32.1	30.0	45.7	20 551.9	263.2	1.30
June(c)	68.0	32.2	35.8	17.8	20 605.5	265.7	1.31
September(c)	67.5	35.9	31.6	37.4	20 674.4	269.6	1.32

(a) See Explanatory Notes for concepts used and the Glossary for definitions of terms used. Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(c) Estimates for all components and population from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. For births, deaths and natural increase see paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes. For net overseas migration see paragraphs 15–23 of the Technical Note.

2 POPULATION CHANGE, Components

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
				NATURAL INCREASE(b)					
2000–01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	**118 587**
2001–02	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	**117 183**
2002–03	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	**115 169**
2003–04	39 363	28 816	24 953	5 318	13 225	1 756	2 750	2 692	**118 892**
2004–05	38 640	30 256	27 926	5 832	14 259	2 208	2 561	2 796	**124 492**
2005–06	40 492	31 899	29 238	5 925	15 369	2 520	2 827	2 877	**131 169**
2000	40 933	26 747	25 089	5 808	14 013	2 098	2 783	2 888	**120 394**
2001	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	**117 751**
2002	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	**115 095**
2003	38 891	28 131	25 135	5 437	12 543	1 835	2 879	2 692	**117 564**
2004	37 021	29 216	24 936	5 241	13 829	1 839	2 644	2 715	**117 456**
2005	43 719	31 468	29 700	5 989	15 217	2 416	2 715	2 660	**133 907**
2004									
September	7 714	7 349	6 220	1 079	3 180	546	641	714	**27 444**
December	9 021	7 170	5 877	1 371	3 333	515	578	693	**28 560**
2005									
March	11 459	8 016	7 889	1 860	4 009	580	662	725	**35 208**
June	10 446	7 721	7 940	1 522	3 737	567	680	664	**33 280**
September	9 623	8 076	6 320	1 265	3 639	618	767	643	**30 955**
December	12 191	7 655	7 551	1 342	3 832	651	606	628	**34 464**
2006									
March	7 456	7 507	7 102	1 695	3 802	802	705	875	**29 951**
June	11 222	8 661	8 265	1 623	4 096	449	749	731	**35 799**
September	10 108	8 065	5 771	1 500	4 122	618	646	775	**31 607**
				NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(c)					
2000–01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	**135 673**
2001–02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	**110 556**
2002–03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	**116 498**
2003–04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	**99 966**
2004–05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	**123 763**
2005–06	42 231	38 551	21 380	9 495	21 493	692	843	–113	**134 560**
2000	47 345	29 463	15 917	2 726	14 965	–8	700	351	**111 441**
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	**136 076**
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	**110 475**
2003	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	**110 104**
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	**106 425**
2005	42 504	35 711	26 657	8 548	20 263	879	778	599	**135 923**
2004									
September	9 151	8 892	6 152	1 483	3 876	243	464	131	**30 393**
December	7 901	6 438	7 909	1 482	4 424	440	80	–179	**28 492**
2005									
March	13 768	13 482	9 265	3 138	6 131	430	272	584	**47 067**
June	4 385	3 480	6 229	917	2 729	–68	188	–50	**17 811**
September	11 270	9 959	5 401	2 261	4 917	197	144	25	**34 167**
December	13 081	8 790	5 762	2 232	6 486	320	174	40	**36 878**
2006									
March	12 903	14 834	7 099	3 422	6 863	188	275	110	**45 691**
June	4 977	4 968	3 118	1 580	3 227	–13	250	–288	**17 824**
September	12 176	11 103	5 605	2 626	5 582	218	166	–123	**37 350**

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

(b) Natural increase estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Estimates for net overseas migration from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. See paragraphs 15–23 of the Technical Note.

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)
					NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION				
2000–01	–16 315	5 163	20 024	–2 418	–3 110	–2 136	–1 592	407	. .
2001–02	–24 430	4 368	31 201	–1 602	–4 385	–1 512	–2 596	–1 044	. .
2002–03	–31 790	28	39 207	–1 497	–2 810	1 895	–3 389	–1 644	. .
2003–04	–30 445	–2 291	36 686	–3 197	1 272	2 475	–2 108	–2 392	. .
2004–05	–25 695	–2 354	31 494	–3 483	1 466	187	5	–1 620	. .
2005–06	–23 970	–1 948	25 774	–2 860	3 058	60	–386	272	. .
2000	–14 708	4 920	20 367	–3 669	–2 501	–2 533	–1 621	–218	. .
2001	–19 185	5 481	23 253	–1 696	–3 834	–1 886	–2 049	–72	. .
2002	–30 392	1 922	38 656	–1 537	–4 231	–117	–3 069	–1 232	. .
2003	–31 280	–1 453	37 556	–1 946	–373	3 035	–2 895	–2 644	. .
2004	–27 294	–1 855	33 504	–3 789	1 515	924	–1 097	–1 908	. .
2005	–25 360	–3 276	29 262	–3 569	1 996	337	520	90	. .
2004									
September	–5 976	–515	7 570	–526	289	140	–148	–834	. .
December	–6 894	–350	8 824	–1 135	292	–93	–272	–372	. .
2005									
March	–6 671	–730	7 747	–1 082	542	86	192	–84	. .
June	–6 154	–759	7 353	–740	343	54	233	–330	. .
September	–5 203	–1 059	6 125	–758	797	27	56	15	. .
December	–7 332	–728	8 037	–989	314	170	39	489	. .
2006									
March	–5 788	268	5 258	–242	1 167	49	–252	–460	. .
June	–5 647	–429	6 354	–871	780	–186	–229	228	. .
September	–5 758	–340	5 627	–552	889	–147	235	46	. .
					TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH(b)(c)				
2000–01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	**259 860**
2001–02	58 893	52 502	82 026	6 968	23 394	817	897	2 195	**227 739**
2002–03	47 943	54 197	90 067	7 605	25 395	4 693	–121	1 851	**231 667**
2003–04	38 738	51 545	87 038	6 426	28 131	4 931	1 290	756	**218 858**
2004–05	48 150	60 194	88 975	9 369	32 885	3 440	3 570	1 662	**248 255**
2005–06	58 753	68 502	76 392	12 560	39 920	3 272	3 284	3 036	**265 729**
2000	79 393	56 852	61 627	5 600	25 819	–214	1 931	3 310	**234 306**
2001	80 755	60 466	76 405	7 495	25 615	772	1 713	3 385	**256 630**
2002	49 174	53 030	89 836	6 700	21 993	2 419	190	2 186	**225 570**
2003	43 004	53 247	87 751	7 735	28 889	5 730	548	777	**227 668**
2004	41 396	55 169	84 194	6 523	29 318	3 690	2 469	1 108	**223 881**
2005	60 863	63 903	85 619	10 968	37 476	3 632	4 013	3 349	**269 830**
2004									
September	10 889	15 726	19 942	2 036	7 345	929	957	11	**57 837**
December	10 028	13 258	22 610	1 718	8 049	862	386	142	**57 052**
2005									
March	18 556	20 768	24 901	3 916	10 682	1 096	1 126	1 225	**82 275**
June	8 677	10 442	21 522	1 699	6 809	553	1 101	284	**51 091**
September	15 690	16 976	17 846	2 768	9 353	842	967	683	**65 122**
December	17 940	15 717	21 350	2 585	10 632	1 141	819	1 157	**71 342**
2006									
March	14 571	22 609	19 459	4 875	11 832	1 039	728	525	**75 642**
June	10 552	13 200	17 737	2 332	8 103	250	770	671	**53 623**
September	16 526	18 828	17 003	3 574	10 593	689	1 047	698	**68 957**

. . not applicable

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

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(c) Estimates for population growth from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary.

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

Period	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	***Australia***(b) %
NATURAL INCREASE RATE(c)									
2000–01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	**0.62**
2001–02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	**0.60**
2002–03	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	**0.59**
2003–04	0.59	0.59	0.66	0.35	0.68	0.37	1.39	0.83	**0.60**
2004–05	0.57	0.61	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.46	1.28	0.86	**0.62**
2005–06	0.60	0.64	0.74	0.38	0.76	0.52	1.39	0.88	**0.64**
2000	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.39	0.75	0.44	1.43	0.92	**0.63**
2001	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	**0.61**
2002	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.83	**0.59**
2003	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.36	0.65	0.39	1.45	0.84	**0.60**
2004	0.55	0.59	0.65	0.34	0.70	0.38	1.33	0.84	**0.59**
2005	0.65	0.63	0.76	0.39	0.76	0.50	1.35	0.82	**0.66**
2004									
September	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.32	0.22	**0.14**
December	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.29	0.21	**0.14**
2005									
March	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.33	0.22	**0.17**
June	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.34	0.20	**0.16**
September	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.18	0.13	0.38	0.20	**0.15**
December	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.30	0.19	**0.17**
2006									
March	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.16	0.34	0.27	**0.15**
June	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.36	0.22	**0.17**
September	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.31	0.24	**0.15**
NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(d)									
2000–01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	**0.71**
2001–02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	**0.57**
2002–03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.28	**0.59**
2003–04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.33	0.14	**0.50**
2004–05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	**0.62**
2005–06	0.62	0.77	0.54	0.62	1.07	0.14	0.41	–0.03	**0.66**
2000	0.73	0.63	0.45	0.18	0.80	0.00	0.36	0.11	**0.59**
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	**0.71**
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	**0.57**
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.23	**0.56**
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	**0.53**
2005	0.63	0.72	0.68	0.56	1.02	0.18	0.39	0.18	**0.67**
2004									
September	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.23	0.04	**0.15**
December	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.04	–0.06	**0.14**
2005									
March	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.31	0.09	0.14	0.18	**0.23**
June	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.14	–0.01	0.09	–0.02	**0.09**
September	0.17	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.04	0.07	0.01	**0.17**
December	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.07	0.09	0.01	**0.18**
2006									
March	0.19	0.29	0.18	0.22	0.34	0.04	0.13	0.03	**0.22**
June	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.00	0.12	–0.09	**0.09**
September	0.18	0.22	0.14	0.17	0.27	0.04	0.08	–0.04	**0.18**

(a) Rates for the components Natural Increase, Net Overseas Migration and Net Interstate Migration are added to derive the total population growth rate. For financial and calendar years, growth is on ERP at end of the previous year. For quarters, growth is on ERP at end of the previous quarter.

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

(c) Natural increase estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Estimates for net overseas migration from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. See paragraphs 15–23 of the Technical Note.

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	***Australia***(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION RATE									
2000–01	–0.25	0.11	0.56	–0.16	–0.17	–0.45	–0.81	0.13	. .
2001–02	–0.37	0.09	0.86	–0.11	–0.23	–0.32	–1.31	–0.33	. .
2002–03	–0.48	0.00	1.06	–0.10	–0.15	0.40	–1.71	–0.51	. .
2003–04	–0.46	–0.05	0.97	–0.21	0.07	0.52	–1.06	–0.74	. .
2004–05	–0.38	–0.05	0.81	–0.23	0.07	0.04	0.00	–0.50	. .
2005–06	–0.35	–0.04	0.65	–0.19	0.15	0.01	–0.19	0.08	. .
2000	–0.23	0.10	0.58	–0.24	–0.13	–0.54	–0.83	–0.07	. .
2001	–0.29	0.11	0.65	–0.11	–0.20	–0.40	–1.04	–0.02	. .
2002	–0.46	0.04	1.05	–0.10	–0.22	–0.02	–1.55	–0.38	. .
2003	–0.47	–0.03	1.00	–0.13	–0.02	0.64	–1.46	–0.82	. .
2004	–0.41	–0.04	0.87	–0.25	0.08	0.19	–0.55	–0.59	. .
2005	–0.38	–0.07	0.74	–0.23	0.10	0.07	0.26	0.03	. .
2004									
September	–0.09	–0.01	0.19	–0.03	0.01	0.03	–0.07	–0.26	. .
December	–0.10	–0.01	0.23	–0.07	0.01	–0.02	–0.14	–0.11	. .
2005									
March	–0.10	–0.01	0.20	–0.07	0.03	0.02	0.10	–0.03	. .
June	–0.09	–0.02	0.19	–0.05	0.02	0.01	0.12	–0.10	. .
September	–0.08	–0.02	0.15	–0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	. .
December	–0.11	–0.01	0.20	–0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.15	. .
2006									
March	–0.09	0.01	0.13	–0.02	0.06	0.01	–0.12	–0.14	. .
June	–0.08	–0.01	0.16	–0.06	0.04	–0.04	–0.11	0.07	. .
September	–0.08	–0.01	0.14	–0.04	0.04	–0.03	0.11	0.01	. .
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE(c)(d)									
2000–01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	**1.36**
2001–02	0.90	1.09	2.26	0.46	1.23	0.17	0.45	0.69	**1.17**
2002–03	0.72	1.12	2.43	0.50	1.32	0.99	–0.06	0.58	**1.18**
2003–04	0.58	1.05	2.29	0.42	1.44	1.03	0.65	0.23	**1.10**
2004–05	0.72	1.21	2.29	0.61	1.66	0.71	1.79	0.51	**1.24**
2005–06	0.87	1.36	1.92	0.81	1.99	0.67	1.61	0.93	**1.31**
2000	1.23	1.21	1.75	0.37	1.39	–0.05	0.99	1.06	**1.23**
2001	1.24	1.27	2.13	0.50	1.36	0.16	0.87	1.07	**1.33**
2002	0.74	1.10	2.45	0.44	1.15	0.51	0.10	0.68	**1.16**
2003	0.65	1.09	2.33	0.51	1.49	1.21	0.28	0.24	**1.15**
2004	0.62	1.12	2.19	0.43	1.49	0.77	1.24	0.34	**1.12**
2005	0.90	1.28	2.18	0.71	1.88	0.75	1.99	1.03	**1.34**
2004									
September	0.16	0.32	0.51	0.13	0.37	0.19	0.48	0.00	**0.29**
December	0.15	0.27	0.58	0.11	0.41	0.18	0.19	0.04	**0.28**
2005									
March	0.28	0.42	0.63	0.25	0.54	0.23	0.56	0.38	**0.41**
June	0.13	0.21	0.54	0.11	0.34	0.11	0.54	0.09	**0.25**
September	0.23	0.34	0.45	0.18	0.47	0.17	0.48	0.21	**0.32**
December	0.26	0.31	0.53	0.17	0.53	0.23	0.40	0.35	**0.35**
2006									
March	0.21	0.45	0.48	0.32	0.58	0.21	0.35	0.16	**0.37**
June	0.15	0.26	0.44	0.15	0.40	0.05	0.37	0.20	**0.26**
September	0.24	0.37	0.42	0.23	0.52	0.14	0.51	0.21	**0.33**

. . not applicable

(a) Rates for the components Natural Increase, Net Overseas Migration and Net Interstate Migration are added to derive the total population growth rate. For financial and calendar years, growth is on ERP at end of the previous year. For quarters, growth is on ERP at end of the previous quarter.

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

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration during 1996–2001 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

(d) Estimates for population growth from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary.

4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)(b)
					MALES				
2000–01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	**9 630 652**
2001–02	3 295 915	2 393 565	1 851 354	751 311	963 418	232 947	104 527	158 697	**9 753 133**
2002–03	3 321 385	2 422 065	1 897 142	755 481	976 250	235 498	104 493	159 744	**9 873 447**
2003–04	3 343 106	2 448 921	1 943 084	759 244	991 268	237 937	105 231	160 343	**9 990 513**
2004–05	3 368 665	2 480 343	1 989 911	764 326	1 008 471	239 745	107 205	161 394	**10 121 438**
2005–06(c)	3 397 689	2 514 871	2 029 383	770 793	1 029 715	241 359	109 217	163 008	**10 257 418**
2000	3 240 020	2 349 154	1 789 630	745 281	945 202	232 313	102 819	156 479	**9 562 299**
2001	3 281 432	2 379 300	1 828 186	749 299	957 552	232 736	104 026	158 012	**9 691 946**
2002	3 307 996	2 406 724	1 875 705	753 159	968 719	233 971	104 389	159 188	**9 811 250**
2003	3 331 500	2 434 914	1 921 742	757 523	983 793	236 931	104 677	159 792	**9 932 250**
2004	3 354 073	2 463 880	1 965 203	761 412	999 222	238 916	106 022	160 483	**10 050 590**
2005(c)	3 384 911	2 496 408	2 010 090	767 105	1 018 936	240 681	108 425	162 278	**10 190 209**
2004									
September	3 349 135	2 457 341	1 953 524	760 497	995 019	238 428	105 834	160 432	**10 021 592**
December	3 354 073	2 463 880	1 965 203	761 412	999 222	238 916	106 022	160 483	**10 050 590**
2005									
March	3 364 156	2 474 863	1 978 232	763 507	1 004 752	239 476	106 600	161 083	**10 094 049**
June	3 368 665	2 480 343	1 989 911	764 326	1 008 471	239 745	107 205	161 394	**10 121 438**
September(c)	3 376 374	2 488 877	1 999 139	765 802	1 013 389	240 128	107 896	161 713	**10 154 692**
December(c)	3 384 911	2 496 408	2 010 090	767 105	1 018 936	240 681	108 425	162 278	**10 190 209**
2006									
March(c)	3 392 323	2 508 369	2 020 148	769 540	1 025 372	241 275	108 763	162 630	**10 229 797**
June(c)	3 397 689	2 514 871	2 029 383	770 793	1 029 715	241 359	109 217	163 008	**10 257 418**
September(c)	3 405 874	2 524 904	2 038 097	772 626	1 035 437	241 705	109 836	163 436	**10 293 297**
					FEMALES				
2000–01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	**9 782 588**
2001–02	3 338 195	2 463 663	1 859 618	767 385	961 135	239 665	94 138	162 815	**9 887 846**
2002–03	3 360 668	2 489 360	1 903 897	770 820	973 698	241 807	94 051	163 619	**9 999 199**
2003–04	3 377 685	2 514 049	1 944 993	773 483	986 811	244 299	94 603	163 776	**10 100 991**
2004–05	3 400 276	2 542 821	1 987 141	777 770	1 002 493	245 931	96 199	164 387	**10 218 321**
2005–06(c)	3 430 005	2 576 795	2 024 061	783 863	1 021 169	247 589	97 471	165 809	**10 348 070**
2000	3 287 359	2 420 888	1 802 813	762 747	942 456	239 103	93 438	160 337	**9 710 345**
2001	3 326 702	2 451 208	1 840 662	766 224	955 721	239 452	93 944	162 189	**9 837 328**
2002	3 349 312	2 476 814	1 882 979	769 064	966 547	240 636	93 771	163 199	**9 943 594**
2003	3 368 812	2 501 871	1 924 693	772 435	980 362	243 406	94 031	163 372	**10 050 262**
2004	3 387 635	2 528 074	1 965 426	775 069	994 251	245 111	95 155	163 789	**10 155 803**
2005(c)	3 417 660	2 559 449	2 006 158	780 344	1 012 013	246 978	96 765	165 343	**10 286 014**
2004									
September	3 382 545	2 521 355	1 954 495	774 266	990 405	244 737	94 957	163 698	**10 127 749**
December	3 387 635	2 528 074	1 965 426	775 069	994 251	245 111	95 155	163 789	**10 155 803**
2005									
March	3 396 108	2 537 859	1 977 298	776 890	999 403	245 647	95 703	164 414	**10 194 619**
June	3 400 276	2 542 821	1 987 141	777 770	1 002 493	245 931	96 199	164 387	**10 218 321**
September(c)	3 408 257	2 551 263	1 995 759	779 062	1 006 928	246 390	96 475	164 751	**10 250 189**
December(c)	3 417 660	2 559 449	2 006 158	780 344	1 012 013	246 978	96 765	165 343	**10 286 014**
2006									
March(c)	3 424 819	2 570 097	2 015 559	782 784	1 017 409	247 423	97 155	165 516	**10 322 068**
June(c)	3 430 005	2 576 795	2 024 061	783 863	1 021 169	247 589	97 471	165 809	**10 348 070**
September(c)	3 438 346	2 585 590	2 032 350	785 604	1 026 040	247 932	97 899	166 079	**10 381 148**

(a) See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see table 7.

(c) Estimated resident population from September quarter 2005 onwards is preliminary.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, States and territories *continued*

At end of period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland(a)	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(a)(b)
					PERSONS				
2000–01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	**19 413 240**
2001–02	6 634 110	4 857 228	3 710 972	1 518 696	1 924 553	472 612	198 665	321 512	**19 640 979**
2002–03	6 682 053	4 911 425	3 801 039	1 526 301	1 949 948	477 305	198 544	323 363	**19 872 646**
2003–04	6 720 791	4 962 970	3 888 077	1 532 727	1 978 079	482 236	199 834	324 119	**20 091 504**
2004–05	6 768 941	5 023 164	3 977 052	1 542 096	2 010 964	485 676	203 404	325 781	**20 339 759**
2005–06(c)	6 827 694	5 091 666	4 053 444	1 554 656	2 050 884	488 948	206 688	328 817	**20 605 488**
2000	6 527 379	4 770 042	3 592 443	1 508 028	1 887 658	471 416	196 257	316 816	**19 272 644**
2001	6 608 134	4 830 508	3 668 848	1 515 523	1 913 273	472 188	197 970	320 201	**19 529 274**
2002	6 657 308	4 883 538	3 758 684	1 522 223	1 935 266	474 607	198 160	322 387	**19 754 844**
2003	6 700 312	4 936 785	3 846 435	1 529 958	1 964 155	480 337	198 708	323 164	**19 982 512**
2004	6 741 708	4 991 954	3 930 629	1 536 481	1 993 473	484 027	201 177	324 272	**20 206 393**
2005(c)	6 802 571	5 055 857	4 016 248	1 547 449	2 030 949	487 659	205 190	327 621	**20 476 223**
2004									
September	6 731 680	4 978 696	3 908 019	1 534 763	1 985 424	483 165	200 791	324 130	**20 149 341**
December	6 741 708	4 991 954	3 930 629	1 536 481	1 993 473	484 027	201 177	324 272	**20 206 393**
2005									
March	6 760 264	5 012 722	3 955 530	1 540 397	2 004 155	485 123	202 303	325 497	**20 288 668**
June	6 768 941	5 023 164	3 977 052	1 542 096	2 010 964	485 676	203 404	325 781	**20 339 759**
September(c)	6 784 631	5 040 140	3 994 898	1 544 864	2 020 317	486 518	204 371	326 464	**20 404 881**
December(c)	6 802 571	5 055 857	4 016 248	1 547 449	2 030 949	487 659	205 190	327 621	**20 476 223**
2006									
March(c)	6 817 142	5 078 466	4 035 707	1 552 324	2 042 781	488 698	205 918	328 146	**20 551 865**
June(c)	6 827 694	5 091 666	4 053 444	1 554 656	2 050 884	488 948	206 688	328 817	**20 605 488**
September(c)	6 844 220	5 110 494	4 070 447	1 558 230	2 061 477	489 637	207 735	329 515	**20 674 445**

(a) See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. For the latest quarterly population estimates for Other Territories, see table 7.

(c) Estimated resident population from September quarter 2005 onwards is preliminary.

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

ASGC	Population region	2001	2005	2006(b)	CHANGE 2001–2006(c)	CHANGE 2001–2006(c)	CHANGE 2005–2006	CHANGE 2005–2006
		no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
	CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
105	Sydney	4 128 272	4 255 954	4 293 105	164 833	0.79	37 151	0.87
205	Melbourne	3 471 625	3 635 508	3 684 461	212 836	1.20	48 953	1.35
305	Brisbane	1 629 133	1 790 921	1 820 375	191 242	2.24	29 454	1.64
405	Adelaide	1 107 986	1 129 145	1 138 833	30 847	0.55	9 688	0.86
505	Perth	1 393 002	1 478 039	1 507 949	114 947	1.60	29 910	2.02
605	Hobart	197 282	203 527	205 510	8 228	0.82	1 983	0.97
705	Darwin	106 842	111 179	113 955	7 113	1.30	2 776	2.50
805	Canberra	318 939	325 405	328 441	9 502	0.59	3 036	0.93
	STATISTICAL DISTRICTS							
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	474 753	540 115	554 628	79 875	3.16	14 513	2.69
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	492 549	508 597	512 131	19 582	0.78	3 534	0.69
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	360 537	370 738	374 766	14 229	0.78	4 028	1.09
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	269 597	274 838	276 155	6 558	0.48	1 317	0.48
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	186 391	215 059	220 199	33 808	3.39	5 140	2.39
2024	Geelong (VIC)	159 503	165 827	167 781	8 278	1.02	1 954	1.18
3057	Townsville (QLD)	134 073	149 207	153 631	19 558	2.76	4 424	2.97
3061	Cairns (QLD)	112 932	123 775	127 856	14 924	2.51	4 081	3.30
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	109 449	119 486	121 612	12 163	2.13	2 126	1.78
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 526	103 221	103 835	5 309	1.06	614	0.59
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	95 621	100 175	101 273	5 652	1.16	1 098	1.10
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	83 599	88 618	90 303	6 704	1.55	1 685	1.90
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	79 673	84 256	85 978	6 305	1.53	1 722	2.04
6093	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	77 480	79 321	79 954	2 474	0.63	633	0.80
5071	Mandurah (WA)	59 752	74 014	77 619	17 867	5.37	3 605	4.87
2039	La Trobe Valley (VIC)	74 996	74 797	75 553	557	0.15	756	1.01
3054	Mackay (QLD)	64 767	70 897	73 091	8 324	2.45	2 194	3.09
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 369	69 331	70 128	2 759	0.81	797	1.15
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	56 806	61 117	62 457	5 651	1.91	1 340	2.19
5074	Bunbury (WA)	50 008	56 189	59 033	9 025	3.37	2 844	5.06
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	52 120	53 446	54 191	2 071	0.78	745	1.39
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	46 099	49 552	50 368	4 269	1.79	816	1.65
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	39 599	47 948	50 293	10 694	4.90	2 345	4.89
2042	Mildura (VIC)	45 294	47 783	48 836	3 542	1.52	1 053	2.20
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	44 876	47 170	48 063	3 187	1.38	893	1.89
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	42 510	43 203	43 774	1 264	0.59	571	1.32
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	39 100	42 616	43 507	4 407	2.16	891	2.09
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	38 130	41 082	41 332	3 202	1.63	250	0.61
1039	Orange (NSW)(d)	36 999	37 687	37 982	983	0.53	295	0.78
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	35 191	35 664	35 972	781	0.44	308	0.86
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	30 168	32 827	33 364	3 196	2.03	537	1.64
1036	Bathurst (NSW)(d)	30 615	31 886	32 398	1 783	1.14	512	1.61
1015	Lismore (NSW)	30 871	31 223	31 626	755	0.48	403	1.29
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	29 629	31 048	31 569	1 940	1.28	521	1.68
5083	Geraldton (WA)	31 425	31 169	31 555	130	0.08	386	1.24
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 383	28 862	28 899	–484	–0.33	37	0.13

(a) Data are based on the 2001 census and 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

(b) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2006 are preliminary.

(c) Average annual growth

(d) Orange (NSW) and Bathurst (NSW) are separate Statistical Districts on 2006 ASGC boundaries. Bathurst–Orange was the previous Statistical District on 2005 ASGC boundaries.

6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—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	215 890	159 751	132 668	45 442	65 777	15 582	9 108	10 568	**654 879**
5–9	223 683	161 717	139 290	47 950	68 647	16 301	8 429	10 260	**676 395**
10–14	233 437	171 294	147 221	51 883	72 944	17 554	8 503	11 051	**714 009**
15–19	235 081	173 883	145 512	52 987	75 176	17 576	8 084	12 063	**720 491**
20–24	239 218	183 876	151 774	54 926	76 078	16 255	9 196	14 686	**746 088**
25–29	235 405	177 145	138 253	49 542	70 184	13 522	8 991	13 206	**706 314**
30–34	248 307	183 893	145 662	50 927	73 993	14 016	9 285	12 751	**738 918**
35–39	246 434	190 225	147 013	55 303	77 686	16 015	9 124	12 272	**754 177**
40–44	251 712	186 365	148 050	57 185	78 358	17 281	8 766	11 851	**759 679**
45–49	244 956	180 559	144 844	57 132	76 204	18 120	7 682	11 592	**741 193**
50–54	220 880	163 193	131 104	52 267	69 211	17 037	6 773	10 910	**671 491**
55–59	211 561	153 687	127 832	50 821	65 446	16 616	5 908	10 256	**642 234**
60–64	166 552	119 835	99 978	39 433	48 231	13 091	3 830	7 112	**498 115**
65–69	132 609	96 446	76 940	31 331	37 487	10 667	2 547	4 957	**393 033**
70–74	104 951	76 283	57 128	25 412	27 889	8 060	1 318	3 545	**304 612**
75–79	88 809	65 035	45 924	22 602	22 590	6 582	942	2 805	**255 297**
80–84	59 256	43 396	30 113	15 455	14 496	4 400	423	1 953	**169 493**
85–89	27 512	19 639	14 314	7 286	6 383	1 877	162	860	**78 041**
90–94	8 917	6 645	4 494	2 245	2 193	649	89	251	**25 487**
95–99	1 808	1 455	967	513	537	119	29	43	**5 471**
100 and over	711	549	302	151	205	39	28	16	**2 001**
All ages	3 397 689	2 514 871	2 029 383	770 793	1 029 715	241 359	109 217	163 008	**10 257 418**
				FEMALES					
0–4	203 253	152 004	125 975	43 283	62 231	14 759	8 638	10 015	**620 286**
5–9	211 596	154 008	131 958	46 021	65 474	15 544	8 063	10 081	**642 855**
10–14	221 245	162 636	139 454	49 184	69 276	16 578	7 933	10 455	**676 901**
15–19	223 353	166 068	138 576	50 032	71 378	16 608	7 127	11 650	**684 928**
20–24	228 530	177 313	142 305	51 626	71 076	15 206	7 502	13 720	**707 341**
25–29	229 155	174 857	133 210	46 024	67 686	13 405	8 179	13 069	**685 650**
30–34	250 433	188 091	145 242	49 454	72 210	15 231	8 694	12 423	**741 858**
35–39	247 394	194 983	149 780	54 400	76 190	16 943	8 283	12 341	**760 402**
40–44	250 445	190 153	151 220	57 221	77 450	17 923	7 523	12 430	**764 490**
45–49	246 019	184 836	146 149	57 835	75 928	18 703	6 938	12 413	**748 927**
50–54	223 010	167 230	131 999	53 592	69 859	17 364	6 062	11 500	**680 722**
55–59	210 478	158 886	125 728	52 146	63 459	16 757	4 913	10 665	**643 087**
60–64	163 988	120 374	96 422	40 167	45 772	13 055	2 939	7 188	**489 951**
65–69	135 502	99 872	74 963	32 973	37 519	10 794	1 860	5 228	**398 737**
70–74	114 237	84 720	58 695	28 085	30 194	8 697	1 081	4 031	**329 759**
75–79	106 381	78 525	52 641	27 325	26 188	7 744	787	3 350	**302 950**
80–84	85 245	63 175	41 295	22 922	19 950	6 365	464	2 815	**242 233**
85–89	50 341	36 661	24 500	13 436	11 723	3 793	313	1 557	**142 327**
90–94	22 003	16 673	10 562	6 105	5 690	1 635	112	659	**63 440**
95–99	6 018	4 675	2 780	1 652	1 514	422	39	179	**17 279**
100 and over	1 379	1 055	607	380	402	63	21	40	**3 947**
All ages	3 430 005	2 576 795	2 024 061	783 863	1 021 169	247 589	97 471	165 809	**10 348 070**

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2006 is preliminary.

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

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups—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	419 143	311 755	258 643	88 725	128 008	30 341	17 746	20 583	**1 275 165**
5–9	435 279	315 725	271 248	93 971	134 121	31 845	16 492	20 341	**1 319 250**
10–14	454 682	333 930	286 675	101 067	142 220	34 132	16 436	21 506	**1 390 910**
15–19	458 434	339 951	284 088	103 019	146 554	34 184	15 211	23 713	**1 405 419**
20–24	467 748	361 189	294 079	106 552	147 154	31 461	16 698	28 406	**1 453 429**
25–29	464 560	352 002	271 463	95 566	137 870	26 927	17 170	26 275	**1 391 964**
30–34	498 740	371 984	290 904	100 381	146 203	29 247	17 979	25 174	**1 480 776**
35–39	493 828	385 208	296 793	109 703	153 876	32 958	17 407	24 613	**1 514 579**
40–44	502 157	376 518	299 270	114 406	155 808	35 204	16 289	24 281	**1 524 169**
45–49	490 975	365 395	290 993	114 967	152 132	36 823	14 620	24 005	**1 490 120**
50–54	443 890	330 423	263 103	105 859	139 070	34 401	12 835	22 410	**1 352 213**
55–59	422 039	312 573	253 560	102 967	128 905	33 373	10 821	20 921	**1 285 321**
60–64	330 540	240 209	196 400	79 600	94 003	26 146	6 769	14 300	**988 066**
65–69	268 111	196 318	151 903	64 304	75 006	21 461	4 407	10 185	**791 770**
70–74	219 188	161 003	115 823	53 497	58 083	16 757	2 399	7 576	**634 371**
75–79	195 190	143 560	98 565	49 927	48 778	14 326	1 729	6 155	**558 247**
80–84	144 501	106 571	71 408	38 377	34 446	10 765	887	4 768	**411 726**
85–89	77 853	56 300	38 814	20 722	18 106	5 670	475	2 417	**220 368**
90–94	30 920	23 318	15 056	8 350	7 883	2 284	201	910	**88 927**
95–99	7 826	6 130	3 747	2 165	2 051	541	68	222	**22 750**
100 and over	2 090	1 604	909	531	607	102	49	56	**5 948**
All ages	6 827 694	5 091 666	4 053 444	1 554 656	2 050 884	488 948	206 688	328 817	**20 605 488**

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2006 is preliminary.

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

7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PROPORTION, States and territories

	Population	*Proportion*(a)
	no.	%
Australia at 30 September 2006		
New South Wales	6 844 220	33.1
Victoria	5 110 494	24.7
Queensland	4 070 447	19.7
South Australia	1 558 230	7.5
Western Australia	2 061 477	10.0
Tasmania	489 637	2.4
Northern Territory	207 735	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	329 515	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	560	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 535	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	595	0.0
Total Other Territories	*2 690*	*0.0*
Total Australia	**20 674 445**	**100.0**
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2006(b)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	. .
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	. .
Australian Antarctic Territory	52	. .
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	. .
Total Australian External Territories	*52*	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of Australia's total population.

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

8 PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

At 30 June	New South Wales '000	Victoria '000	Queensland '000	South Australia '000	Western Australia '000	Tasmania '000	Northern Territory '000	Australian Capital Territory '000	**Australia**(b) '000
CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES A(c)									
2006	4 307.7	3 682.6	1 864.0	1 133.2	1 512.2	206.3	114.7	na	. .
2011	4 521.6	3 917.1	2 098.8	1 158.7	1 667.0	215.6	130.1	na	. .
2021	4 970.9	4 411.2	2 597.4	1 212.5	1 994.2	235.7	164.8	na	. .
2031	5 432.3	4 920.4	3 124.5	1 264.6	2 333.2	255.3	203.9	na	. .
2041	5 873.8	5 411.7	3 657.8	1 301.2	2 666.6	271.9	247.0	na	. .
2051	6 311.6	5 894.6	4 202.0	1 326.8	2 999.2	286.9	295.5	na	. .
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES A(c)									
2006	6 848.8	5 077.7	4 064.2	1 545.2	2 050.9	490.5	207.2	330.3	**20 617.5**
2011	7 200.0	5 339.6	4 534.0	1 574.9	2 245.8	507.6	229.3	353.6	**21 987.7**
2021	7 944.6	5 886.8	5 526.9	1 635.8	2 655.9	543.7	279.2	402.1	**24 878.4**
2031	8 703.4	6 439.3	6 556.9	1 690.4	3 076.5	576.1	335.8	451.6	**27 833.7**
2041	9 413.9	6 948.2	7 571.6	1 721.7	3 485.6	600.4	398.6	499.1	**30 643.2**
2051	10 107.9	7 428.7	8 584.8	1 736.1	3 890.2	620.1	470.5	547.1	**33 389.8**
CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES B(d)									
2006	4 300.8	3 671.9	1 853.5	1 132.6	1 504.3	205.0	113.4	na	. .
2011	4 500.8	3 872.9	2 037.7	1 157.8	1 629.5	210.6	125.0	na	. .
2021	4 871.5	4 253.4	2 403.6	1 201.3	1 875.3	220.2	149.7	na	. .
2031	5 194.7	4 591.8	2 757.9	1 229.0	2 104.2	225.7	176.1	na	. .
2041	5 434.9	4 850.9	3 074.5	1 226.9	2 295.0	224.7	203.5	na	. .
2051	5 608.8	5 041.1	3 354.7	1 203.9	2 453.6	219.6	232.3	na	. .
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES B(d)									
2006	6 834.3	5 068.1	4 043.4	1 545.6	2 040.3	488.4	205.1	327.3	**20 555.3**
2011	7 141.7	5 310.1	4 416.0	1 576.1	2 196.3	495.4	219.9	340.7	**21 699.2**
2021	7 714.4	5 761.7	5 149.2	1 625.2	2 498.4	504.0	250.9	364.5	**23 871.4**
2031	8 198.4	6 146.7	5 835.7	1 649.0	2 772.2	500.6	283.2	383.4	**25 772.9**
2041	8 527.8	6 410.1	6 414.4	1 629.7	2 991.2	481.4	315.9	394.9	**27 169.3**
2051	8 742.7	6 574.1	6 899.0	1 580.7	3 164.5	453.0	350.0	401.6	**28 169.7**
CAPITAL CITIES – SERIES C(e)									
2006	4 300.4	3 666.9	1 844.1	1 132.6	1 498.9	204.1	112.6	na	. .
2011	4 494.0	3 841.5	1 983.9	1 155.4	1 590.2	206.4	117.9	na	. .
2021	4 813.8	4 135.3	2 238.3	1 186.9	1 749.4	207.4	127.5	na	. .
2031	5 070.1	4 370.8	2 467.2	1 200.2	1 882.5	203.7	136.8	na	. .
2041	5 229.5	4 515.0	2 648.5	1 182.1	1 971.3	193.4	145.3	na	. .
2051	5 292.1	4 566.8	2 778.1	1 138.5	2 017.6	178.2	153.0	na	. .
TOTAL STATE/TERRITORY – SERIES C(e)									
2006	6 827.5	5 064.9	4 026.6	1 546.4	2 031.6	486.0	203.1	325.5	**20 514.2**
2011	7 094.5	5 294.4	4 309.3	1 578.0	2 141.8	482.9	208.1	329.3	**21 441.2**
2021	7 525.4	5 681.8	4 816.3	1 620.7	2 328.9	466.8	215.3	330.1	**22 988.4**
2031	7 840.6	5 986.0	5 250.1	1 635.4	2 474.2	436.9	220.7	324.1	**24 171.6**
2041	7 979.6	6 154.2	5 558.1	1 604.6	2 555.5	391.0	223.6	309.8	**24 780.0**
2051	7 960.4	6 191.2	5 744.1	1 537.5	2 578.6	335.4	224.3	289.5	**24 864.5**

. . not applicable
na not available
(a) Uses revised ERP at 30 June 2004 as the base population. See paragraphs 20–21 of the Explanatory Notes for the levels assumed under all three series.
(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, overseas migration and interstate migration flows and a medium level of life expectancy.

9 EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION(a)(b)

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(c)
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – MALES									
1991	53 616	11 014	48 624	10 313	26 613	6 990	23 418	1 427	**182 106**
1996	60 774	12 525	55 396	11 558	29 885	7 887	26 125	1 719	**205 967**
1997	62 110	12 797	56 671	11 768	30 472	8 048	26 619	1 766	**210 350**
1998	63 454	13 069	57 889	11 981	31 101	8 212	27 014	1 814	**214 635**
1999	64 779	13 339	59 078	12 198	31 734	8 377	27 459	1 871	**218 940**
2000	66 105	13 582	60 318	12 417	32 308	8 543	27 959	1 920	**223 260**
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	**227 526**
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – FEMALES									
1991	53 713	11 269	51 595	10 245	26 274	6 917	23 289	1 443	**184 837**
1996	60 759	12 671	58 156	11 625	29 726	7 840	25 853	1 686	**208 423**
1997	62 174	12 956	59 488	11 878	30 365	8 008	26 360	1 733	**213 074**
1998	63 568	13 248	60 716	12 143	31 016	8 169	26 806	1 792	**217 572**
1999	64 901	13 553	61 961	12 427	31 707	8 349	27 293	1 844	**222 152**
2000	66 199	13 798	63 175	12 688	32 396	8 520	27 825	1 887	**226 608**
2001	67 456	14 047	64 384	12 940	33 050	8 666	28 383	1 946	**230 994**
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES – PERSONS									
1991	107 329	22 283	100 219	20 558	52 887	13 907	46 707	2 870	**366 943**
1996	121 533	25 196	113 552	23 183	59 611	15 727	51 978	3 405	**414 390**
1997	124 284	25 753	116 159	23 646	60 837	16 056	52 979	3 499	**423 424**
1998	127 022	26 317	118 605	24 124	62 117	16 381	53 820	3 606	**432 207**
1999	129 680	26 892	121 039	24 625	63 441	16 726	54 752	3 715	**441 092**
2000	132 304	27 380	123 493	25 105	64 704	17 063	55 784	3 807	**449 868**
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	**458 520**
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, HIGH SERIES – PERSONS(d)									
2002	140 108	29 152	130 823	26 313	68 051	17 689	57 888	4 133	**474 392**
2003	145 539	30 529	135 855	27 095	70 224	17 999	58 895	4 366	**490 739**
2004	151 182	31 969	141 023	27 893	72 457	18 317	59 899	4 607	**507 586**
2005	157 046	33 469	146 344	28 710	74 753	18 644	60 896	4 856	**524 959**
2006	163 141	35 031	151 825	29 550	77 113	18 982	61 886	5 115	**542 886**
2007	169 479	36 660	157 467	30 410	79 541	19 329	62 870	5 385	**561 387**
2008	176 072	38 360	163 282	31 290	82 039	19 683	63 848	5 664	**580 486**
2009	182 932	40 134	169 277	32 189	84 602	20 045	64 820	5 953	**600 201**
EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS, LOW SERIES – PERSONS(e)									
2002	137 061	28 435	128 606	26 046	67 162	17 614	57 758	4 008	**466 925**
2003	139 280	29 050	131 302	26 551	68 403	17 848	58 634	4 107	**475 412**
2004	141 533	29 683	134 013	27 060	69 665	18 087	59 508	4 204	**483 992**
2005	143 824	30 329	136 754	27 578	70 945	18 333	60 373	4 300	**492 677**
2006	146 159	30 988	139 527	28 105	72 243	18 586	61 232	4 396	**501 479**
2007	148 542	31 660	142 333	28 641	73 563	18 846	62 085	4 490	**510 405**
2008	150 971	32 345	145 174	29 185	74 903	19 115	62 932	4 586	**519 459**
2009	153 454	33 045	148 055	29 736	76 264	19 387	63 775	4 680	**528 645**

(a) All data are 2001 census based.

(b) See paragraphs 16–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) The high projections series assumes a component of increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase.

(e) The low projections series assumes changes in the Indigenous population as a result of natural increase and interstate migration only.

10 BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF BIRTHS				
2000–01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	**247 500**
2001–02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	**247 436**
2002–03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	**247 408**
2003–04	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	**252 123**
2004–05	84 233	62 658	52 092	17 608	25 439	6 047	3 517	4 226	**255 846**
2005–06(c)	86 750	64 110	53 455	18 094	27 205	6 452	3 798	4 397	**264 287**
2000	86 630	58 970	47 700	17 640	24 554	5 819	3 674	4 213	**249 242**
2001	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	**246 576**
2002	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	**248 132**
2003	85 093	60 797	48 350	17 568	23 862	5 778	3 730	4 135	**249 342**
2004	83 158	61 859	49 593	16 865	24 968	5 733	3 526	4 147	**249 875**
2005(c)	88 741	64 837	52 765	17 945	26 616	6 262	3 721	4 115	**265 031**
2004									
September	21 039	16 009	12 929	4 323	6 370	1 581	865	1 107	**64 228**
December	20 034	15 294	11 889	4 286	6 004	1 456	807	1 037	**60 813**
2005									
March	21 439	15 472	13 340	4 499	6 524	1 451	886	1 069	**64 688**
June	21 721	15 883	13 934	4 500	6 541	1 559	959	1 013	**66 117**
September(c)	22 589	16 589	12 987	4 667	6 928	1 686	1 002	1 040	**67 493**
December(c)	22 992	16 893	12 504	4 279	6 623	1 566	874	993	**66 733**
2006									
March(c)	18 478	14 460	14 022	4 530	6 674	1 738	914	1 229	**62 052**
June(c)	22 691	16 168	13 942	4 618	6 980	1 462	1 008	1 135	**68 009**
September(c)	22 877	17 060	12 003	4 748	7 070	1 682	871	1 148	**67 463**
					TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(d)(e)				
2000–01	1.781	1.615	1.810	1.675	1.756	1.879	2.243	1.568	**1.739**
2001–02	1.745	1.656	1.785	1.709	1.720	1.912	2.272	1.530	**1.732**
2002–03	1.762	1.649	1.748	1.697	1.707	1.895	2.378	1.554	**1.727**
2003–04	1.783	1.685	1.792	1.708	1.751	1.885	2.274	1.628	**1.756**
2004–05	1.757	1.704	1.872	1.765	1.808	2.007	2.221	1.664	**1.780**
2005–06(f)	1.808	1.742	1.896	1.818	1.910	2.158	2.384	1.724	**1.831**

(a) See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Birth estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

(f) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

11 DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF DEATHS				
2000–01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	**128 913**
2001–02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	**130 253**
2002–03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	**132 239**
2003–04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	**133 231**
2004–05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	**131 354**
2005–06(c)	46 258	32 211	24 217	12 169	11 836	3 932	971	1 520	**133 118**
2000	45 697	32 223	22 611	11 832	10 541	3 721	891	1 325	**128 848**
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	**128 825**
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	**133 037**
2003	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	**131 778**
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	**132 419**
2005(c)	45 022	33 369	23 065	11 956	11 399	3 846	1 006	1 455	**131 124**
2004									
September	13 325	8 660	6 709	3 244	3 190	1 035	224	393	**36 784**
December	11 013	8 124	6 012	2 915	2 671	941	229	344	**32 253**
2005									
March	9 980	7 456	5 451	2 639	2 515	871	224	344	**29 480**
June	11 275	8 162	5 994	2 978	2 804	992	279	349	**32 837**
September(c)	12 966	8 513	6 667	3 402	3 289	1 068	235	397	**36 538**
December(c)	10 801	9 238	4 953	2 937	2 791	915	268	365	**32 269**
2006									
March(c)	11 022	6 953	6 920	2 835	2 872	936	209	354	**32 101**
June(c)	11 469	7 507	5 677	2 995	2 884	1 013	259	404	**32 210**
September(c)	12 769	8 995	6 232	3 248	2 948	1 064	225	373	**35 856**
					STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(d)(e)				
2000–01	6.87	6.59	6.80	6.90	6.27	7.63	9.76	6.26	**6.77**
2001–02	6.57	6.45	6.75	6.65	6.44	7.46	9.52	6.25	**6.61**
2002–03	6.51	6.37	6.57	6.64	6.23	7.52	9.26	5.93	**6.51**
2003–04	6.38	6.19	6.49	6.39	6.11	7.33	8.23	5.94	**6.36**
2004–05	6.10	5.87	6.24	6.15	5.80	6.90	8.66	5.55	**6.08**
2005–06(f)	5.97	5.64	5.99	6.16	5.88	6.83	8.64	5.58	**5.93**

(a) See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Death estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(e) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in this table.

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

12 INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	**Australia**(b)
					NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS				
2000–01	465	257	290	78	108	43	32	13	**1 286**
2001–02	401	308	270	85	119	35	42	12	**1 272**
2002–03	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	**1 171**
2003–04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	**1 199**
2004–05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	**1 231**
2005–06(c)	423	327	246	78	155	25	33	20	**1 308**
2000	449	286	287	76	107	38	35	19	**1 297**
2001	429	271	282	86	123	35	39	11	**1 276**
2002	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	**1 226**
2003	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	**1 191**
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	**1 187**
2005(c)	431	359	246	85	123	22	40	21	**1 328**
2004									
September	83	74	69	19	31	5	9	8	**298**
December	93	67	73	20	31	3	7	7	**301**
2005									
March	112	73	66	17	28	4	11	6	**317**
June	113	71	72	18	20	6	11	4	**315**
September(c)	108	67	62	28	34	3	8	4	**315**
December(c)	98	148	46	22	41	9	10	7	**381**
2006									
March(c)	122	44	71	16	38	6	6	3	**306**
June(c)	95	68	67	12	42	7	9	6	**306**
September(c)	109	75	73	17	23	6	9	10	**322**
					INFANT MORTALITY RATES(d)(e)				
2000–01	5.45	4.38	6.05	4.48	4.42	7.32	8.58	3.22	**5.20**
2001–02	4.77	5.09	5.67	4.84	4.97	5.96	11.23	3.03	**5.14**
2002–03	4.39	5.18	5.07	4.40	3.66	5.04	7.34	5.98	**4.73**
2003–04	4.96	4.46	5.29	3.25	3.38	6.63	10.51	5.53	**4.76**
2004–05	4.76	4.55	5.38	4.20	4.32	2.98	10.81	5.92	**4.81**
2005–06(f)	4.90	5.13	4.60	4.31	5.66	3.88	8.69	4.55	**4.96**

(a) See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter registration for preliminary data.

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

(c) Infant death estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 7–9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Per 1,000 live births.

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

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

13 CATEGORIES OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a)

Period	PERMANENT MOVEMENT		LONG-TERM MOVEMENT		***Net overseas migration***
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*	
2000–01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	**135 673**
2001–02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	**110 556**
2002–03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	**116 498**
2003–04	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	**99 966**
2004–05	116 090	59 185	314 980	248 122	**123 763**
2005–06(b)	131 593	67 853	326 689	255 869	**134 560**
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	**111 441**
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	**136 076**
2002	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	**110 475**
2003	98 261	51 512	292 237	228 882	**110 104**
2004	110 103	58 562	300 075	245 191	**106 425**
2005(b)	124 971	62 483	329 191	255 756	**135 923**
2004					
September	29 356	14 153	72 334	57 144	**30 393**
December	27 577	14 466	81 627	66 246	**28 492**
2005					
March	30 419	16 868	99 523	66 007	**47 067**
June	28 738	13 698	61 496	58 725	**17 811**
September(b)	32 607	15 943	79 886	62 383	**34 167**
December(b)	33 207	15 974	88 286	68 641	**36 878**
2006					
March(b)	33 339	19 926	92 725	60 447	**45 691**
June(b)	32 440	16 010	65 792	64 398	**17 824**
September(b)	34 160	16 768	83 670	63 712	**37 350**

(a) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments – see paragraphs 10–11 of the Explanatory Notes and the Glossary entry for Migration Adjustment.

(b) Estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary. See paragraphs 15–23 of the Technical Note.

14 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent (settler)(a)	LONG-TERM Residents	LONG-TERM Visitors(a)	SHORT-TERM(b) Residents	SHORT-TERM(b) Visitors(a)	Total
1999–00	92 272	79 651	133 198	3 299 914	4 651 785	**8 256 820**
2000–01	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	**8 922 908**
2001–02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	**8 466 641**
2002–03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	**8 339 446**
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	**9 271 768**
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	**10 376 829**
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	**8 662 087**
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	**8 598 054**
2003	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	**8 465 137**
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	**9 906 417**
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	**10 666 010**
2004						
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	**2 550 215**
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	**2 709 359**
2005						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	**2 835 574**
June	30 577	19 917	34 099	1 053 877	1 143 210	**2 281 680**
September	32 607	24 191	57 348	1 309 761	1 348 629	**2 772 536**
December	33 207	33 749	37 906	1 132 884	1 538 474	**2 776 219**
2006						
March	33 339	24 761	87 941	1 253 850	1 431 240	**2 831 132**
June	32 440	21 197	38 728	1 093 606	1 165 708	**2 351 679**
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	**2 790 703**

(a) Stated intention on arrival.

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

15 CATEGORIES OF OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Period	LONG-TERM			SHORT-TERM(b)		Total
	Permanent(a)	Residents(a)	Visitors	Residents(a)	Visitors	
1999–2000	41 078	84 918	71 850	3 332 258	4 635 203	**8 165 306**
2000–01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	**8 846 080**
2001–02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	**8 425 317**
2002–03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	**8 227 540**
2003–04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	**9 282 787**
2004–05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	**10 298 017**
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	**8 576 778**
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	**8 578 655**
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	**8 402 626**
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	**9 870 885**
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	**10 539 792**
2004						
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	**2 476 120**
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	**2 669 121**
2005						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	**2 629 429**
June	14 558	22 117	20 850	1 216 945	1 248 877	**2 523 347**
September	15 943	22 474	20 567	1 288 374	1 305 278	**2 652 635**
December	15 974	20 529	28 917	1 240 867	1 428 094	**2 734 381**
2006						
March	19 926	31 377	21 060	1 003 371	1 535 156	**2 610 890**
June	16 010	23 733	21 631	1 302 298	1 247 695	**2 611 367**
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	**2 646 224**

(a) Stated intention on departure.

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

State or territory of arrival	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total arrivals
	STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE								
	2005–06								
New South Wales	. .	21 314	33 203	5 361	6 470	2 239	2 559	9 960	81 106
Victoria	23 257	. .	16 938	7 046	6 945	3 553	2 357	2 376	62 472
Queensland	51 040	20 939	. .	6 168	7 319	3 603	5 672	3 579	98 320
South Australia	5 603	6 267	4 542	. .	2 552	789	2 354	741	22 848
Western Australia	8 602	7 566	6 933	3 027	. .	1 355	2 509	904	30 896
Tasmania	2 997	3 101	3 345	864	1 297	. .	329	311	12 244
Northern Territory	2 900	2 800	4 839	2 413	2 304	283	. .	442	15 981
Australian Capital Territory	10 677	2 433	2 746	829	951	362	587	. .	18 585
Total departures	105 076	64 420	72 546	25 708	27 838	12 184	16 367	18 313	342 452
Net gain/loss	*–23 970*	*–1 948*	*25 774*	*–2 860*	*3 058*	*60*	*–386*	*272*	. .
	2005								
New South Wales	. .	22 348	33 421	5 566	6 589	2 449	2 308	10 153	82 834
Victoria	24 076	. .	17 045	7 489	6 967	3 662	2 117	2 353	63 709
Queensland	53 160	22 191	. .	6 642	7 537	3 607	5 637	3 645	102 419
South Australia	5 552	6 753	4 684	. .	2 706	786	2 439	696	23 616
Western Australia	8 443	7 459	7 050	3 111	. .	1 281	2 409	893	30 646
Tasmania	3 213	3 236	3 476	910	1 288	. .	351	330	12 804
Northern Territory	2 917	2 693	4 676	2 665	2 641	311	. .	430	16 333
Australian Capital Territory	10 833	2 305	2 805	802	922	371	552	. .	18 590
Total departures	108 194	66 985	73 157	27 185	28 650	12 467	15 813	18 500	350 951
Net gain/loss	*–25 360*	*–3 276*	*29 262*	*–3 569*	*1 996*	*337*	*520*	*90*	. .
	SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2006								
New South Wales	. .	4 638	7 267	1 136	1 410	550	593	1 949	17 543
Victoria	5 172	. .	3 802	1 507	1 594	729	466	537	13 807
Queensland	11 256	4 539	. .	1 434	1 828	845	1 210	793	21 905
South Australia	1 208	1 392	1 100	. .	499	216	512	116	5 043
Western Australia	2 005	1 812	1 677	731	. .	333	553	166	7 277
Tasmania	651	641	743	172	341	. .	76	71	2 695
Northern Territory	708	682	1 085	490	570	94	. .	106	3 735
Australian Capital Territory	2 301	443	604	125	146	75	90	. .	3 784
Total departures	23 301	14 147	16 278	5 595	6 388	2 842	3 500	3 738	75 789
Net gain/loss	*–5 758*	*–340*	*5 627*	*–552*	*889*	*–147*	*235*	*46*	. .

. . not applicable

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

	2002	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
CAPITAL CITIES					
Sydney	1 520 431	1 541 711	1 563 846	1 587 324	1 610 762
Melbourne	1 323 051	1 347 471	1 371 199	1 393 563	1 416 049
Brisbane	643 633	661 911	679 515	696 307	713 259
Adelaide	456 856	462 174	467 585	472 913	478 237
Perth	545 000	556 316	568 223	580 775	593 420
Hobart	80 652	81 575	82 529	83 495	84 463
Darwin	38 007	38 531	39 206	40 061	40 914
BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY					
New South Wales	971 393	986 651	1 002 009	1 017 244	1 032 282
Victoria	527 730	536 616	544 634	552 127	559 586
Queensland	779 325	802 597	825 257	847 432	869 814
South Australia	163 560	165 540	167 329	169 055	170 762
Western Australia	194 683	199 295	203 830	208 348	212 867
Tasmania	113 127	114 545	115 801	117 057	118 297
Northern Territory	25 319	25 394	25 585	25 946	26 312
TOTAL					
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314
Australia(b)	**7 505 674**	**7 645 366**	**7 783 687**	**7 920 842**	**8 058 248**

(a) Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information see paragraphs 22–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

18 PROJECTED POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS AND PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD SIZE(a), States and territories—at 30 June

	2002	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
PROJECTED POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS					
New South Wales	6 532 080	6 587 553	6 645 990	6 707 046	6 764 818
Victoria	4 799 352	4 856 510	4 908 019	4 953 371	4 996 527
Queensland	3 637 775	3 716 333	3 790 697	3 859 411	3 927 233
South Australia	1 492 431	1 499 011	1 504 766	1 509 985	1 514 695
Western Australia	1 892 850	1 918 050	1 944 341	1 971 611	1 998 019
Tasmania	465 779	467 348	468 321	469 155	469 860
Northern Territory	191 760	192 469	194 044	196 489	198 886
Australian Capital Territory	314 196	316 851	319 438	321 934	324 346
Australia(b)	*19 328 698*	*19 556 613*	*19 778 108*	*19 991 499*	*20 196 883*
PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS					
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314
Australia(b)	*7 505 674*	*7 645 366*	*7 783 687*	*7 920 842*	*8 058 248*
PROJECTED AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
New South Wales	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.56
Victoria	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53
Queensland	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48
South Australia	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.35	2.33
Western Australia	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48
Tasmania	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.32
Northern Territory	3.03	3.01	2.99	2.98	2.96
Australian Capital Territory	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49
Australia(b)	*2.58*	*2.56*	*2.54*	*2.52*	*2.51*

(a) Series II, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information see paragraphs 22–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 4). The publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projected resident populations, projected number of households and projected average household size. 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, previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in table 7.

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 *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

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 net census undercount and 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 (at 30 June of the census year), 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.

Natural increase: births and deaths

7 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 2001, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 – Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates* (cat. no. 3114.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

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

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

9 Preliminary births and deaths estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2005 onwards are preliminary.

Net overseas migration

10 Conceptually, net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), formerly the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Inidigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM. The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required.

Net overseas migration continued

11 The adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series. For more information see the *Technical Note—Measuring Net Overseas Migration*.

Net interstate migration

12 Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from the latest census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to Medicare Australia in the process of administering Medicare. Medicare Australia came into operation on 1 October 2005, and now performs all the functions and provides all the services that were previously administered by the Health Insurance Commission. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration and the administrative data used, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and the *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

Defence force adjustment

13 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 working paper *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

CORRECTION OF PRISON DATA FOR QUEENSLAND

14 For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, most prison data was received for processing via electronic data files. During the post-processing evaluation cycle, it was established that the male and female counts for Queensland prisons (only) were incorrectly captured. This resulted in the publication of incorrect census counts for males and females for various Queensland geographical areas and, as a consequence the incorrect numbers for males and females for Queensland and Australia. Revised population estimates for the 2001–02 financial year phased in a correction for this error. Information on the geographical areas affected are available in the *2001 Census Working Paper–Fact Sheet: Correction of Prison Data for Queensland* (cat. no. 2970.0.55.026) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

15 The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula

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

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_n and P_0 in years.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

16 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION *continued*

tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander* Australians (cat. no. 3238.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

17 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 2001 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2009. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series assumes a change to the Indigenous population is a result of natural increase and, for states and territories, a result of interstate migration. The high series assumes an increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians,* 1991–2009 (cat. no. 3238.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ESTIMATION METHOD

18 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated and processed. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

19 From July 1998 DIAC has been able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival or departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

20 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.

21 The ERP at June 2004 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:

- Series A (high series) — assumes the TFR will reach 1.9 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2050–51 (reaching 92.7 years for males and 95.1 years for females), NOM will reach 140,000 by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and high flows of interstate migration.
- Series B (medium series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.7 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will be held constant at 110,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium flows of interstate migration.
- Series C (low series) — assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.5 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will reach 80,000 per year by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population* Projections, Australia, 2004–2101 (cat. no. 3222.0) <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

22 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (i.e. proportions) for people to belong to different living arrangement types from the Census of Population and Housing.

Trends observed in propensities over the last four censuses are then projected forward and applied to a projected total population see; Series II, *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0). From these projections of living arrangements, projected numbers of families and households are derived.

23 Data presented in tables 17 and 18 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households and average household size which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0).

ROUNDING

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

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Australian Demographic Trends* (cat. no. 3102.0)
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0)
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)
- *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0)
- *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0), <http://www.abs.gov.au>. From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
- *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0)
- *Household and Family Estimates, Australia, June 2001* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.001)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Households* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Families* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.003)
- *Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Persons by Living Arrangements* (cat. no. 3236.0.55.004)
- *Household Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3229.0)
- *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality—Undercount, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2940.0)
- *Measuring net undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001)
- *Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives - Legislative Requirements for* Provision of ABS Statistics (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002)
- *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)
- *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2001 to 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005)
- *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) – includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) – issued monthly
- *Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0)
  - For sub state population data at SLA or LGA geographic levels, refer to the following suite of electronic publications:
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Australia* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales* (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Victoria* (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Queensland* (cat. no. 3235.3.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia* (cat. no. 3235.4.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Western Australia* (cat. no. 3235.5.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Tasmania* (cat. no. 3235.6.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory* (cat. no. 3235.7.55.001)
  - *Population by Age and Sex, Australian Capital Territory* (cat. no. 3235.8.55.001)
- *Population Projections, Australia* (cat. no. 3222.0)
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

26 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.

27 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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

BACKGROUND

1 This technical note summarises the current method of estimating net overseas migration (NOM). The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is currently developing improved methods for estimating NOM. For more information, see I*nformation Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

2 Estimates of the Australian 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:

$P_{(t+1)} = P_{(t)} + B - D + NOM$, where:

$P_{(t)}$ = the estimated resident population at time point t

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

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

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

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

3 For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and $t+1$.

4 NOM accounts for around half of population growth at the national level. This note outlines how the ABS calculates NOM estimates by state and territory, including adjustments made to overcome some limitations of existing migration data.

5 The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia or overseas:

- permanent movement;
- long-term (one year or more) movement; and
- short-term (less than one year) movement.

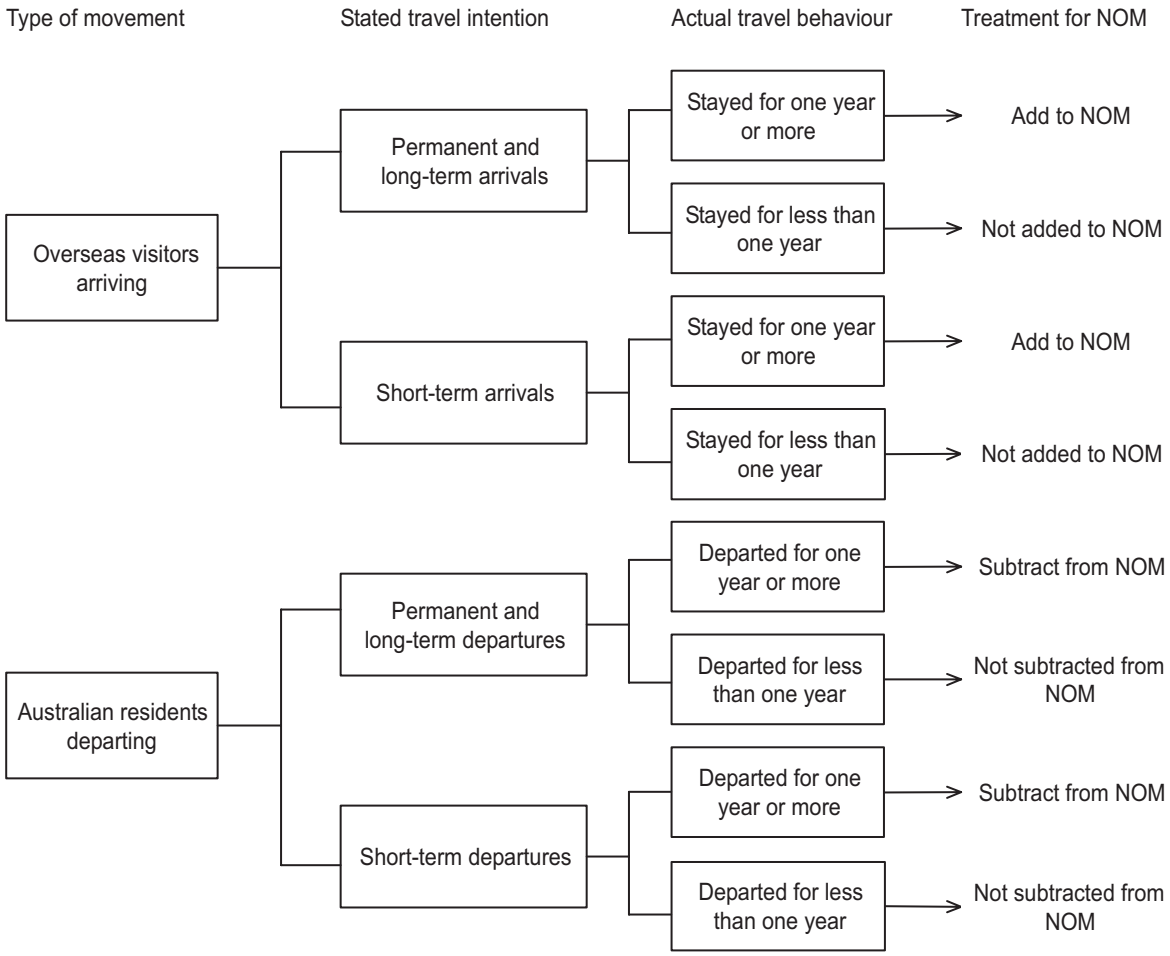
6 Conceptually, NOM is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. However, at the time a person crosses the Australian border, it is not empirically known how long they will actually spend in Australia or overseas. For example, overseas visitors might change their travel plans and extend their stay in Australia (perhaps utilising on-shore visa grants), or depart earlier than they first intended. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas may change their plans while abroad (e.g. some might state that they are departing the country permanently, but return less than a year later, while others might stay overseas longer than they initially intended).

7 Some of these differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour may also reflect short interruptions to longer periods of stay or absence. For example, overseas students arriving in Australia might state that they intend to stay for three years, but return home for brief periods during this time. Similarly, Australians working or studying overseas might state that they intend to be away for more than a year but return for brief holidays.

BACKGROUND *continued*

8 The following diagram summarises the contributions of different types of overseas movements to NOM. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM.

ADJUSTMENT OF MOVEMENT CATEGORIES, CONTRIBUTION OF NOM



Migration adjustments

9 The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have also been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.

Migration adjustments continued

10 The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods currently used compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0) (<http://www.abs.gov.au>, select Themes> Demography > ABS Demography Working Papers). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 onwards and will be subject to further investigation and improvement with the accumulation of additional data and time series.

11 The ABS has developed an improved method for estimating NOM. Preliminary estimates for September and December quarters 2006 based on the new method will be available in the next issue of this publication. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the current '12/12 month rule'. For further information on the new method and implemention plans, see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) released on 10 February 2006, and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2001 to 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005) to be released on 26 April 2007.

12 Table 1 describes the impact that various types of migration adjustments have on NOM estimates. The adjustments applied to preliminary and revised NOM estimates are described in more detail elsewhere in this document.

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

Migration Adjustment	*Treatment in adjusted estimates*
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from assumed travel behavior(a)	
Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REVISED NOM ESTIMATES	
Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)	
Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term	Subtract from NOM
Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term	Add to NOM
Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term	Add to NOM
Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term	Subtract from NOM
Multiple movements of travellers	Subtract from NOM(c)

(a) Based on trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour.
(b) Based on matched passenger records comparing stated travel intentions with actual behaviour.
(c) Numbers of movements are converted into numbers of persons by matching passport numbers and other identifying personal details.

State and territory distribution of NOM

13 The state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. Incoming passenger cards provide information on the state or territory of a traveller's intended address within Australia, while outgoing passenger cards provide information on the state or territory in which a traveller lives or spent most time. However, the way in which this distribution is calculated differs between preliminary and revised estimates of NOM due to the amount of data available.

14 The following sections of this document describe how preliminary and revised estimates of NOM are created and distributed between states and territories. Estimates of NOM are finalised after the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

15 The ABS produces quarterly estimates of Australia's resident population (known as the ERP) five to six months after the end of the reference quarter, and is required under legislation to provide population estimates as at 31 December by 6 June of the following year. Since estimates of NOM (adjusted for actual travel behaviour) require 15 months of data, preliminary estimates of NOM are calculated to meet more immediate ERP requirements.

Migration adjustments

16 There are four main groups of travellers who provide an intended duration of stay on their passenger cards who have the potential to change their duration of stay or absence:

- long-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for less than 12 months (i.e. long-term visitors who stayed in Australia short-term);
- short-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for 12 months or more (i.e. short-term visitors who stayed in Australia long-term);
- Australian residents departing long-term who stayed overseas for less than 12 months (long-term departures who stayed overseas short-term); and
- Australian residents departing short-term who stayed overseas for 12 months or more (short-term departures who stayed overseas long-term).

17 Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2004–05 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures and short-term resident departures).

Migration adjustments continued

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005

	LONG–TERM		SHORT–TERM	
	Arrivals	*Departures*	*Arrivals*	*Departures*
Period	%	%	%	%
2004				
September	67.5	49.8	2.5	2.2
December	65.4	48.7	2.5	2.2
2005				
March	69.9	53.8	3.4	2.9
June	66.4	51.0	2.6	2.2
Average	**67.3**	**50.8**	**2.7**	**2.4**

(a) Proportion of travellers whose actual duration of stay or absence differed from their stated intentions.

(b) Based on stated intentions.

18 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the September quarter 2006 assumed that, based on the 2004–05 evidence, 67.3% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 50.8% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months.

19 Table 3 shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the September quarter 2006 was calculated.

3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—September quarter 2006

	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT(a)		ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR PRELIMINARY NOM
Initial category of movement	*no.*	*no.*	*%*	*no.*
Permanent movement				
Permanent (settler) arrivals	34 160	. .	. .	34 160
Permanent departures	–16 768	. .	. .	–16 768
Long-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	65 833	–44 302	67.3	21 531
Resident arrivals	25 897	. .	. .	25 897
Visitor departures	–20 659	. .	. .	–20 659
Resident departures	–24 437	12 422	50.8	–12 015
Short-term movement				
Visitor arrivals	1 323 190	36 242	2.7	36 242
Resident arrivals	1 341 624	. .	. .	. .
Visitor departures	1 284 584	. .	. .	. .
Resident departures	1 299 776	–31 038	2.4	–31 038
Net overseas migration	**64 026**	**–26 676**	. .	**37 350**

. . not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

20 As noted in paragraph 11, the state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long-term.

21 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 25.0% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the September quarter 2006 intended to live in Victoria, 25.0% of the total migration adjustment (–6,674) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for September quarter 2006 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—September quarter 2006

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.* (a)
Category of movement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	46 977	31 493	21 563	6 908	14 860	960	890	2 233	125 890
Permanent and long-term departures	24 846	13 716	11 389	2 818	6 129	539	535	1 883	61 864
Migration adjustment	–9 955	–6 674	–4 569	–1 464	–3 149	–203	–189	–473	–26 676
Net overseas migration	**12 176**	**11 103**	**5 605**	**2 626**	**5 582**	**218**	**166**	**–123**	**37 350**

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

22 The current method of distributing the preliminary migration adjustment across states and territories is the same as that which has been previously used for preliminary category jumping estimates: see paragraph A3.24 of *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0) <www.abs.gov.au>.

23 However, the ABS plans to review this method, with the prospect of applying a distribution method which allows for positive as well as negative adjustments for individual states and territories. In the interim, the preliminary estimates of NOM are subject to revision when more complete data are available.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES

24 Preliminary estimates of NOM for a financial year are usually revised in the following March issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). These revised NOM estimates use matched passenger records to calculate the actual duration of stay relating to overseas movements. Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates are based on these matched data and include, in addition to the four major movement categories previously identified, a subset of movements relating to permanent arrivals and permanent departures:

- permanent (settler) arrivals who arrived in and left Australia in the same quarter, and did not return at any point during the 12 months following this arrival; and
- permanent departures who left and returned to Australia in the same quarter, and did not depart at any point during the 12 months following this departure.

REVISED NOM ESTIMATES *continued*

25 Migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates also adjust for multiple movements of travellers (i.e. converting numbers of movements into numbers of persons).

26 The current methodology for these revised migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005. Table 5 shows how revised NOM estimates were calculated for 2004–05.

5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Original and adjusted estimates—2004–05

Initial category of movement	*Original estimate* no.	*Migration adjustment*(a) no.	*Adjusted estimate for revised NOM* no.
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	123 424	–7 334	116 090
Permanent departures	–62 605	3 420	–59 185
Long–term movement			
Visitor arrivals	202 195	–137 287	64 908
Resident arrivals	101 301	. .	101 301
Visitors departures	–94 707	. .	–94 707
Residents departures	–91 635	46 850	–44 785
Short–term movement			
Visitors arrivals	5 408 339	148 771	148 771
Residents arrivals	4 541 569	. .	. .
Visitors departures	5 457 870	. .	. .
Residents departures	4 591 198	–108 630	–108 630
Net overseas migration	**177 972**	**–54 210**	**123 763**

. . not applicable

(a) Refer to table 1 in this document for further information on the migration adjustments applied to revised NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

27 As is the case for preliminary NOM estimates, the state and territory distribution of revised NOM estimates is determined based on information reported on incoming and outgoing passenger cards (i.e. state or territory of intended address for arrivals and state or territory of residence/spent most time for departures).

28 The state and territory distributions of the migration adjustment are calculated based on the initial passenger card that identifies the movement of the traveller. For example, a long-term resident departure who returned to Australia within twelve months is added back to the state of residence they reported on departure (as identified on their outgoing passenger card). A long-term visitor arrival who actually stayed in Australia for less than twelve months is taken away from the state or territory they intended to live in (as identified on their incoming passenger card).

29 This method may be considered to be reasonable for people who, on arrival, intend to settle or stay in Australia for more than twelve months. However, there is less certainty about the reliability of the state or territory of intended stay for those persons who originally stated that they intended to stay for less than twelve months, but actually stayed longer, and this component of the migration adjustment is treated differently.

30 In the absence of direct information from outgoing passenger cards for this group, the ABS has applied the state and territory distribution for short-term visitors departing Australia who were in Australia for between six and twelve months. The state and territory distributions used for revised NOM estimates (shown in table 6) are still subject to revision. The ABS expects that these estimates will improve as investigations proceed, and as actual data on state or territory of stay becomes available for this segment of the overseas visitor population (i.e. as outgoing passenger cards become available).

6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, States and territories—2004–05

Category of movement	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*(a)
Permanent and long–term arrivals	165 216	106 093	71 501	20 876	48 592	3 707	2 661	8 265	426 920
Permanent and long–term departures	102 567	56 546	43 131	10 757	24 440	2 457	1 847	7 190	248 947
Migration adjustment	–27 444	–17 255	1 185	–3 099	–6 992	–205	190	–589	–54 210
Net overseas migration	**35 205**	**32 292**	**29 555**	**7 020**	**17 160**	**1 045**	**1 004**	**486**	**123 763**

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

31 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. Table 7 describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates since September quarter 1996 (i.e. since the last intercensal period). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia*, 2002–03 (cat. no. 3412.0).

7. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS—September quarter 1996 to September quarter 2006

Period	*Adjustment method*
September 1996 – June 1997	Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2005	Current migration adjustments used (revised NOM estimates)
September 2005 – September 2006	Current migration adjustments methods used (preliminary NOM estimates)

(a) For further information, refer to Appendix 3 in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

32 For further information on the measurement of NOM, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639.

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:

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

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.

Average household size Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.

Balance of state or territory The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its capital city SD (see Major Statistical Region in *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 *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Category of movement Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent movements;
- long-term movements (one year or more); and
- short-term movements (less than one year).

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated resident population (ERP)

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

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:

$P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + NOM$, where:

$P(t)$ = the estimated resident population at time point t

$P(t+1)$ = the estimated resident population at time point t+1

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

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

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

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

$P(t+1) = P(t) + B - D + NOM + NIM$.

Household

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.

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.

This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census.

Household population

The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.

Infant death

An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.

Intercensal discrepancy

Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.

Intercensal error

Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a census year population, the first based on the latest census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest census.

Local Government Area (LGA)

LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise:
- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths.

Net interstate migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.

Net permanent and long-term movement

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.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals (settlers)

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:
- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

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.

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.

Population projections

The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.

Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months
- Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures

Short-term departures comprise:
- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months
- overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rate (SDR)

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 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:
- The *direct method* – this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and
- The *indirect method* – 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.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence

State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:
- the population (estimated resident population);
- the mother (birth collection); and
- the deceased (death collection).

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.

Statistical District (S Dist) Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Division (SD) Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions 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. Further information concerning SDs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area (SLA) Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Subdivision (SSD) Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate (TFR) The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

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